

CHAPTER 37 PROTECTION, SUPPORT, AND LOCOMOTION

Review the Key Terms

Use the Chapter 37 key terms in the box to fill in the puzzle. You will not use all the terms.

dermis (DUR mus)

epidermis

hair follicle

keratin (KAYR uh tun)

melanin (MEL uh nun)

myosin (MI uh sun)

- thin, outer layer of skin _____ d _____
- protein in dead epidermal cells _____ at _____
- cell pigment that colors the skin and protects it from sun damage _____ el _____
- thick, inner layer of skin _____ is _____
- small cavity in the dermis that grows hair h _____ f _____

Review the definitions of the underlined key terms in the statements below. If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, replace the underlined term with another key term that will make the statement true.

- The axial skeleton includes the bones of the arms and legs. _____
- A knee is an example of a joint. _____
- A ligament is a thick band of tissue that attaches muscles to bone. _____
- Bursa (BUR suh) are fluid-filled sacs in joints. _____
- A potential bone cell is an osteoblast (AH stee uh blast). _____
- Compact bone has many holes and spaces. _____
- Marrow is the soft tissue inside of bones. _____
- Smooth muscle is found in the heart. _____
- Skeletal muscle is attached to bones and moves the skeleton. _____
- Involuntary muscle contracts when you try to contract it. _____
- A small fiber that makes up larger muscle fibers is called a myofibril (mi yuh FI brul).

- Thick filaments in myofibrils are made of the protein actin. _____
- Each section of a myofibril is called a sarcomere (SAR koh meer). _____
- The sliding filament theory states that actin filaments slide during muscle contraction.
