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Axial skeleton worksheet answers

Identify the components of the human axial skeleton The axial skeleton forms the central axis of the body and includes the bones of the skull, mid-ear bone, hyoid bone of the throat, spine, and the thoracic cage (ribcage) (Figure 1). The function of the axial skeleton is to provide support and protection for the brain, spinal cord and organs in the cavity of the ventral body. Provides a surface for the attachment of the muscles that move the head, neck and trunk, performs respiratory movements and stabilizes parts of the hanging skeleton. Figure 1. The axial skeleton consists of the bones of the skull, oxcells of the middle ear, hyoid bone, spine and rib cage. (credit: modification of Mariana Ruiz Villarea's work) The skull The bones of the skull support facial structures and protect the brain. The skull consists of 22 bones, which are divided into two categories: skull bones and facial bones. The skull bones are eight bones that form the cranial cavity, which encloses the brain and acts as an attachment site for the muscles of the head and neck. The eight skull bones are the frontal bone, two parietal bones, two temporal bones, occipital bone, sphenoid bone and the ethmoid bone. Although the bones have developed separately in the embryo and fetus, in the adult, they are strictly melted with connective tissue and neighboring bones do not move (Figure 2). Figure 2. The bones of the skull support theof the face and protect the brain. (credit: modification of Mariana Ruiz Villarea's work) The hearing oxcles of the average ear transmit sounds from the air as vibrations to the auger filled with fluid. The ear bone consists of six bones: two mallee bones, two incus bones and two stapes (one of each bone on each side). These are the smallest bones in the body and are unique to mammals. Fourteen facial bones form the face, provide cavities for sense organs (eyes, mouth and nose), protect the entrances to digestive and respiratory tract and serve as attachment points for facial muscles. The 14 facial bones are nasal bones, jaw bones, zygomatic bones, palatine, vomer, tear bones, lower nasal conchae and jaw. All these bones occur in pairs, except for mandible and vomer (Figure 3). Figure 3. The skull bones, including the frontal, parietic and sphenoid bones, cover the upper part of the head. The facial bones of the skull form the face and provide cavities for the eyes, nose and mouth. Although it is not in the skull, the hyoid bone is considered a component of the axial skeleton. The hyoid bone is under the jaw in front of the neck. It acts as a mobile base for the language and is connected to the muscles of the jaw, larynx and tongue. The jaw is articulated with the base of the skull. The jaw controls the opening to the air and the intestine. In animals with teeth, the jaw brings the surfaces ofteeth in contact with maxillary teeth. The Vertebral Column The spine, or spine, surrounds and protects the spinal cord, supports the head and acts as an attack point for ribs and muscles of the back and neck. The adult spine includes 26 bones: the 24 vertebrae, the sacrum and the bones of coccige. In the adult, the sacrum is typically composed of five vertebrae that merge into one. The coccige is typically 3-4 vertebrae that melt in one. About 70 years, sacrum and coccige can merge. We start our lives with about 33 vertebrae, but as we grow up, several vertebrae merged together. The adult vertebrae are further divided into 7 cervical vertebrae, 12 thoracic vertebrae and 5 lumbar vertebrae (Figure 4). Figure 4. (a) The spine consists of seven cervical vertebrae (C1-7) twelve thoracic vertebrae (Th1-12), five lumbar vertebrae (L1-5), sacrum os and coccice. (b) Spinal curves increase the strength and flexibility of the spine. (credited to: modification of the work of Uwe Gille based on the original work of Gray Anatomy; credit b: modification of the work of NCI, NIH) Each vertebral body has a large hole in the center through which the nerves of the spinal cord pass. There is also a notch on each side through which the spinal nerves, which serve the body at that level, can exit the spinal cord. The spine is about 71 cm (28 inches) in adult male humans and is curved, whichbe seen from a side view. The names of the spinal curves correspond to the region of the spine in which they occur. Thoracic and sacral curves are concaves (curves towards the inside compared to the front of the body) and the cervical and lumbar curves are convex (curve out of the front of the body). The arcuated curvature of the spine increases its strength and flexibility, allowing it to absorb shocks as a spring (Figure 4.) The intervertebral discs composed of fibrous cartilage are located between adjacent vertebral bodies from the second cervical vertebra to the sacrum. Each disc is part of a joint that allows a movement of the spine and acts as a cushion to absorb shocks from movements like walking and running. Intervertebral discs also act as ligaments to bind vertebrae together. The inner part of the disks, the core of the pulp, hardens when people age and become less elastic. This loss of elasticity decreases its ability to absorb shocks. The figure of the chest cage 5. The chest cage, or rib cage, protects the heart and lungs. (credit: change of NCI's work, NIH) The thoracic cage, also known as the rebel, is the skeleton of the chest, and consists of ribs, sternum, thoracic vertebrae and expensive cartilage (Figure 5.) The chest cage encloses and protects the organs of the chest cavity, including the heart and lungs. It also provides support for shoulder straps and upper limbs, and acts as a fastening point formuscles of the back, chest, neck and shoulders. Changes in the volume of the chest allow breathing. The sternum, or the maternal bone, is a long and flat bone located at the front of the chest. It is formed by three bones that melt into the adult. The ribs are 12 pairs of long and curved bones that stick to the chest vertebrae and bend towards the front of the body, forming the carcass. Coastal cartilages connect the front ends of the ribs to the sternum, with the exception of pairs of ribs 11 and 12, which are free-floating ribs. Contribute! Have you had an idea to improve this content? We would like your contribution. Improve this pageLearn More part 1 the axial skeleton worksheet answers. chapter 5 axial skeleton worksheet answers. axial skeleton labeling worksheet answers. axial and appendicular skeleton worksheet answers. axial skeleton vs appendicular skeleton worksheet answers

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