

## 2.1

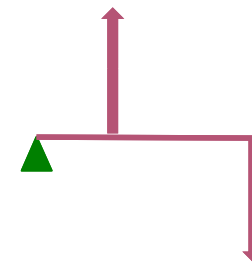
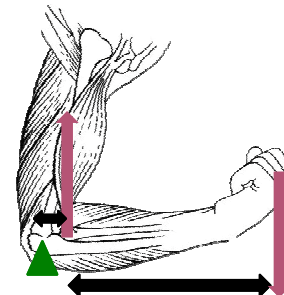
**Levers: Components of a lever system**

- ☐ A lever is a ...
- ☐ To move the weight of the lever ...
- ☐ Examples of levers are ...

Label the diagrams with the components of a lever system

**Component****Description**

	The weight or resistance of the lever arm and anything that is attached to it
	The force of muscle contraction applied to move the lever
	The pivot or fixed point about which the lever moves
	The (perpendicular or right angle) distance between the effort and the fulcrum
	The (perpendicular or right angle) distance between the load and the fulcrum

**Lever diagram****Example of a lever in the body**

\* The effort force acts where the muscle **inserts** onto the lever/bone

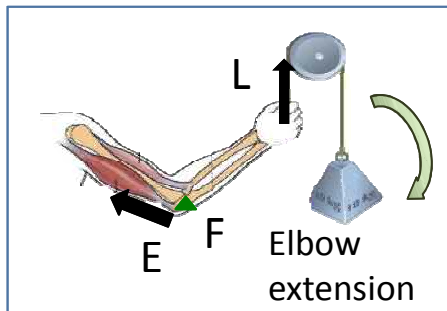
## 2.2

## Levers: Classes of lever and mechanical advantage

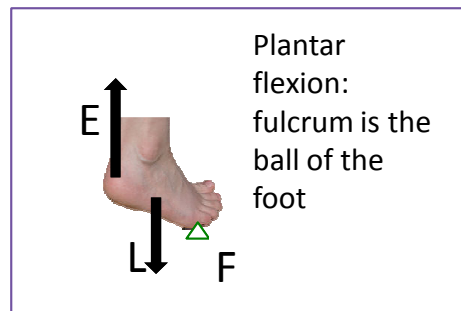
Levers are classified depending on the order of placement of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the lever

To identify the class of lever, look at which feature is **between** the other two...**FLE 123**

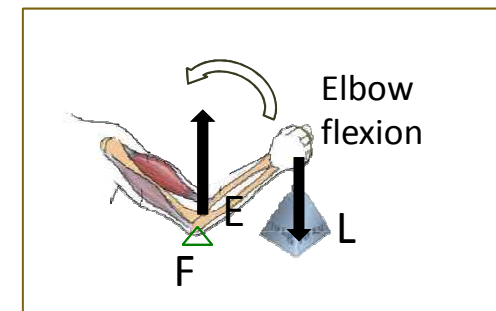
Middle feature:  
Fulcrum = \_\_\_\_\_



Middle feature:  
Load = \_\_\_\_\_ class



Middle feature:  
Effort = \_\_\_\_\_ class



### Mechanical advantage of second class levers

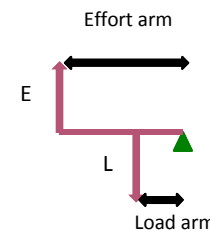
Almost all levers in the human body are \_\_\_\_\_

The effect of a force within a lever system depends on two factors:

- 1.
- 2.

If the effort is further from the fulcrum than the load ...

Effort arm > load arm =



Mechanical advantage of a second class lever explains why the entire body weight can be moved easily by contraction of the gastrocnemius during plantar flexion