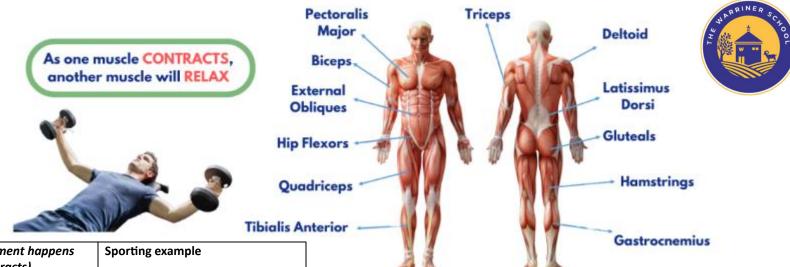
## **Muscular System**

- -Classification and characteristics of muscle types
- -Location and role of voluntary muscles
- -Antagonistic pairs of muscles
- -Characteristics of fast and slow twitch muscle fibres
- -Role of ligaments and tendons



Muscle	Function (what movement happens when this muscle contracts)	Sporting example
Bicep	Flexion of arm at elbow	Upward phase of a bicep curl
Tricep	Extension of arm at elbow	Downward phase of a bicep curl
Hamstring	Flexion of leg at knee	Leg before kicking a football
Quadricep	Extension of leg at knee	Movement of kicking a football
Gastrocnemius	Plantar flexion at ankle	Pointing toes in a full twist
Tibialis Anterior	Dorsi-flexion at ankle	Downward phase of a squat
Gluteus Maximus	Extension of leg at hip	Leg kick in swimming (front crawl)
Hip flexors	Flexion of leg at the hip	Lifting leg to clear a hurdle
Pectoralis Major	Adducts the arm at the shoulder	Forehand drive in tennis
Latissimus Dorsi	Adduct and extend the arm at the shoulder	Butterfly stroke in swimming

Voluntary Muscles



A muscle which you can control

**Involuntary Muscles** 



A muscle which you cannot control

**Cardiac Muscles** 



A muscle found in the wall of the heart

**Ligaments** (bone to bone): give stability to joints, are touch, white and elastic.

**Tendons** (muscle to bone): carry the force from muscle contraction to bone, are touch, greyish and inelastic.

*The muscles contract to pull on the bones to produce movements.* 

Muscle fibre type	Characteristics	Impact on sport
Type 1 (slow twitch)	Aerobic, high resistance to fatigue, slow contractions	Marathon - Lasts a long time, reduce fatigue.
Type 2a (fast twitch)	Faster contractions that slow twitch, fatigue quicker but more powerful	800m – good resistance to fatigue during race, but explosive in sprint finish
Type 2x (fast twitch)	Very fast contractions, powerful, explosive	Tip off in basketball – player can jump high to reach ball