

Before you come to lab:

1. Familiarize yourself with the bones of the appendicular skeleton.
2. Formulate a list (a mental list is fine) of any axial skeleton bones that you wish to review.
 - These bones, as well as the slides, the baked/acid-treated bone, the sawed bone and the compact bone model are all available to you again during this lab.

During the lab period (can be completed in any order):

1. Your lab group has been given either a trunk or a box of bones.
 - Start by separating the bones into two piles: **axial** or **appendicular**.
 - If you need help, use one of the skeletons in the lab.
 - The skeletons **will** be available during the lab exam.
 - Further break down the **appendicular** pile into the following groups:
 - pectoral girdle bones
 - upper limb bones
 - pelvic girdle bones
 - lower limb bones
 - Make sure that you can identify the following bones. I suggest that you routinely quiz each other on the bones.
 - pectoral girdle bones
 - scapula
 - clavicle
 - upper limb bones
 - humerus
 - radius
 - ulna
 - metacarpals (as a group)
 - pelvic bones (coxal bones)
 - These are hard to make sense of when they have been disarticulated from each other.
 - Try to find the ilium, pubic bone and ischium.
 - lower limb bones
 - femur
 - patella (kneecap)
 - tibia
 - fibula

- calcaneus
 - talus
 - metatarsals (as a group)
- 2. Use the two pelves provided to distinguish the difference between male and female.
 - These are the articulated pelves that are stored in the blue cardboard boxes.
 - ♂ = male; ♀ = female
 - *Suggestions:*
 - Note the differences in the pubic arch.
 - Note the differences in the size of the true pelvis.
 - Try to determine whether the skeletons in the lab are male or female.
 - One of them is difficult to tell. It's probably a child's skeleton, and the gender differences don't usually show up until puberty.

Before the next lab period:

1. Learn the bone markings.
 - This can only be accomplished once you have mastered the names of the bones, so make sure you know all of the bones by name first.
 - All of the material that you need to know is summarized on the Lab Exam 1 Review Sheet.
2. Begin to review previous lab topics, incl. tissues in your lab notebook.
3. The next lab is Lab Exam 1!