

Name: _____

Period: _____

Date: _____

Skeletal, Muscular, Integumentary Test REVIEW

Directions: Match the tissue to its functions and locations. Each word is used twice.

Connective epithelia nervous muscle

1. _____ Functions in helping different parts of the body move
2. _____ Functions in communication
3. _____ Functions include protection, absorption, and secretion
4. _____ Functions include connecting different parts of the body together
5. _____ Locations include in the brain, spinal cord, and sense organs
6. _____ Locations include coverings of organs, linings or organs, and glands
7. _____ Locations include to bones, forms digestive system and blood vessels, and the heart
8. _____ Locations include attaching a bone to a bone, a muscle to a bone, and blood flowing in circulatory system

TRUE OR FALSE *Determine if each statement is TRUE or FALSE. Correct each FALSE statement.*

9. _____ A function of the human skeletal system is to provide support for the body's skeletal muscles.
10. _____ A function of the human skeletal system is to protect internal organs.
11. _____ A function of the human skeletal system is to produce minerals such as calcium.
12. _____ The human skeletal system produces calcium in the bone marrow.
13. _____ Immoveable joints are found between the vertebrae.
14. _____ The shoulder joint and the and hip joint are examples of ball-and-socket joints.
15. _____ The joints of the wrist and ankle are examples of hinge joints.
16. _____ The skin and internal organs are lined with connective tissue.
17. _____ Bones, cartilage, tendons, ligaments, and blood are all classified as epithelia tissue.
18. _____ The functions of epithelia tissue include protection, absorption, and secretion.
19. _____ Examples of muscle tissue include skeletal, cardiac, and smooth.
20. _____ The integeumentary system helps the body maintain homeostasis by regulating body temperature and preventing fluid loss.

Directions: *Write the correct vocabulary term in the blank to the left of the statement. Each term is used only once.*

Bone marrow cartilage compact bone joint ligaments osteoporosis spongy bone tendons

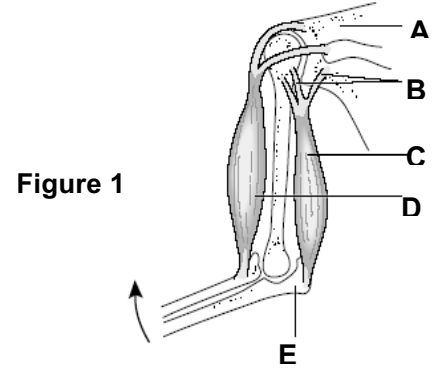
21. _____ less dense bone; contains holes for cushioning.
22. _____ strong and dense bone; contains nerves and blood vessels
23. _____ place where two bones meet
24. _____ connective tissue that connects muscle to bones
25. _____ connective tissue that connects bones to bones
26. _____ located on the ends of bones; allows bones to move smoothly past each other
27. _____ produces red blood cells
28. _____ bones disease that occurs in older women due to loss of calcium in the bone

Directions: Circle the correct answer for each of the following.

29. (Cardiac / Skeletal) muscles are attached to bones of the arms and legs.
30. (Skeletal / Smooth) muscle is the only type of muscle that is under voluntary control.
31. (Cardiac / Smooth) muscle is the only type of muscle that makes up the heart.
32. (Skeletal / Smooth) muscle is found in the walls of blood vessels and many internal organs.
33. The (epidermis / dermis) makes up the outer most layer of skin.
34. The (integumentary / endocrine) system functions to protect the body against UV radiation.

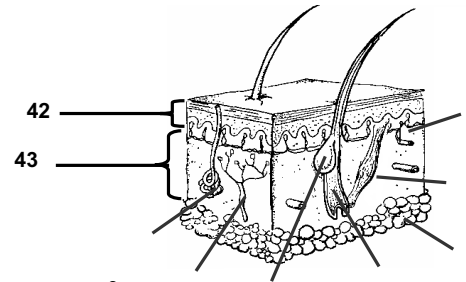
Directions: Answer Questions # 30-34 based on **Figure 1**

35. _____ A hinge joint
36. _____ Structure responsible for raising the lower arm
37. _____ The scapula (shoulder blade)
38. _____ Ligaments
39. _____ The structure responsible for moving the arm to a straighter position

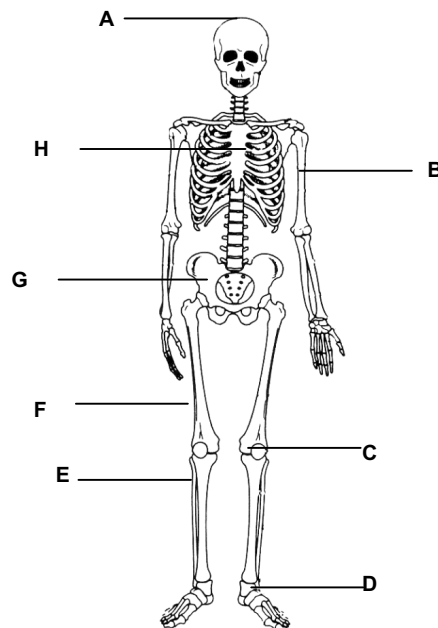


Directions: Answer Questions # 30-34 based on **Figure 1**

40. _____ Name of this structure
41. _____ Name of this structure
42. _____ Figure 2 is a model of which body system?
43. Label the bones below.



- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____
- G. _____
- H. _____



ESSAY: answer the following question in complete sentences.

44. **List AND describe** the four signs of skin cancer. _____
