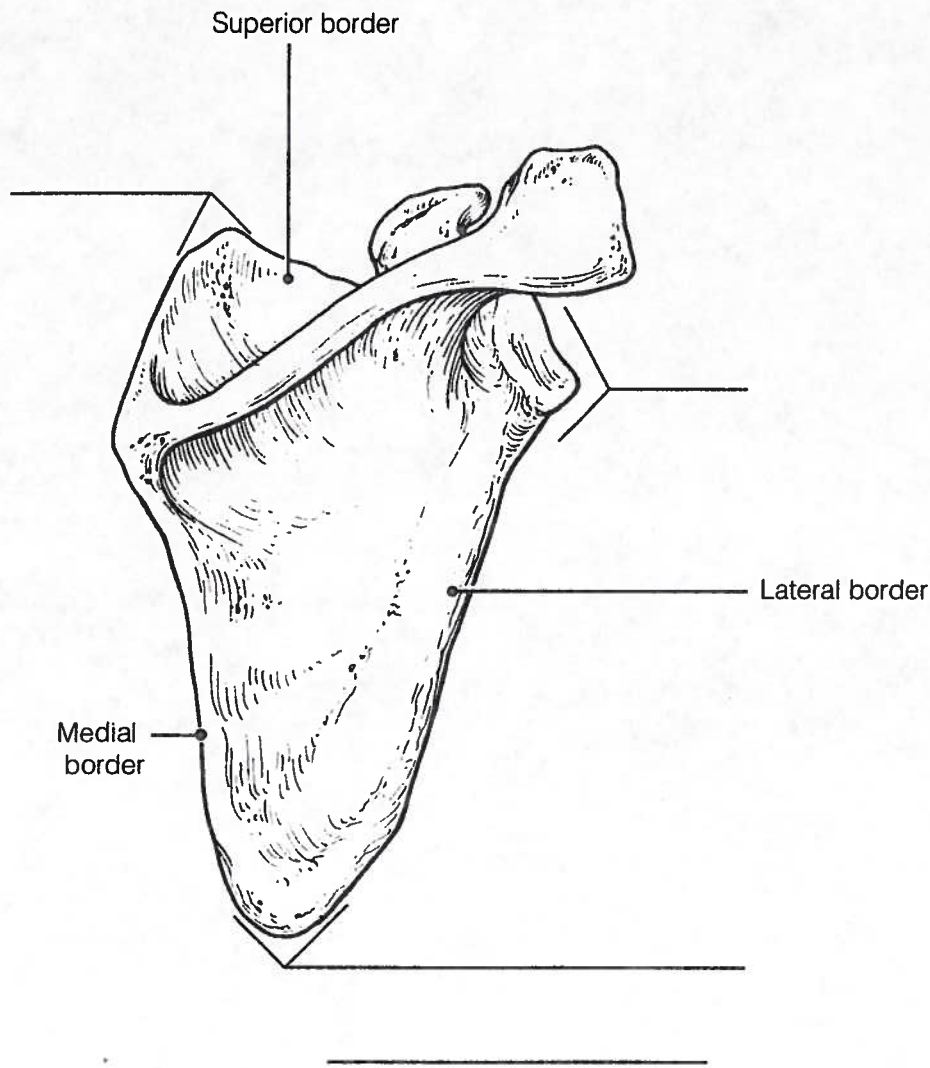


## APPENDICULAR SKELETON

Several bones forming part of the upper limb and/or shoulder girdle are shown in Figures 5-8 to 5-11. Follow the specific directions for each figure.

18. Identify the bone in Figure 5-8. Insert your answer in the blank below the illustration. Select different colors for each structure listed below and use them to color the coding circles and the corresponding structures in the diagram. Then, label the angles indicated by leader lines.

- Spine       Glenoid cavity       Coracoid process       Acromion



**Figure 5-8**

19. Identify the bones in Figure 5-9 by labeling the leader lines identified as A, B, and C. Color the bones different colors. Using the following terms, complete the illustration by labeling all bone markings provided with leader lines.

- |                   |                    |                   |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Trochlear notch   | Capitulum          | Coronoid process  |
| Trochlea          | Deltoid tuberosity | Olecranon process |
| Radial tuberosity | Head (three)       | Greater tubercle  |
|                   | Styloid process    | Lesser tubercle   |

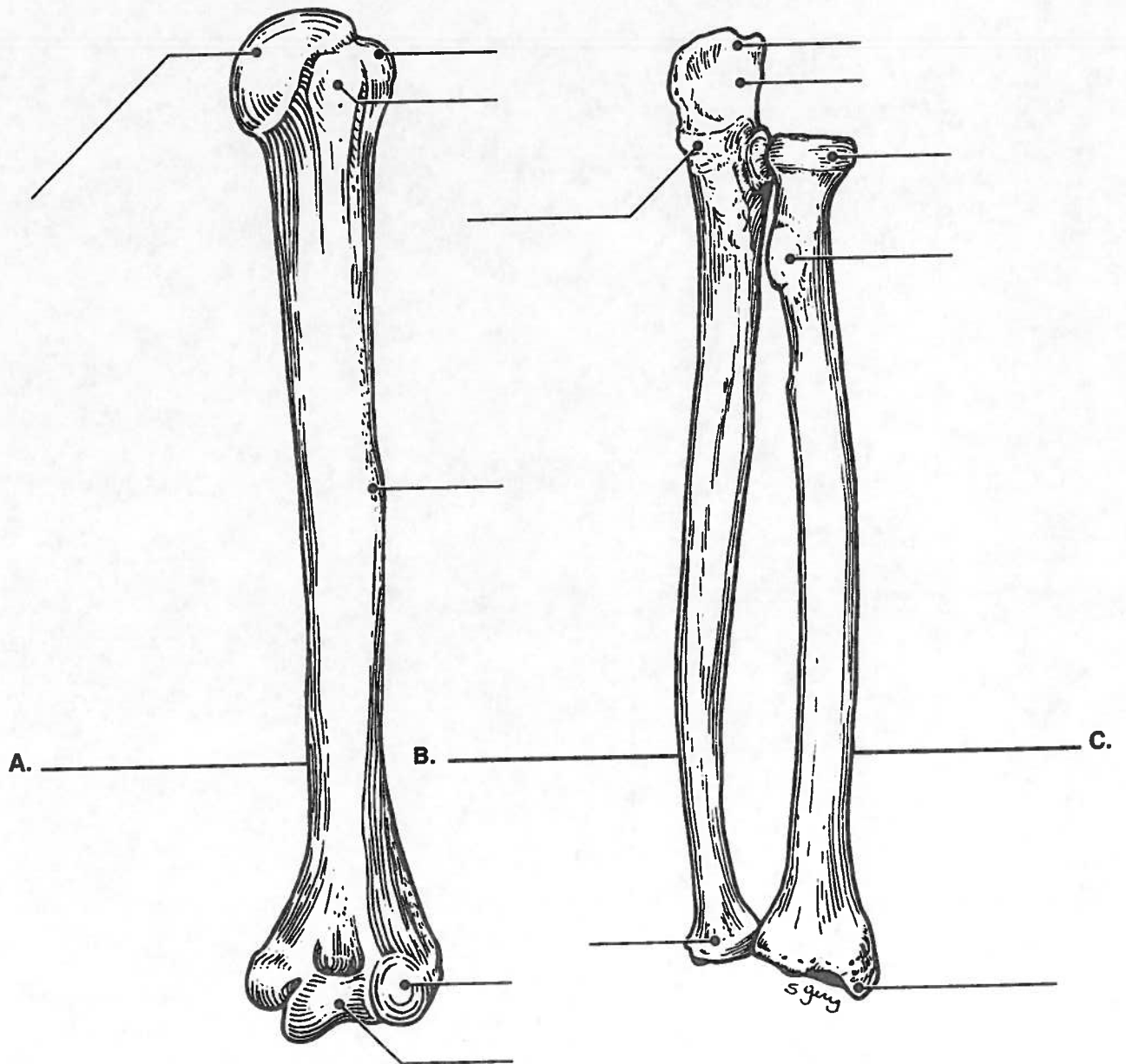
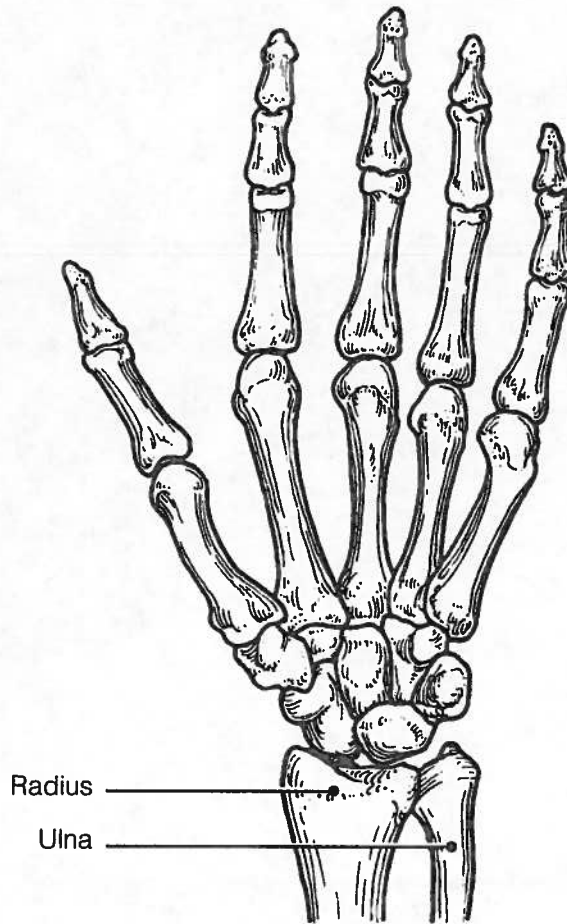


Figure 5-9

20. Figure 5-10 is a diagram of the hand. Select different colors for the following structures, and use them to color the coding circles and the corresponding structures in the diagram.

Carpals       Metacarpals       Phalanges



**Figure 5-10**

21. Compare the pectoral and pelvic girdles by choosing descriptive terms from the key choices. Insert the appropriate key letters in the answer blanks.

**Key Choices**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| A. Flexibility | D. Shallow socket for limb attachment      |
| B. Massive     | E. Deep, secure socket for limb attachment |
| C. Lightweight | F. Weight-bearing                          |

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

22. Using key choices, identify the bone names or markings according to the descriptions that follow. Insert the appropriate term or letter in the answer blanks.

*Key Choices*

- |                     |                       |                      |                    |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Acromion         | F. Coronoid fossa     | K. Olecranon fossa   | P. Scapula         |
| B. Capitulum        | G. Deltoid tuberosity | L. Olecranon process | Q. Sternum         |
| C. Carpals          | H. Glenoid cavity     | M. Phalanges         | R. Styloid process |
| D. Clavicle         | I. Humerus            | N. Radial tuberosity | S. Trochlea        |
| E. Coracoid process | J. Metacarpals        | O. Radius            | T. Ulna            |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Raised area on lateral surface of humerus to which deltoid muscle attaches
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Arm bone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Bones composing the shoulder girdle
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Forearm bones
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Point where scapula and clavicle connect
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Shoulder girdle bone that has no attachment to the axial skeleton
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Shoulder girdle bone that articulates anteriorly with the sternum
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Socket in the scapula for the arm bone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Process above the glenoid cavity that permits muscle attachment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Commonly called the collarbone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Distal medial process of the humerus; joins the ulna
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Medial bone of the forearm in anatomical position
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Rounded knob on the humerus that articulates with the radius
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Anterior depression; superior to the trochlea; receives part of the ulna when the forearm is flexed
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Forearm bone involved in formation of elbow joint
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Bones that articulate with the clavicle
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Bones of the wrist
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Bones of the fingers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Heads of these bones form the knuckles