

## Lab exercises 7.1

1. The instructor will provide you with a single rib from the human body. On that individual rib, identify which end is the head, and which is the anterior end.
2. On one of the intact skeletons in the lab, identify all the following components of the thoracic cage:

the true ribs	the false ribs	the floating ribs
costal cartilage	sternum	xiphoid process
manubrium	sternal body	

## Lab exercises 7.2

1. Using one of the full skeletons in the room, fill out the table below with three or four steps to determine whether an individual scapula or clavicle comes from the anatomical left or anatomical right.
2. You can describe any features on that bone and which direction it has to face to allow you to determine whether that particular bone came from anatomical left or anatomical right.
3. Sample instructions for the clavicle are provided as an example for all subsequent exercises. You don't have to use anatomical jargon if you don't want. Use terms which will make sense to you when you read it again. Use as many steps as you need, not necessarily four.

<b>Clavicle – Anatomical left from anatomical right</b>
1. Put the smooth side of the acromial extremity facing up.
2. Put the curve in the middle of the bone facing forward.
3. If the acromial extremity is on the right, the clavicle is from the anatomical right.
4. If the acromial extremity is on the left, the clavicle is from the anatomical left.

Scapula – Anatomical left from anatomical right
1.
2.
3.
4.

**Lab exercises 7.3**

- Using one of the full skeletons in the room, fill out the tables below with three or four steps to determine whether each individual upper limb bone comes from the anatomical left or anatomical right.
- You can describe any features on that bone and which direction it has to face to allow you to determine whether that particular bone came from anatomical left or anatomical right.
- You don't have to use anatomical jargon if you don't want. Use terms which will make sense to you when you read it again. Use as many steps as you need, not necessarily four.

Humerus – Anatomical left from anatomical right
1.
2.
3.
4.

**Ulna – Anatomical left from anatomical right**

1.

2.

3.

4.

**Radius – Anatomical left from anatomical right**

1.

2.

3.

4.

### Lab exercises 7.4

1. Using one of the full skeletons in the room, fill out the tables below with three or four steps to determine whether an individual coxal bone comes from the anatomical left or the anatomical right.
2. You can describe any features on the bone and which direction it has to face to allow you to determine whether that particular bone came from anatomical left or anatomical right.
3. You don't have to use anatomical jargon if you don't want. Use terms which will make sense to you when you read it again. Use as many steps as you need, not necessarily four.

Coxal bone – Anatomical left from anatomical right
1.
2.
3.
4.

### Lab exercises 7.5

1. There will be an intact pelvis set up at the instructor's station. Using the criteria in Figure 7-17 determine if the pelvis came from a male or female. Give three lines of evidence to support your conclusion.

Male or female?	
Evidence 1	
Evidence 2	
Evidence 3	

## Lab exercises 7.6

1. Using one of the full skeletons in the room, fill out the tables below with three or four steps to determine whether each individual lower limb bone comes from the anatomical left or anatomical right.
2. You can describe any features on that bone and which direction it has to face to allow you to determine whether that particular bone came from anatomical left or anatomical right.
3. You don't have to use anatomical jargon if you don't want. Use terms which will make sense to you when you read it again. Use as many steps as you need, not necessarily four.

<b>Femur – Anatomical left from anatomical right</b>
1.
2.
3.
4.

<b>Tibia – Anatomical left from anatomical right</b>
1.
2.
3.
4.

<b>Fibula – Anatomical left from anatomical right</b>
1.
2.
3.
4.

4. Using one of the full skeletons again, fill out the tables below with three or four steps to determine how to distinguish the calcaneus bone from the talus bone.
5. You don't have to use anatomical jargon if you don't want. Use terms which will make sense to you when you read it again. Use as many steps as you need, not necessarily three

<b>Calcaneus bone</b>
1.
2.
3.

Talus bone
1.
2.
3.