

Vocabulary and Etymology for Anatomy and Physiology: Section 4 Articulations

Etymology (Word Origins) for Joints: Find the word origins indicated.

1. In diarthrosis, arthr- means _____; amphi means _____.
2. In synostosis, syn- means _____ and -ostosis means _____.
3. Synovial means _____; meniscus means _____.
4. In supinate, supin- means _____, and pronate means _____.
5. In glenoid labrum, glenoid means _____, labrum means _____.
6. In abduction, ab means to _____ and duc- means _____.
7. In adduction, ad- means _____; arthro means _____.
8. In bursae, burs- means _____, so bursitis means _____.
9. Gomphosis means _____; pterygoid means _____.
10. In perimysium, peri means _____ and mys- means _____.
11. In lambdoidal suture, lambda means _____; suture _____.
12. In ligamentum nuchae, ligamentum means _____ and nuchae _____.
13. In epicranial, epi means _____ and cranial means _____.
14. In aponeurosis, apo means _____ and neurosis means _____.
15. In linea alba, linea means _____, alba means _____.
16. In syndesmosis, syn means _____ and desmos _____.
17. In synchondrosis, syn means _____ and chondrosis _____.
18. Rheumatoid means _____; pollicis means _____.
19. In biaxial joints, bi means _____, axial means _____.
20. In goniometer, gonio means _____, meter _____.
21. Prostethis means _____; plantar means _____.
22. Periosteal, peri means _____ and osteal means _____.
23. In intermaxillary, inter- means _____, maxilla means _____.
24. Ellipsoid means _____, condyloid means _____.
25. Phalanges mean _____; sacrum means _____.
26. Fibula means _____ and tibia means _____.