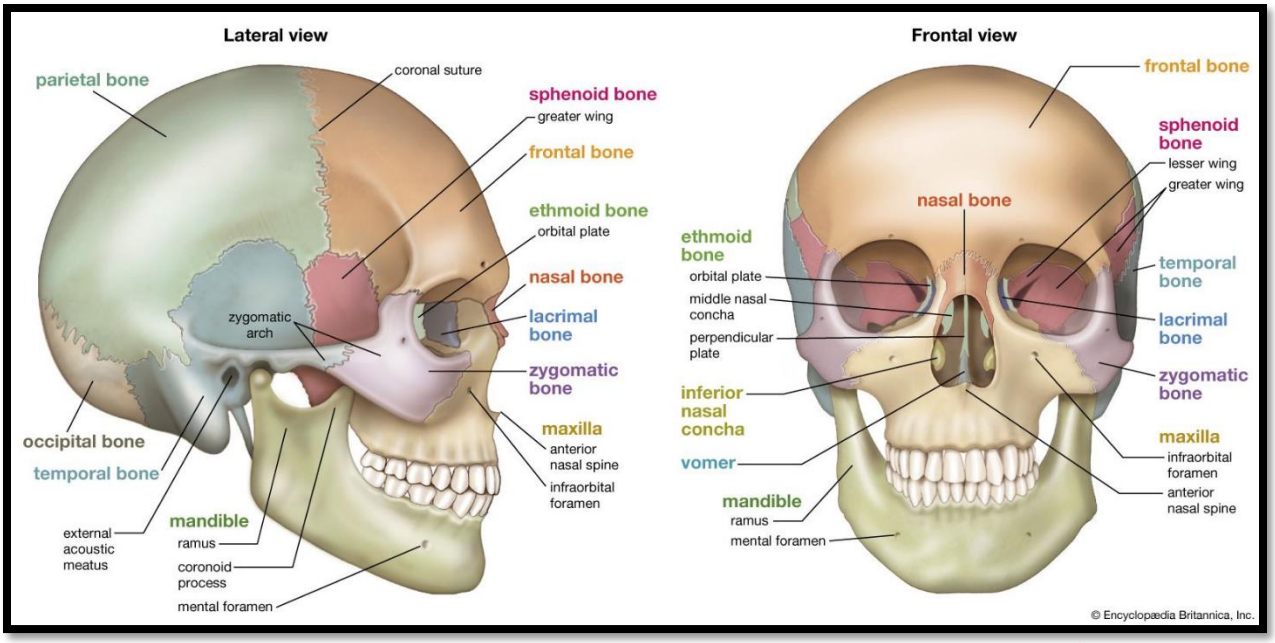
FIGURE B



Source: www.britannica.com

THE VERTEBRAL COLUMN

This is known as the backbone or spinal column, is the central supporting structure of the skeleton. In humans, it consists of 22 vertebrae stacked into to form a flexible column with a central canal for the spinal cord. The vertebrae are separated by discs of fibro-cartilage but held together by ligaments.

BODY REGION: LOIN

NAME OF THE VETEBRA: LUMBAR VETEBRA

NUMBER OF BONES: 5

FEATURES: These are massive and support most of the body weight. It has a large thick centrum and a neural spine that projects upwards and forward. It has a processes for the abdominal muscles. {See figure D}

BODY REGION: HIP

NAME OF THE VETEBRA: SACRAL VETEBRA

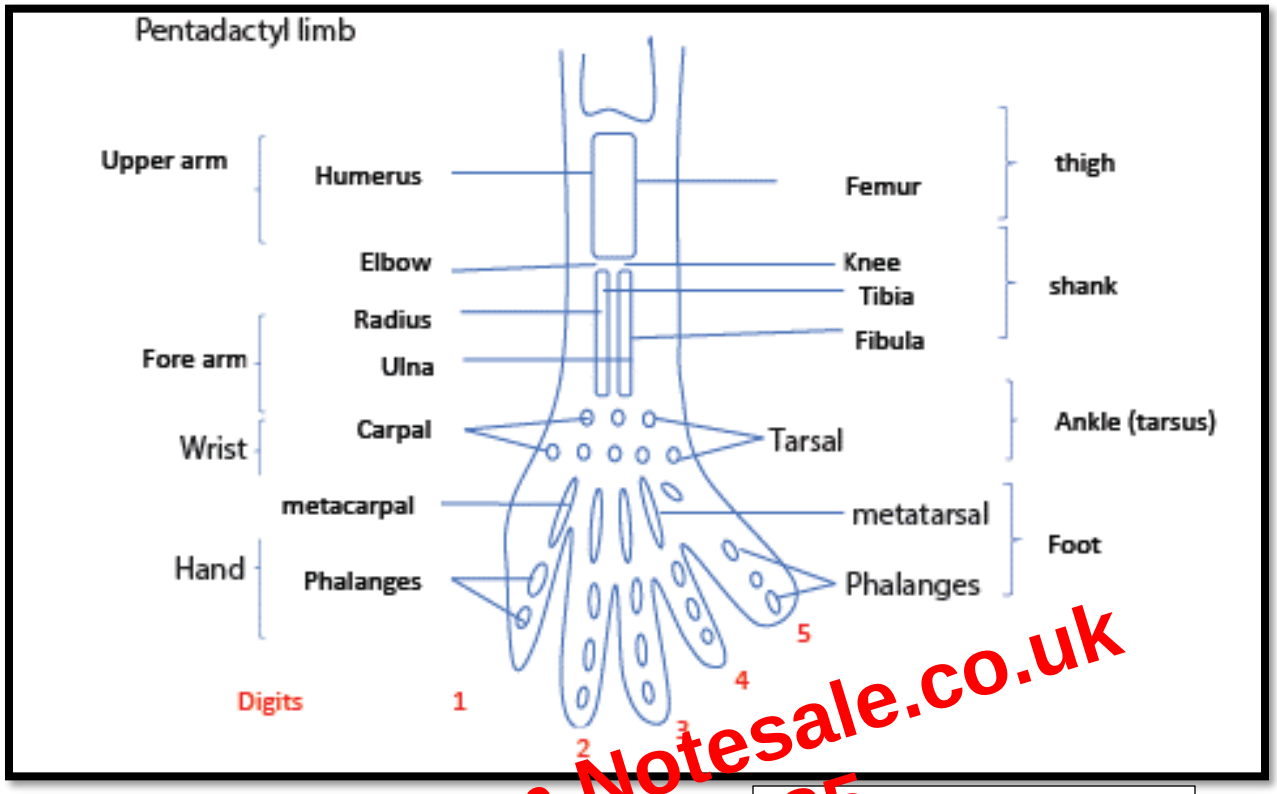
NUMBER OF BONES: 5

FEATURES: These are fused to form a rigid structure sacrum which articulates with the pelvic gridle.

PECTORAL AND PELVIC GRIDLE

In adult humans, the pectoral gridle holds the upper limbs or arms to the axial skeleton. It consists mainly of four separate bones, two large flat triangular *shoulder-blade or scapulae* {singular scapula} at the back and two small slender collar bones or clavicles in front. The scapulae are attached to the vertebral column by muscles. Each scapula has a depression called the *glenoid cavity* into which the head of the upper arm bone or *humerus* fits to form the shoulder joint. The clavicles are attached to a scapula at one end and to the sternum at the other end. The pectoral gridle is not rigid, enabling the arms and shoulders to move fairly freely.

FIGURE L



Source: www.digitalteachers.com

The forelimb or arm consists of the upper arm, lower arm, wrist and hands. In humans, the two bones of the lower arm {the ulna and radius} can partly rotate around each other so that the hand can be held palm upwards or downwards.