

# Functions of the skeletal system



What are the functions of the skeletal system? See?? six major functions of the skeletal system. Movement -?? Skeletal system provides points of attachment for muscles. Your legs and arms move when the muscles pull on the bones. (Similar information: Website)

Support – The backbone is the main support center for the upper body. It holds your head up and protects your spinal cord.

Protection – The bones of your skull protect your brain. Your ribs protect your lungs and heart from injury.

Makes Blood – Red and white blood cells are formed by tissue called marrow, which is in the center of the bone.

Storage Bones – store minerals, such as calcium and phosphorus, for use by the body.

Joint – A usually movable body part in which adjacent bones are joined by ligaments and other fibrous tissues.

Pivot joint – A joint in which a section of one bone fits into a corresponding cavity on the other.

Ball-and-socket joint – Round end of bone fitting snugly within another bone.

Hinge joint – Movement at joint in one direction like a door.

Gliding joint – Bones slipping over other bones with a free flowing movement.

Saddle joint – Where one of the bones forming the joint is shaped like a saddle with the other bone resting on it like a rider on a horse.

Ligament – A sheet or band of tough fibrous tissue that connects two bones .

Cartilage – A strong, cushioning flexible connective tissue that is found in various parts of the body, including the joints, the outer ear, and the tip of nose.

Tendon – A band of tough, fibrous, inelastic tissue that connects a muscle to a bone.

Synovial fluid – A clear fluid secreted by membranes in joint cavities, functioning as a lubricant.

Fixed or immovable joint – Joint does not move.