

Name: _____

Lab section: _____

Appendicular skeleton: Pre-lab exercise -- due at the beginning of your lab session.

Matching I: Upper limb and pectoral girdle. You can use a term more than once.

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| A. Acromium | F. Coronoid fossa | K. Olecranon fossa | P. Scapula |
| B. Capitulum | G. Deltoid tuberosity | L. Olecranon process | Q. Sternum |
| C. Carpals | H. Glenoid cavity | M. Phalanges | R. Styloid process |
| D. Clavicle | I. Humerus | N. Radial tuberosity | S. Trochlea |
| E. Coracoid process | J. Metacarpals | O. Radius | T. Ulna |

1. _____ Raised area on the lateral surface of humerus to which deltoid muscle attaches.
2. _____ Arm bone
3. _____ 4. _____ Bones comprising the shoulder girdle.
5. _____ 6. _____ Forearm bones.
7. _____ Point where the clavicle and scapula connect.
8. _____ Shoulder girdle bone that has no attachment to the axial skeleton.
9. _____ Shoulder girdle bone that articulates anteriorly with the sternum.
10. _____ Socket in the scapula for the arm bone.
11. _____ Process above the glenoid cavity that permits muscle attachment.
12. _____ Commonly called the collarbone.
13. _____ Distal medial process of the humerus; joins the ulna.
14. _____ Medial bone of the forearm in the anatomical position.
15. _____ Rounded knob on the humerus that articulates with the radius.
16. _____ Anterior depression; superior to the trochlea; receives part of ulna when forearm flexed.
17. _____ Forearm bone involved in formation of elbow joint.
18. _____ 19. _____ Bones that articulate with the clavicle.
20. _____ Bones of the wrist.
21. _____ Bones of the fingers.
22. _____ Heads of these bones form the knuckles.

Matching II: Lower limb and pelvic girdle; you can use a term more than once and you can use more than one term per blank.

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| A. Acetabulum | I. Ilium | Q. Patella |
| B. Calcaneus | J. Ischial tuberosity | R. Pubic symphysis |
| C. Femur | K. Ischium | S. Pubis |
| D. Fibula | L. Lateral malleolus | T. Sacroiliac joint |
| E. Gluteal tuberosity | M. Lesser sciatic notch | U. Talus |
| F. Greater sciatic notch | N. Medial malleolus | V. Tarsals |
| G. Greater and lesser trochanters | O. Metatarsals | W. Tibia |
| H. Iliac crest | P. Obturator foramen | X. Tibial tuberosity |

1. _____ Fuse to form the coxal bone (hip bone).
2. _____ Receive weight of the body when sitting.
3. _____ Point where coxal bones join anteriorly.
4. _____ Upper margin of iliac bones.
5. _____ Deep socket in the hip bone that receives the head of the femur.
6. _____ Point where the axial skeleton attaches to the pelvic girdle.
7. _____ Longest bone in the body; articulates with the coxal bone.
8. _____ Lateral bone of the leg.
9. _____ Medial bone of the leg.
10. _____ Bones forming the knee joint.
11. _____ Point where the patellar ligament attaches.
12. _____ Kneecap.
13. _____ Shinbone.
14. _____ Distal process on the medial tibial surface.
15. _____ Process forming the outer ankle.
16. _____ Heel bone.
17. _____ Bones of the ankle.
18. _____ Bones forming the instep of the foot.
19. _____ Opening in a coxal bone formed by the pubic and ischial rami.
20. _____ Sites of muscle attachment on the proximal end of the femur.
21. _____ Tarsal bone that articulates with the tibia.