

Lab 7
Legs and Feet

Exercises to Complete:

1. Part of the change to bipedalism meant the morphology of the human foot changed. What specific evidence can you see of the arched foot and the non-divergent big toe?
2. Does your skeleton have any sesamoid bones in the feet or hands? Why do you think your skeleton does/does not have these bones?
3. What are the differences in morphology between the phalanges of the hand and the phalanges of the foot?
4. *Critical Thinking.* Clubfoot is a congenital condition in infants. If untreated, it causes an affected individual to walk on the outside of his feet with his toes pointed slightly medially (pigeon-toed). What skeletal indicators might you find that an individual had uncorrected clubfoot? Does your skeleton have any evidence of clubfoot?

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Vocabulary Review:

1. The joint at which the foot attaches to the leg is the _____.
2. The _____ of the calcaneus is the shelf on the medial side of the bone.
3. The astragalus in animals is called the _____ in humans.
4. The boat-shaped carpal is the _____, and the boat-shaped tarsal is the _____.
5. MT5, like MC3, has a _____ process.
6. The distal-most aspect of a toe phalanx is known as the _____ tubercle.
7. The direction towards the top of the foot is _____, while the underside of the foot is _____.
8. There are a total of _____ bones in each human foot.
9. _____ bones often form in the tendons of the foot.
10. Like the radius and ulna, the tibia and fibula almost meet at a(n) _____ crest.
11. The two major muscle groups in the thigh are the _____ anteriorly and the _____ posteriorly.
12. Humans' knee-jerk reaction is related to the fact that we are _____.
13. The fibula bears _____ weight of the leg.
14. There are _____ phalanges in each foot.
15. MT1 is distinct from MT2-5 because it is _____.