

# What Is the Skeletal System?

## Worksheet

The skeletal system is the body's bony framework, divided into the axial skeleton (skull, spine, ribcage) and the appendicular skeleton (limbs and girdles), providing support, protection, movement, mineral storage, and blood cell production.

## Questions

1. How many bones does the adult human skeleton have?

- A) 186
- B) 206
- C) 226
- D) 246

2. Which of these is part of the axial skeleton?

- A) Femur
- B) Humerus
- C) Vertebral column
- D) Pelvis

3. Where are most blood cells produced in the body?

- A) Muscle tissue
- B) Red bone marrow
- C) Ligaments
- D) Cartilage

4. What connects bones to each other at a joint?

- A) Tendons
- B) Ligaments
- C) Cartilage only
- D) Nerves

5. The adult human skeleton has 206 bones. How are they divided between the axial and appendicular skeleton?

6. A patient fractures their femur, the longest and strongest bone in the body. Which division of the skeleton does it belong to, and what is its main function?

7. Red bone marrow inside certain bones produces about 200 billion red blood cells every day. Which skeletal function does this represent?

8. Define: What are the two main divisions of the skeleton?

9. Define: How many bones are in the adult human skeleton?

10. Define: Name the 5 main functions of the skeletal system.

## Answer Key

1. B) 206 - The adult human skeleton has 206 bones (infants have more that later fuse).
2. C) Vertebral column - The vertebral column is part of the axial skeleton, along with the skull and rib cage.
3. B) Red bone marrow - Red bone marrow, found in certain bones, produces red and white blood cells.
4. B) Ligaments - Ligaments connect bone to bone, stabilizing joints.
5. Axial skeleton = 80 bones (skull, vertebral column, rib cage) Appendicular skeleton = 126 bones (limbs and girdles)  $80 + 126 = 206$  total
6. The femur is a limb bone part of the appendicular skeleton Main function: supports body weight and enables leg movement
7. This demonstrates hematopoiesis (blood cell formation) One of the 5 key functions of the skeletal system, alongside support, protection, movement, and mineral storage
8. The axial skeleton (skull, spine, rib cage) and the appendicular skeleton (limbs, girdles).
9. 206 bones.
10. Support, protection, movement, mineral storage, and blood cell production (hematopoiesis).

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