Name structure covers bone from outside, except the articular surfaces.

What are bones articular surfaces covered with?

What is bone marrow cavity lined with, from inside?

Name the structure located between the cells of the spongy substance of the bone.

Name the substance that fills the volume of the medullary cavity of the diaphysis of the long tubular bone.

Name the substance of bone tissue that forms the outer layer of all bones, and consists of bone plates as close to each other as possible.

Name the substance of bone tissue that fills the inner volume of the bone, and consists of rarely located bone plates, between which there is a red bone marrow.

What is the name of the middle part of the long tubular bone?

What is the name of the thickened end of a long tubular bone?

What is the name of the spongy substance located between two plates of compact substance in the bones of the cranial vault?

Name the structure that promotes bone to grow in length.

Name the structure that promotes bone to grow in width.

Name the bone involved in spinal column formation, providing protection and storage for the spinal cord.

Name the typical vertebra part (cervical from III to VII, thoracic or lumbar) forming its bulk and volume.

Name typical vertebra part (cervical from III to VII, thoracic or lumbar) formed by body posterior surface, peduncles and vertebral arch anterior surface, serving as place for spinal cord.

Name the part of a typical vertebra (cervical from III to VII, thoracic or lumbar) that restricts the vertebral opening from behind, and connects to the vertebral body with the help of legs.

Name typical vertebra unpaired process (cervical from III to VII, thoracic or lumbar) facing backwards.

Name thoracic vertebra paired process, which has an articular facet to connect with rib tubercle.

Name typical vertebra (cervical from III to VII, thoracic or lumbar) paired process, which has an articular surface to connect with overlying vertebra.

Name typical vertebra (cervical from III to VII, thoracic or lumbar) paired process, which has an articular surface to connect with underlying vertebra.

Name typical vertebra (cervical from III to VII, thoracic or lumbar) notch placed on vertebral peduncle base upper surface.

Name the paired process of the thoracic vertebra, which has an articular surface to connect with the underlying vertebra.

Name the notch on the upper surface of the base of the upper articular process of the thoracic vertebra.

Name the clipping on the lower surface of the base of the lower articular process

Name the hole formed by upper and lower vertebral notches of a typical vertebra (cervical from III to VII, thoracic or lumbar), and serving for spinal nerves and blood vessels passage.

Give a name to the vertebrae related to the cervical spine.

Give a name to the vertebrae related to the thoracic spine.

Give a name to the vertebrae related to the lumbar spine.

Give a name to the vertebrae related to the sacral spine.

Give a name to the vertebrae related to the coccygeal spine.

Name cervical vertebra transverse process hole.

Name the protrusion of Atlas front arc anterior surface.

Name the protrusion of Atlas posterior arc back surface.

Name the fossa on scapula anterior (costal) surface.

Name scapula upper margin notch.

Name scapula back surface fossa above the spine.

Name scapula back surface fossa below the spine.

Name ridge shape formation on the scapula posterior surface, which separates the supraspinatus and infraspinatus fossa.

Name scapular spine process extending in lateral direction, and having an articular surface to connect with clavicle.

Name the notch on the upper edge of the scapula, bounding the beak-shaped process from the medial side.

Name the process located between the articular cavity and the notch of the scapula, and extending from the upper edge of the scapula in the antero-lateral direction.

Name scapula lateral angle articular surface intended for connection with humerus.

Name medial thickened clavicle epiphysis, which articulates with sternum.

Name lateral flattened clavicle epiphysis, which articulates with scapula.

Name humerus proximal epiphysis thickening contains articular surface.

Name humerus proximal epiphysis tubercle, facing laterally, and bounded medially by inter-tubercle groove.

Name humerus proximal epiphysis tubercle, facing anteriorly, and bounded laterally by inter-tubercle groove.

Name the ridge extending from large humerus tubercle and ending in the middle of humerus diaphysis.

Name the ridge extending from small humerus tubercle and ending in the middle of humerus diaphysis.

Name the furrow located between the large and small tubercles of the humerus.

Name humerus body lateral surface tuberosity, located between proximal epiphysis and diaphysis.

Give a name to the distal epiphysis of the humerus.

Name the formation on the distal epiphysis of the humerus, which serves to connect with both bones of the forearm.

Name humerus distal epiphysis formation which connect with ulna.

Name the humerus distal epiphysis formation, serves to connection with radius.

Name humerus distal epiphysis anterior surface medially located fossa, when bending at elbow joint, coronal ulna process is inserted.

Name fossa that located laterally on the humerus distal epiphysis anterior surface, above humerus capitullum.

Name the fossa placed on humerus distal epiphysis posterior surface.

Name the tenderloin on the proximal epiphysis of the ulna connecting to the humerus block.

Name the laterally located notch on the proximal epiphysis of the ulna, connecting to the articular circumference of the radius.

Name ulnar proximal epiphysis forward-facing process, when the elbow joint is bent, this process inserts into the fossa on humerus distal epiphysis anterior surface.

Name the backward-facing process on the proximal epiphysis of the ulna, sinking, when the elbow joint is bent, into the fossa of the same name on the posterior surface of the distal epiphysis of the humerus.

Name the tuberosity on ulna anterior surface next to the proximal epiphysis.

Give a name to ulna distal epiphysis.

Name the process extending from the medial edge of the head of the ulna.

Give the name of the articular surface on the head of the ulna, which serves for articulation with the radius.

Name radius proximal epiphysis.

Give a name to the recess on the head of the radius, which serves for articulation with the head of the humerus.

Name radius head articular surface placing along the equator, and articulating with ulna radial notch.

Name tuberosity on the radius proximal epiphysis anterior surface next to it head.

Name radius distal epiphysis medial surface notch, which articulates with ulnar head.

Name radius distal epiphysis lateral surface process.

Name wrist proximal row largest bone, articulating with trapezius, trapezoid and capitate bone from wrist bones distal row.

Name the wrist proximal row bone, located between the navicular and triangular bones, and articulating with the capitate and hook-shaped bone from wrist distal row bones.

Name the bone of the proximal row of the wrist, located most medially, and articulating with the pea-shaped bone, as well as with the hook-shaped bone from the second row of the wrist.

Name wrist proximal row sesamoid bone, located in flexor carpi ulnaris muscle tendon, and articulating with triangular bone.

Name wrist distal row the most laterally located bone, which has an articular facet to connect with the I metacarpal bone.

Name the bone of the distal row of the wrist, located between the trapezoid bone and the cephalic bone, and articulating with the II metacarpal bone.

Name wrist distal row largest bone, which head goes into the fossa formed by navicular and lunar bones.

Name wrist distal row most medially located bone, which has a hook-like process on palmar surface.

Name the process on the hook-shaped bone palmar surface.

Name the bone forming the skeleton of the proximal part (hip) of the lower limb.

Name the bone located laterally from two bones forming shin skeleton.

Name the bone located medially from two bones forming shin skeleton.

Give name to a cave located in iliac, ischiadic and pubic bones bodies junction place, which serves to form a joint with femur head.

Name the cave on acetabulum bottom, surrounded by semi-lunar articular surface.

Name the articular surface of the semilunar shape located in the acetabulum.

Name the notch of the acetabulum lower part, located between the ends of semilunar articular surface.

Give a name to the lower, thickened part of the ilium, which is involved in the formation of the acetabulum.

Name the upper part of the ilium, which is a wide flat curved plate, thinned in the center.

Name the towering line on the anterior surface of the pelvic bone, located between the body and the wing of the pelvic bone.

Give a name to the upper expanded section passing along the periphery of the iliac wing.

Name the most outwardly located rough line running along the iliac crest.

Name the most internally located rough line running along the iliac crest.

Name iliac crest anterior end bony protrusion, which is a bony landmark for determining internal organs position.

Name ilium anterior edge bony protrusion, located between anterior superior iliac spine and ilio-pubic eminence.

Name the bony protrusion at the posterior end of the iliac crest, bearing part of the iliac tuberosity.

Name the bony protrusion located on the posterior edge of the ilium, bearing the lower part of the auricular surface of the ilium.

Name iliac wing inner concave surface.

Name the ilium wing articular surface, for connection with sacrum.

Name the part of the sciatic bone that is involved in the formation of the acetabulum.

Name the part of the sciatic bone that, connecting with the lower branch of the pubic bone, participates in the formation of a locking hole.

Name a large, wide, flattened elevation located below the small sciatic notch on the surface of the sciatic bone at the junction of the body of the sciatic bone with the branch.

Name ischiatic bone body pointed protrusion, located between large and small ischiatic notches, faces backward and medially.

Name the notch on sciatic bone surface, located between posterior inferior iliac spine and sciadic spine.

Name ischiadic bone notch located between ischiadic tubercle and ischiadic spine.

Name the part of the pubic bone that is involved in the formation of the acetabulum.

Name pubic bone part connecting pubic bone body with symphysial articular surface, with pubic pecten placing above.

Name the part of the pubic bone connecting the symphysial articular surface with the sciatic tubercle.

Name pelvic bone inner surface elevation, forming a junction of iliac and pubic bones.

Name the ridge on upper pubic arch upper surface, connecting pubic tubercle and iliopubic eminence.

Name the furrow that resembles the border between the body and the upper branch of the pubic bone on the inner surface of the locking hole.

Name the hole formed by pubic bone upper and lower ramus and ischiadic bone ramus.

Name femur proximal epiphysis sphere-shaped formation, having an articular surface for connection with pelvic bone.

Name the fossa on femur head.

Name femur proximal epiphysis formation, connecting femoral head to femoral body.

Name bony elevation on the border of femur neck and body, which faces laterally, and has a fossa on the medial surface.

Name bony elevation on the border of femur neck and body, which located medially and facing backwards.

Give a name to the bony elevation at the border of the neck and the body of the femur, which is located medially and facing backwards.

Name femur anterior surface formation connecting large and small trochanter.

Name femur posterior surface formation connecting large and small trochanter.

Give a name to the indentation on the medial surface of the large trochanter of the femur.

Give the name of the line located in the middle of the femoral body from the dorsal side, and consisting of the medial and lateral lips.

Give the name of the line into which the medial lip passes near the proximal epiphysis of the femur.

Name the tuberosity on femur proximal epiphysis posterior surface forming upper continuation of lateral lip.

Name femur proximal epiphysis posterior surface tuberosity forming upper continuation of medial lip.

Name the surface located dorsally, near the distal epiphysis of the femur, and bounded by the diverging medial and lateral lip – on the sides, as well as the medial and lateral condyles – from below.

Name the depression located between the condyles of the femur, on the dorsal surface.

Give the name of the surface formed by the condyles on the anterior surface of the femur, which serves for contact with the patella.

Name the bony protrusion on the distal epiphysis of the femur, facing the medial side, and bearing the articular surface.

Name the bony protrusion on the distal epiphysis of the femur, facing laterally, and bearing the articular surface.

Name an elevation located between tibia condyles articular surfaces, and having two tubercles.

Name tibia proximal epiphysis formation, located in front of intercondylar elevation, and bounded on the sides by articular surfaces of medial and lateral condyles.

Name tibia proximal epiphysis formation, located behind intercondylar elevation, and bounded from both sides by condyles articular surfaces.

Name the articular surface of the proximal epiphysis of the tibia, which serves to connect with the fibula.

Name the tuberosity in the proximal epiphysis area on the anterior surface of the tibia.

Name the line located on tibia body posterior surface.

Name the recess on the lateral surface of the distal epiphysis of the tibia, which serves for articulation with the fibula.

Name the elevation on the distal epiphysis of the tibia, facing the medial side, and bearing the articular surface for connection with the talus bone.

Name fibula proximal epiphysis.

Name fibula head upward pointed part.

Give a name to fibula distal epiphysis.

Name the depression on fibular ankle posterior surface.

Name the foot bone that forms a joint with tibia and fibula.

Name calcaneus body posterior surface massive protrusion.

Name the bone located between the talus and cuneiform bones of foot, and articulating with them.

Name the bone located between the calcaneus – behind, IV and V metatarsal bones – in front, lateral sphenoid and navicular – on the medial side, and articulating with them.

Name the bone located between the medial and lateral sphenoid bones.

Name the bone located under the talus bone and articulating with the navicular bone, taking the weight of the whole body.

Name the paired bone containing the upper dentition.

Name the process of the upper jaw that connects to the frontal bone.

Name the process of the upper jaw body to connect with the zygomatic bone.

Name the process of the upper jaw body on which the alveoli with teeth are located.

Name the process of the upper jaw that forms the diseased part of the bone palate.

Name the cavity inside the upper jaw body.

Name the edge separating the orbital surface of the upper jaw from the facial one.

Name the hole on upper jaw anterior surface, located below infraorbital margin, and above canine fossa.

Name upper jaw anterior surface depression, located under infraorbital foramen, on the border with alveolar process.

Name the tenderloin involved in the formation of the anterior opening of the nasal cavity, located on the medial edge of the upper jaw, which separates the facial surface from the nasal.

Name the hole formed by both nasal bones and right and left maxillary bones, which is nasal cavity anterior opening.

Name the elevation on the subsurface of the upper jaw, facing backwards, on which the alveolar openings are located.

Name the holes on the surface of the hillock of the upper jaw through which the vessels and nerves exit to the upper molars.

Name the furrow on the medial surface of the upper jaw mound, located vertically.

Name the furrow on the orbital surface of the upper jaw.

Name the channel of the upper jaw, beginning with the subglacial furrow on the orbital surface, and ending with the subglacial opening on the front surface.

Name the hole on the nasal surface of the upper jaw, communicating the maxillary sinus with the nasal cavity.

Name the upper jaw nasal surface groove, located between maxillary hiatus – behind, and frontal process – in front.

Name the ridge on the lateral surface of the frontal process of the upper jaw, continuing below into the subglacial margin, and limiting the lacrimal furrow in front.

Name the ridge on the medial surface of the frontal process of the upper jaw, which serves to attach the anterior part of the lower nasal concha.

Name the ridge on the medial surface of the frontal process of the upper jaw, which serves to attach the anterior part of the middle nasal shell of the latticed bone.

Name the lower edge of the alveolar process of the lower jaw, forming an arc in which the teeth are located.

Name the depressions on the alveolar process of the lower jaw, in which the roots of the teeth are located.

Name the bone partitions separating the dental alveoli.

Name the elevations on the outer surface of the alveolar process of the upper jaw corresponding to the dental alveoli.

Name upper jaw nasal surface hole leading to maxillary sinus.

Name a canal located in upper jaw palatine process anterior part, connecting oral cavity and nasal cavity.

Name the channel of oral cavity hard palate dorsal part, formed by upper jaw, palatine and sphenoid bones.

Name upper jaw tuber channels that begin on the hillock of the, in which the vessels and nerves pass to the upper molars.

Give a name to the ridge located on the palatine process of the upper jaw

Give the name of the protruding part of the nasal crest of the upper jaw, located in the middle of the lower wall of the pear-shaped aperture.

Give the name of the protruding backward part of the nasal crest of the horizontal plate of the palatine bone.

Name palatine bone plate involved in hard palate formation.

Name the plate of the palatine bone involved in the formation of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity.

Name the ridge on the medial surface of the perpendicular plate of the palatine bone, which serves to attach the back of the lower nasal concha.

Name the ridge on the medial surface of the perpendicular plate of the palatine bone, which serves to attach the posterior part of the middle nasal shell of the latticed bone.

Name the clipping between the orbital and sphenoid processes of the palatine bone.

Name the surface of the zygomatic bone, facing forward and laterally, forming the contour of the face.

Name the surface of the zygomatic bone, facing backwards – towards the temporal and suspensory pits.

Name the surface of the zygomatic bone forming part of the lower and lateral walls of the eye socket.

Name the process of the zygomatic bone connecting to the temporal bone.

Name the process of the zygomatic bone connecting to the frontal bone.

What is forming in a junction place of temporal bone zygomatic process and zygomatic bone temporal process.

Name the paired, flat, tetrahedral bone involved in the formation of the upper part of the pear-shaped aperture.

Name the bone containing posterior lacrimal ridge.

Name the furrow located in front of the posterior lacrimal ridge.

Name the channel formed by the lacrimal bone and the upper jaw connecting the eye socket with the lower nasal passage.

Name the bone that attaches to the shell crest of the upper jaw and palatine bone.

Name the bone that forms most of nose bony septum.

Name the bone containing the lower dentition.

Name lower jaw outer surface middle protrusion.

Name the hole on lower jaw body outer surface, located below second premolar.

Name the protrusion in the middle of the inner surface of the lower jaw.

Name the paired fossa located in the middle of lower jaw body inner surface lower edge, separated by the chin spine from the opposite side fossa, which is the origin of homonymous muscle.

Name lower jaw body inner surface paired fossa located above mylohyoid line, where sublingual salivary gland is located.

Name lower jaw body inner surface paired fossa located next to it angle inner surface, below mylohyoid line, where submandibular salivary gland is located.

Name the paired fossa located below the maxillofacial line on the inner surface of the body of the lower jaw, in which the submandibular salivary gland is located.

Name the fossa bounded by the last large molar of the lower jaw – in front, and the branch of the lower jaw – behind.

Name lower jaw neck frontal surface fossa.

Name the lower jaw body inner surface horizontal line that runs along the bone, and forms attachment place for homonymous muscle.

Name the line running along the outer surface of the body of the lower jaw from the chin opening to the beginning of the coronal process.

Give a name to the place of transition of the body of the lower jaw to the branch of the lower jaw.

Name the part on the lower jaw that has an articular surface to connect with the temporal bone.

Name lower jaw part connecting lower jaw head with condylar process.

Name the hole on lower jaw ramus inner surface, leading to homonymous canal.

Name the channel passes inside lower jaw, starting on mandible ramus internal surface and ending on a mental foramen.

Name the formation that covers lower jaw canal entrance from medial side.

Name the roughness on lower jaw angle outer surface.

Name the lumpiness on the inner surface of the angle of the lower jaw.

Name lower jaw ramus process, located anteriorly and having a pointed tip.

Name the process of the branch of the lower jaw, on which the head of the lower jaw is located.

Name the formation separating the coronal and condyle processes of the lower jaw.

Name the ridge that runs on the inner surface of the lower jaw branch from the base of the coronal process to the last large molar.

Name the bone located in the thickness of the soft tissues in the neck area, between the lower jaw and larynx.

Name the part of the frontal bone that forms the convex part of the forehead, and is involved in the formation of the anterior part of the cranial vault.

What separates the outer surface of the scales of the frontal bone from the orbital parts?

Name the process located in the lateral part of the supraorbital edge of the frontal bone, between the outer and temporal surfaces, and connecting with the zygomatic bone.

Name frontal bone supraorbital edge middle hole (notch).

Give a name to the clipping in the upper-medial corner of the eye socket.

Name the line extending upward from the zygomatic process of the frontal bone, separating the outer surface from the temporal.

Name the roller-shaped elevation located above the supraorbital edge of the frontal bone and running along it, bounded on the medial side by the glabella.

What is located between eye brow arches on frontal bone outer surface?

Name the elevation on the outer surface of the scales of the frontal bone, which is the place of the beginning of ossification.

Name the furrow that runs vertically in the center of the inner surface of the scales of the frontal bone above the frontal crest.

Name frontal bone inner surface center vertically running crest, bounded by sagittal sinus sulcus – above, and caecum foramen – below.

Name the depression in the center of frontal bone inner surface, below (behind) frontal bone crest.

Name the clipping between the orbital parts of the frontal bone, filled with the same bone.

Name the recess in the lateral part of the upper wall of the eye socket next to the zygomatic process, which is the location of the lacrimal gland.

Name the air-bearing cavity inside the frontal bone.

Name the paired opening located laterally from the nasal spine, and leading to the frontal sinus (on a separate preparation of the frontal bone).

Name the formation located between the frontal sinuses and separating them from each other.

Name the bone forming neurocranium posterior part.

Name the largest occipital bone part, forming a lambdoid suture.

Name the part of the occipital bone connecting to the sphenoid bone to form a ramp.

Name the hole located between the scales, the basilar part and the lateral parts of the occipital bone (the largest hole of the occipital bone).

Give a name to junction between occipital bone basilar part and sphenoid bone body.

Name the elevation on the lower (outer) surface of the basilar part of the occipital bone.

Name occipital bone lateral part lower (outer) surface elevation, with an ellipsoid articular surface to connect with atlas.

Name the fossa located behind the condyle on the outer surface of the occipital bone.

Name the channel that opens at the bottom of the condyle fossa of the occipital bone, serving for the passage of the emissary vein.

Name the canal that runs through occipital bone condyles.

Name the tenderloin located laterally from the condyle of the occipital bone.

Name the hole that is formed when the jugular notch of the occipital bone and the jugular notch of the temporal bone are combined.

Name the furrow on the cerebral surface of the lateral part of the occipital bone, reaching the jugular foramen.

Name the elevation in the center of the cerebral surface of the scales of the occipital bone, on which the internal occipital protrusion is located.

Name the protrusion in the center of the cruciform elevation on the cerebral surface of the occipital bone.

Name the protruding formation located between the cruciform elevation and the large hole on the cerebral surface of the occipital bone.

Name the groove, that going upwards from inner occipital protrusion.

Name the groove, that going laterally (to both sides) from inner occipital protrusion.

Name the furrow that bounds the sides of the inner occipital protrusion.

Name the elevation in the center of the outer surface of the scales of the occipital bone.

Name the protruding formation located between the cruciform elevation and a large hole on the outer surface of the occipital bone.

Name the formation that restricts the outer occipital protrusion on the sides.

Name the formation that bounds the middle of the outer occipital ridge on the sides, and is located below the upper frontal line.

Name the part of the lattice bone containing many air-bearing cells.

Name the plate of the latticed bone that restricts the air-bearing cells from the lateral side, and forms part of the medial wall of the eye socket.

Name the plate of the latticed bone that restricts the air-bearing cells from the medial side, and located between the upper and lower nasal shells.

Name the plate of the latticed bone that restricts the air-bearing cells from the medial side, and located between the middle and highest nasal shells.

Give the name of the largest cell of the latticed bone located behind the hook-shaped process.

Name the bone located in the middle of the base of the skull, consisting of a body and three pairs of processes.

Name the formation on the brain surface of the body of a wedge-shaped, saddle-shaped body.

Name the excavation in the center of sphenoid bone Turkish saddle.

Name the elevation bounding pituitary fossa behind (placing behind pituitary gland).

Name the elevation bounding the pituitary fossa in front.

Name the groove located in front of tuberculum sellae, behind sphenoid bone small wings.

Name groove located on the both sides of sphenoid bone Turkish saddle.

Name the ridge on the anterior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone.

Give a name to the formation, which is a continuation of the wedge-shaped ridge on the lower surface of the wedge-shaped bone.

Name the paired bone plate located on the sides of the ridge of the sphenoid bone, limiting the aperture of the sphenoid sinus.

Name the air-containing cavity inside sphenoid bone.

Name the hole leading to the sphenoid sinus.

Name the formation that divides the sphenoid sinus into right and left halves.

Name the process of the sphenoid bone, bounded by the upper orbital fissure from below, and involved in the formation of the anterior cranial fossa.

Name the channel runs through sphenoid bone small wing.

Name the largest process of the sphenoid bone, bounded by the upper orbital slit from above, and involved in the formation of the middle cranial fossa.

Name the hole at the base of the large wing of the sphenoid bone, located most rostral than the other holes, through which the second branch (n. maxillaris) exits the cranial cavity V pairs of cranial nerves (n. trigeminus).

Name the hole at sphenoid bone large wing base, located in the center between the other two holes; cranial nerves V pairs (n. trigeminus) third branch (n. mandibularis) exits cranial cavity through it.

Name the hole at the sphenoid bone large wing base, located most caudally than the other holes, for middle meningeal artery penetration into the cranial cavity.

Name sphenoid bone body paired process extending down and consisting of two plates and fossa between them.

Give a name to the structural and functional unit of the bone

Name the formation that covers the bone from the outside and ensures its growth

Specify two types of bone substance

Specify the formation consisting of vertebrae, which provides protection of the spinal cord.

Name the section formed by the sternum, ribs and thoracic vertebrae.

Name the process that has a central position at the vertebra.

Name the formation that is formed when the vertebral openings of all vertebrae are superimposed.

Specify what is formed when connecting the lower vertebral tenderloin of the overlying vertebra and the upper vertebral tenderloin of the underlying vertebra.

Specify the section of the vertebral column represented by 7 (seven) vertebrae.

Specify the anatomical formation, which is the main difference between all the cervical vertebrae from the vertebrae of other departments.

Give the name 7 to the cervical vertebra, which it bears due to the greater length and width of the spinous process, easily palpable on the neck.

Give a name to the first cervical vertebra.

Name second cervical vertebra.

List the arches of the first cervical vertebra.

Name the formation located on the front surface of the anterior arc of the Atlas

Name the formation located on Atlas anterior arch back surface.

Name the formation located on the back surface of the posterior arc of the Atlas.

Name the formation located on the upper surface of the posterior arc of the Atlas behind the lateral masses.

Specify the anatomical formation that has only the 2nd cervical vertebra.

Name the section of the vertebral column represented by the 12th vertebrae.

Specify the part of the vertebral column where the vertebrae fuse into a single bone.

Give a name to the upper wide section of the sacrum.

Give a name to the lower pointed section of the sacrum.

Give the name of the anterior concave surface of the sacrum.

Give the name of the posterior convex rough surface of the sacrum.

Give a name to the protrusion at the junction of the sacrum with the 5th lumbar vertebra.

Name the formations on the pelvic surface of the sacrum that are formed during the fusion of the vertebral bodies.

Name the holes on sacrum pelvic surface.

Name the holes on the dorsal surface of the sacrum.

Give a name to the articular surfaces of the sacrum to connect with the pelvic bones.

Specify how the sacral canal ends at the top of the sacrum

Specify what is formed when the vertebral openings are superimposed, when the vertebrae of the sacrum are fused

Give a name to the first seven ribs, the cartilaginous parts of which are directly fused to the sternum.

Give a name to the 8, 9 and 10 ribs, the cartilaginous part of which is fused with the overlying rib.

Give a name to 11 and 12 ribs that do not connect to sternum.

Name rib formation in contact with vertebral bodies.

Name the formation separating the head and the rib body

Name the recess running along the inner surface of the body of each rib

List the parts (departments) of the sternum

List the bones that make up the upper limb girdle

Name the recess on the front (rib) surface of the shoulder blade.

Name two indentations on the back surface of the scapula, separated by a scapular ridge

Name the formation on the back surface of the scapula separating the supraspinatus and subaspinatus pits.

Give the name of the lateral part of the spine of the scapula in contact with the clavicle.

Give a name to the thickening of the lateral angle of the scapula, which serves for contact with the head of the humerus

Give a name to the two ends (epiphyses) of the clavicle

List the neck of the humerus

Specify the part (department) of the humerus in contact with the shoulder blade.

Name two elevations at the proximal end of the humerus near its head

Name the depression located between the humerus tubercles.

Name the tuberosity located in the middle of the humerus body from the lateral side.

Give a name to the distal epiphysis of the humerus.

Name the spherical protruding formation of the humerus in contact with the head of the radius.

List the pits on the distal epiphysis of the humerus

List the pits located on the anterior surface of the distal epiphysis of the humerus

Name the fossa on the posterior surface of the distal epiphysis of the humerus.

Give names to the bones of the forearm

Name the forearm bone located medially in the anatomical stance position.

Name the forearm bone located laterally in the anatomical stance position.

Give the name of the tuberosity on the proximal epiphysis of the radius near its neck.

List the bones of the proximal row of the wrist

List the bones of the distal row of the wrist.

Name the largest bone of the proximal row of the wrist, located laterally in the position of the anatomical rack

Name the bone of the distal row of the wrist in contact with the first bone of the pastern

Name the largest bone of the distal row of the wrist, which goes into the recess between the navicular and semilunar bones

Give the name of the lower limb girdle bone formed by the fusion of three separate bones.

List the bones that fuse in an adult to form a pelvic bone.

Give a name to the place of contact of the pelvic bone with the femur.

Name the spine of the ilium

Give the name of the articular surface of the ilium connecting to the sacrum.

Give a name to the hole formed by the pubic and sciatic bones of the pelvis.

Give a name to the protrusion separating the two sciatic tenderloins.

Name the clippings separated by the sciatic spine

Give a name to two branches of the pubic bone

Give a name to the surface for connecting two pubic bones.

Give a name to the depression on the head of the femur.

Give a name to the two largest protrusions in the proximal part of the femoral body

Give a name to the indentation on the inner surface of the large spit.

Give a name to the depression between the condyles of the femur.

Give a name to the elevation in the center of the articular surface of the proximal epiphysis of the tibia.

Give a name to the depression behind the intercondylar elevation of the tibia

Give a name to the depression in front of the intercondylar elevation of the tibia.

Give the name of the rough line located on the posterior surface of the tibia body.

Give the name of the tuberosity in the proximal part of the anterior edge of the tibia.

List the bones of the tarsus

Give a name to the clipping in the upper-medial corner of the eye socket.

Give a name to the tenderloin (hole) located in the middle of the supraorbital edge of the frontal bone.

Name the anatomical formation located between the brow arches.

Give a name to the furrow located in the middle of the inner surface of the scales of the frontal bone.

Give a name to the ridge located in the center of the lower part of the inner surface of the scales of the frontal bone.

Give a name to the hole located in the center of the lower part of the inner surface of the scales of the frontal bone.

Name the depression in the area of the zygomatic process on the upper wall of the eye socket.

Name the recess on the upper wall of the eye socket medial to the supraorbital notch.

Give a name to the tenderloin located between the orbital parts of the frontal bone

Give a name to the elevation (ridge) in the nasal part of the frontal bone involved in the formation of the septum of the nasal cavity.

Give the name of the cavity (sinus) located in the thickness of the frontal bone.

Give a name to the formation that forms after the fusion of the upper surface of the basilar part of the occipital bone with the body of the sphenoid bone.

Name the tubercle on the lower surface of the basilar part of the occipital bone.

Name the largest hole of the occipital bone.

Give a name to the formation on the lateral part of the occipital bone that serves for contact with the Atlantean.

Name the depression on the outside of the occipital bone located behind the condyle.

Name the channel passing through the condyle of the occipital bone.

Give a name to the tenderloin located on the lateral edge of the partes laterales occipital bone

Give a name to the furrow located on the inner surface of the lateral part of the occipital bone.

Give a name to the X-shaped elevation on the inner surface of the scales of the occipital bone.

Give a name to the ridge located below the inner occipital protrusion of the occipital bone.

Give a name to the furrow located above the inner occipital protrusion of the occipital bone.

Give a name to the furrow extending laterally from the inner occipital protrusion of the occipital bone.

Give a name to the elevation in the center of the outer surface of the scales of the occipital bone.

Give a name to the ridge running from the external occipital protrusion to the large opening of the occipital bone.

Name the formation on the lattice labyrinth of the latticed bone that takes part in the formation of the medial wall of the eye socket.

List the nasal shells located on the latticed bone

Give a name to the horizontally located plate of the latticed bone involved in the formation of the upper wall of the nasal cavity.

Give a name to the ridge of the latticed bone that rises into the skull cavity.

Give a name to the depression in the center of the Turkish saddle of the sphenoid bone.

Name the formation that restricts the pituitary fossa from behind.

Name the formation that restricts the pituitary fossa in front.

Give a name to the furrow located in front of the tubercle of the Turkish saddle of the sphenoid bone.

Give the name of the gap separating the small wing of the sphenoid bone from the large wing.

Give a groove located laterally on the both sides of Turkish saddle.

Give the name of the air-bearing cavity inside the body of the sphenoid bone.

Give a name to the canal located at the base of the small wing of the sphenoid bone.

List the holes located at the base of the large wing of the sphenoid bone.

Give a name to the process extending down from the base of the large wing of the sphenoid bone.

Give a name to the two plates of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone

Give a name to the depression located below between the medial and lateral plates of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

Give a name to the furrow running vertically along the anterior edge of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

Give a name to the depression on the front surface of the pyramid of the temporal bone in the apex area.

Give a name to the elongated thin process on the lower surface of the pyramid of the temporal bone directed downward.

Give a name to the hole located between the awl-shaped and mastoid processes on the lower surface of the pyramid of the temporal bone.

Give a name to the hole located on the lower surface of the pyramid of the temporal bone, which ends with the canal of the facial nerve

Give a name to the canal of the temporal bone, which ends with a shilosocular foramen

Give a name to the process on the temporal surface of the temporal bone, which begins in front of the external auditory orifice, goes forward and connects to the bone of the same name.

Give a name to the fossa on the lower surface of the temporal bone involved in the formation of a movable joint.

Name skull bone connects with lower jaw by a joint.

Name the anatomical formation that restricts the front of the mandibular fossa of the temporal bone.

Name the depression on the lower surface of the temporal bone that restricts the articular tubercle from behind.

Give the name of the air-bearing cavity inside the upper jaw body.

Give a name to the hole located below the subglacial margin on the front surface of the upper jaw body.

Name the anatomical formation separating the orbital surface of the upper jaw from the anterior (facial) surface.

Give a name to the depression on the front (front) surface of the upper jaw.

Give the name of the tenderloin separating the nasal surface of the upper jaw from the anterior (facial) surface.

Give a name to the hole that forms at the junction of the nasal clippings of the right and left maxillary bones and nasal bones.

Give a name to the convex formation on the suspension surface of the upper jaw.

Give a name to the furrow running vertically along the medial surface of the upper jaw mound.

Give a name to the furrow passing along the orbital surface of the upper jaw and passing into the channel of the same name.

Name the canal connecting upper jaw orbital surface with upper jaw anterior (facial) surface.

Give a name to the hole on the nasal surface of the upper jaw leading to the Maxillary sinus.

Give a name to the furrow on the nasal surface of the upper jaw separating the frontal process and the maxillary cleft.

Name two ridges located horizontally on the nasal surface of the frontal process of the upper jaw

Give a name to the ridge located on the palatine process of the upper jaw.

Give a name to the elevations corresponding to the dental alveoli on the surface of the alveolar process of the upper jaw.

Give a name to the canal located in the anterior part of the palatine process of the upper jaw, connecting the oral cavity and the nasal cavity.

Name the clipping between the orbital and sphenoid processes of the palatine bone

Give a name to the furrow on the surface of the lacrimal bone

Name the elevation located in the center of the outer surface of the lower jaw body.

Name the elevation located in the center of the inner surface of the lower jaw body.

Name the pits on one side of the inner surface of the lower jaw body.

Give the name of the line running along the inner surface of the lower jaw body.

Name the lumpiness on the outer surface of the angle of the lower jaw.

Name the lumpiness on the inner surface of the angle of the lower jaw.

Name the hole on the inner surface of the lower jaw branch leading to the canal of the same name.

Name the hole on the outer surface of the lower jaw body.

Name the formation on the inner surface of the lower jaw branch covering the entrance to the mandibular canal.

Give a name to the channel passing inside the lower jaw.

Give a name to the entrance and exit openings of the mandibular canal.

Name the two processes of the branch of the lower jaw.

Name the line running along lower jaw body outer surface.

Name the process of the branch of the lower jaw involved in the formation of the joint.

Give a name to the vertically positioned bone ridge on the inner surface of the coronal process of the lower jaw.

Name the anatomical formations on the condylar process of the lower jaw branch.

Name the depression on the front surface of the neck of the lower jaw.

Name the anatomical formation separating the condyle and coronal processes of the lower jaw.

Give a name to the suture between the frontal bone and the parietal bones

Name the suture between occipital bone and parietal bones.

Give a name to the suture between the right and left parietal bones

Name the cranial fossa that communicates with the orbit through the upper orbital slit

Name nasal passage maxillary sinus opens into.

Specify the nasal passage into which the frontal sinus opens.

Specify the nasal passage into which the anterior cells of the latticed sinus open.

Specify the nasal passage into which the middle cells of the latticed sinus open.

Specify the nasal passage into which the posterior cells of the latticed sinus open.

Specify the nasal passage into which the sinus of the sphenoid bone opens.

Specify the nasal passage into which the nasolacrimal canal opens.

Name the paranasal sinuses (sinuses) of the nose that open into the middle nasal passage

List the paranasal sinuses opening into the upper nasal passage

Name formation connecting lower nasal passage with eye socket.

Specify which formations make up the lower wall of the nasal cavity

Name two anatomical formations forming the main (most) part of the nasal septum

Specify what is represented by the anterior wall of the pterygoid-palatine fossa.

Specify what the posterior wall of the pterygoid-palatine fossa is represented by.

Specify what the medial wall of the pterygoid-palatine fossa is represented by.

Name formation communicates pterygoid-palatine fossa with eye socket.

Name the formation that communicates the pterygoid-palatine fossa with the nasal cavity.

Name the formation communicates the pterygoid-palatine fossa with the oral cavity.

Name the formation that communicates the pterygoid-palatine fossa with the middle cranial fossa.