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.

| A. Acromion | 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.

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.