**Study Guide for Skeletal Test**

**Be able to locate the following bones on a skeleton and a hands on model.**

Sacrum Parietal Zygomatic Maxilla

Mandible Clavicle Temporal Lacrimal Axis Atlas

Occipital Frontal Coccyx Scapula Lumbar vertebrae

Humerus Radius Ulna Carpals Metacarpals

Phalanges Ischium Ilium Pubis Femur

Cervical Vertebrae Tibia Fibula Tarsals Metatarsals

Calcaneus Vomer Nasal Floating Ribs False Ribs

True Ribs Sternum Thoracic Vertebrae Patella

**Be able to label a long bone…. Study your drawing from Day one☺**

Articular Cartilage Periosteum Diaphysis Epiphysis

**Short Answer**

Name two ways you could tell an adult long bone from a child’s long bone.

Tell two differences between a fetal and adult skull.

What is osteoporosis?

Example of a multiaxial diarthrosis joint (ball-n-socket)/ biaxial joint ( hinge)

What is the difference between red and yellow marrow?

Longest bone in the body

Rickets is a disease that is not very prominent in the U.S. Why?

Appendicular vs. Axial Skeleton

Compare and contrast Rhematoid, osteoarthritis and Gout

Atlas vs. Atlas

Explain the difference between Kyphosis and Lordosis.

Why is the pelvic girdle so large?

Name and describe some types of fractures.

Name and describe the three types of joints.

What are the strongest / weakest bones in your face.

Name some ways the female pelvic girdle is different from the male pelvic girdle.

The four shapes of bones

How is Compact bone different from spongy bone?

Human skeleton has (how many) cervical, lumbar, and thoracic vertebrae.

**Vocabulary**

Bursitis

osteocyte

osteoarthritis

fontenel

slipped disc

palpation

hyoid

reduction

ossification

Gout

scoliosis