

NAME _____

LAB TIME/DATE _____

REVIEW SHEET
EXERCISE

11

Articulations and Body Movements

Fibrous, Cartilaginous, and Synovial Joints

1. Use key responses to identify the joint types described below.

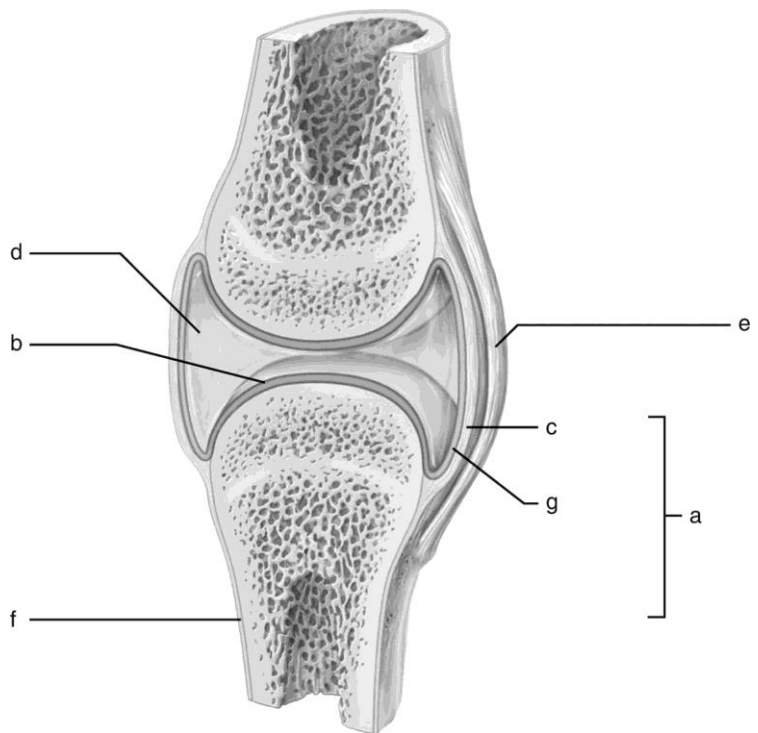
Key: a. cartilaginous b. fibrous c. synovial

- c; synovial 1. includes shoulder, elbow, and wrist joints
a; cartilaginous 2. includes joints between the vertebral bodies and the pubic symphysis
b; fibrous 3. sutures are memorable examples
a; cartilaginous 4. found in the epiphyseal plate
b; fibrous 5. found in a gomphosis
c; synovial 6. all are freely movable or diarthrotic

2. Label the diagram of a typical synovial joint using the terms provided in the key and the appropriate leader lines.

Key:

- a. articular capsule
- b. articular cartilage
- c. fibrous layer
- d. joint cavity
- e. ligament
- f. periosteum
- g. synovial membrane



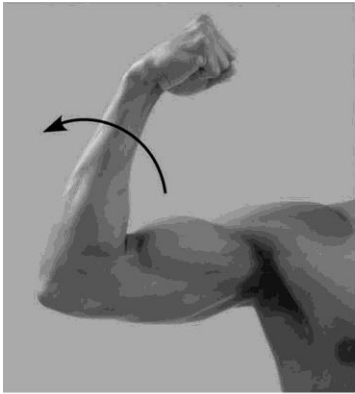
3. How does a tendon sheath differ from a bursa? A tendon sheath is a fibrous connective tissue bag surrounding a tendon, while a bursa is a fluid-filled synovial sac which cushions the tendon.

4. Which structure in the synovial joint produces synovial fluid? The synovial membrane
5. Match the synovial joint categories in column B with their descriptions in column A. Some terms may be used more than once.

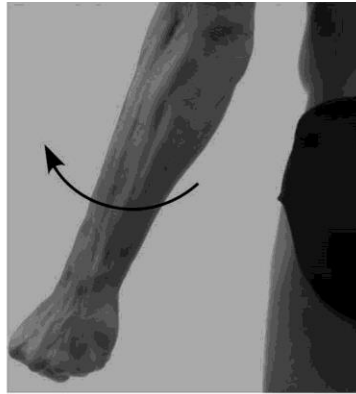
	Column A	Column B
<u>d; pivot</u> _____	1. joint between the axis and atlas	a. ball-and-socket
<u>a; ball-and-socket</u> _____	2. hip joint	b. condylar
<u>e; plane</u> _____	3. intervertebral joints (between articular processes)	c. hinge
<u>b; condylar</u> _____	4. joint between forearm bones and wrist	d. pivot
<u>c; hinge</u> _____	5. elbow	e. plane
<u>c; hinge</u> _____	6. interphalangeal joints	f. saddle
<u>e; plane</u> _____	7. intercarpal joints	
<u>c; hinge</u> _____	8. joint between talus and tibia/fibula	
<u>e; plane</u> _____	9. joint between skull and vertebral column	
<u>c; hinge</u> _____	10. joint between jaw and skull	
<u>b; condylar</u> _____	11. joints between proximal phalanges and metacarpal bones	
<u>c; hinge</u> _____	12. a multiaxial joint	
<u>b; condylar</u> _____	13. biaxial joints	
<u>a; ball-and-socket</u> _____	14. uniaxial joints	
<u>b; condylar, f; saddle</u> _____		
<u>c; hinge, d; pivot</u> _____		

Movements Allowed by Synovial Joints

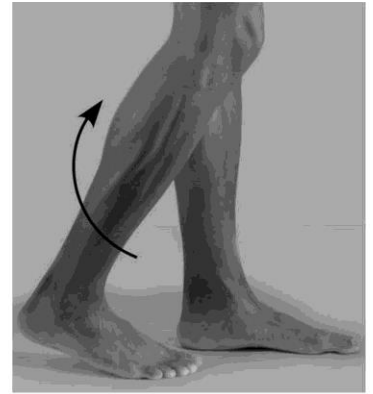
9. Complete the descriptions below the diagrams by inserting the type of movement in each answer blank.



(a) Extension at the elbow



(b) Abduction of the upper limb



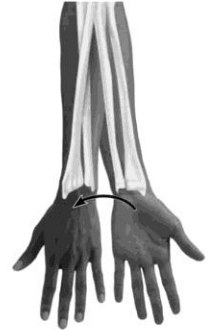
(c) Flexion at the knee



(d) Inversion of the foot



(e) Dorsiflexion of the foot



(f) Pronation of the forearm