The active and passive tension exerted by a whole muscle contracting isometrically and isometrically is plotted against the muscle's length. The active tension produced by the contractile muscle components and the passive tension by the inert and parallel elastic components, which develop stress when the muscle is stretched beyond its resting length. The greater the amount of stretching, the larger is the contribution of the elastic component to the total tension. The shape of the active curve is generally the same in different muscles, but the passive curve, and hence the total curve, varies depending on how much connective tissue (elastic component) the muscle contains. (Adapted from Crossed and James, 1963)
Figure 1. Schmorl's Illustration of the Intervertebral Cleft of the Atlas in the Anterior View.

1. Schmorl's node - a herniation of the nucleus pulposus into the vertebral body.
2. Intervertebral cleft - a potential space between the vertebral bodies.
3. Vertebral body - the main part of the vertebra.
4. Intervertebral disc - a cushion-like structure that absorbs shock and provides a range of motion between vertebrae.
5. Anterior view - the orientation of the illustration is from the front towards the back.

Note: The illustration requires a detailed examination of the anatomical structures for a comprehensive understanding.