

23. Figure 5-11 is a diagram of the articulated pelvis. Identify the bones and bone markings indicated by leader lines on the figure. Select different colors for the structures listed below and use them to color the coding circles and the corresponding structures in the figure. Also, label the dashed line showing the dimensions of the true pelvis and that showing the diameter of the false pelvis. Complete the illustration by labeling the following bone markings: obturator foramen, iliac crest, anterior superior iliac spine, ischial spine, pubic ramus, and pelvic brim. Last, list three ways in which the female pelvis differs from the male pelvis and insert your answers in the answer blanks.

- ☐ Coxal bone ☐ Pubic symphysis
☐ Sacrum ☐ Acetabulum

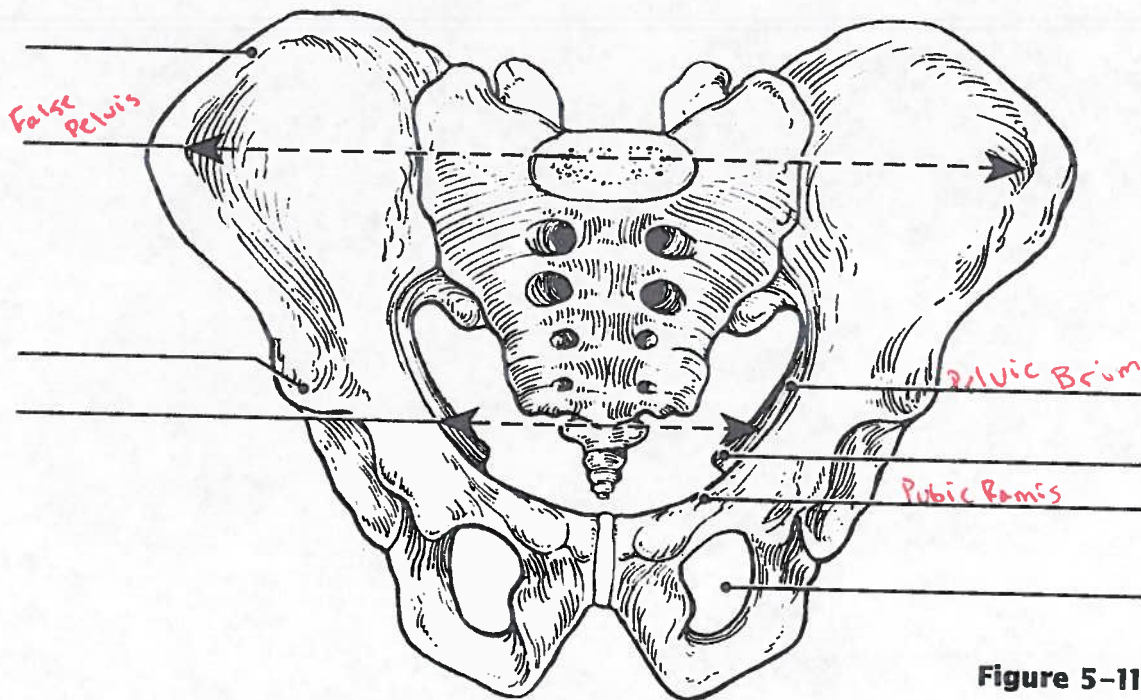


Figure 5-11

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

24. Circle the term that does not belong in each of the following groupings.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Tibia | Ulna | Fibula | Femur |
| 2. Skull | Rib cage | Vertebral column | Pelvis |
| 3. Ischium | Scapula | Ilium | Pubis |
| 4. Mandible | Frontal bone | Temporal bone | Occipital bone |
| 5. Calcaneus | Tarsals | Carpals | Talus |

25. Using key choices, identify the bone names and markings, according to the descriptions that follow. Insert the appropriate key term(s) or letter(s) in the answer blanks.

Key Choices

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. Receives the weight of the body when sitting
- _____ 3. Point where the coxal bones join anteriorly
- _____ 4. Upper margin of iliac bones
- _____ 5. Deep socket in the hip bone that receives the head of the thigh bone
- _____ 6. Point where axial skeleton attaches to the pelvic girdle
- _____ 7. Longest bone in 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 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

26. For each of the following statements that is true, insert *T* in the answer blank. If any of the statements are false, correct the underlined term by inserting the correct term in the answer blank.

- _____ 1. The pectoral girdle is formed by the articulation of the hip bones and the sacrum.
- _____ 2. Bones present in both the hand and the foot are carpals.
- _____ 3. The tough, fibrous connective tissue covering of a bone is the periosteum.
- _____ 4. The point of fusion of the three bones forming a coxal bone is the glenoid cavity.
- _____ 5. The large nerve that must be avoided when giving injections into the buttock muscles is the femoral nerve.
- _____ 6. The long bones of a fetus are constructed of hyaline cartilage.
- _____ 7. Bones that provide the most protection to the abdominal viscera are the ribs.
- _____ 8. The largest foramen in the skull is the foramen magnum.
- _____ 9. The intercondylar fossa, greater trochanter, and tibial tuberosity are all bone markings of the humerus.
- _____ 10. The first major event of fracture healing is hematoma formation.

27. The bones of the thigh and the leg are shown in Figure 5-12. Identify each and put your answers in the blanks labelled A, B, and C. Select different colors for the lower limb bones listed below and use them to color in the coding circles and corresponding bones on the diagram. Complete the illustration by inserting the terms indicating bone markings at the ends of the appropriate leader lines in the figure.

☐ Femur

☐ Tibia

☐ Fibula

Head of femur

Anterior border of tibia

Head of fibula

Intercondylar eminence

Lesser trochanter

Medial malleolus

Tibial tuberosity

Greater trochanter

Lateral malleolus

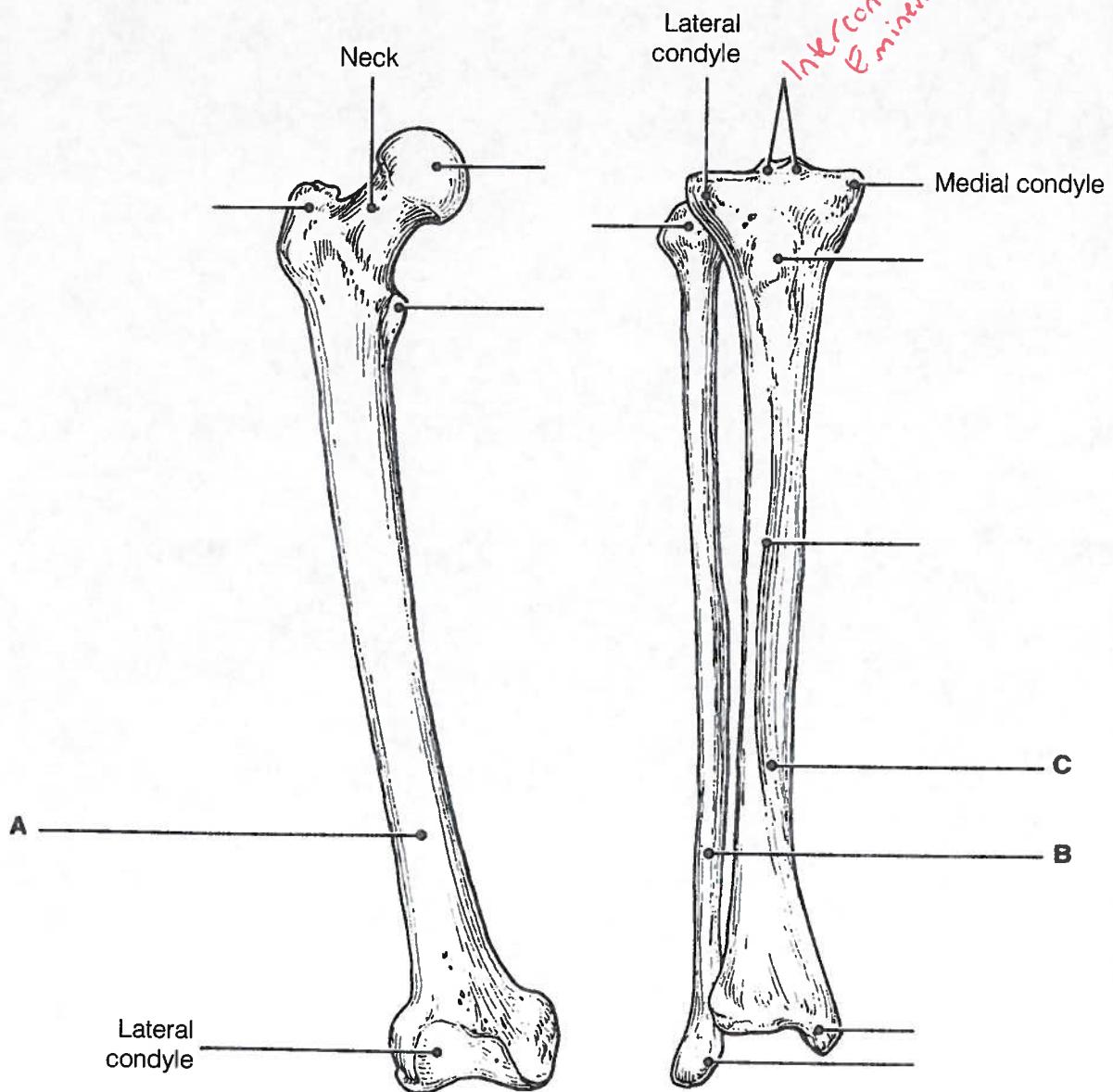


Figure 5-12

28. Figure 5-13 is a diagram of the articulated skeleton. Identify all bones or groups of bones by writing the correct labels at the end of the leader lines. Then, select two different colors for the bones of the axial and appendicular skeletons and use them to color in the coding circles and corresponding structures in the diagram.

☐ Axial skeleton

☐ Appendicular skeleton

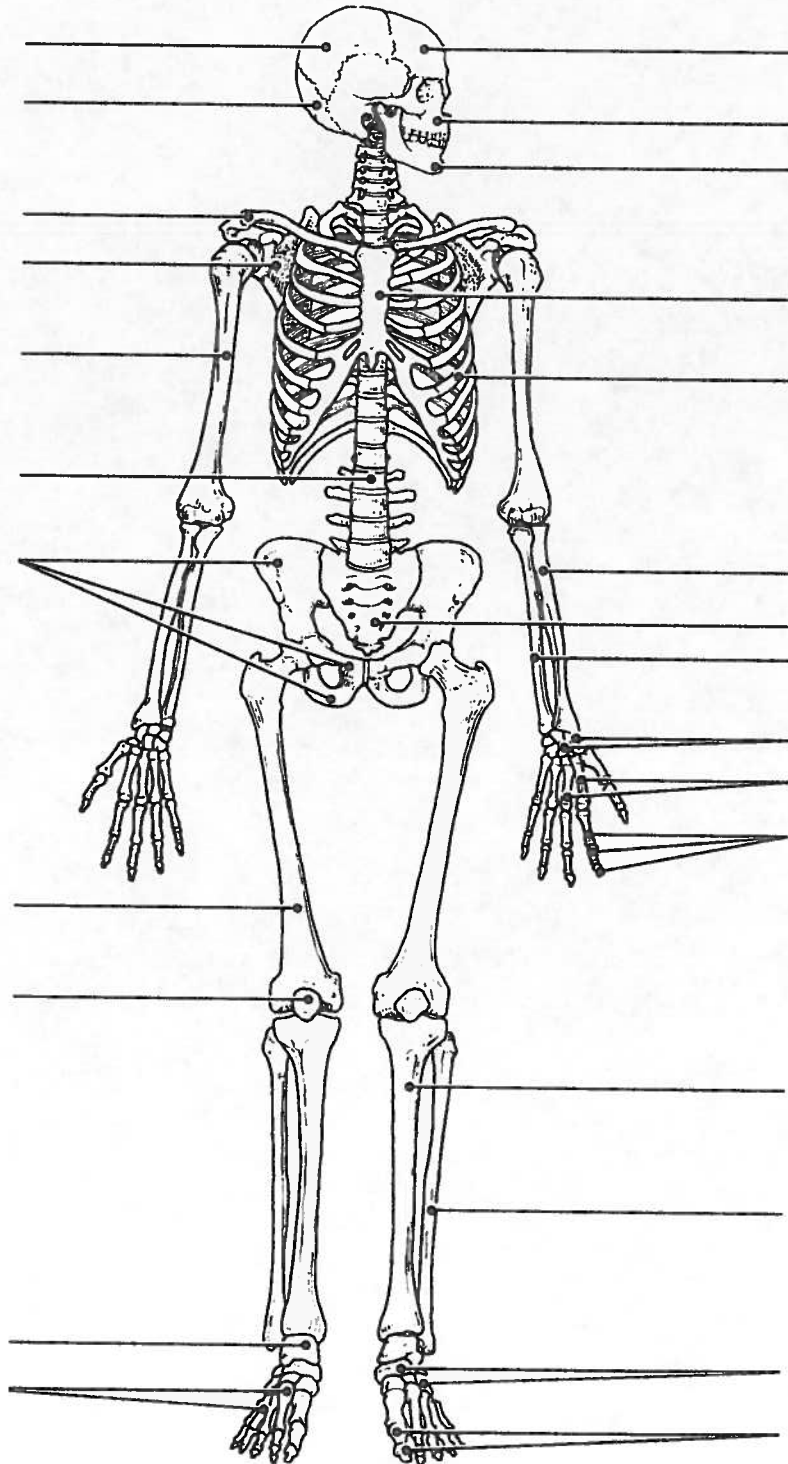


Figure 5-13