

## The Appendicular Skeleton

1. Match the bone names or markings in column B with the descriptions in column A.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. arm bone  
 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 2. bones of the shoulder girdle  
 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 3. forearm bones  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 4. shoulder girdle bone that is unattached to the axial skeleton  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 5. shoulder girdle bone that transmits forces from the upper limb to the bony thorax  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 6. has a depression that articulates with the humerus  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 7. the "collarbone"  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 8. articulates with the ulna and scapula  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 9. medial bone of forearm in anatomical position  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 10. forearm bone involved in formation of the elbow joint  
 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 11. bones that articulate with the clavicle

### Column B

- a. Clavicle  
 b. Humerus  
 c. Radius  
 d. Scapula  
 e. Sternum  
 f. Ulna

2. Why is the clavicle at risk to fracture when a person falls on his or her shoulder?
3. Why is it generally no problem for the arm to clear the widest dimension of the thoracic cage?
4. Compare the pectoral and pelvic girdles by choosing appropriate descriptive terms from the key.

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

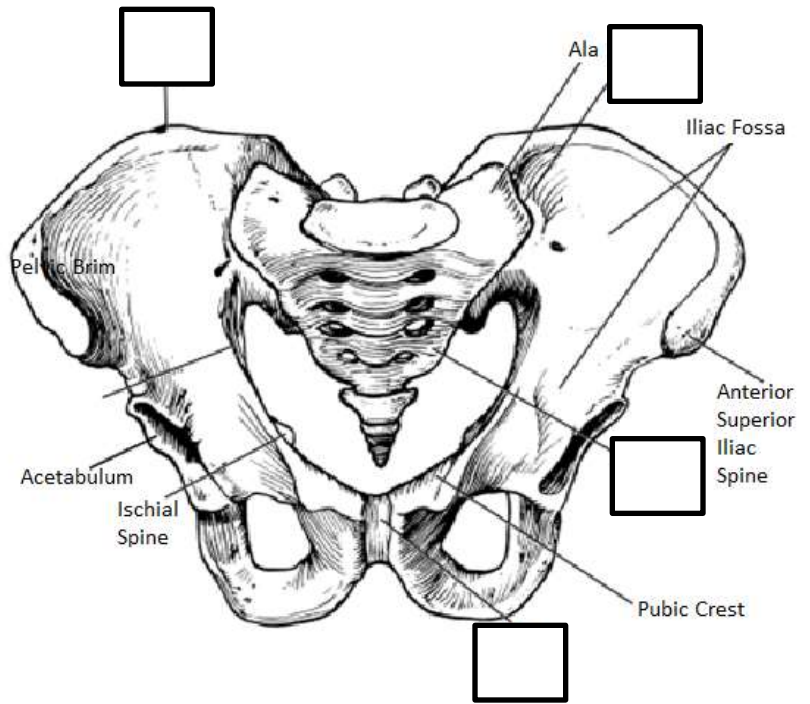
Pectoral: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Pelvic: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

5. What organs are protected, at least in part, by the pelvic girdle?
6. Deduce why the pelvic bones of a four-legged animal such as the cat or pig are much less massive than those of the human.

7. Use letters from the key to identify the bone markings on this illustration of an articulated pelvis. Make an educated guess as to whether the illustration shows a male or female pelvis and provide two reasons for your decision.

- a. iliac crest
- b. pubic symphysis
- c. sacroiliac joint
- d. sacrum



This is a

( female / male )

pelvis because:

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10. A person instinctively curls over his abdominal area in times of danger. Why?

11. Match the bone names and markings in column B with the descriptions in column A.

Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 1. fuse to form the coxal bone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. inferoposterior "bone" of the coxal bone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. point where the coxal bones join anteriorly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. superiormost margin of the coxal bone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. longest, strongest bone in body
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. thin lateral leg bone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. heavy medial leg bone
- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 8. bones forming knee joint
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Kneecap
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. shin bone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. weight-bearing bone of the leg

Column B

- a. Femur
- b. Fibula
- c. Iliac Crest
- d. Ilium
- e. Ischium
- f. Patella
- g. Pubic Symphysis
- h. Pubis
- i. Tibia