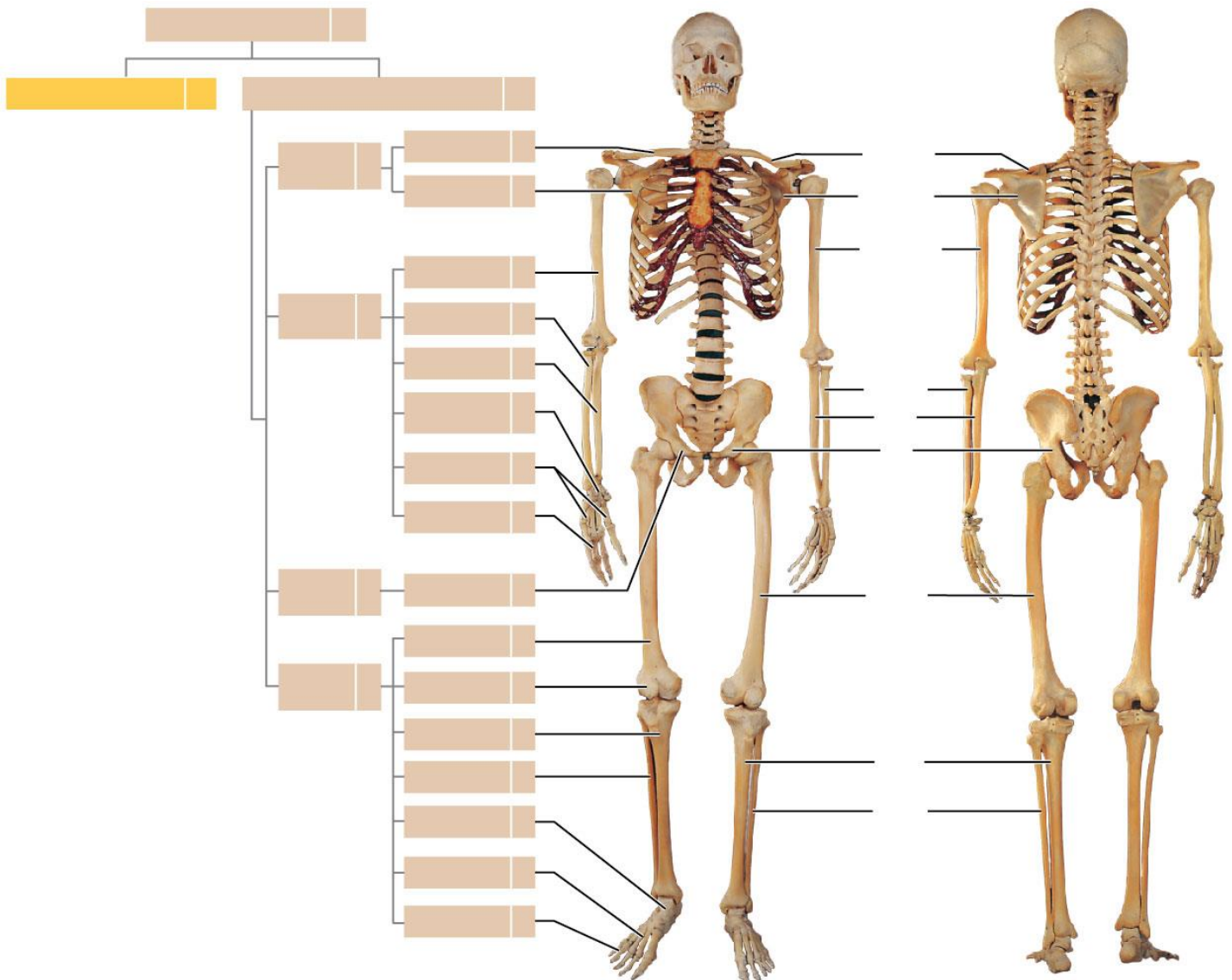


PAL Appendicular Skeleton

1. What bones make up the upper and lower appendage? Compare the upper and lower appendage (which bones are homologous)

upper limb	lower limb
carpals	tarsals

2. Draw on the diagram below on the board. Works as a group to complete the diagram to name all the bones of the appendicular skeleton. Then copy the information onto your worksheet.



9. Select a bone listed below and indicate how you would identify it as either a left or right bone.

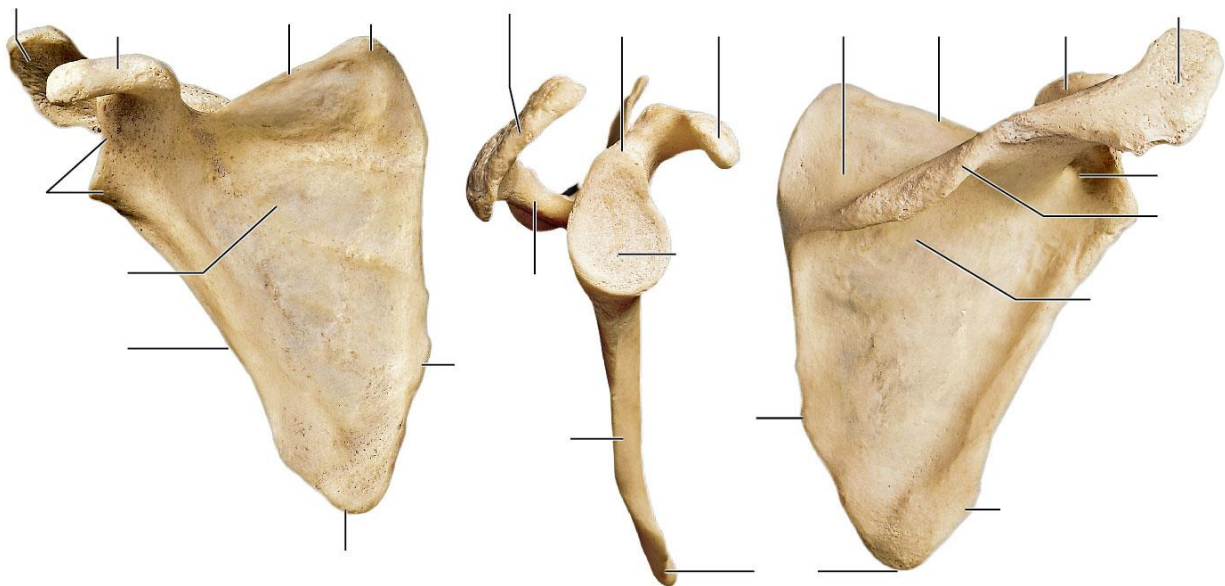
Humerus, Femur, Scapula, Hip bone

3. For each joint region, name the articular surface for both the proximal and distal bone

Joint Region	proximal surface	distal surface
acromial		
olecranal/antecubital		
carpal		
coxal		
patellar/popliteal		
tarsal		trochlea of talus

4. Translate the names of the following structures to determine where on the scapula they go. Then label them on the diagram below.

- a. supraspinous fossa -
- b. infraspinous fossa -
- c. supraglenoid fossa -
- d. infraglenoid fossa -
- e. subscapular fossa -



5. The pelvis is an extremely challenging bone to learn because of the complex 3D structure. Identify the following 4 key landmarks on the image below to help you orient the pelvis. Then draw arrows on the diagram to indicate which direction is left, right, anterior, posterior, lateral and medial.

iliac crest, acetabulum, ischial tuberosity, pubic symphysis



5. There are many types of processes given in this block. List two examples of each type below

process category	examples
process	
tubercle	
trochanter	
eminence	
spine	
malleolus	