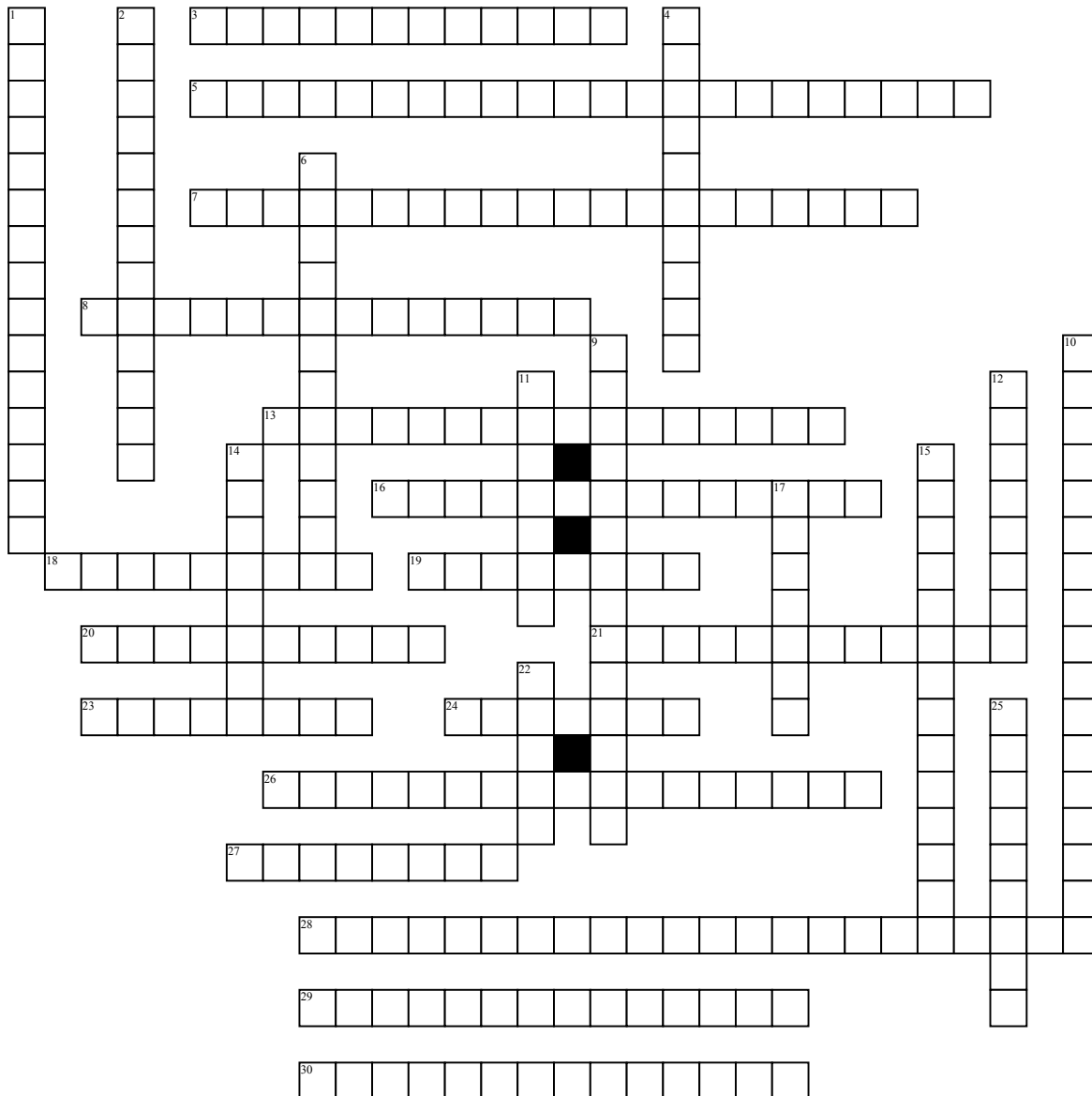


Name: _____

Date: _____

Bones of the Skull



Across

3. posterior end of the sella turcica
 5. anterior to the jugular foramen
 7. this bone is found on the inferior side of the nasal cavity.
 8. formed where the two parietal bones meet.
 13. allow nerve fibers to carry nerve impulses from the nose to the brain
 16. rough projection posterior and inferior to the external acoustic meatus.
 18. bone forms the base and back wall of the skull.
 19. bones lie posterior to the palatine processes of the maxillae
 20. rectangular bones that form the bridge of the nose.
 21. shaped like a butterfly and forms part of the floor in the cranial cavity.

23. bones form along the superior and lateral walls of the cranium
 24. forms the forehead
 26. extension of the maxillae. Form the anterior part of the hard palate of the mouth
 27. bones lie inferior to the parietal bones
 28. leads to the middle ear. Sound enters the ear.
 29. joins at the occipital and temporal bone.
 30. inferior to the external auditory process. Used as an attachment joint

Down

1. what the upper teeth are carried in
 2. allows the spinal cord to connect to the brain
 4. optic nerve that passes to the eye

6. forms enclosure for the pituitary gland
 9. joins with the occipital and parietal.
 10. rest on the first vertebrae
 11. suture found where the paired parietal bones meet the frontal bone
 12. Lower jaw and is the largest and strongest bone of the face. This bone will join with the temporal bones.
 14. forms the upper jaw. All bones join here except for the mandible.
 15. found where the temporal bone and parietal bones meet.
 17. bone irregularly shaped and is anterior to the sphenoid. Found at the roof of the nasal cavity.
 22. bone lies in the median line of the nasal cavity.
 25. cheek bones.