



1.) a) clavicle and scapula

b) humerus ... radius and ulna.

c) carpus ... lunate, triquetrum and pisiform.

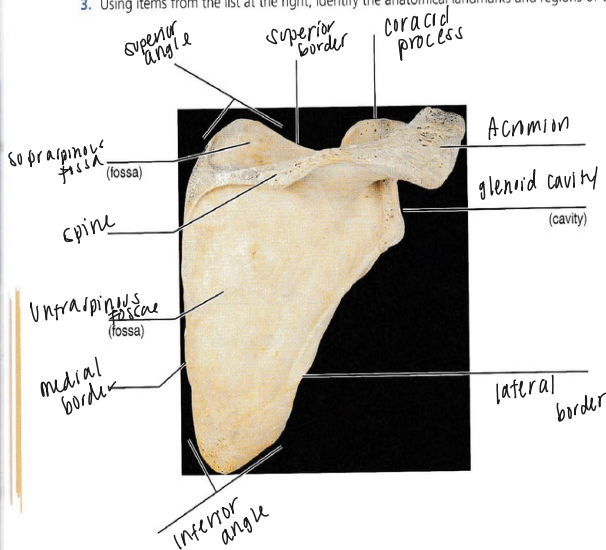
Trapezium, trapezoid, capitate, and none etc

d. metacarpals

e. phalanx - 14 - phalanges

- 2).
- 1. F
 - 2. K
 - 3. B
 - 4. H
 - 5. E
 - 6. C
 - 7. I
 - 8. J
 - 9. A
 - 10. G
 - 11. D

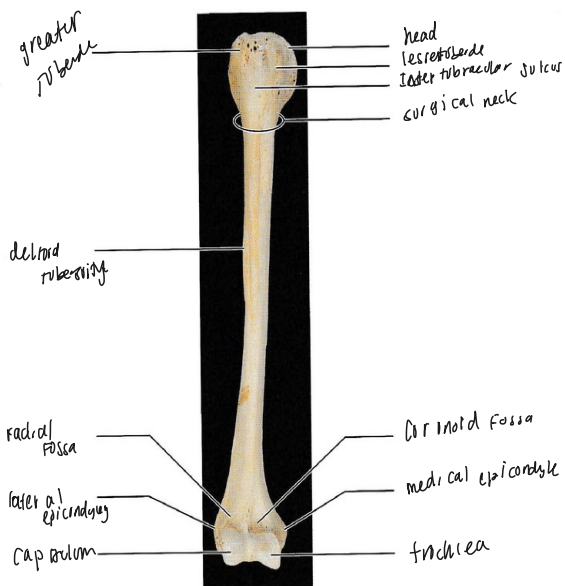
3. Using items from the list at the right, identify the anatomical landmarks and regions of the scapula.



Key:

- a. acromion
- b. coracoid process
- c. glenoid cavity
- d. inferior angle
- e. infraspinous fossa
- f. lateral border
- g. medial border
- h. spine
- i. superior angle
- j. superior border
- k. supraspinous fossa

4. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photograph of the humerus.



Key:

- a. capitulum
- b. coronoid fossa
- c. deltoid tuberosity
- d. greater tubercle
- e. head
- f. intertubercular sulcus
- g. lateral epicondyle
- h. lesser tubercle
- i. medial epicondyle
- j. radial fossa
- k. surgical neck
- l. trochlea

5. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photographs of the posterior view of the radius on the left and the lateral view of the ulna on the right.

head of the radius
neck of the radius
radial tuberosity



olecranon
trochlear notch
coronoid process
radial notch of the ulna



- Key:
- a. coronoid process
 - b. head of the radius
 - c. head of the ulna
 - d. neck of the radius
 - e. olecranon
 - f. radial notch of the ulna
 - g. radial styloid process
 - h. radial tuberosity
 - i. trochlear notch
 - j. ulnar notch of the radius
 - k. ulnar styloid process

ulnar notch of the radius
radial styloid process

head of the ulna
ulnar styloid process

6. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photograph of the anterior view of the hand.

base of scaphoid
impression for trapezoid



capitate
pisiform
triquetrum
hamate

metacarpal

proximal phalanx
middle phalanx
distal phalanx

- Key:
- a. capitate
 - b. distal phalanx
 - c. hamate
 - d. lunate
 - e. metacarpal
 - f. middle phalanx
 - g. pisiform
 - h. proximal phalanx
 - i. scaphoid
 - j. trapezium
 - k. trapezoid
 - l. triquetrum

7) The two bones are the radial notch of the ulna + the head of the radius

8) The two bone markings are the ulnar radial notch + the annular ligament

9) pectoral: A C D Pelvic: B E F

10.) The true pelvis is the space inferior to the pelvic brim while the false on the other hand is the space between the iliac crests its superior boundary is the pelvic brim.

7. Name the two bone markings that form the proximal radioulnar joint.

8. Name the two bone markings that form the distal radioulnar joint.

Bones of the Pelvic Girdle and Lower Limb

9. Compare the pectoral and pelvic girdles by choosing appropriate descriptive terms from the key.


- Key:
- a. flexibility most important
 - b. massive
 - c. lightweight
 - d. insecure axial and limb attachments
 - e. secure axial and limb attachments
 - f. weight-bearing most important

Pectoral: _____ Pelvic: _____

10. Distinguish between the true pelvis and the false pelvis.

11. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photograph of the lateral view of the hip bone.

Key:



Handwritten labels on the left side of the hip bone image:

- M
- L
- D
- H
- J
- i.
- G

Handwritten labels on the right side of the hip bone image:

- e
- C
- B
- a
- n
- F
- X

Printed key on the right side of the image:

- a. acetabulum
- b. anterior inferior iliac spine
- c. anterior superior iliac spine
- d. greater sciatic notch
- e. iliac crest
- f. inferior pubic ramus
- g. ischial ramus
- h. ischial spine
- i. ischial tuberosity
- j. lesser sciatic notch
- k. obturator foramen
- l. posterior inferior iliac spine
- m. posterior superior iliac spine
- n. superior pubic ramus

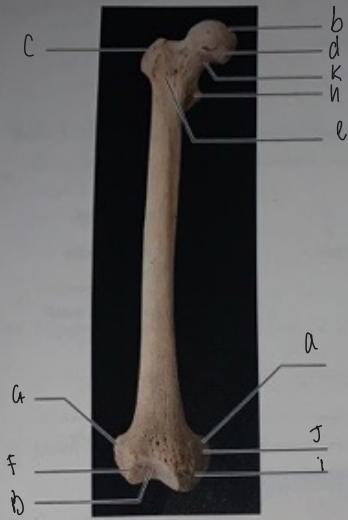
12) Column A -

Ilium, ischium and

1. pubis
2. Ischial tuberosity
3. pubic symphysis
4. Iliac crest
5. acetabulum
6. sacroiliac joint
7. femur
8. fibula
9. greater sciatic notch
10. lesser sciatic notch
11. tibial tuberosity
12. patella

13. tibia
14. medial malleolus
15. lateral malleolus
16. calcaneus
17. tarsals
18. metatarsals
19. obturator foramen
20. gluteal tuberosity and greater sciatic foramen
21. tarsals
22. tibia
23. talus

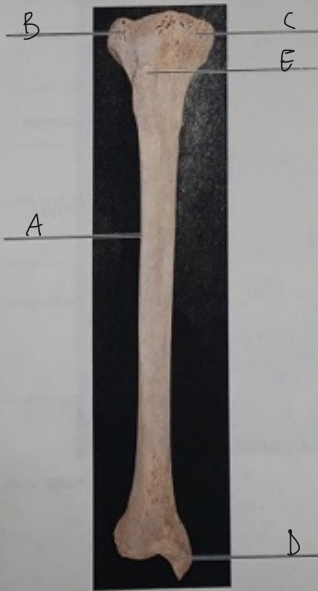
13. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photograph of the anterior view of the femur.



Key:

- a. adductor tubercle
- b. fovea capitis
- c. greater trochanter
- d. head
- e. intertrochanteric line
- f. lateral condyle
- g. lateral epicondyle
- h. lesser trochanter
- i. medial condyle
- j. medial epicondyle
- k. neck
- l. patellar surface

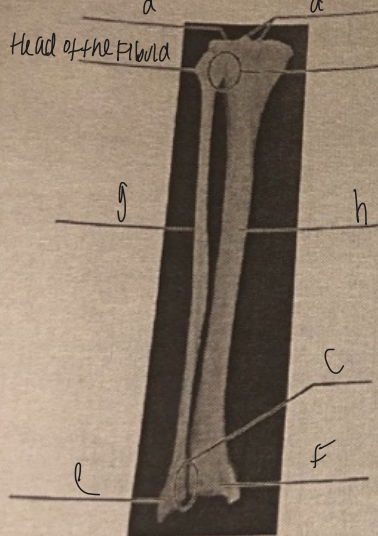
14. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photograph of the anterior view of the tibia.



Key:

- a. anterior border
- b. lateral condyle
- c. medial condyle
- d. medial malleolus
- e. tibial tuberosity

15. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photograph of the posterior view of the articulated tibia and fibula.



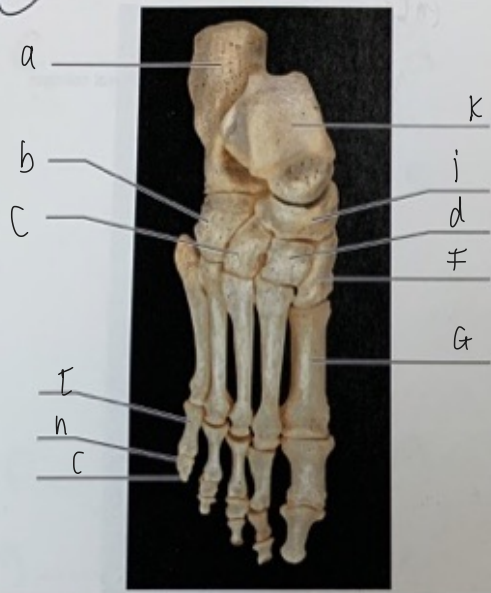
Key:

- a. articular surface of the lateral condyle
- b. head of the fibula
- c. inferior tibiofibular joint
- d. intercondylar eminence
- e. lateral malleolus
- f. medial malleolus
- g. shaft of the fibula
- h. shaft of the tibia
- i. superior tibiofibular joint

16. Are the bones of the leg shown above from the left or from the right leg? left leg

Explain how you can tell which side of the body they are from. the lateral malleolus part is further from the midline bone.

17. Match the terms in the key with the appropriate leader lines on the photograph of the superior view of the articulated foot.



Key:

- a. calcaneus
- b. cuboid
- c. distal phalanx
- d. intermediate cuneiform
- e. lateral cuneiform
- f. medial cuneiform
- g. metatarsal
- h. middle phalanx
- i. navicular
- j. proximal phalanx
- k. talus