

JOINTS

PART A

Complete the following statements:

1. A(n) _____ of the cranium is an example of an immovable joint.
2. The bones of an immovable joint are separated by a thin layer of _____.
3. The bones of a slightly movable joint are often separated by disks of _____.
4. Intervertebral disks are composed of _____.
5. _____ are the most common type of joint in the human body.
6. _____ acts as a joint lubricant in freely movable joints.
7. The pads of fibrocartilage between the articulating surfaces of the knee are called meniscus.
8. The fluid-filled sacs sometimes associated with freely movable joints are called _____.
9. The sacroiliac joint is an example of a(n) _____ joint.
10. Articular cartilage is composed of _____ tissue.

PART B

Match the types of joints in column A with the examples in column B. Place the letter of your choice in the space provided.

Column A	Column B
A. ball-and-socket	_____ 1. hip joint
B. condyloid	_____ 2. metacarpal-phalanx
C. gliding (<u>planar</u>)	_____ 3. proximal radius-ulna
D. hinge	_____ 4. elbow joint
E. pivot	_____ 5. phalanx-phalanx
F. saddle	_____ 6. shoulder joint
	_____ 7. tarsal-tarsal
	_____ 8. carpal-metacarpal of the thumb
	_____ 9. carpal-carpal

Part C

Synovial joints allow the greatest degree of movement, yet are quite stable. The following structures are all found in synovial joints. Explain how each of the following structures helps to keep the joint stable yet movable.

1. ligament
2. synovial fluid
3. meniscus
4. bursa

Figure 16.3 Label the types of freely movable joints numbered in these diagrams.

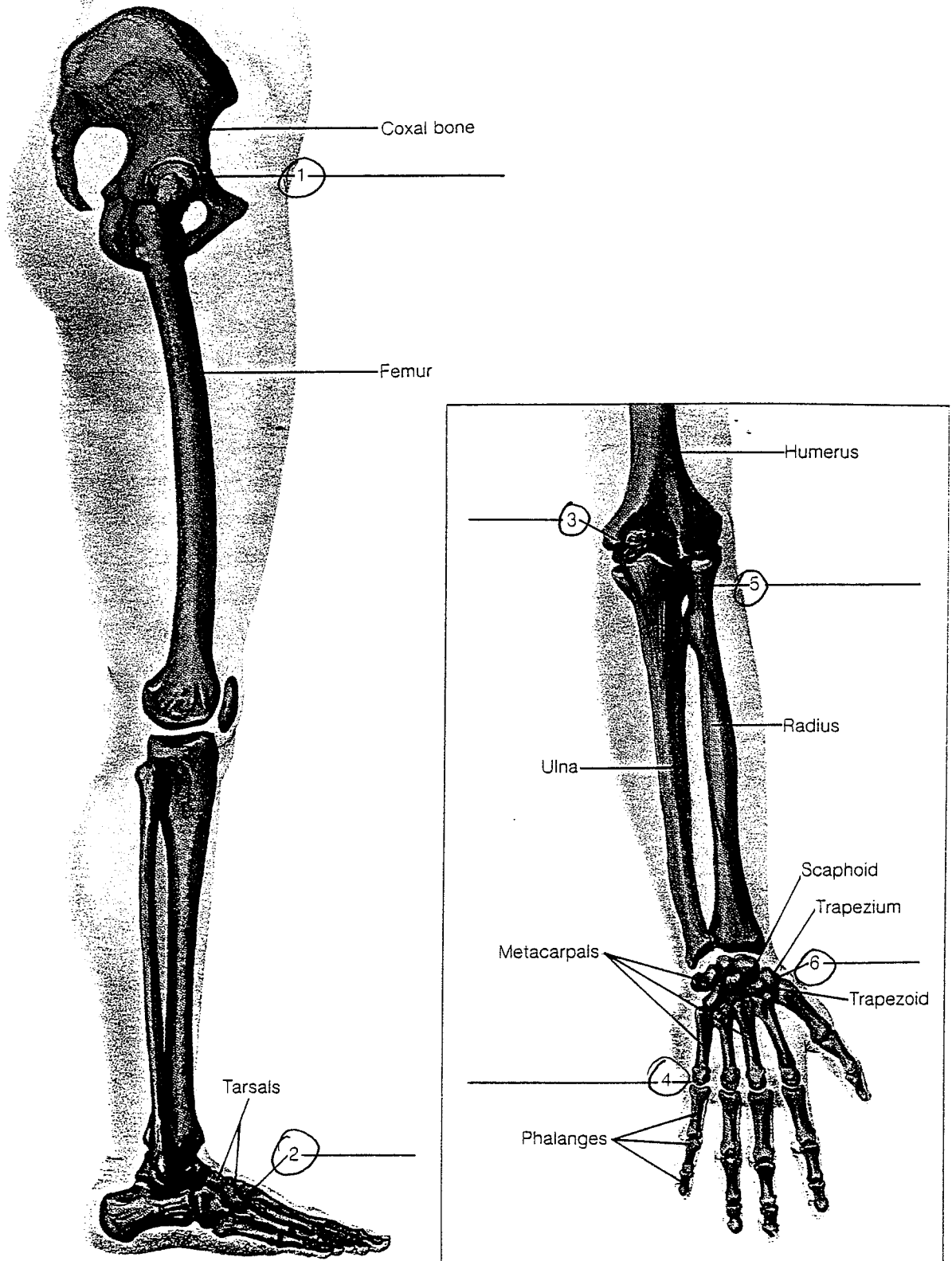


Figure 16.4 Identify each of the types of movements illustrated.

