

Name _____ Skeletal System Homework

1. Group each of the following bones into one of the four major bone categories. Use L for long bones, S for short bones, I for irregular and F for flat bones.

___ 1. Ribs ___ 2. Humerus ___ 3. Radius
___ 4. Pelvis (hip) ___ 5. Cranium ___ 6. Sternum
___ 7. Femur ___ 8. Wrist Bones ___ 9. Vertebra

2. For the following bones, decide whether they belong to the axial or appendicular skeleton. Use an X for the axial and a P for the appendicular.

___ 1. Cranium ___ 2. Humerus ___ 3. Radius
___ 4. Ribs ___ 5. Tibia ___ 6. Sternum
___ 7. Femur ___ 8. Ulna ___ 9. Vertebra
___ 10. Clavicle ___ 11. Scapula ___ 12. Sacrum
___ 13. Metacarpals ___ 14. Fibula ___ 15. Phalanges

3. Circle the word that does not belong.

Carpals	Metacarpals	Femur	Phalanges
Hyoid Bone	Ilium	Sacrum	Pubis
Clavicle	Humerus	Scapula	Fibula
Frontal	Mucous	Ethmoid	Maxillary
Tibia	Radius	Ulna	Humerus

4. Choose from the list below to fill in the description of the types of bone fractures.

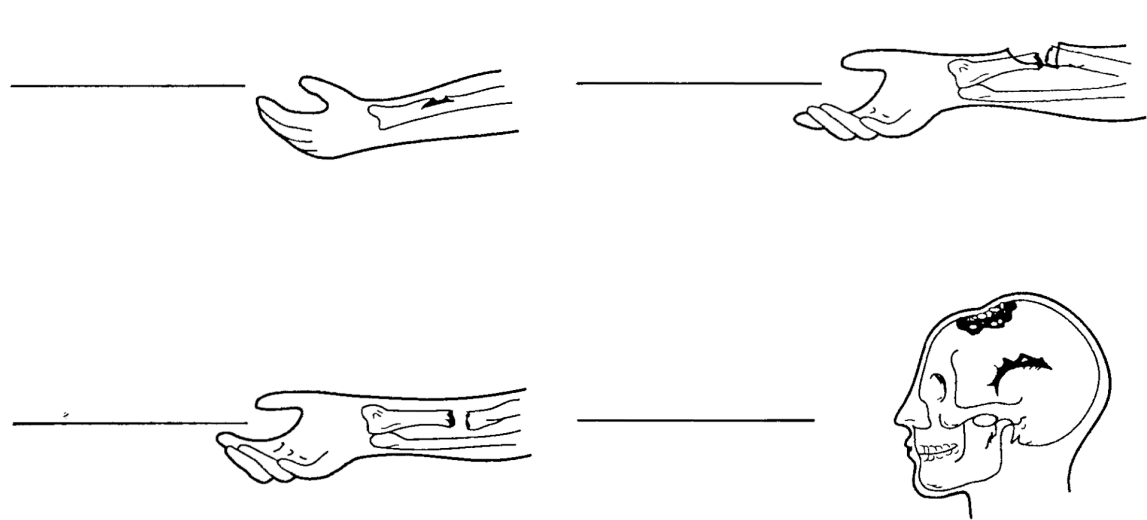
Comminuted
Impacted

Compression
Spiral

Depressed
Greenstick

- _____ Bone is crushed
- _____ Bone breaks incompletely
- _____ Broken bone ends are forced into each other
- _____ Bone breaks into many pieces
- _____ Ragged break occurs when bone is twisted
- _____ Broken bone is pressed inward
- _____ Common in children
- _____ Common in the elderly
- _____ Typical skull fracture
- _____ Common in sports injury
- _____ Occurs when you try to break your fall
- _____ Common in porous bones

Label the picture with the proper term from the word bank above.



5. Use the word bank below to answer the following statements. USE THE WORDS AND NOT JUST THE LETTERS.

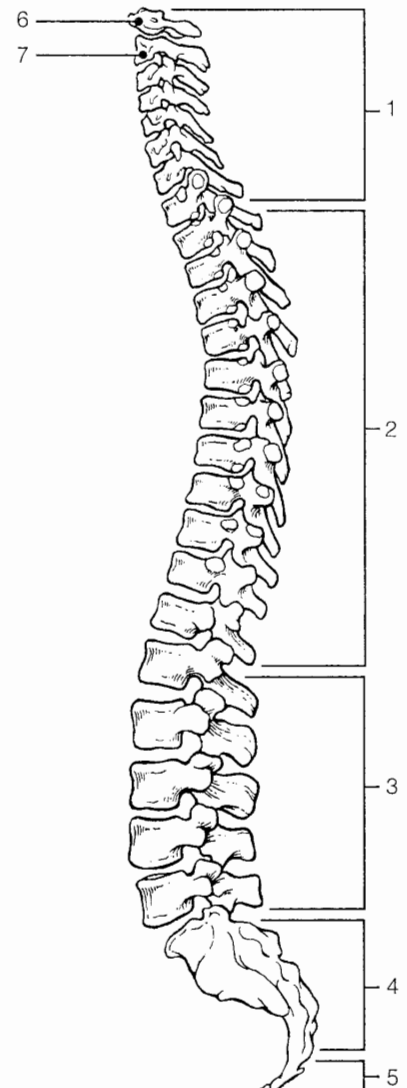
A. Diaphysis C. Epiphysis E. Yellow marrow cavity

B. Epiphyseal plate D. Red marrow

- _____ 1. Site of spongy bone in the adult
- _____ 2. Site of compact bone in the adult
- _____ 3. Site of hematopoiesis in the adult
- _____ 4. Scientific name for bone shaft
- _____ 5. Site of fat storage in the adult
- _____ 6. Site of longitudinal growth in a child

6. Name each section or bone found in the vertebral column.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____



7. Answer the following questions on sinuses.

What are sinuses? _____

What purpose do they serve in the skull? _____

Why are they so susceptible to infection? _____

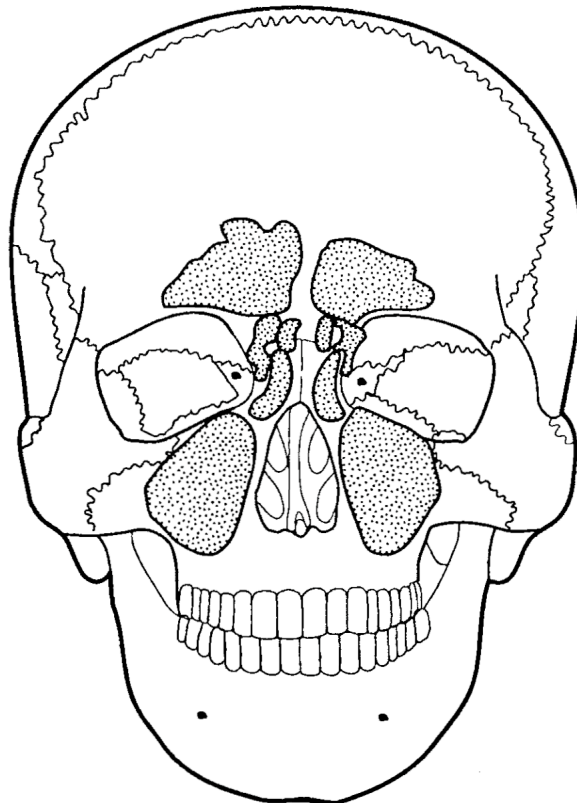
Use the following terms to label the diagram.

Sphenoid Sinus

Ethmoid Sinus

Frontal Sinus

Maxillary Sinus

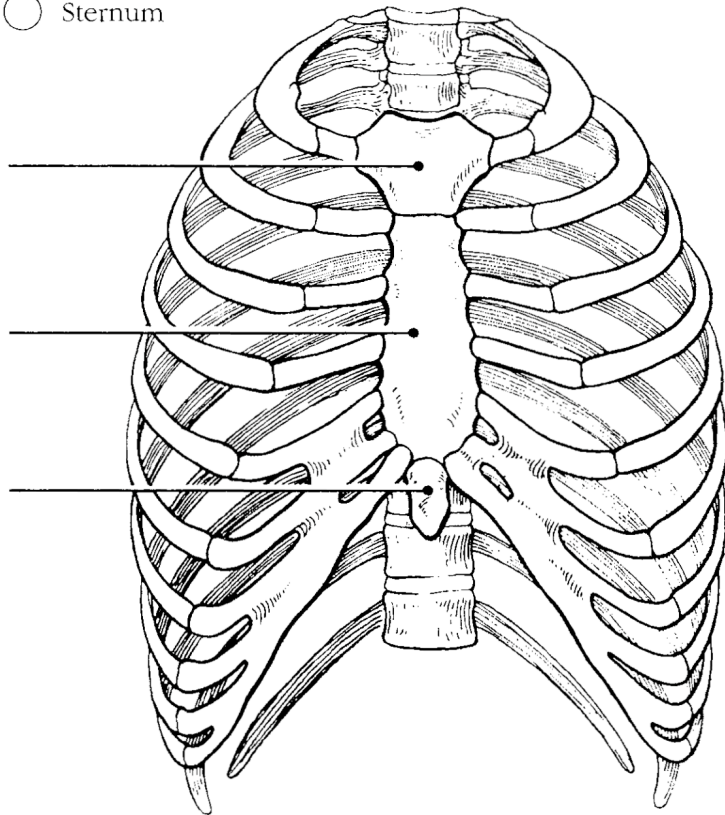


8. Fill in the following blanks on the bony thorax.

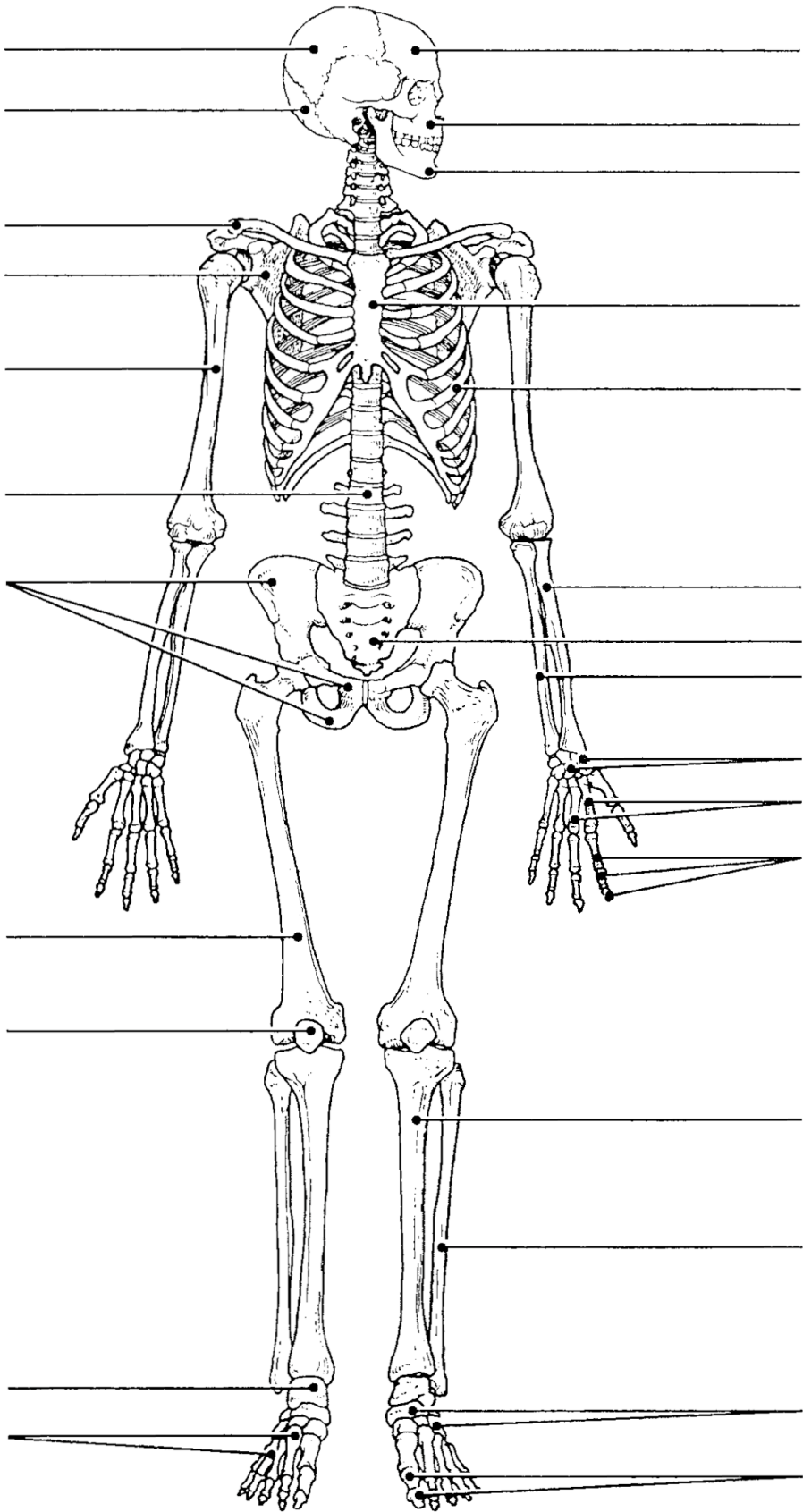
The organs protected by the thoracic cage include the _____ and the _____ . Ribs 1 through 7 are called _____ ribs, whereas ribs 8 through 12 are called _____ ribs. Ribs 11 and 12 are also called _____ ribs. All ribs articulate posteriorly with the _____, and most connect anteriorly to the _____ either directly or indirectly.

9. Color code and label the diagram of the bony thorax.

- All true ribs
- All false ribs
- Costal cartilages
- Sternum



10. Label only the lines with an



11. Other systems interact with the skeletal system in order to keep homeostasis. Choose from the list below to answer the statements. USE THE WORDS NOT JUST THE LETTERS.

Key Choices

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| A. Endocrine | C. Muscular | E. Reproductive |
| B. Integumentary | D. Nervous | F. Urinary |

- _____ 1. Conveys the sense of pain in bone and joints
- _____ 2. Activates vitamin D for proper calcium usage
- _____ 3. Regulates uptake and release of calcium by bones
- _____ 4. Increases bone strength and viability by pulling action
- _____ 5. Influences skeleton proportions and adolescent growth of long bones
- _____ 6. Provides vitamin D for proper calcium absorption

EXTRA CREDIT-Fill in the blanks USING THE WORDS NOT JUST THE LETTERS from the word bank.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 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