Skull Decoration Halloween Lab

Identify and label:

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| Skull (Cranial Bones)  •**Frontal Bone**  –Forms the forehead  •**Parietal Bones**  –Form the sides and roof of the cranial cavity  •**Temporal Bones**  –Form the lateral aspects and floor of the cranium  •**Occipital Bone**  –Forms the posterior part and most of the base of the cranium | Skull (Facial Bones)  •**Nasal Bones**  –Form the bridge of the nose  •**Maxillae**  –Form the upper jawbone  –Form most of the hard palate  - Separates the nasal cavity from the oral cavity  •**Zygomatic Bones**  –commonly called cheekbones, form the prominences of the cheeks  •**Lacrimal Bones**  –Form a part of the medial wall of each orbit  •**Mandible**  –Lower jawbone  –The largest, strongest facial bone  –The only movable skull bone  •**Nasal Septum**  –Divides the interior of the nasal cavity into right and left sides  –“Broken nose,” in most cases, refers to septal damage rather than the nasal bones themselves  •**Orbits**  –Eye socket  •**Foramin**  –Openings for blood vessels , nerves , or ligaments of the skull |
| Unique Features of the Skull  •**Sutures**  –an immovable joint that holds most skull bones together  •**Paranasal Sinuses**  –Cavities within cranial and facial bones near the nasal cavity  –Secretions produced by the mucous membranes which line the sinuses, drain into the nasal cavity  –Serve as resonating chambers that intensify and prolong sounds  •**Fontanels**  –Areas of unossified tissue  –At birth, unossified tissue spaces, commonly called “soft spots” link the cranial bones  –Eventually, they are replaced with bone to become sutures  –Provide flexibility to the fetal skull, allowing the skull to change shape as it passes through the birth canal | |

**Summary:**