

51. They give shape and support to the body.  
They form cavities which hold vital organs and protect them from injury.  
They afford attachment for muscles.  
They act as levers and make movement possible.
52. Cranium.  
Skeleton of the face.
53. Spinal column.  
Breast-bone.  
Ribs.  
Pelvis.
54. Liver.  
Stomach.  
Kidneys.  
Urinary bladder.  
Small intestines.  
Large.
55. Collar bone.  
Shoulder blade.  
Arm bone.  
Bones of the forearm.  
Bones of the palm.  
Bones of the fingers.  
Wrist bones.
56. Thigh-bone.  
Knee-cap.  
Bones of the leg.  
Bones of the foot.
57. Beneath the skin and between the muscles there is yellow or white the bones together.
58. The blood is a red, sticky fluid that circulates through the arteries, capillaries and veins. It has a peculiar, faint odor and a salty taste, and varies in color from bright scarlet to a bluish red.
59. The fluid part or plasma, also called serum.  
The red cells or corpuscles.  
The white cell or corpuscles.
60. The average person weighing 150 lbs. should have 5 to 6 qts.
61. The loss of 2 pints may be serious; loss of three pints may be fatal.
62. The heart is a hollow, muscular organ that acts like a pump; this pump has two sides or "cylinders. The heart lies between the lungs, behind the breast bone, and more to the left side than to the right.
63. The heart beats at an average rate of 72 beats per minute.
64. Arteries are vessels that carry blood away from the heart.
65. Only those from which serious bleeding is likely to occur.