

Memorize names & descriptions so you can recognize them on the bones

## Name of bone marking

## Description

## Illustration

**Projections that are sites of muscle and ligament attachment**

Tuberosity

Large, rounded projection; may be roughened.

Crest

Narrow ridge of bone; usually prominent.

Trochanter (tro-kan'ter)

Very large, blunt, irregularly shaped process. (The only examples are on the femur.)

Line

Narrow ridge of bone; less prominent than a crest.

Tubercle (too'ber-kl)

Small, rounded projection or process.

Epicondyle

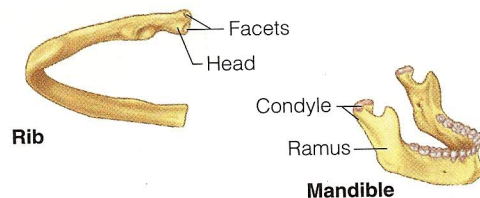
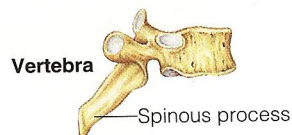
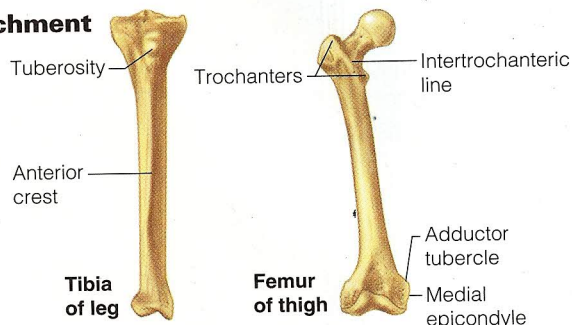
Raised area on or above a condyle.

Spine

Sharp, slender, often pointed projection.

Process

Any bony prominence.

**Projections that help to form joints**

Head

Bony expansion carried on a narrow neck.

Facet

Smooth, nearly flat articular surface.

Condyle (kon'dīl)

Rounded articular projection.

Ramus (ra'mus)

Armlike bar of bone.

**Depressions and openings allowing blood vessels and nerves to pass**

Meatus (me-a'tus)

Canal-like passageway.

Sinus

Cavity within a bone, filled with air and lined with mucous membrane.

Fossa (fos'ah)

Shallow, basinlike depression in a bone, often serving as an articular surface.

Groove

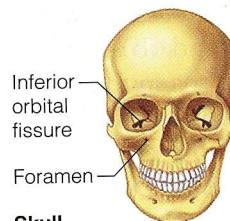
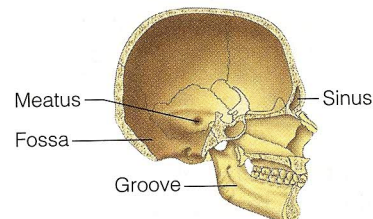
Furrow.

Fissure

Narrow, slitlike opening.

Foramen (fo-ra'men)

Round or oval opening through a bone.

**Skull**

28. Figure 5-13 is a diagram of the articulated skeleton. Identify all bones or groups of bones by writing the correct labels at the end of the leader lines. Then, select two different colors for the bones of the axial and appendicular skeletons and use them to color in the coding circles and corresponding structures in the diagram.

☐ Axial skeleton

☐ Appendicular skeleton

For test EC due 10/31:  
Make & label a paper  
skull model using the  
templates & instructions  
on the webpage. Use  
heavier paper for better  
results - but will work  
with regular paper.

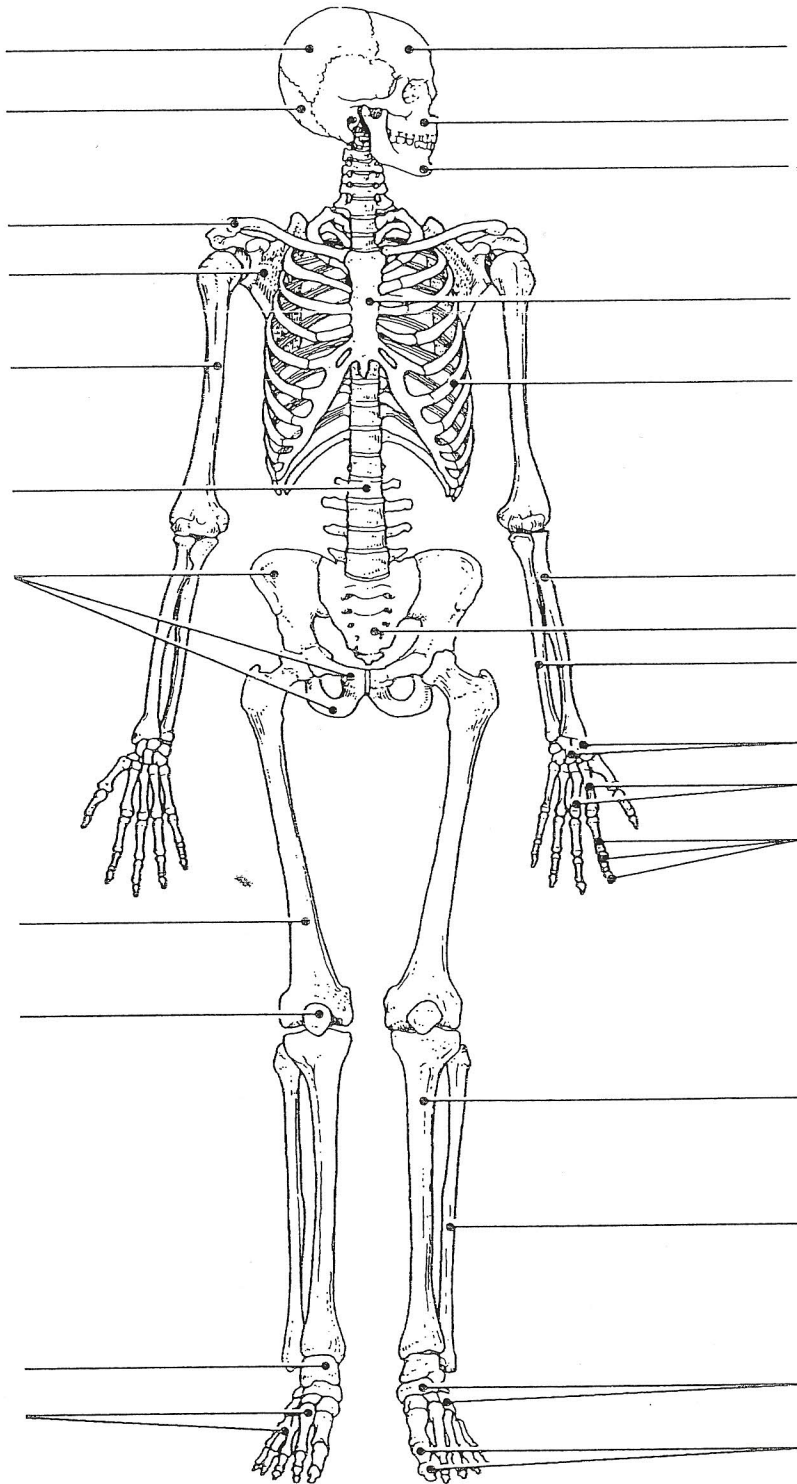


Figure 5-13