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

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Acromion</td>
<td>F. Coronoid fossa</td>
<td>K. Olecranon fossa</td>
<td>P. Scapula</td>
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<td>B. Capitulum</td>
<td>G. Deltoid tuberosity</td>
<td>L. Olecranon process</td>
<td>Q. Sternum</td>
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<td>C. Carpals</td>
<td>H. Glenoid cavity</td>
<td>M. Phalanges</td>
<td>R. Styloid process</td>
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<td>D. Clavicle</td>
<td>I. Humerus</td>
<td>N. Radial tuberosity</td>
<td>S. Trochlea</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Coracoid process</td>
<td>J. Metacarpals</td>
<td>O. Radius</td>
<td>T. Ulna</td>
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1. _____ Raised area on the lateral surface of humerus to which deltoid muscle attaches.
2. _____ Arm bone
3. _____ Bones comprising the shoulder girdle.
4. _____ Articulates with manubrium
5. _____ Lateral forearm bone in anatomical position.
6. _____ Point where the clavicle and scapula connect.
7. _____ Shoulder girdle bone that has no attachment to the axial skeleton.
8. _____ Shoulder girdle bone that articulates anteriorly with the sternum.
9. _____ Socket in the scapula for the arm bone.
10. _____ Process above the glenoid cavity that permits muscle attachment.
11. _____ Commonly called the collarbone.
12. _____ Distal medial process of the humerus; joins the ulna.
13. _____ Medial bone of the forearm in the anatomical position.
14. _____ Rounded knob on the humerus that articulates with the radius.
15. _____ Anterior depression; superior to the trochlea; receives part of ulna when forearm flexed.
16. _____ Forearm bone involved in formation of elbow joint.
17. _____ Bones that articulate with the clavicle.
18. _____ Bones of the wrist.
19. _____ Bones of the fingers.
20. _____ 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.

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.