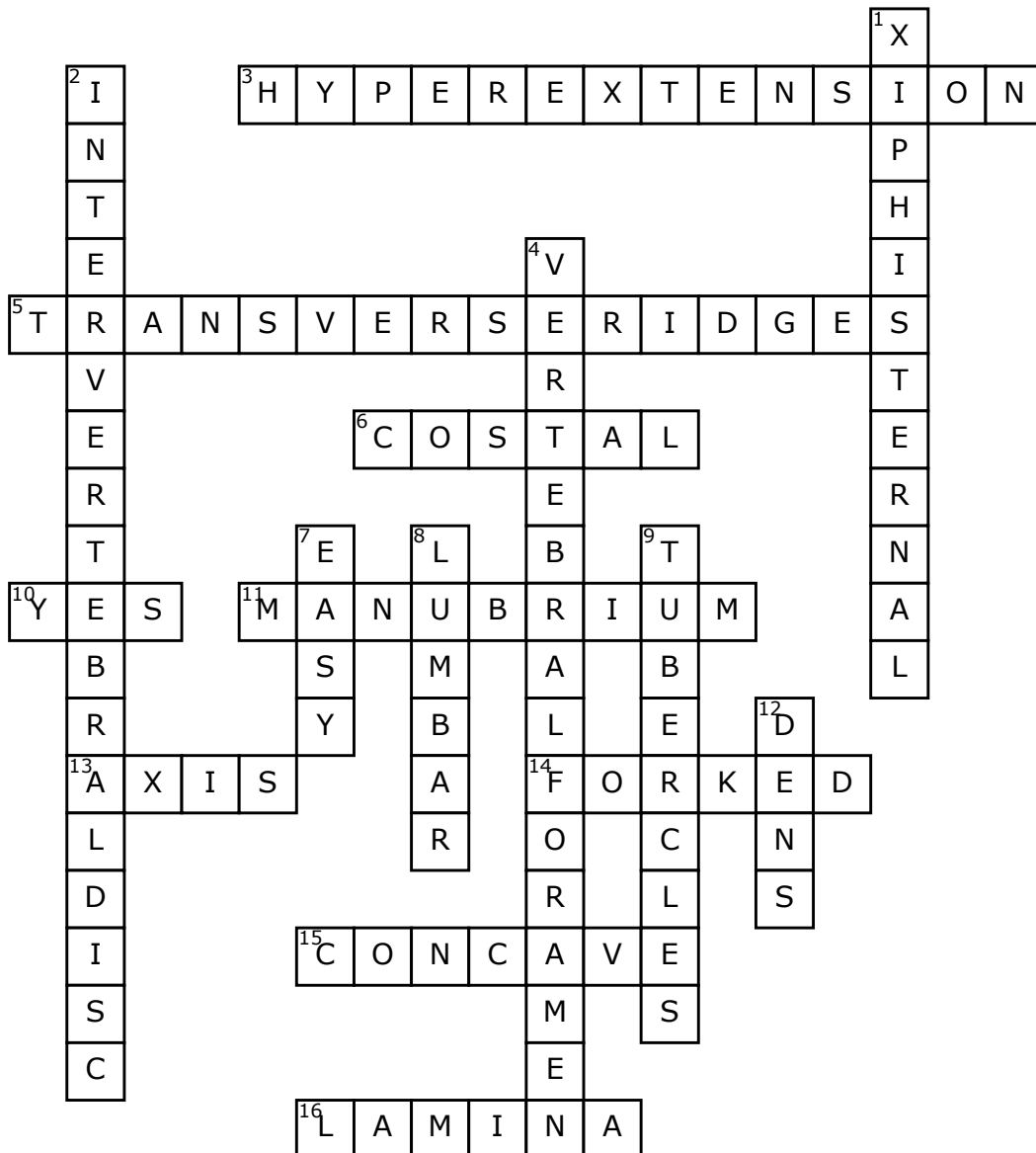


# Axial Skeleton



## Across

**3.** Anterior longitudinal ligament runs down the anterior surface of the spine and traverses all vertebral bodies and intervertebral discs. This thick ligament prevents \_\_\_\_\_ of the back

**5.** These structures mark the lines of fusion of the sacral vertebrae.

**6.** What type of cartilage connects the ribs to the sternum?

**10.** Function of C1 is to participate in flexion and extension of the head on the neck, or help you saying: "\_\_\_\_\_"

**11.** A structure that articulates with first and second ribs and is shaped like the knot of a necktie.

**13.** Located in the cervical area and has a knob-like projection superiorly from its body.

**14.** Cervical vertebrae's spinous process is short and has a \_\_\_\_\_ shape at its end

**15.** From the lateral view, there are 4 curvatures that give the vertebral column an S shape. What is the one word that describes cervical and lumbar curvatures.

**16.** Two flat, bony plates that extend from the transverse processes to the spinous process

## Down

**1.** This joint fuses the sternal body and xiphoid process.

**2.** This structure acts as a shock absorber of the spine during walking, running, and jumping.

**4.** Large opening that has spinal cord and spinal nerve pass through.

**7.** What is professor Nguyen's most favorite word?

**8.** This section of the spine contains the largest vertebrae with its function to bear the weight of the upper body and protect the spinal cord.

**9.** In thoracic region, the transverse processes have facets that articulate with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the ribs

**12.** One special structure that distinguishes C2 with other cervical vertebrae