

Unit 1 AOS 1 Definitions- Chapter 1

Term	Definition
Physical Activity	
Sport	
Exercise	
Sociocultural influences	
Environmental influences	
Enabler	
Barrier	



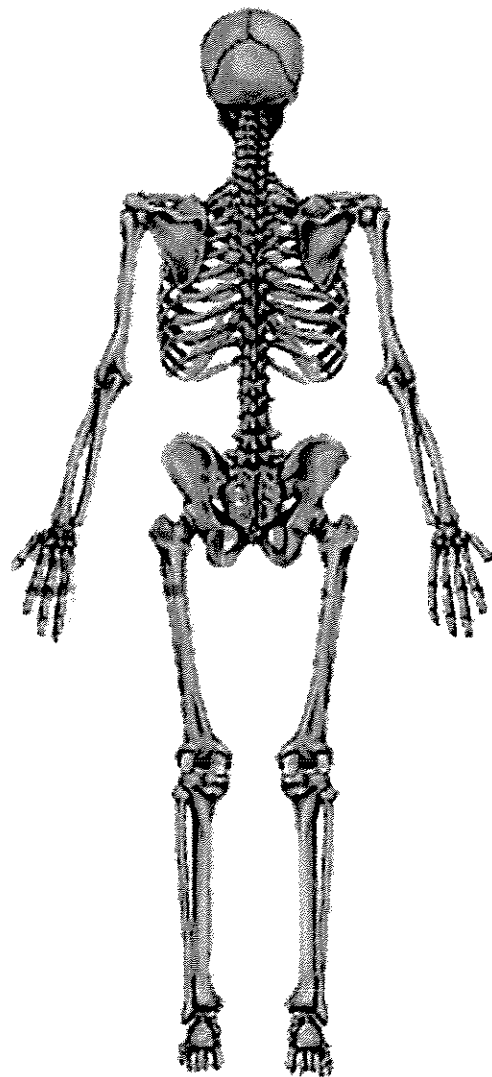
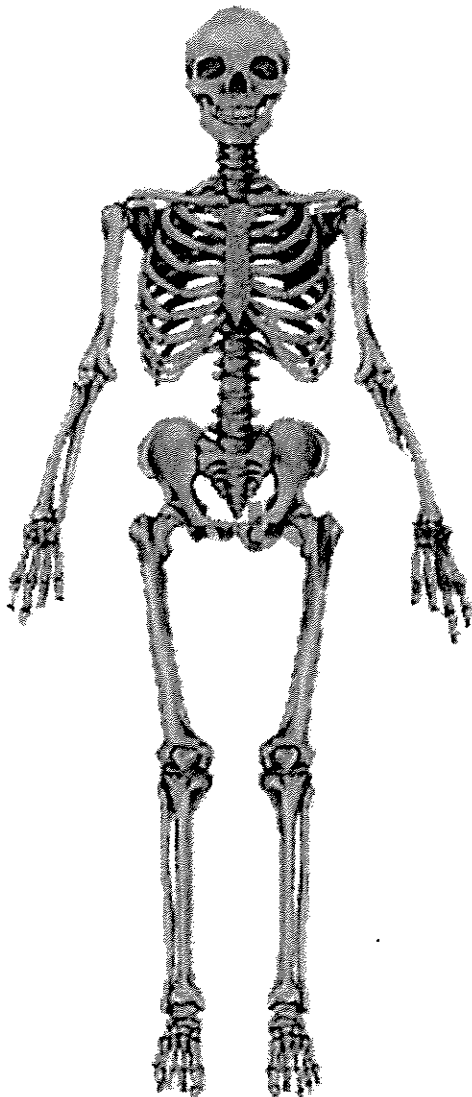
## Major bones of the skeletal system

Locate the following bones on a human skeleton

Mandible  
Clavicle  
Scapula  
Humerus  
Radius  
Ulna  
Carpal bones  
Metacarpals  
Phalanges  
Femur  
Fibula  
Tibia

Tarsal  
Patella  
Sacrum  
Lumbar spine  
Ribs  
Sternum  
Cervical spine  
Maxilla  
Fibula  
Femur  
Ribs  
Scapula

Humerus  
Radius  
Ulna  
Atlas  
Axis  
Clavicle  
Tibia  
Calcaneus  
Metatarsals  
Phalanges  
Thoracic spine





## Major skeletal muscles

Locate the following muscles on the diagram below

Trapezius  
Deltoid  
Latissimus dorsi  
Obliques internal  
Obliques external  
Biceps brachii  
Trapezius  
Deltoid  
Pectoralis major  
Serratus anterior  
Wrist\_extensors  
Sartorius

Adductors  
Gastrocnemius  
Triceps brachii  
Erector  
spinae  
Gluteus  
maximus  
Adductors  
Soleus  
Gastrocnemius  
Hamstrings  
Semimembranosus

Biceps femoris  
Semitendinosus  
Soleus  
Quadriceps femoris  
Rectus femoris  
Vastus intermedius  
Vastus lateralis  
Vastus medialis  
Tibialis anterior  
Rectus abdominis





1. List the five types of bone, providing an example of each.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_
- v. \_\_\_\_\_

2. The skeleton provides us with vital framework, without it, we would not be what we are as humans. Identify why the skeleton is important, providing the five most important functions of the skeleton.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

3. Link the word with its meaning by drawing a line between the two columns.

Pronation		Towards the head
Supination		A decrease of angle at a joint
Superior		Towards the feet
Inferior		Towards the front
Anterior		To face the palm of the hand downward
Posterior		An increase of angle at a joint
Flexion		More towards the back
Extension		To face the palm of the hand upward

Exercise	Main Muscles (Agonist/Antagonist)	Anatomical Movement	Joints Involved	Bones that make up that joint
Leg Curl	<u>Agonist:</u> Hamstrings ( B.F, Semi mem & ten)  <u>Antagonist:</u> Quadriceps (Vastus. Lat, Int, Med & Rec-Fem)	Flexion / Extension	Knee- Hinge  Hip- Ball & Socket	Patella, Femur, Tibia & Fibula  Pelvis & Femur
Bicep Curl				
Crunch				
Leg Press				
Squat				
Chest Press				
Compound Row				
Lat Pulldown				
Plank				