The Skull

Use page 139 – 144 to fill in the following blanks and label the cranium and facial bones only on the two skull diagrams.

Cranium - There are 8 bones of the cranium (pariental and temporal are pairs so they make up 4 of the 8), but there are numerous names for where the bones meet (sutures), projections for attachment points (processes and conchae) and canals/cavities/holes.

1) __________________ Bone - forehead

2) __________________ Bones – Make up the top and upper sides of the skull (superior and lateral)
   a. __________________ suture – midline of skull where pariental bones meet
   b. __________________ suture – where they meet the frontal bone

3) __________________ Bones – Lie under the pariental; the temples
   a. __________________ sutures – Where they meet the pariental bones
   b. External __________________ meatus – canal that leads from eardrum to the middle ear
   c. __________________ process – sharp, needlelike projection where neck muscles attach
   d. __________________ process – thin bridge of bones that joins the cheek (zygomatic) bone
   e. __________________ process – a projection that acts as another place for neck muscle attachment
   f. __________________ Foramen – a large hole between the occipital and temporal bones for the jugular vein
   g. Internal __________________ meatus – more holes for nerves
   h. __________________ canal – canal for carotid artery (major blood supply of the brain)

4) __________________ Bone – Floor and back wall of the skull
   a. __________________ suture – where it joins with the pariental bone
   b. __________________ magnum – huge hole for spinal cord
   c. __________________ condyles – rocker-like projections that rest on the first vertebra

5) __________________ Bone – butterfly-shaped bone that spans the width of the skull and forms part of the skull base
   a. __________________ tyrcica – small depression for the pituitary gland
   b. __________________ ovale – large oval opening for the trigeminal nerve to pass to the chewing muscles of the lower jaw
   c. __________________ canal – hole for optic nerve to pass to the eye
   d. Superior __________________ fissure – smaller openings for eye movement controlling nerves
   e. __________________ sinuses – air cavities

6) __________________ Bone – irregularly shaped bone that forms the roof of the nasal cavity
   a. __________________ galli – projection where the outermost covering of the brain attaches
   b. __________________ plates – wholes on each side of the crista galli that allows nerve fibers to connect the smell receptors to the brain
   c. Superior and Middle __________________ Conchae – cavities to increase nasal passages
Facial Bones – There are 14 facial bones, although many are paired (all but the mandible and vomer).

1) _______________ – two bones that fuse together to make the upper jaw bone. They are the main bones of the face because all facial bones (except the mandible) connect to them.
   a. _______________ margin – sockets that carry the upper and lower teeth (lower are located in the mandible)
   b. _______________ processes – form the anterior part of the hard palate
   c. _______________ sinuses – large openings that connect to the nasal passage

2) _______________ Bones – form posterior part of the hard palate

3) _______________ Bones – cheekbones as well as part of the eye sockets

4) _______________ Bones – fingernail-sized bones that form part of the medial walls of the eye sockets

5) _______________ Bones – rectangular bones that form the bridge of the nose

6) _______________ Bone – single bone that forms most of the nasal septum

7) Inferior _______________ Conchae – thin projecting bones on the lateral walls of the nasal cavity

8) _______________ – lower jaw bone. It is the longest and strongest bone in the face

An odd ball bone – the _______________ bone. It is not part of the skull. It located in the midneck region. It is connected to the larynx and helps to raise and lower the larynx when we swallow and speak.