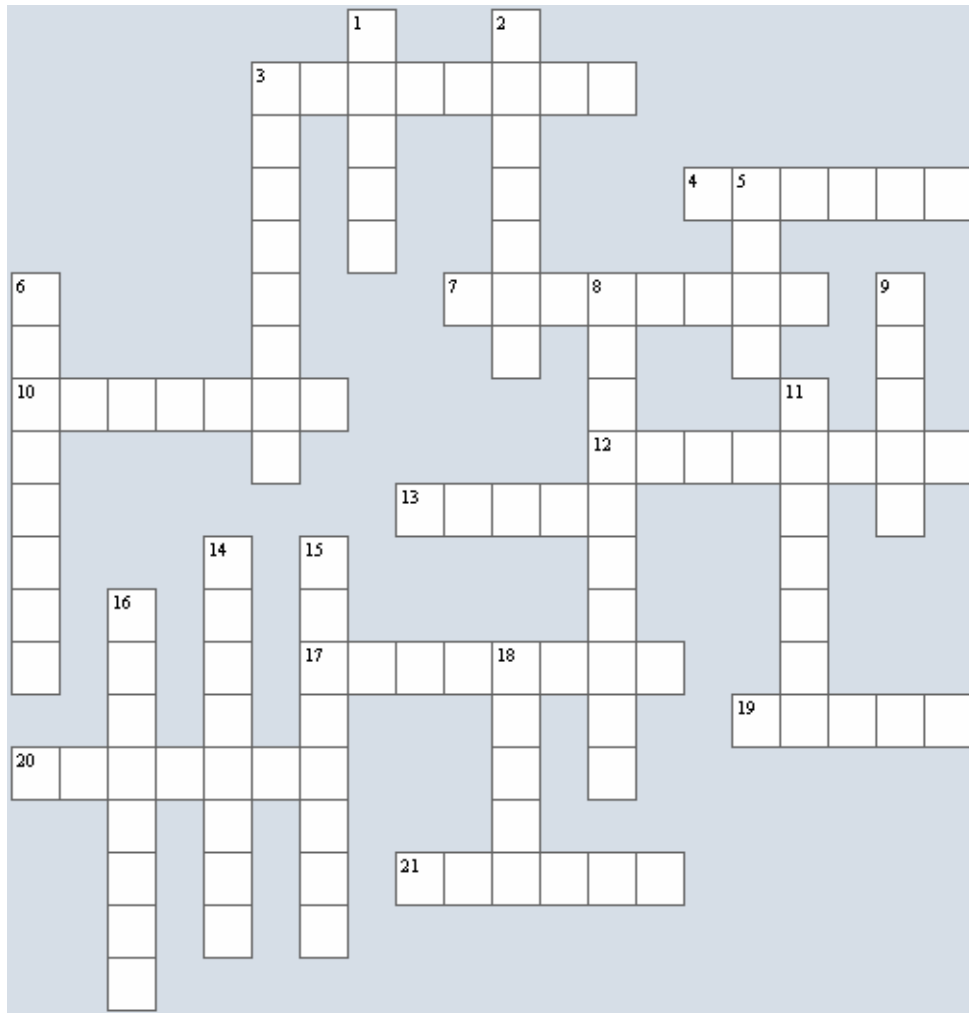
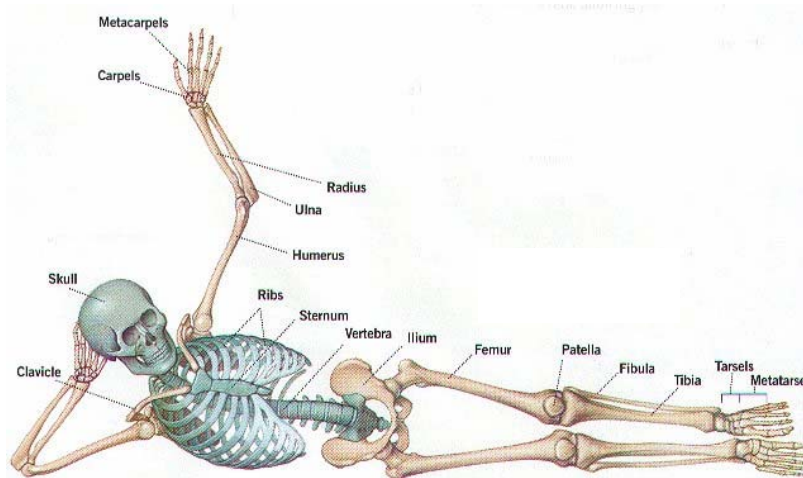


SKELETAL SYSTEM



Across

3. The _____ is the most frequently injured wrist bone. (8)
4. A _____ is an immovable joint in an adult that is found between skull bones and holds skull bones together. (6)
7. The hard palate is a bony partition formed by the _____ process of the maxillae and horizontal plates of the _____ bones. (8)
10. The junction of the manubrium and body of the sternum forms the _____ angle. (7)
12. The _____ cage protects vital organs in the chest area and upper abdomen. (8)
13. The _____ is the weight bearing bone of the leg. (5)
17. The _____ is the strongest facial bone, and is the only moveable skull bone. (8)
19. The portion of the pelvis superior to the pelvic brim is the _____ pelvis. (5)
20. The eight cranial bones include the frontal, parietal, temporal, occipital, sphenoid, and _____ bones. (7)
21. The _____ vertebrae are the largest and strongest in the vertebral column. (6)

Down

1. The tibia articulates distally with the _____. (5)
2. The _____ suture unites the frontal bone and both parietal bones. (7)
3. The _____ suture unites the two parietal bones on the superior midline of the skull. (8)
5. The olecranon is at the proximal end of the _____. (4)
6. On the basis of shape, bones are classified as long, short, flat, irregular, or _____. (8)
8. The anatomical name for the socket into which the femur fits is the _____. (10)
9. The _____ bone is a U-shaped bone that does not articulate with any other bone. (5)
11. The sesamoid bone that forms in the tendon of the quadriceps is the _____. (7)
14. Exaggeration of the lumbar curve of the vertebral column is _____. (8)
15. The _____ suture unites the two parietal bones to the occipital bone. (8)
16. Exaggerated curvature of the thoracic curve of the vertebral column is _____. (8)
18. The _____ articulates with the sacrum. (5)

ANSWER KEY

