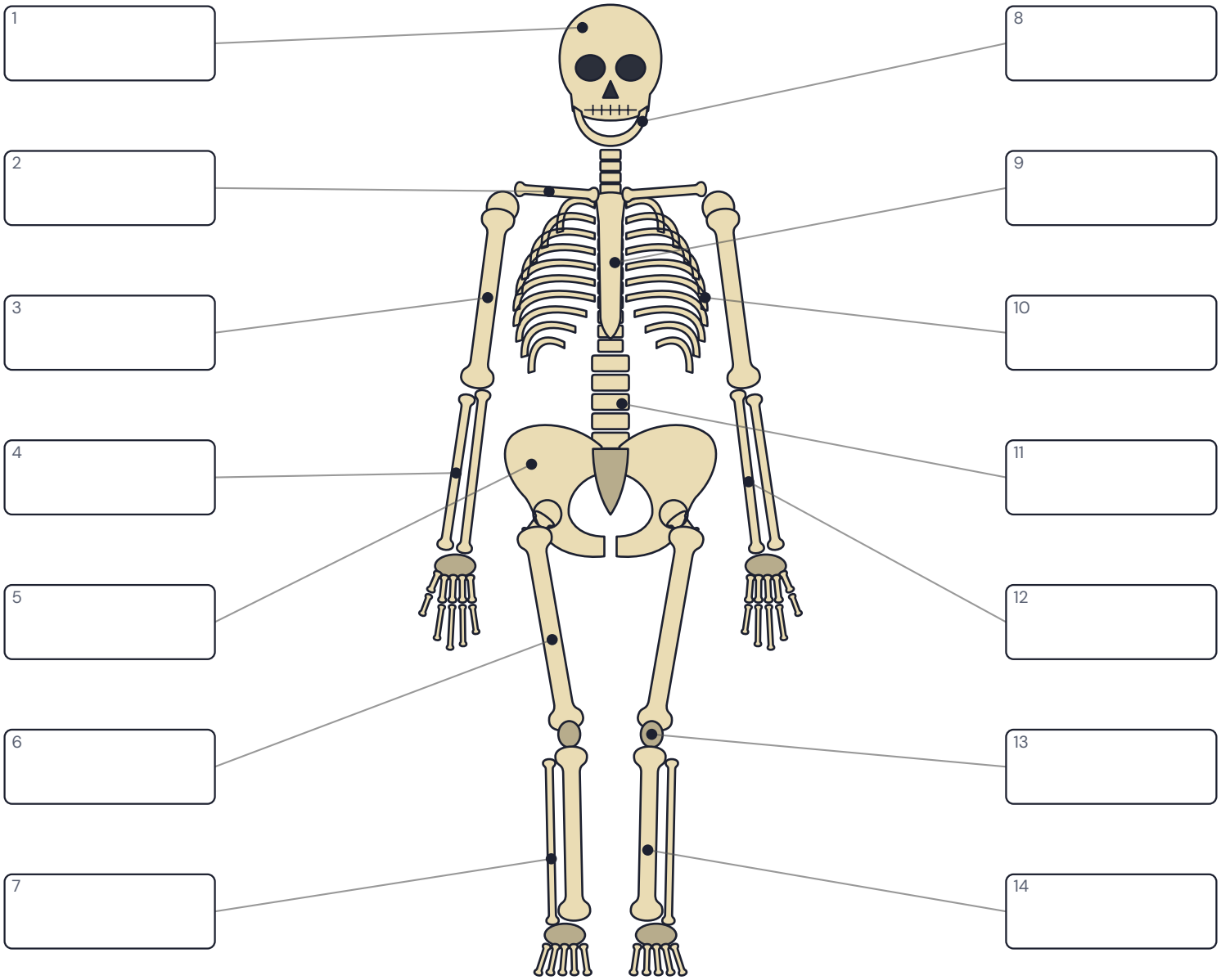
The human skeleton

Cut out the names at the bottom of the page and glue each one in its box.

Name _____ Date _____



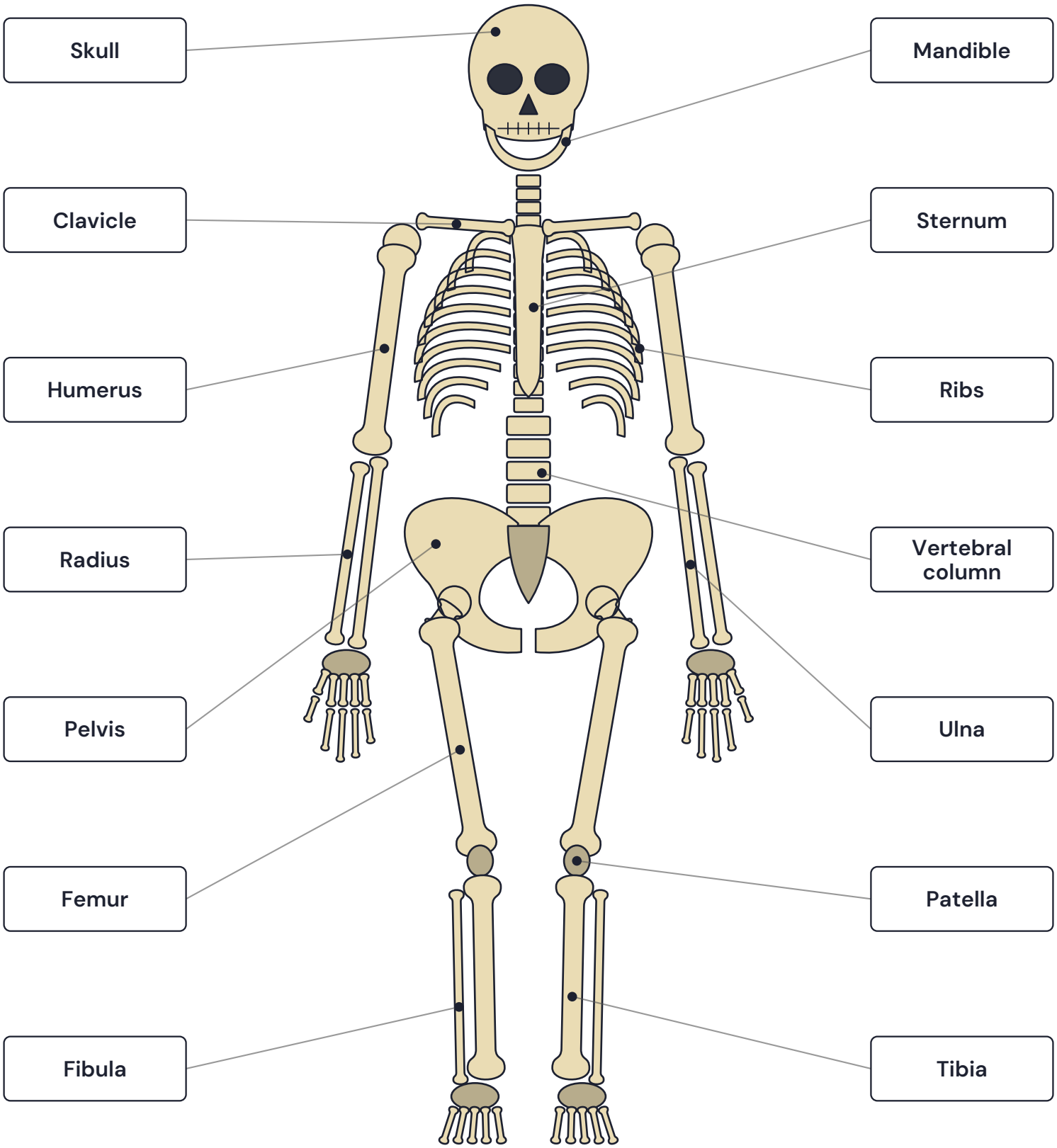
Cut out

Clavicle	Femur	Fibula	Humerus	Mandible
Patella	Pelvis	Radius	Ribs	Skull
Sternum	Tibia	Ulna	Vertebral column	

From the National Cancer Institute and Wikipedia. Not to scale.

The human skeleton: answer key

An adult's skeleton, seen from the front.



From the National Cancer Institute and Wikipedia. Not to scale.

The human skeleton: what each bone is

Skull
The bones of the head. They surround and protect the brain.

Mandible
The lower jaw, the only bone of the skull that moves. It holds the bottom teeth.

Clavicle
The collarbone. It joins the breastbone to the shoulder blade.

Sternum
The breastbone, the long flat bone at the front of the chest. The first seven ribs on each side join it.

Ribs
Twelve pairs of curved bones. With the breastbone and the backbone they make the rib cage, which protects the heart and lungs.

Humerus
The upper arm bone. It runs from the shoulder to the elbow.

Vertebral column
The backbone, or spine: 26 bones from the skull down to the tailbone. They protect the spinal cord.

Radius
One of the two bones of the forearm, on the thumb side.

Ulna
The other forearm bone, on the little finger side. It is longer than the radius.

Pelvis
The hip bones. They join the backbone to the legs and hold up the weight of the upper body.

Femur
The thigh bone, the only bone between the hip and the knee. It is the longest bone in the body.

Patella
The kneecap. It covers and protects the front of the knee.

Tibia
The shinbone, the larger of the two bones between the knee and the ankle.

Fibula
The calf bone: the thin bone beside the tibia. Its lower end makes the outside of the ankle.

An adult's skeleton usually has 206 bones: 80 in the head, the backbone, the ribs and the breastbone, and 126 in the shoulders, arms, hips and legs.

From the National Cancer Institute and Wikipedia. Not to scale.