

## Muscular System Worksheet

1. Write a definition for each of the following terms.

(a) tendon

*connective tissue that attaches muscles to bones*

(b) ligament

*connective tissue that connects bones to each other*

(c) skeletal muscle

*voluntary muscles attached to bones capable of providing motion*

(d) cardiac muscle

*the hardest working muscle; the heart is made of cardiac muscles*

(e) smooth muscle

*involuntary muscles found inside most organs such as the stomach, intestines, and blood vessels*

2. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

(a) Your muscle tissue turns chemical potential energy into mechanical energy by

*contracting* and *relaxing*.

(b) You have *640* skeletal muscles. They work by *pulling* bones in different directions.

(c) Each muscle has its own *nerve* to stimulate contraction and its own *artery* and vein to keep it well fed.

(d) A skeletal muscle is constructed like a sturdy piece of *rope*.

(e) Muscles always *pull*. They never push.

- (f) Whatever one muscle does, another muscle can undo.
- (g) Your brain causes you muscles to increase their force by increasing the frequency with which you motor neurons are firing. The faster they fire, the stronger each twitch gets.
- (h) Voluntary muscles receive the signal to contract or relax from the brain. People make the decision to make a movement and the signal is sent from the brain down through the spinal column and to the appropriate muscles.
- (i) When the muscle receives a message to contract or relax, it does so completely. This means that there is no such thing as a partial contraction.
- (j) The strength or weakness of muscle contractions is determined by the number of muscle fibers involved.

## **6, Pairs of Skeletal Muscles**

1. a. The muscle in front (biceps) is harder.  
b. The muscle in front.
2. a. The muscle in back (triceps) is harder.  
b. Back muscle.
3. a. The top of thigh seems to be hardest during extension of the leg.

Question: flexor is front or biceps, extensor is the back or triceps.

## **7, The Way Muscles Work**

Bending Arm: Answers will vary but might include: To bend the arm, the biceps will contract and the triceps will relax. When the biceps contract, they get smaller and pull on the arm bones to move around the hinge joint of the elbow.

Straightening Arm: Answers will vary but might include: To straighten the arm, the biceps relax and triceps contract.