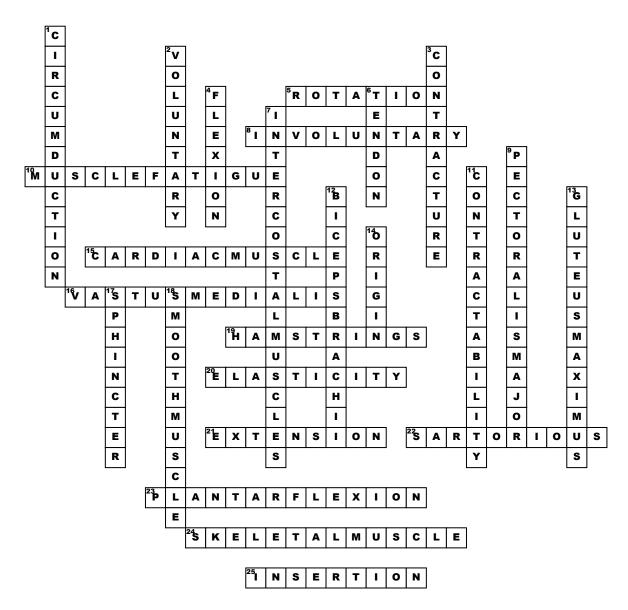
## **Health science**



## **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.