

Skeletal System Video Answer Key

1. How do bones protect our bodies? Describe 3 ways.

Bones protect the body after impact, protect the vital organs, and support the body.

2. Compare cartilage to bone. Describe 2 similarities and 2 differences.

Cartilage and bone are both very important in the skeletal system and in adulthood, both compose various features. However, they differ in that cartilage is more elastic and harder to break or fracture.

3. Describe 2 functions of spongy bone. Where is spongy bone found?

Spongy bone is found in bones that have just been formed or strengthened. It distributes the pressure on the bones.

4. Explain the structure of bones that makes bone both strong and light weight.

In newly formed bone, spongy bone allows pressure to be distributed, but because it is so porous, it is more lightweight than most bone.

5. Explain 2 functions of cartilage. Where is cartilage found?

Cartilage is in a person's nose, ears, and between bones. It improves flexibility and eliminates the friction between bones.

6. What happens to the cartilage that makes up the child's skeleton?

Eventually the cartilage is primarily needed in joints instead of in bone structure.

7. Explain the development of a skeleton from baby to child to adult.

When a child is born most of the skeletal structure is cartilage, as the child grows, bones form and harden. The skeletal is first cartilage because is it less likely to break, whereas bones are more easily broken.

8. Which properties of the skeleton help it withstand trauma and heal itself? (Mention 3 properties.)

Spongy bone helps withstand trauma, cartilage helps absorb pressure, and the ability for bones to reform helps in healing.