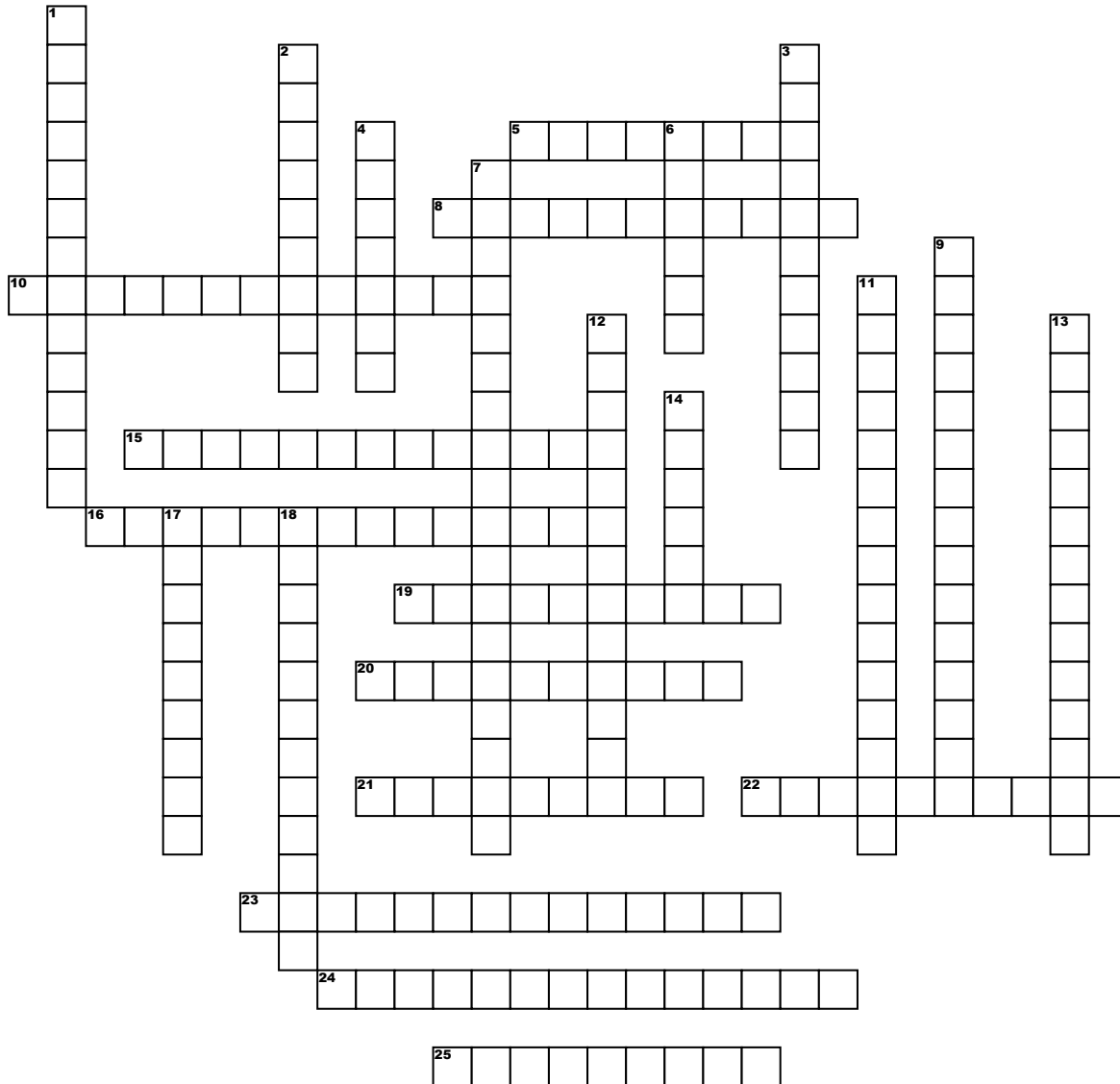


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Health science



## **Across**

**5.** Movement around a central axis.

**8.** Not controlled by choice or desire.

**10.** Decline in ability of a muscle to generate force.

**15.** Form the walls of the heart.

**16.** Covers the inner anterior aspect of the femur.

**19.** Flexes lower leg and extends thigh.

**20.** Allows muscle to return to original shape once being stretched

**21.** Increasing the angle between two parts. (Straightening)

**22.** Aids in flexing the knee (longest muscle in body)

**23.** Bending forward or bending the foot away from the knee

**24.** Attaches to bone

**25.** Area of a muscle that moves when muscle contracts.

## **Down**

**1.** Moving in a circle at a joint while the other end remains stationary

**2.** Done by choice or desire.

**3.** Shortening of a muscle

**4.** Decreasing the angle between two parts. (Bending)

**6.** Tissue that connects muscle to bone.

**7.** Moves ribs for breathing.

**9.** Adducts and flexes upper arm.

**11.** Muscle fibers are stimulated by nerves, contact, or become short and thick.

**12.** Flexor muscle in the upper arm.

**13.** Protect buttocks and extends thigh

**14.** Area of a muscle that remains stationary when the muscle contracts.

**17.** Circular muscles in the walls of the anus and urethra.

**18.** found in the internal organs.