

A typical rib / Key

ANSWER KEY

1. Head of rib

The head forms joints with the vertebral bodies. Color the marked head region, including its end surface.

2. Neck and shaft

The short neck connects the head to the long, curved shaft. Color this continuous region, including the bend known as the angle.

3. Articular facet of tubercle

This oval surface forms a joint with the transverse process of a thoracic vertebra. It is one part of the tubercle; the adjacent rough prominence is labeled 6.

4. Costal groove

The costal groove lies on the inner surface near the lower border of the rib. It shelters an intercostal nerve and blood vessels. Color the marked strip.

5. Sternal end

The sternal end joins the costal cartilage, which is not shown here. Color its marked end surface.

6. Non-articular prominence of tubercle

This rough prominence anchors a ligament and forms the non-articular part of the tubercle. Its approximate boundary marks a study region rather than a sharp edge in the bone.

Compare features 3 and 6: together they identify the two parts of the tubercle. The coloring divisions help separate study regions on a continuous bone.