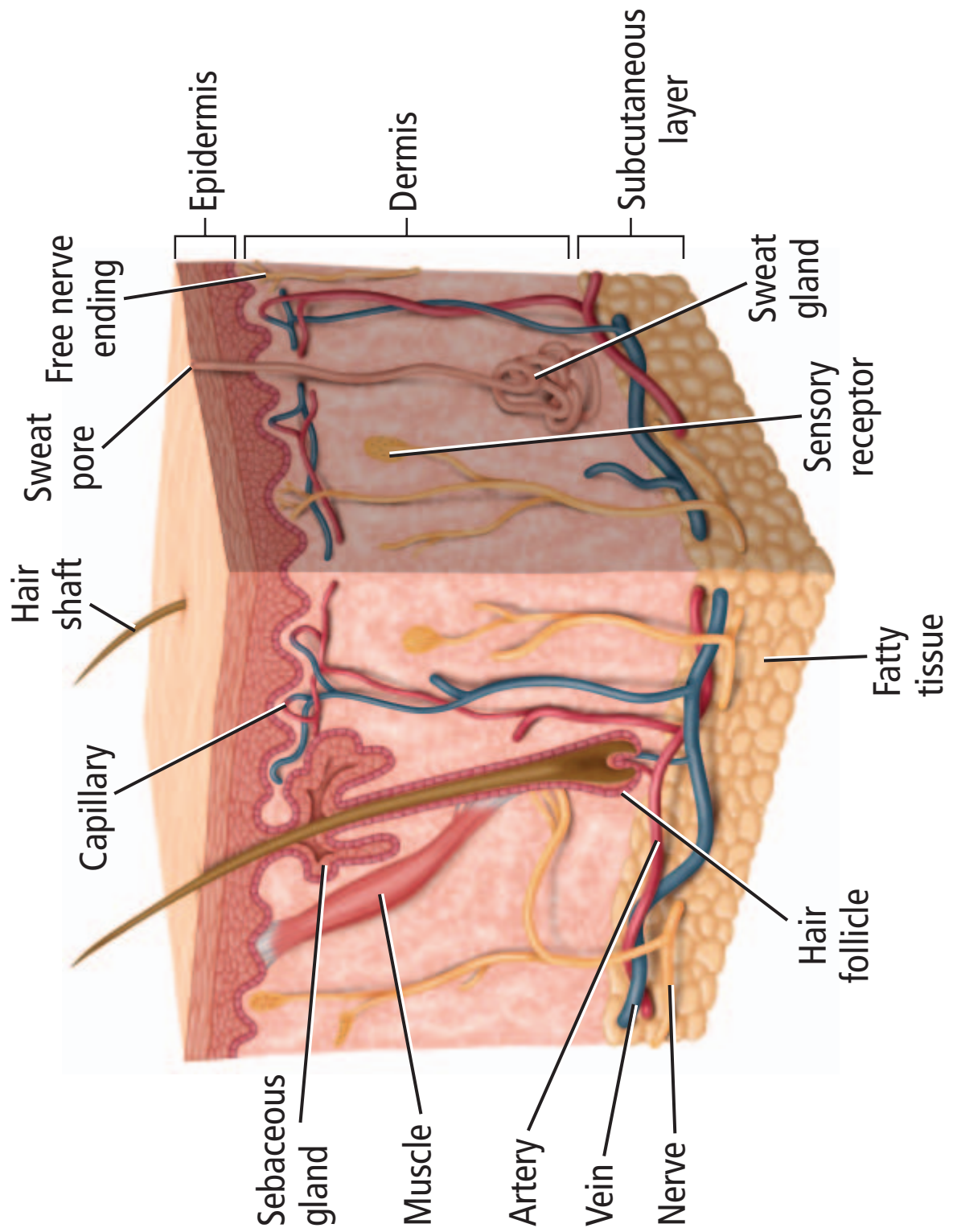
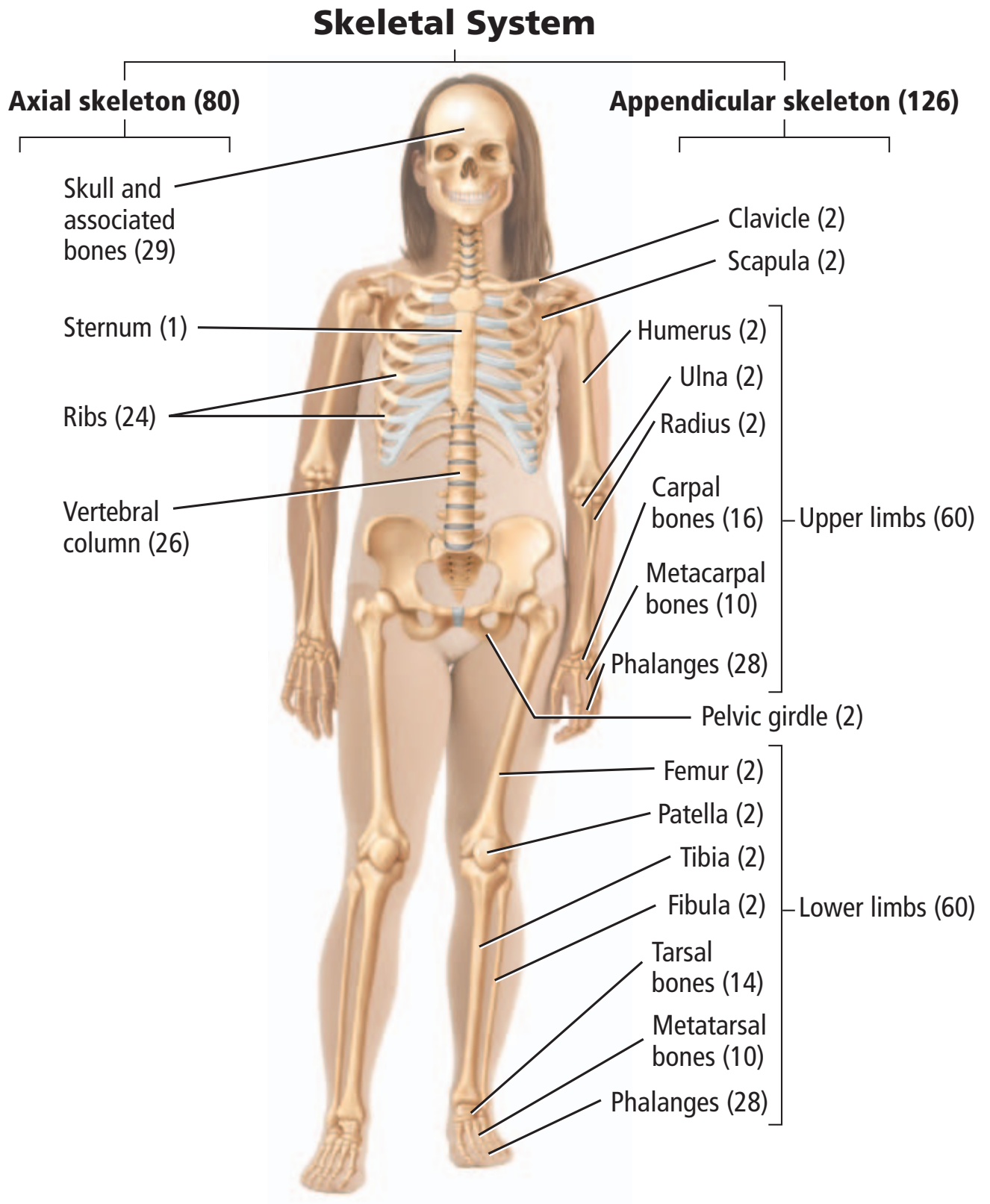


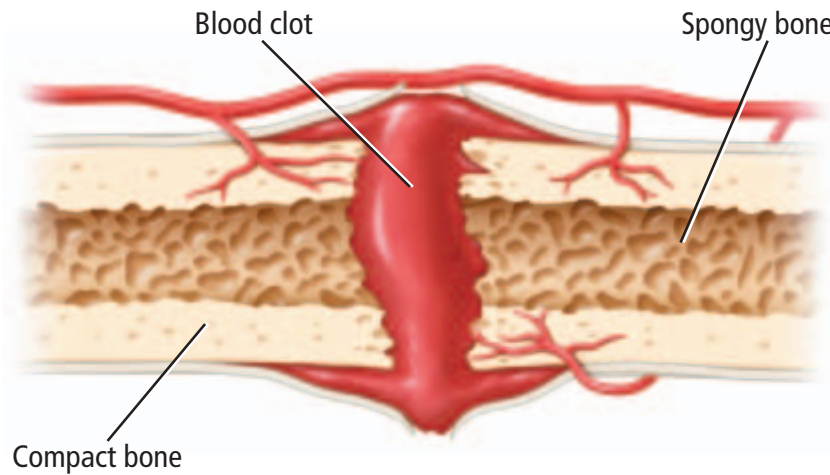
Biology Concepts 114 Structure of Skin



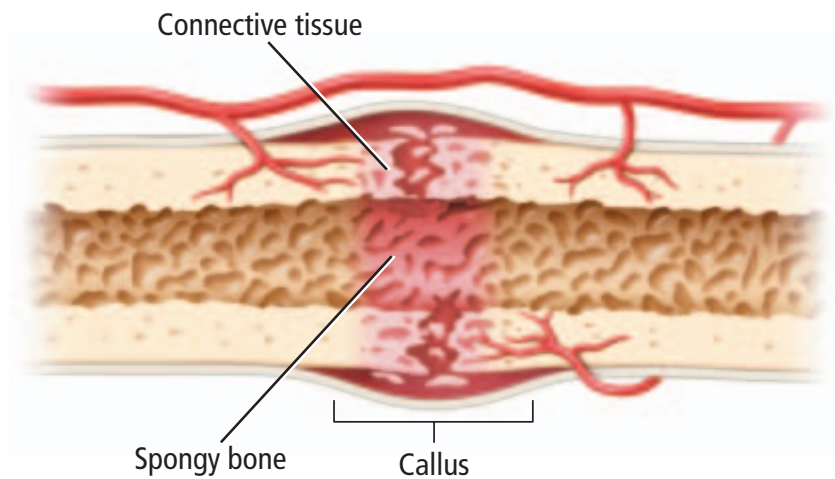


Biology Concepts 116 Bone Healing

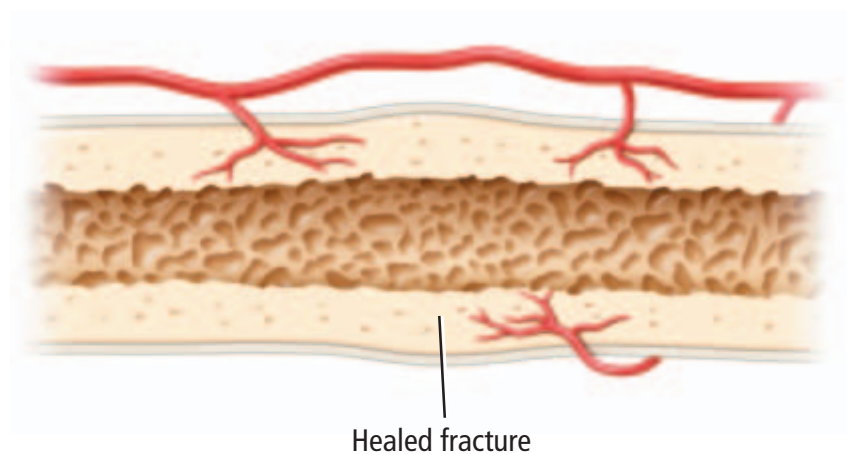
Fracture







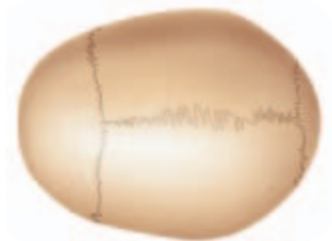
Callus Formation



Remodeling



Biology Concepts 117 Joints of the Body

Name of Joint	Ball-and-Socket	Pivot	Hinge	Gliding	Sutures
Example					
Description	In a ball-and-socket joint, the ball-like surface of one bone fits into a cuplike depression of another bone and allows the widest range of motion of any kind of joint. The joints of the hips and shoulders are ball and socket joints. They allow a person to swing his or her arms and legs.	The primary movement at a pivot joint is rotation. One example of a pivot joint is the elbow joint where two bones of the lower arm, the radius, and the ulna meet. This joint allows a person to twist the lower arm.	In a hinge joint, the convex surface of one bone fits into the concave surface of another bone. Elbows and knees are hinge joints. They allow back-and-forth movement like that of a door hinge.	Gliding joints allow side-to-side and back-and-forth movement. The joints in wrists and ankles are gliding joints. The joints of vertebrae also are gliding joints.	Sutures are joints in the skull that are not movable. There are 22 bones in an adult skull. All skull bones except the lower jaw bone are joined at sutures.