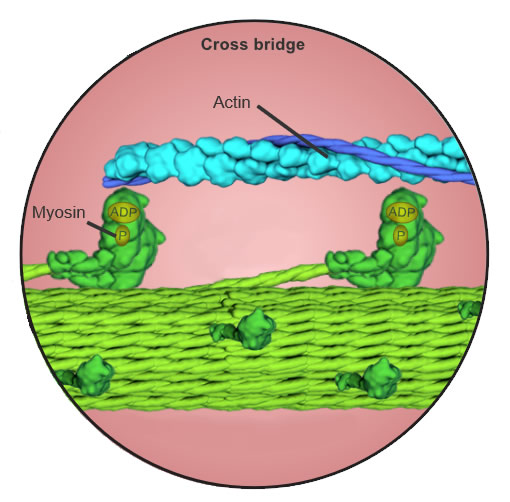
**Vocabulary: Muscles and Bones**



dictionary2

**Vocabulary**

* Actin – the protein that makes up the thin filaments within a *myofibril*.
  + The inward movement of the actin fibers within a sarcomere makes the muscle shorter during a contraction.
  + The region of the sarcomere containing only actin filaments is known as the I-band, and is lighter in color than the regions containing myosin.
* Biceps – the large muscle in the front of the upper arm, having two points of attachment on one end.
  + The biceps in the arm is technically known as the biceps brachii.
  + The biceps is a flexor muscle, a muscle that flexes (bends) a joint.
* Cartilage – the flexible connective tissue found at the end of bones where they come together to form a joint, reducing friction as the bones make contact.
  + Cartilage is also found in the nose, ear, rib cage, spine, and rings of the trachea and bronchi.
  + Cartilage lacks blood vessels and is either white or translucent in color.
* Contract – to get smaller.
  + Contracting muscles pull on bones, allowing the body to move.
  + As one muscle contracts, another muscle relaxes.
* Extend – to straighten a body part.
* Fast twitch fiber – a muscle fiber that contracts quickly and with relatively large force.
  + Fast twitch fibers are utilized when a short burst of energy is needed.
  + Fast twitch muscle tissue contains few mitochondria and fatigues quickly.
* Flex – to bend a body part.
* Fulcrum – the pivot point about which a lever turns.
* Humerus – the bone in the upper arm that connects the shoulder to the elbow.
* Lever – a simple machine that rotates about a fulcrum and increases either the force or distance put into it.
* Ligament – connective tissue that attaches one bone to another bone.
* Muscle fiber – a muscle cell, also called a myofiber.
  + Muscle cells are long and narrow and contain many nuclei.
  + Each muscle cell is composed of a bundle of myofibrils.
* Myofibril – small, rod-like structures within a muscle cell.
  + The striated appearance of muscles is due to alternating bands of light filaments (actin) and dark filaments (myosin) within the myofibrils.
* Myosin – the protein that makes up the thick filaments within a myofibril.
  + The heads of the myosin filaments grab onto the actin filaments and pull them inward, shortening the muscle fiber during a contraction.
* Powerstroke – the motion in which the myosin pulls the actin filaments inward, resulting in the shortening of the sarcomere.
  + The energy for the powerstroke is provided by ATP.
* Radius – the smaller of the two forearm bones, extending from the elbow to the thumb side of the wrist.
* Sarcomere – the contractile unit of the muscle cell.
* Sarcomeres are arranged in repeating units within each myofibril, encompassing all of the actin and myosin filaments between two Z discs.
* Skeletal muscles – one of three main muscle types, consisting of those muscles connected to the bones and responsible for all voluntary movement in the body.
* Slow twitch fiber – a muscle fiber that contracts slowly and with relatively little force.
  + Slow twitch fibers are used when small amounts of energy are needed for long periods of time, such as when walking or standing.
  + Slow twitch muscle tissue contains numerous mitochondria, allowing them to contract repeatedly without getting tired.
* Tendon – connective tissue that attaches bone to muscle.
* A tendon is also referred to as a sinew, and like ligaments can withstand a great deal of tension as they are stretched, much like a rubber band.
* Triceps – the large muscle in the back of the upper arm, having three points of attachment on one end.
  + The technical name for the triceps is the triceps brachii.
* The triceps is an extensor muscle, in that it enables a joint to be straightened.
* Ulna – the larger of the two forearm bones, extending from the elbow to the little finger side of the wrist.