**Anatomy Worksheet 4**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Appendicular Skeletal System**

**Exercise 1.** Matching Columns.

**1.** Match the structure and bone names in Column A with the descriptions in Column B. Some answers are used more than once.

**Column A**

A. Acromion

B. Capitulum

C. Carpals

D. Clavicle

E. Coracoid process

F. Coronoid fossa

G. Deltoid tuberosity

H. Glenoid cavity (fossa)

I. Humerus

J. Metacarpals

K. Olecranon fossa

L. Olecranon process

M. Phalanges

N. Trochlea

O. Radius

P. Styloid process

Q. Ulna

R. Sternum

**Column B**

\_\_\_ 1. condyle of humerus articulating with ulna.

\_\_\_ 2. bones that are ‘beyond’ the wrist.

\_\_\_ 3. scapular region to which clavicle connects.

\_\_\_ 4. heads of these bones form the knuckles.

\_\_\_ 5. medial articulation with the clavicle.

\_\_\_ 6. cavity of scapula articulating with humerus.

\_\_\_ 7. projection above glenoid fossa.

\_\_\_ 8. needle-like projection of forearm bones.

\_\_\_ 9. receives ulna when forearm extended.

\_\_\_ 10. rough patch for muscle attachment.

\_\_\_ 11. medial forearm bone anatomical position.

\_\_\_ 12. the finger bones and toe bones.

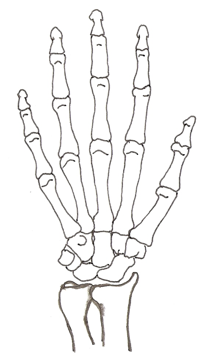
\_\_\_ 13. rounded condyle of humerus; for radius.

\_\_\_ 14. receives ulna when forearm flexed.

\_\_\_ 15. bone of the ‘brachium’ or arm.

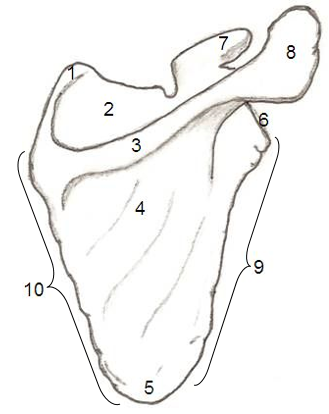
\_\_\_ 16. pisiform and capitate.

**Exercise 2.** Use the space below to write the exact name of each bone in the hand and wrist shown.



Anterior view Bones of the Hand

**Exercise 3.** Write the name of the structures indicated by each number on the **scapula** below.



1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

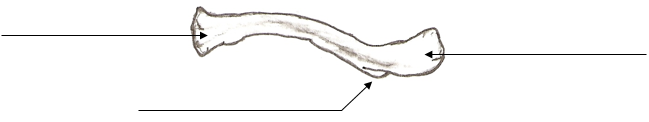
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**11.** Name the muscle that occupies structure #2 in the scapula above. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**12.** Name the muscle that occupies structure #4 in the scapula above. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**13.** Name the structures indicated on the clavicle below. Which side (L or R) of the body is this bone? \_\_.



**Exercise 4.** Complete the following statements:

**1.** The pelvic girdle consists of two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bones.

**2.** The head of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ articulates with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the os coxa.

**3.** The largest bone in the human body is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** If someone were to ‘break their hip’, typically, what *exact* structure is broken? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** The pubic bones come together anteriorly to form the joint called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the superior portion of the ilium that causes the prominence of the ‘hip’.

**7.** When a person sits, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the ischium supports the weight of the body.

**8.** The angle formed by the pubic bones below the symphysis pubis is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ‘hole’ within the os coxae.

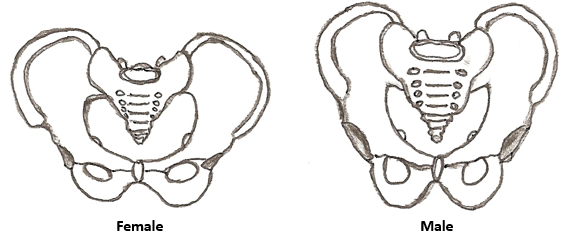
**10.** The ilium joins the sacrum at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ joint.

**11.** For the ulna and radius bones of the forearm (drawn below), find and label all of the structures indicated in your lab manual for these two bone.



Exercise 5. Comparison of the Female and Male Pelvises.

Use the drawings below of the typical female and male pelvises to help you fill in the information in **Table 1** below. You will also need to consult your textbook or notes or websites to fully describe how these two pelvises differ from each other.



**Table 1.** Complete the table with information regarding sexual dimorphism of the pelvis.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics** | **Female** | **Male** |
| General Appearance |  |  |
| Ischial Spine |  |  |
| Sacrum |  |  |
| Coccyx |  |  |
| Width of Pelvis |  |  |
| Pelvic Inlet |  |  |
| Pelvic Outlet |  |  |
| Pubic Symphysis |  |  |
| Pubic Arch (Angle) |  |  |
| Greater Sciatic Notch |  |  |
| Obturator |  |  |
| Acetabulum |  |  |

**Exercise 6.** Identifying structures on the femur.

**1)** Match the bones in **Column A** with the descriptions in **Column B**. Some answers are used more than once.

**Column A Column B**

A. femur \_\_\_ 1. middle phalanx

B. fibula \_\_\_ 2. lesser trochanter

C. metatarsals \_\_\_ 3. medial malleolus

D. patella \_\_\_ 4. fovea capitis

E. phalanges \_\_\_ 5. sesamoid bone

F. tarsals \_\_\_ 6. lateral cuneiform

G. tibia \_\_\_ 7. tibial tuberosity

\_\_\_ 8. talus, calcaneus and navicular

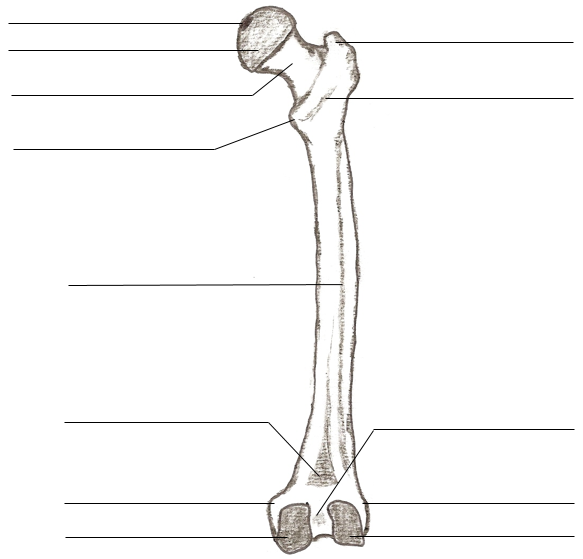
\_\_\_ 9. linea aspera

\_\_\_ 10. lateral malleolus

\_\_\_ 11. calcaneus

\_\_\_ 12. five bones that form the instep

**2)** Name the structures indicated here that are found in your lab manual for the **femur** below.



Posterior view of Femur