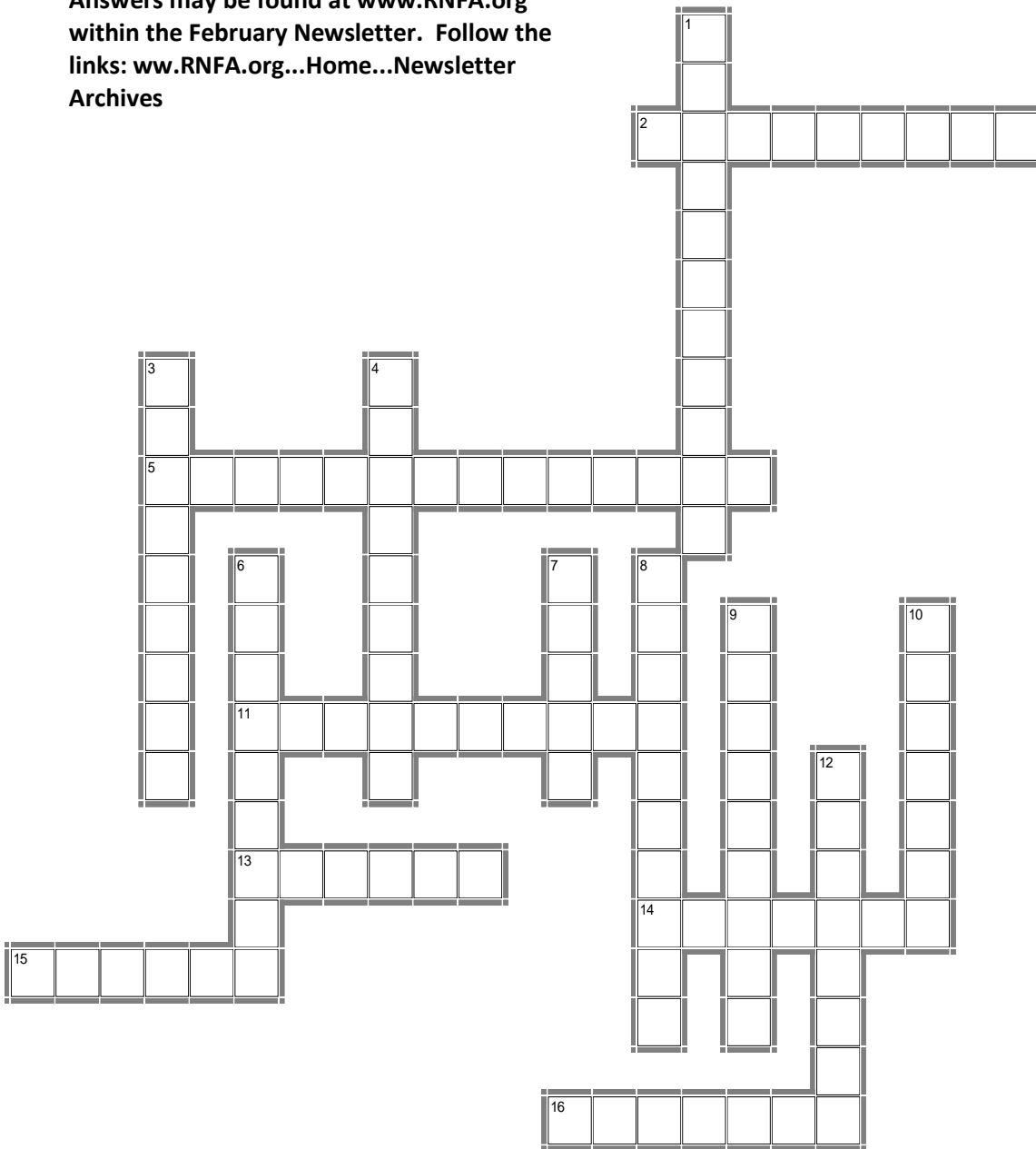


Answers may be found at www.RNFA.org within the February Newsletter. Follow the links: www.RNFA.org...Home...Newsletter Archives



Across

2. The shaft of a long bone that is composed of compact bone.
5. Where bones are joined together, or where bones unite.
7. There are 206 ___ in the body that form the appendicular framework that support soft tissues, provides storage areas and reservoirs for minerals, and serve as a site for formation of blood cells.
9. The fibrous membrane covering the surface of bone, except its articular cartilage, and serving as an attachment for muscles and tendons and containing nutrient arteries for nourishment of bone cells.
12. The end of a long bone that is originally separated from the main bone by a layer of cartilage but later becomes united to the main bone through ossification. It flares out and consists of cancellous bone.
13. Cartilage may be ___ (without blood vessels).
15. Cartilage may be ___ (without lymph tissue).

Down

1. ___ are bands of dense connective tissue that hold bone to bone and provide stability to joints.
3. The two types of bone are compact bone and ___ bone.
4. The symphysis pubis is a type of ___ joint.
6. Form the ends of muscles and tough, long strands of fibers.
8. The knee, cervical vertebrae 1 and 2, hip and shoulder are ___ joints.
10. ___ are masses of tissue that cover bones and provide movement to the skeletal system.
11. Joint movement is either synarthrotic (immovable), amphiarthrotic (slightly moveable) or ___ (freely movable). The majority of joints are freely movable, are lined with a synovial membrane and are called synovial joints.
13. Cartilage is ___ (without nerves).
14. A whitish or translucent elastic supporting tissue layer at the ends of bones. It forms a cap over the end of the bone to protect and support the bone and provide a smooth surface for joint movement.