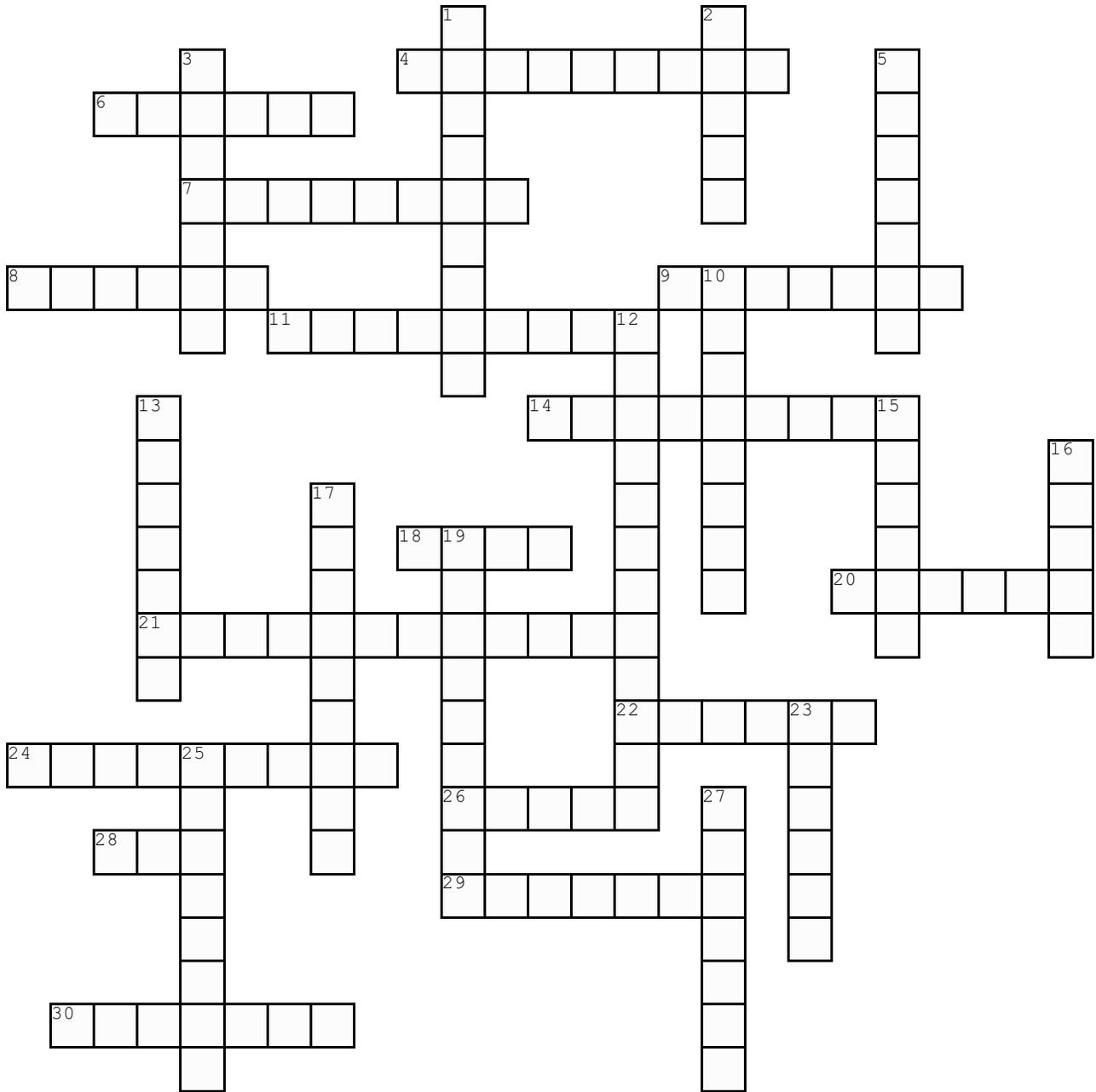


Name: _____

Complete the crossword below



Across

4. _____ are the cells that form myelin and function to support neurons
6. The pectoral _____ is made up of the scapula and clavicle
7. Males have a _____ pubic arch when compared to females
8. _____ tissue is specialized for conduction
9. Another name for _____ tissue is "bone".
11. You may frequently get calluses on your _____
14. The _____ bones lie between the navicular bone and the first three metatarsals
18. The CNS is made up of the brain and spinal _____
20. We classify the different types of muscle tissue by the striation pattern, nervous system control, and number of _____
21. The pelvis is part of the _____ skeleton
22. The gap between two neurons is called the _____
24. Cheek-bones
26. The _____ articulates with the tibia
28. How many false ribs do humans have?
29. The radius is _____ to the ulna.
30. The pubic symphysis is made up of fibrocartilage between _____ cartilage

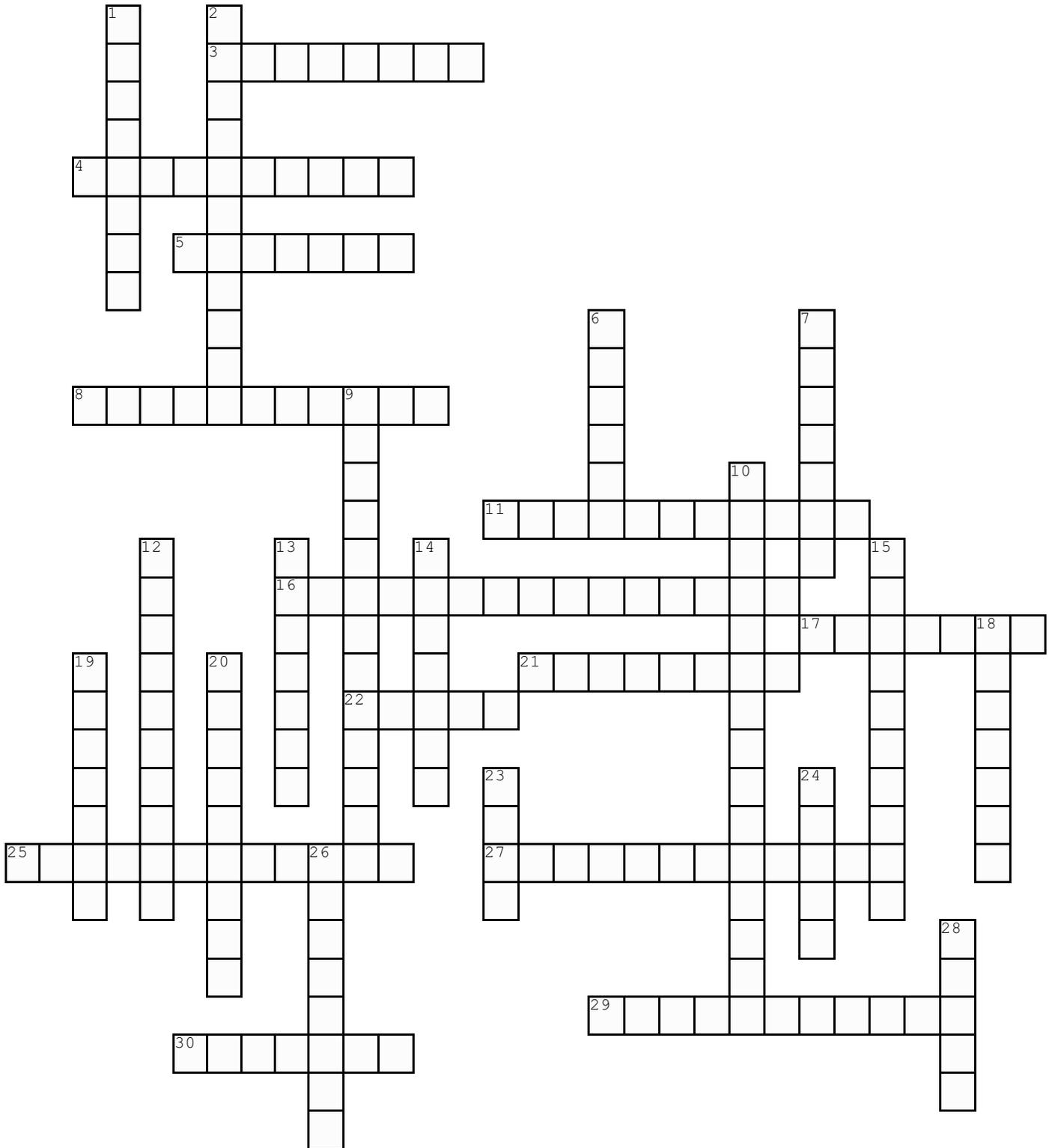
Down

1. There are a total of 33 _____
2. Shin bone
3. Forehead, also called the _____ bone
5. Collagen spans the gaps between _____ joints
10. The _____ suture runs between the two parietal bones
12. An immovable joint _____
13. _____ muscle does not fatigue
15. Much of the ear canal, or external acoustic _____ is formed by part of the temporal bone
16. _____ connective tissue aids in transporting nutrients, cells and signaling molecules.
17. _____ is the movement away from anatomical position
19. The _____ bone is at the back of the skull
23. _____ muscle does not appear striated under a microscope
25. Chin-bone
27. The cell body is connected to the axon by a structure called the axon _____

Name: _____

Learning Tool #1 (Part 1) by Viktor W

Complete the crossword below



Across

- 3.** Secondary structure of peptides is determined by _____ bonding
- 4.** "Layered" epithelial tissues are called _____
- 5.** Here, we see parallel fibers in dense _____ connective tissue
- 8.** This is a(n) _____ fatty acid
- 11.** _____ is the relatively stable state maintained by the body's physiological processes
- 16.** The hydrostatic pressure needed to stop osmosis is _____
- 17.** _____ tissue can be described as "loose"
- 21.** The most important structural protein in connective tissue is called _____
- 22.** _____ fat gets its color from the multitude of mitochondria and capillaries
- 25.** _____ are the only type of cells in cartilage
- 27.** The stretchy type epithelial tissue is called _____ epithelium
- 29.** _____ reactions are required to form the macromolecules we learned about from the basic monomer units
- 30.** Name the type of cartilage pictured below

Down

- 1.** Body temperature regulation is an example of _____ feedback
- 2.** How many ATP are created per molecule of glucose in aerobic respiration?
- 6.** To move solutes against the concentration gradient, you need _____ transport
- 7.** _____ is the diffusion of water across a membrane
- 9.** Ions and water soluble compounds cross the membrane using _____ channels
- 10.** Types of facilitated diffusion include passive and _____ mediated
- 12.** _____ combine to form proteins
- 13.** Lipid _____ molecules can diffuse through the membrane bilayer
- 14.** Estrogen is an example of a _____
- 15.** Name the process pictured below
- 18.** _____ tissue contains many fat cells
- 19.** Glycolysis occurs in the _____
- 20.** Lactate is a product of _____ Metabolism
- 23.** Cells that release insulin
- 24.** In bones, the central _____ houses the blood vessels.
- 26.** _____ is the effective osmotic pressure gradient
- 28.** Oxidative phosphorylation depends on a hydrogen ion gradient across the _____ mitochondrial membrane