Name: _____

Lab section: _____

Articulations: In-lab exercise -- due at the end of your lab session.

Matching

a. fibrous joints
b. cartilaginous joints
c. synovial joints

_____ 1. exhibit a joint cavity
_____ 2. types are sutures and syndesmoses
_____ 3. bones connected by collagen fibers
_____ 4. types include synchondroses and symphyses
_____ 5. are all diarthrotic
_____ 6. many are amphiarthrotic
_____ 7. bones connected by disc of hyaline cartilage or fibrocartilage
_____ 8. shoulder, hip, jaw, and elbow joints
_____ 9. nearly all are synarthrotic

Multiple choice

1. The cruciate ligaments of the knee:

a. tend to run parallel to one another
b. are also called collateral ligaments
c. prevent hyperextension of the knee
d. assist in defining the range of motion of the leg

2. The ligaments that protect the alignment of the femoral and tibial condyles and limit the movement of the femur anteriorly and posteriorly are called:

a. cruciate ligaments
b. patellar ligaments
c. anterior ligaments
d. tibial collateral ligaments

3. The shoulder joint is a good example of a _____ synovial joint.

a. nonaxial
b. uniaxial
c. biaxial
d. multiaxial

4. Compared to the shoulder, displacement of the hip joints are

a. common due to the weight-bearing the hip endures
b. rare because of ligament reinforcement
c. common in overweight individuals
d. rare because the rotator cuff stabilizes the hip joint.

5. Tendon sheaths

a. act as friction-reducing structures
b. are lined with dense irregular connective tissue
c. form channels for tendons
d. help anchor the tendon to the muscle

6. The elbow joint is a

a. plane joint
b. picot joint
c. condyloid joint
d. hinge joint

7. When a ballerina points the toes, it is known as

a. circumduction
b. plantar flexion
c. dorsiflexion
d. extension