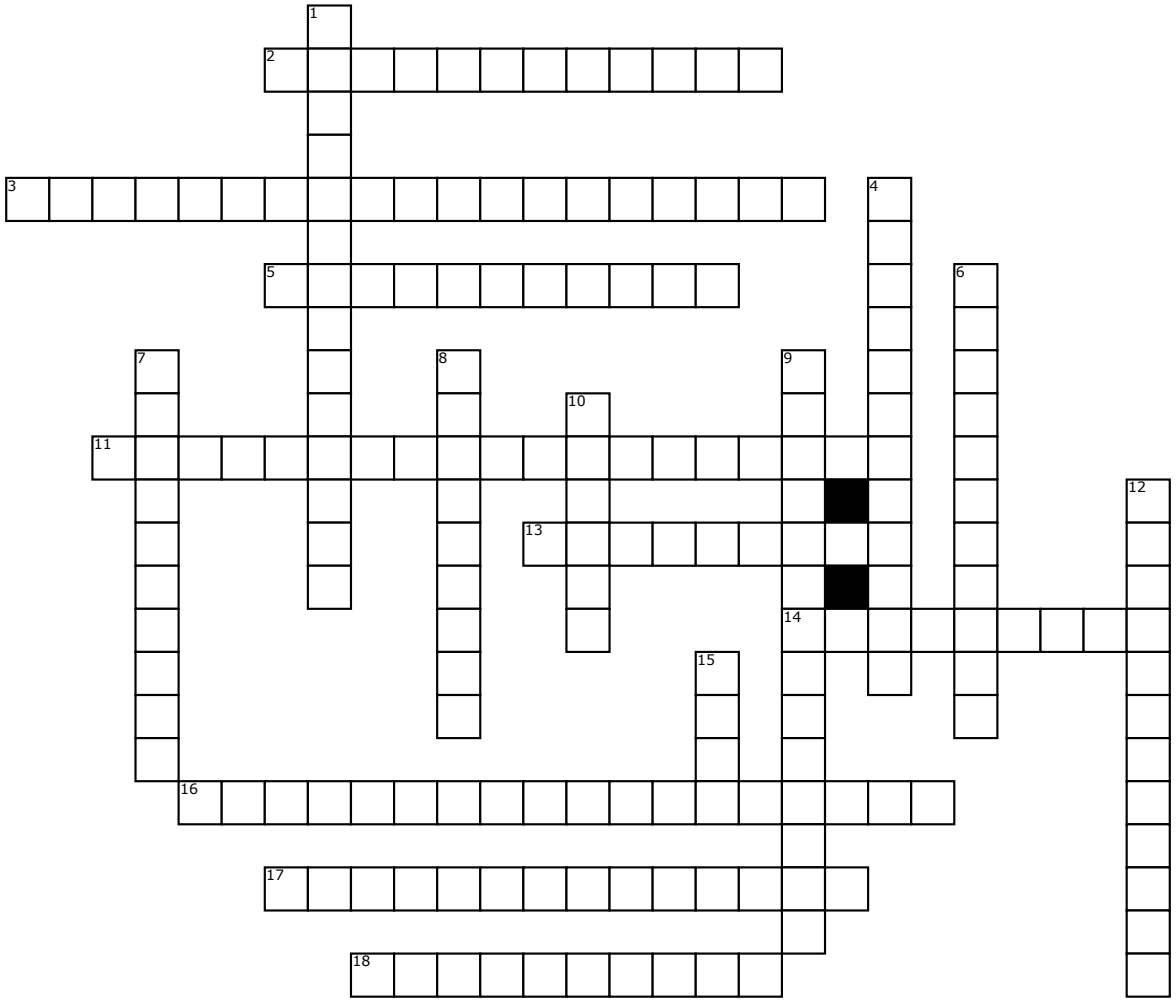
Name: _____ Date: _____

skeletal system cont.



Across

2. These joints have no joint cavity and are connected via fibrous connective tissue.

3. In _____ arthritis, the body's immune system attacks its own tissue, including joints. In severe cases, it attacks internal organs.

5. a synovial joint where one of the bones forming the joint is shaped like a saddle with the other bone resting on it like a rider on a horse.

11. joints connected entirely by cartilage (fibrocartilage or hyaline)

13. a synovial joint where one of the bones forming the joint is shaped like a saddle with the other bone resting on it like a rider on a horse.

14. a bone cell, formed when an osteoblast becomes embedded in the matrix it has secreted.

16. one example is located in hip

17. a lifelong process where mature bone tissue is removed from the skeleton (a process called bone resorption) and new bone tissue is formed (a process called ossification or new bone formation).

18. a common class of synovial joint that includes the ankle, elbow, and knee joints.

Down

1. cartilage that contains fibrous bundles of collagen, such as that of the intervertebral disks in the spinal cord.

4. a layer of synovial membrane around a tendon.

6. also called cortical bone, dense bone in which the bony matrix is solidly filled with organic ground substance and inorganic salts, leaving only tiny spaces (lacunae) that contain the osteocytes, or bone cells.

7. a _____ joint which, under physiological conditions, allows only gliding movement.

8. the end part of a long bone, initially growing separately from the shaft.

9. This type of joint allows movement in two planes, allowing flexion, extension.

10. a fluid-filled sac or sac-like cavity, especially one countering friction at a joint.

12. a medical condition in which the bones become brittle and fragile from loss of tissue, typically as a result of hormonal changes, or deficiency of calcium or vitamin D.

15. a disease in which defective metabolism of uric acid causes arthritis, especially in the smaller bones of the feet, deposition of chalkstones, and episodes of acute pain.