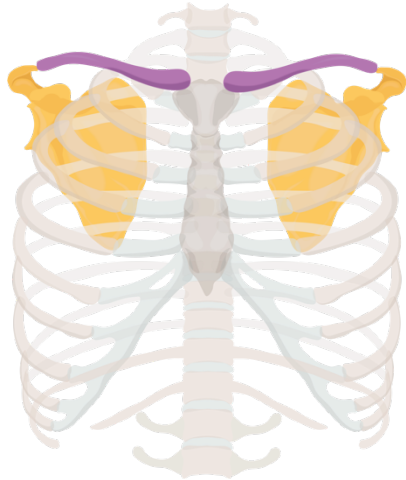


## TOPIC: THE PECTORAL GIRDLE

- **Pectoral Girdle** (\_\_\_\_\_ girdle): attaches arms to \_\_\_\_\_ skeleton.
  - Part of \_\_\_\_\_ skeleton.
- 2 bones:

1. **Clavicle:** “\_\_\_\_\_ bones”.  
- Articulates with sternum and scapula.

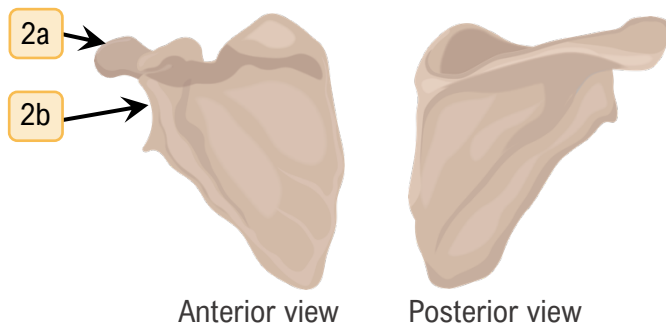


2. **Scapula:** “\_\_\_\_\_ blades”.

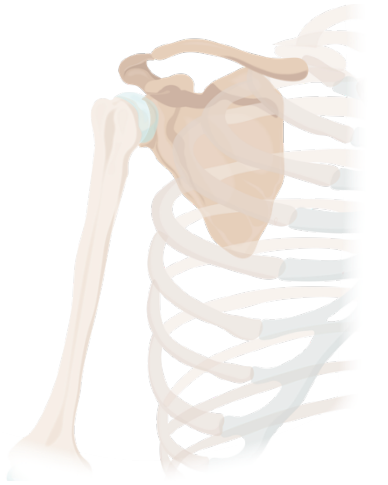
- Articulates with clavicle and humerus.

2a. **Acromion Process:** process where scapula meets clavicle.

2b. **Glenoid Cavity:** depression for the \_\_\_\_\_ - *shoulder socket*.



**EXAMPLE:** The shoulder joint is the most mobile joint in the body. Relate structures of the pectoral girdle that aid in making the shoulder so mobile.



Glenoid cavity: \_\_\_\_\_

Scapula: \_\_\_\_\_

Clavicle: \_\_\_\_\_

**PRACTICE:** The medial end of the clavicle articulates with what structure?

- a) Scapula.
- b) Humerus.
- c) Ribs.
- d) Sternum.

**TOPIC: THE PECTORAL GIRDLE**

**PRACTICE:** Which statement about the scapula is correct?

- a) The scapula articulates with the ribs and the clavicle.
- b) The acromion process is the most medial point of the scapula where it articulates with the clavicle.
- c) The scapula is the largest bone of the axial skeleton.
- d) The glenoid cavity of the scapula articulates with the humerus.