

*Lab 1. Terminology*

1. A **transverse** section passes perpendicularly through a standing person.
2. In standard anatomical position, the thumb is **lateral** to the pinkie.
3. The skull is **superior** to the ribs.
4. The **proximal** end of the humerus forms a **ball-and-socket** joint (the shoulder) with the scapula.
5. The **endocranial** surface of the skull is in contact with the meninges and brain.
6. The knees are **inferior** to the pelvis.
7. The sternum is **medial** to the scapulae.
8. The pubic symphysis, a **cartilaginous** type of joint, is **anterior** to the sacrum.
9. The **lingual** side of a tooth faces the tongue, while the **labial** side faces the lips.
10. A tooth's chewing surface is also known as the **occlusal** surface.
11. Processes, eminences, and spines are all **sharp** features of bone.
12. Foramina and alveoli are all **holes** in bone.
13. The humerus has two main **epiphyses**, the proximal and distal ones.
14. The distal condyles of the femur **articulate** with the proximal condyles of the tibia and patella to form the knee.
15. If you hold an articulated foot upside down, you are looking at the **plantar** side.

*Lab 2. Terminology.*

1. The technical word for tooth wear is **attrition**.
2. A normal human adult has **32** total teeth, which includes **8** incisors, **4** canines, **8** premolars, and **12** molars.
3. The upper left second molar would be abbreviated: **LXM2** or **<sup>2</sup>M**.
4. A deciduous right first mandibular incisor is abbreviated: **dRNI1** or **i<sub>1</sub>**.
5. A tooth is composed of dense material called **dentin** and brittle, hard material called **enamel**.
6. The plural of maxilla is **maxillae**.
7. Teeth join with the jaw at a(n) **alveolus**, which is a special type of joint called a **gomphosis**.
8. Most mandibular first molars have five **cusps**.
9. Calcified plaque that archaeologists often find on ancient teeth is known as **calculus**.
10. CEJ stands for **cemento-enamel junction**, while DEJ stands for **dento-enamel junction**.
11. Unworn cusps of newly-erupted incisors are called **mamelons**.
12. Flat areas between two molars are called **interproximal contact facets (IPCFs)**.
13. Humans can vary in the number of teeth they have. If third molars don't form, this is known as **agenesis**. If fourth molars form, these teeth are termed **supernumerary**.
14. **Ameloblasts** are the cells responsible for forming enamel.
15. Tooth enamel becomes demineralized in a process known as dental **caries**.

*Lab 3. Terminology. None given.*

*Lab 4. Terminology.*

1. Like long bones, ribs have a lengthy section called a **shaft**.
2. The **sternal** end of a rib is anterior and roughened for attachment of cartilage.
3. The costal groove is located on the **inferior** edge of most ribs.
4. Most ribs has a **tubercle** that articulates with the transverse process of the T verts.
5. The tip of the sternum, sometimes unfused, is known as the **xiphoid** process.
6. Ribs articulate with the sternum at the **costal** notches.
7. Don't get the **sternal foramen** mixed up with a gunshot wound to the lower sternum.
8. On the midline of the manubrium is the **jugular** notch.
9. The human chest is also referred to as the **thorax**; one type of vertebrae is named after it.
10. Lumbar bodies can be described as **large and square**.
11. **T10** has an intact facet on the body but NO costal articulation on the transverse process.
12. **T1** is the most cervical-like.
13. T2-T9 bear **demifacets**, which are partial facets on the superior and inferior surfaces for rib articulation.
14. C1 is known as the **atlas**, while C2 is known as the **axis** or **epistrophus**.
15. **The dens of the axis** was so named because it resembles a tooth.
16. The **vertebral foramen** encloses the spinal cord and is located **posterior** to the vertebral body.
17. The part of the vertebrae that you can feel along the midline of your back is the **spinous process**.
18. The vertebral arch is composed of two parts: the **laminae** (platelike part) and the **pedicles** (short part that attaches to body).
19. Only the C verts have **transverse** foramina, which house vertebral arteries that run to the brain.
20. The vertebral column serves to: **protect** the spinal cord from damage; provide **stability** and balance for walking upright; and to anchor **muscles** and ligaments.

*Lab 5. Terminology.*

1. The proximal end of the ulna is called the **olecranon** process.
2. Just like in the mandible, the ulna has a **coronoid** process at the base of the semilunar notch.
3. The radius and ulna articulate at two spots: 1) the **radial** notch of the ulna, and 2) the **ulnar** notch of the radius.
4. The **styloid** process of the ulna can help you if you have to side an isolated distal end.
5. Both the radius and the ulna have an **interosseus** crest, which is an attachment site for a fibrous membrane.
6. The biceps brachii muscles attaches to the radius at the **radial tuberosity**.
7. The head of the radius articulates with the humerus at the **capitulum**.
8. The rugose bump on the humeral shaft is known as the **deltoid tuberosity**.
9. The **olecranon** fossa of the humerus receives the proximal end of the ulna.
10. The ball-and-socket shoulder joint is made up of the **head** of the humerus and the **glenoid fossa** of the scapula.

*Lab 5 (Bonus). Terminology.*

1. The conoid tubercle is found on the **infero-lateral** aspect of the clavicle.
2. **The costal impression/tuberosity** is the broad, rough surface that anchors the costoclavicular ligament.
3. To side a clavicle, the flatter acromial end points **anteriorly**.
4. The **subclavian** groove lies along the posteroinferior quadrant of the clavicle midshaft.
5. The rough surface of the clavicle is **inferior**, while the smoother surface is **superior**.
6. The scapula has three borders: **lateral/axillary**, **medial/vertebral**, **superior/cranial**.
7. The small superior projection on the scapula is the **coracoid** process.
8. The larger superior projection on the scapula is the **acromion** process.
9. The semicircular **scapular** notch transmits a nerve along the superior border of the scapula.
10. The **glenoid fossa** survives well in archaeological sites and can be measured to figure out the sex of an individual.
11. The two angles of the scapula are the **superior** and **inferior**.
12. While the **infraglenoid** tubercle is adjacent to the inferior edge of the glenoid cavity, the **supraglenoid** tubercle is adjacent to the superior edge of the glenoid cavity.
13. The **supraspinous** fossa holds a muscle that is a major arm abductor, and the **infraspinous** fossa holds a muscle that helps the arm rotate laterally.
14. The posterior surface of the scapula is largely made up of the **scapular spine**.
15. At the base of the glenoid fossa is the scapular **neck**, a slightly constricted region of the bone.

*Lab 6. Terminology.*

1. The incomplete closure of the arches on a sacrum is known as **spina bifida**.
2. The sacrum articulates with the ossa coxae at the **sacroiliac** joint.
3. The **promontory** is where L5 articulates with the sacrum.
4. An os coxae is made up of three parts: **ilium**, **ischium**, and **pubis**.
5. The head of the femur articulates at the **acetabulum** of the os coxae.
6. The superior border of the os coxae, which provides attachment for some abdominal muscles, is known as the **iliac crest**.
7. There are four iliac spines on the os coxae: **superior anterior**, **superior posterior**, **inferior anterior**, **inferior posterior**.
8. The **greater sciatic** notch separates the ilium from the ischium posteriorly.
9. The **ischial tuberosity** is actually a feature of the ischium that is colloquially referred to as your “butt bone.”
10. The two halves of the pelvis articulate anteriorly at a special joint called the **pubic symphysis**.
11. The two halves of the pelvis articulate posteriorly at the **auricular surface**, an ear-shaped articular surface.
12. The femur has **2** trochanters proximally and **2** condyles and **2** epicondyles distally.

13. Not a pathology, the *fovea capitis* anchors a ligament that helps keep the head of the femur in the acetabulum of the os coxae.
14. Males tend to have a longer, rougher *linea aspera* than females because it is a site for many adductor muscles of the hip.
15. The patella is the largest *sesamoid* bone in the body, as it forms in a tendon.
16. The *medial malleolus* of the tibia forms the *medial* part of your ankle, while the *lateral malleolus* of the fibula forms the *lateral* part.
17. Part of the quadriceps attaches at the *tibial tuberosity* on the antero-proximal aspect of the tibia.
18. The shin is more correctly known as the *anterior crest*.
19. The tibia and fibula both have *interosseus crests*, where a fibrous membrane attaches the two bones together.
20. The distal end of the tibia articulates with the *trochlea of the talus*.

*Lab 7. Terminology.*

1. The joint at which the foot attaches to the leg is the *talocrural joint*.
2. The *sustentaculum tali* of the calcaneus is the shelf on the medial side of the bone.
3. The astragalus in animals is called the *talus* in humans.
4. The boat-shaped carpal is the *scaphoid*, and the boat-shaped tarsal is the *navicular*.
5. MT5, like MC3, has a *styloid* process.
6. The distal-most aspect of a toe phalanx is known as the *distal phalangeal* tubercle.
7. The direction towards the top of the foot is *dorsal*, while the underside of the foot is *plantar*.
8. There are a total of *26* bones in each human foot.
9. *Sesamoid* bones often form in the tendons of the foot.
10. Like the radius and ulna, the tibia and fibula almost meet at a(n) *interosseus* crest.
11. The two major muscle groups in the thigh are the *quadriceps* anteriorly and the *hamstrings* posteriorly.
12. Humans' knee-jerk reaction is related to the fact that we are *bipedal*.
13. The fibula bears *little to none of the* weight of the leg.
14. There are *14* phalanges in each foot.
15. MT1 is distinct from MT2-5 because it is *thicker and shorter*.