LABORATORY ACTIVITY NO. 7 THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM

Scope of Laboratory Activity

This laboratory activity consists of four (4) worksheets:

Worksheet no. 1 Comparison of Skeletal, Cardiac and Smooth Muscles

Worksheet no. 2 Skeletal Muscle Fibers

Worksheet no. 3 Sarcomere Structure

Worksheet no. 4 The Major Muscles of the Human Body

Overview

The muscular systems serves to move the body. Without the muscle, the jaw would sag, the eyelids would drop and breathing could stop. Muscles keep us alive!

We have a total of 700 skeletal muscle and you will explore the type of muscle tissue covering the body, recognize how motion or movement develops and examine the major skeletal muscles in details.

Objectives

After completing this laboratory activity, the student will be able to:

- 1. Describe the different characteristics of skeletal, cardiac and smooth muscles
- 2. Identify skeletal muscle fibers
- 3. Identify the sarcomere structure
- 4. Identify the major muscles in the human body.

Materials

Compound microscope Slides of striated, smooth and cardiac muscles Anatomic charts of skeletal muscles Models of skeletal muscles

Worksheet no. 1 Comparison of Skeletal, Cardiac and Smooth Muscles

Complete the Chart below comparing the types of muscles according its characteristics

Characteristics	Skeletal	Cardiac	Smooth
Body Location	Attached to bones or, for some facial muscles, to skin		
Cell shape and appearance	to skiii	Branching chains of cells; uninucleate, striations; intercalated discs	
Connective tissue components			Endomysium
Regulation of contraction		Involuntary; the heart has a pacemaker; also nervous system controls; hormones	Involuntary; nervous system controls; hormones, chemicals, stretch
Speed of	Slow to fast		
Contraction Rhythmic contraction			Yes, In some

Worksheet no.2 Skeletal Muscle Fibers

Label the skeletal muscle fibers in Figure 1

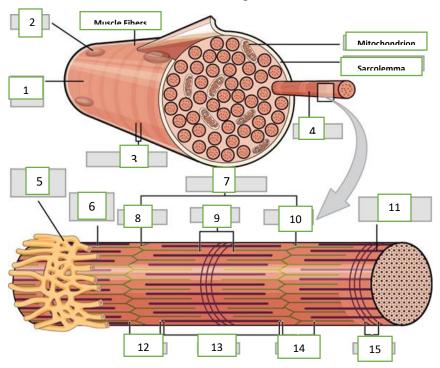


Figure 1 Muscle Fibers

1	9
2	
3	
4	12
5	13
6	14
7	15,
8.	

Worksheet no.3 Sarcomere Structure

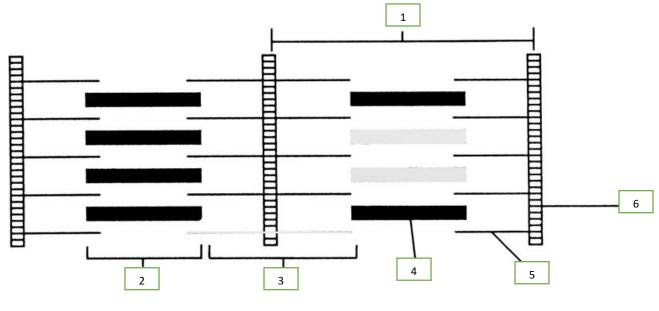


Figure 2 Sarcomere

1. ______ 4. _____ 2. _____ 5. _____

Questions for Sarcomere Structure

- 1. Do the length of the thin or thick filaments charge when a muscle contracts? Explain.
- 2. Does the A band length change when a muscle contract? Explain
- 3. Does the I band length change when a muscle contracts?

Worksheet no.3 The Major Muscles of the Human Body

REVIEW MUSCLE LOCATION AND ACTION. IDENTIFY THE MUSCLES in Figures 3 to Figure 14.2 and write your answers in the space provided

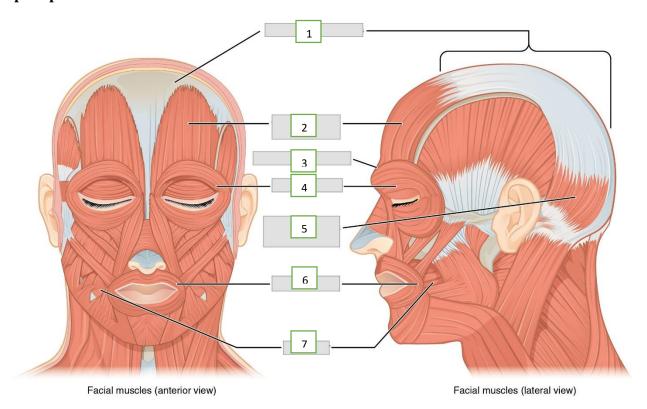


Figure 3 Muscles of Facial Expression

1	5
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	-

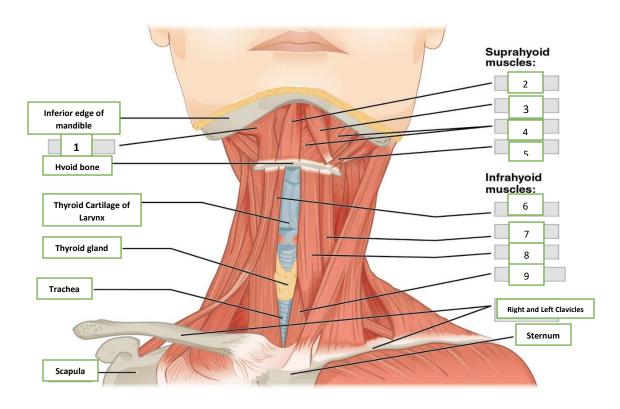


Figure 4 Muscles of the Anterior Neck

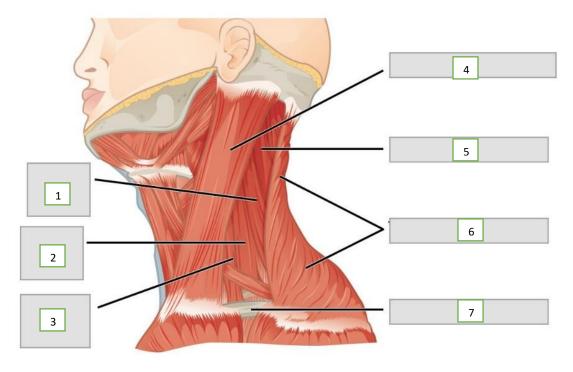


Figure 5 Left Lateral View of Neck Muscles

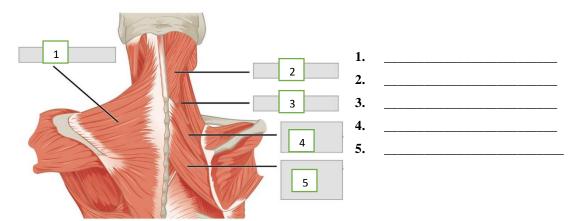


Figure 5.1 Superficial (left side) and deep (right side)

Muscles of the neck and upper back (posterior view)

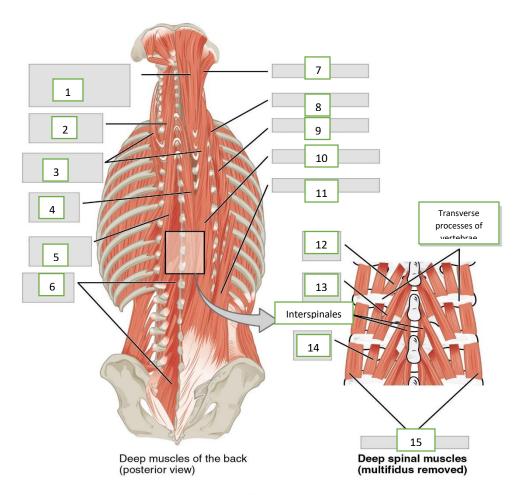


Figure 6 Posterior view of the Back Muscles

1	9	
2.		
	11	
4.		
5.		
6		
7		
8.		

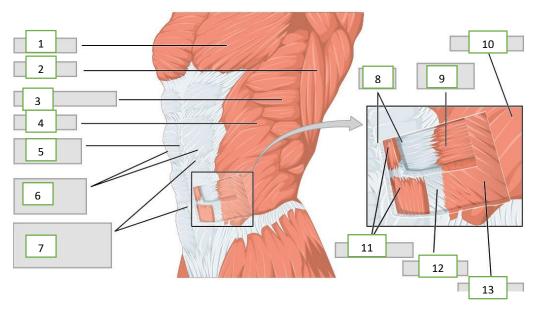


Figure 7 Muscles of the Abdomen

1	8	
2.		
3.	1.0	
4.		
5.		
6.	10	
7		

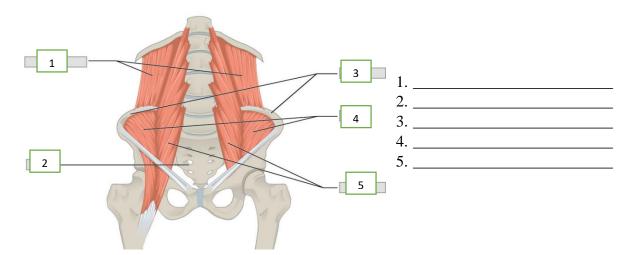


Figure 7.1 Posterior abdominal muscles (anterior view)

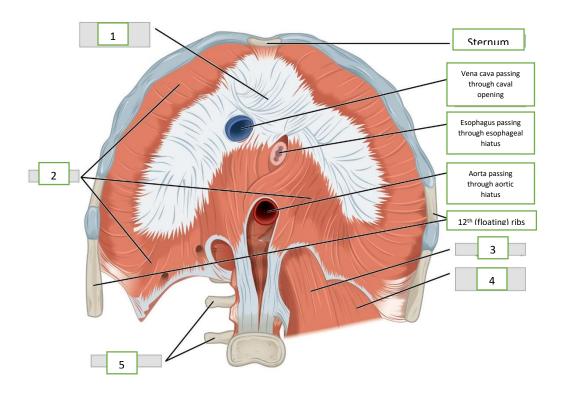


Figure 7.2 Diaphragm (inferior view)

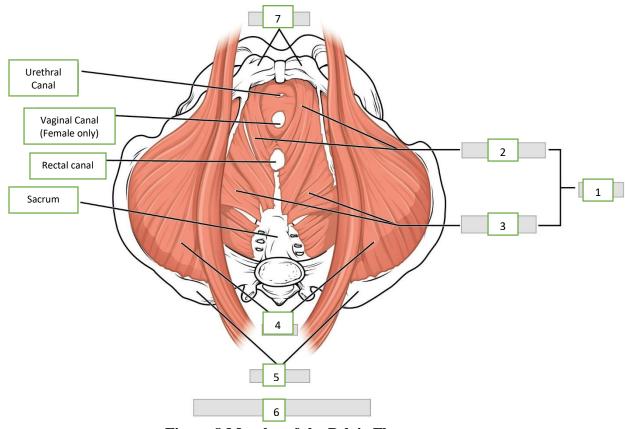
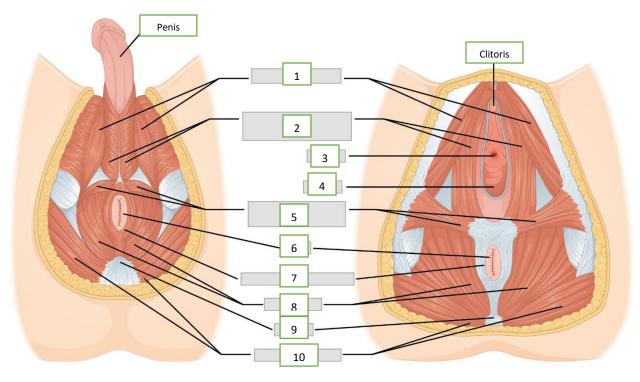


Figure 8 Muscles of the Pelvic Floor



Male perineal muscles: inferior view

Female perineal muscles: inferior view

Figure 9 Muscles of the Pelvic Floor

1	<u> </u>
2	7
3	8.
4.	9.
5.	10

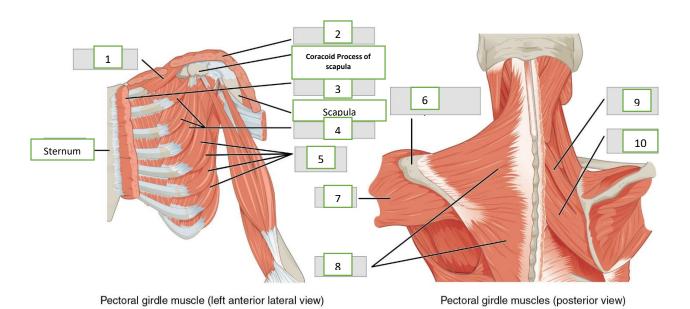


Figure 10 Muscles That Position the Pectoral Girdle

1	6	
2		
3	8	
4	9	
5.	10.	

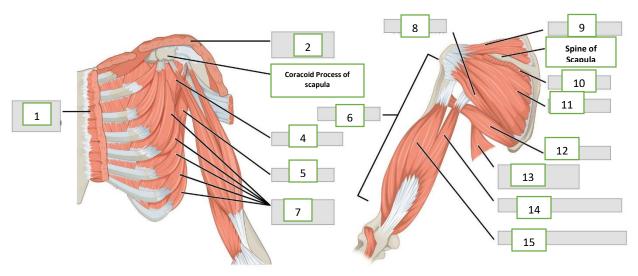


Figure 11 Muscles That Move the Humerus

1.	9
2.	10
3.	11
	12
	13
	14
7.	15
8.	

Figure 12 Muscles that move the foreman

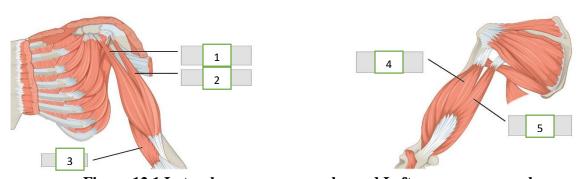


Figure 12.1 Lateral upper arm muscles and Left upper arm muscles

1	4	
2	5	
3		

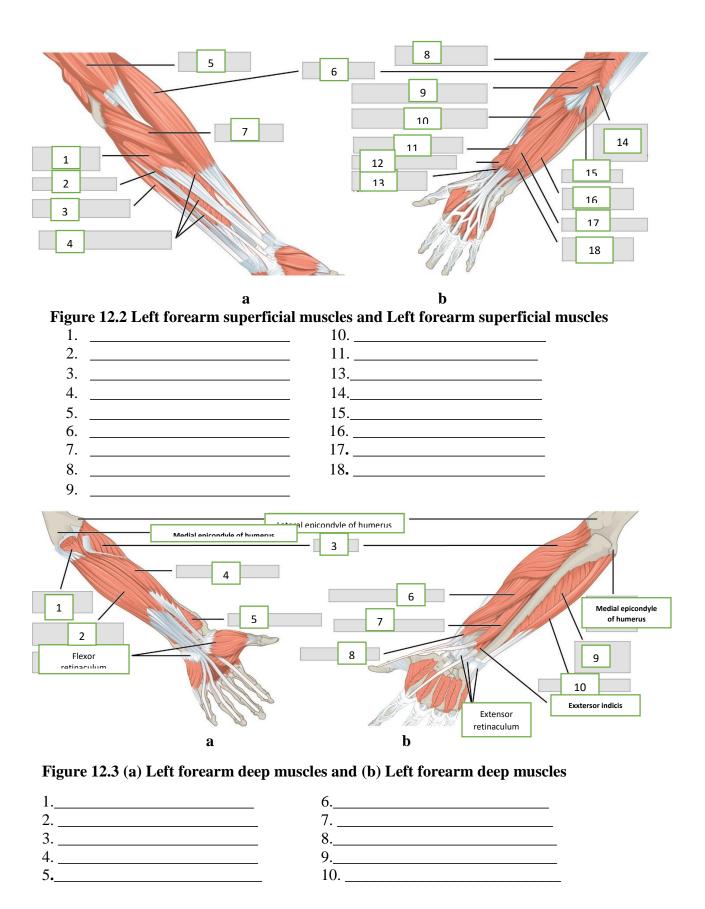


Figure 13 Muscles that Move the Wrist, Hand and Fingers

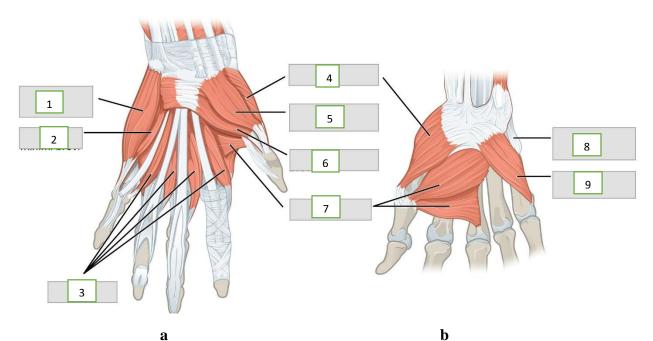


Figure 13.1 (a) Superficial muscles of left hand (palmar) and (b)Deep muscles of left hand (dorsal view)

1	6
10	11

Figure 13.2 Interossel muscles of left hand palmar view and dorsal view

10	•	11.

Figure 14 Muscles of the Thigh

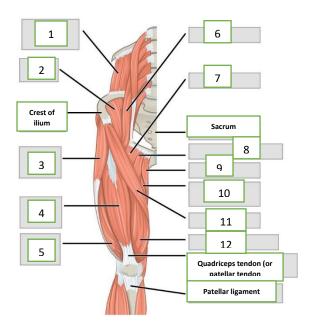


Figure 14.1 Superficial pelvic and thigh muscles of right leg (anterior view)

1	7
2	8
3	9
4	10
5.	11
6.	12.

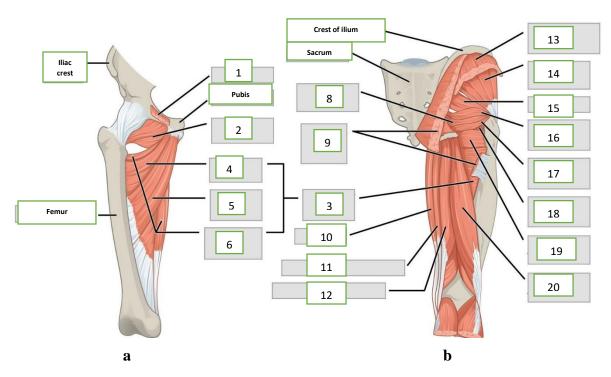


Figure 14.2 (a)Deep pelvic and thigh muscles of right leg (anterior view) and (b)Pelvic and thigh muscles of right leg (posterior view)

1	11
2	12
3	13
4	14
5	
6	16
7	
8	18
9	19
10	20

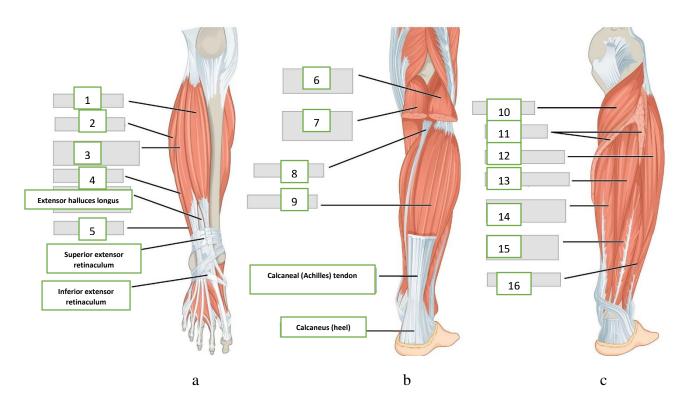


Figure 15 Superficial muscles of the right lower leg (a) anterior view and (b) posterior view (c) Deep muscles of the right lower leg (posterior view)

1	9
2	10
3	11
4	
5	13
6	14
7.	15
8.	16.

Figure 16 Muscles that move the feet and toes

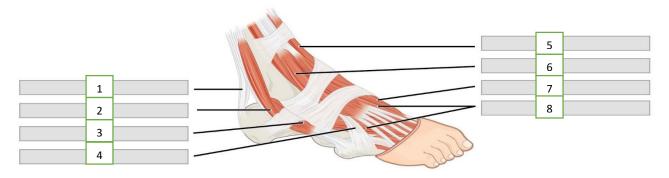


Figure 16.1 Dorsal superficial muscles of the right foot (lateral view)

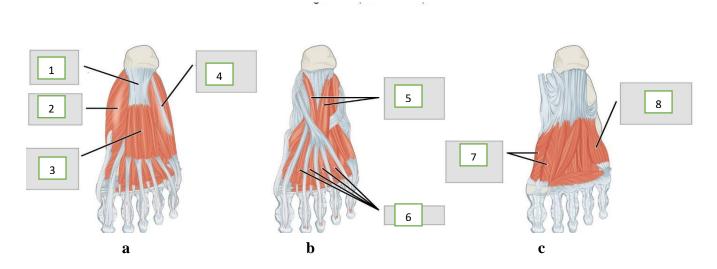


Figure 16.2 (a) Superficial muscles of the left sole (plantar view), (b) Intermediate muscles of the left sole (plantar view), (c) Deep muscles of the left sole (plantar view)

1	5
2	6
3	7
4.	8.

YOU MAY NOW PROCEED TO THE NEXT LABORATORY ACTIVITY



References

Images adapted

Figure 1, Figure 3 to Figure 16.2 OpenStax (2017) Anatomy and Physiology

Marieb, Elaine.(2002). Anatomy & Physiology Coloring Workbook 6th Edition. Pearson Education Asia Pte.Ltd