

**Key Concept Builder** 

**LESSON 2**

**Structure, Movement, and Control**

**Key Concept** How does the body move?

**Directions:** Answer each question in the space provided.

<b>The Skeletal System</b>	
1. What is the function of the skeletal system?	
2. What body parts make up the skeletal system?	
3. What does the skeletal system store?	4. Why is calcium important?  •  •
5. What does the support given by the skeletal system allow you to do?	
6. What does the skeletal system protect?	
7. In what way does the skeletal system work with the muscular system?	
8. What are bones?	
9. What is compact bone?	10. What is spongy bone?
11. What is bone marrow, and where is it found?	

Copyright © Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

**Key Concept Builder** 

**LESSON 2**

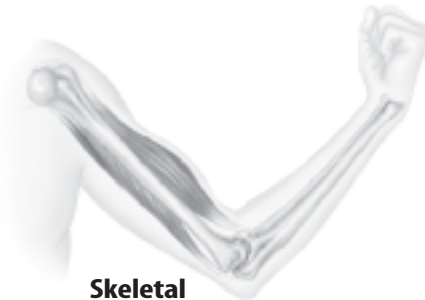
**Structure, Movement, and Control**

**Key Concept** How does the body move?

**Directions:** On each line, write the term or phrase that correctly completes each sentence. Refer to the diagram of the muscular system below.



**Cardiac muscle**



**Skeletal muscle**



**Smooth muscle**

1. There are three types of muscle tissue: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The function of skeletal muscle is to \_\_\_\_\_ and give the body strength to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Cardiac muscle is only found in the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Smooth muscle tissue is found in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Muscle cells are found \_\_\_\_\_ in the body.
6. An example of \_\_\_\_\_ muscle tissue is the triceps.
7. Skeletal muscles are connected to bones by \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Cardiac muscle is important because it continually contracts and relaxes to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Blood vessels have \_\_\_\_\_ muscle tissue.
10. Muscle cells make up about \_\_\_\_\_ of your body mass.

**Key Concept Builder** **LESSON 2****Structure, Movement, and Control**

**Key Concept** How does the body respond to changes in its environment?

**Directions:** *On the line before each definition, write the letter of the term that matches it correctly. Some terms may be used once or not at all.*

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. automatic movements in response to a signal                                    | <b>A.</b> neurons                |
| _____ 2. breathing and digestion  | <b>B.</b> nervous system         |
| _____ 3. basic units of the nervous system  | <b>C.</b> voluntary control      |
| _____ 4. smell and vision   | <b>D.</b> automatic function     |
| _____ 5. where most information from the body is sent                                   | <b>F.</b> reflexes               |
| _____ 6. the brain, spinal cord, and nerves   | <b>G.</b> spinal cord            |
| _____ 7. where information is first processed   | <b>H.</b> brain                  |
| _____ 8. group of organs and specialized cells that detect and process information      | <b>I.</b> the senses             |
| _____ 9. control of actions like talking and walking                                    | <b>J.</b> reflex signals         |
| _____ 10. receive signals from the environment  | <b>K.</b> central nervous system |
| _____ 11. detecting the smell of baking cookies   |                                  |
| _____ 12. where signals from the spinal cord travel to                                  |                                  |
| _____ 13. more than a meter long  |                                  |
| _____ 14. protected by the skeletal system  |                                  |
| _____ 15. how the external environment is detected                                      |                                  |
| _____ 16. receive information, process it, and produce a response in less than a second |                                  |
| _____ 17. system that helps maintain homeostasis  |                                  |
| _____ 18. the olfactory and auditory systems  |                                  |

**Key Concept Builder** 

**LESSON 2**

***Structure, Movement, and Control***

**Key Concept** How does the body respond to changes in its environment?

**Directions:** Put a check mark in the column that identifies the body system that responds to each environmental change. Some changes may cause a response from both systems.

	<b>Nervous System</b>	<b>Endocrine System</b>
1. involves chemical signals released by organs		
2. controls automatic functions such as breathing and digesting		
3. detects and responds to the external environment		
4. processes information about the internal environment		
5. responds in less than a second		
6. processes reflex signals		
7. sends signals to the body		
8. Insulin is used.		
9. pulls hand away from something hot		
10. signals peripheral nervous system to respond		
11. Parathyroid hormone helps control calcium storage.		
12. works with other organs to help you grow		
13. includes taste buds		
14. includes reflexes like covering your eyes in a bright light		
15. receives light signals		
16. Response travels in the blood system.		
17. participates in answering questions		