

Skeletal – Lecture Test Questions – Set 1

1. Which of the following is not a part of the axial skeleton:
 - a. vertebral column
 - b. thorax
 - c. pectoral girdle
 - d. skull
 - e. wormian bones

2. The skeletal system as a whole functions for:
 - a. support
 - b. protection
 - c. movement and leverage
 - d. mineral storage
 - e. all of the above

3. The two main divisions of the skeleton are:
 - a. superior and inferior
 - b. skull and appendages
 - c. compact and spongy
 - d. axial and appendicular
 - e. thoracic and cranial

4. The patella is an example of a group of bones called:
 - a. wormian
 - b. flat
 - c. sesamoid
 - d. short
 - e. tendonial

5. Which of the following would not be found in short, flat and irregular bones:
 - a. diaphyseal marrow cavity
 - b. periosteum
 - c. lamellae
 - d. compact bone
 - e. spongy bone

6. A rib would be which type of bone:
 - a. irregular
 - b. long
 - c. flat
 - d. short
 - e. intermediate

7. Yellow bone marrow contains a larger percentage of:
 - a. cuboidal tissue
 - b. adipose tissue
 - c. elastic tissue
 - d. reticular tissue
 - e. phagocytes

8. The source of red blood cells in the normal adult is:
 - a. red bone marrow
 - b. the heart
 - c. yellow bone marrow
 - d. hyaline cartilage
 - e. the liver

9. Which of the following bones does not contain red bone marrow in an adult:
 - a. frontal
 - b. sternum
 - c. calcaneus
 - d. vertebral bodies
 - e. proximal epiphyses of femur

10. The function of red marrow:
 - a. erythropoiesis
 - b. leukopoiesis
 - c. thrombopoiesis
 - d. phagocytosis
 - e. all of the above

11. From infancy to maturity, the:
 - a. head becomes proportionately smaller
 - b. legs become proportionately longer
 - c. vertebral column develops cervical and lumbar curves
 - d. thorax changes in shape from round to elliptical
 - e. all of the above

12. From infancy to maturity, the:
 - a. head becomes proportionately larger
 - b. legs become proportionately shorter
 - c. vertebral column develops thoracic and sacral curves
 - d. thorax changes in shape from round to elliptical
 - e. all of the above

13. An increased thoracic curvature, characteristically appearing during old age, is:
 - a. kyphosis
 - b. osterosis
 - c. spinal arcosis
 - d. sellaris
 - e. diaphysis

14. Which one of the following statements regarding the male pelvis is not true:
- the bones are heavier, relatively, than in the female
 - it is wider than in the female
 - the pubic arch is narrower (at a lesser angle) than the female
 - the cavity (true pelvis) is heart-shaped
 - it is deeper than in the female
15. Which one of the following statements regarding the male pelvis is not true:
- the bones are heavier, relatively, than in the female
 - it is narrower than in the female
 - the pubic arch is wider (at a greater angle) than the female
 - the cavity (true pelvis) is heart-shaped
 - it is deeper than in the female
16. Skeletal maturity is completed by approximately what age for females:
- 25
 - 18
 - 5
 - 30
 - 15
17. Which of the following is not present at birth:
- epiphyseal plates
 - fontanel
 - ossification centers
 - ossified xiphoid process
 - red marrow
18. Which of the following is not a part of the appendicular skeleton:
- pectoral girdle
 - pelvic girdle
 - tarsals
 - wormian bones
 - ulna
19. Which of the following is not a skeletal system function:
- hemopoiesis
 - support
 - blood pressure regulation
 - protection
 - movement and leverage
20. Which of the following is not present at birth:
- epiphyseal plate (disc)
 - fontanel
 - ossified xiphoid process
 - woven (spicular) bone

- e. red marrow
21. Which of the following is not a red bone marrow function:
- a. phagocytosis
 - b. blood pressure regulation
 - c. iron storage
 - d. thrombopoiesis
 - e. erythropoiesis
22. Which of the following is a sesamoid bone:
- a. middle ear ossicle
 - b. parietal
 - c. sternum
 - d. patella
 - e. pelvis
23. Which one of the following statements regarding the female skeleton is not true, when compared with the male:
- a. bones are smaller, relatively
 - b. pelvis is wider
 - c. pelvis is shallower
 - d. sacrum is more narrow and is straighter
 - e. pubic arch is wider (at a greater angle)
24. Skeletal maturity is completed by approximately what age for males:
- a. 13
 - b. 18
 - c. 25
 - d. 35
 - e. 20
25. Which of the following is a wormian bone:
- a. patella
 - b. middle ear ossicle
 - c. sternum
 - d. hyoid
 - e. none of the above
26. Which of the following is not present at birth:
- a. sutures
 - b. osseous tissue
 - c. red marrow
 - d. fontanel
 - e. hyaline cartilage

27. Which one of the following statements regarding the female skeleton is not true, when relatively compared with the male:
- bones are heavier
 - pelvis is wider
 - pubic arch is wider (at a greater angle)
 - sacrum is wider and more horizontally positioned
 - coccyx is more moveable
28. Which of the following is not a significant red bone marrow function:
- erythropoiesis
 - leukopoiesis
 - fat storage
 - phagocytosis
 - thrombopoiesis
29. Which of the following is not a part of the appendicular skeleton:
- tarsals
 - vertebral column
 - pectoral girdle
 - pelvic girdle
 - sesamoid bones
30. The primary function of yellow bone marrow:
- fat storage
 - hemopoiesis
 - phagocytosis
 - remodeling of osseous tissue
 - unknown
31. Skeletal maturity is completed by approximately what age for males:
- 25
 - 15
 - 5
 - 2
 - 18
32. Each lower extremity consists of how many bones:
- 28
 - 126
 - 26
 - 30
 - 60
33. Each lower extremity consists of how many replacement (intracartilaginous type) bones:
- 28
 - 29
 - 126
 - 60

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34. Which of the following is not a skeletal system function:
- support
 - protection
 - movement and leverage
 - blood pressure regulation
 - mineral storage
35. Which of the following is not present at birth:
- notochord
 - red marrow
 - osseous tissue
 - hyaline cartilage
 - fontanelles
36. Which of the following is not a function of the skeletal system:
- protection
 - hemopoiesis
 - nutrient storage
 - cause movements
 - support
37. Hemopoietic cells:
- reticular
 - osteoclasts
 - fibroblasts
 - myeloid
 - plasma
38. Which of the following completes ossification after 30 years of age:
- patellae
 - occipital
 - clavicles
 - femurs
 - proximal phalanges of the foot
39. Which of the following is not a skeletal system function:
- hemopoiesis
 - support
 - protection
 - excretion
 - movement and leverage

40. Additional bones of the appendicular skeleton, appearing in variable numbers within tendons of higher stress joints:
- trochoid
 - wormian
 - interstitial
 - non-sesamoid accessory
 - sesamoid
41. Which of the following is unique to the skeletal system:
- osseous tissue
 - cartilage
 - notochord
 - bone marrow
 - all of the above
42. When compared with the male, the female pelvis is(has):
- deeper
 - wider pubic arch
 - more narrow
 - a heart-shaped opening
 - all of the above
43. What is the most abundant component of yellow marrow:
- adipocytes
 - myeloid cells
 - elastic fibers
 - chondroblasts
 - mesenchymal cells
44. In an adult, which of the following bones would contain yellow marrow:
- tibia
 - metacarpals
 - tarsals
 - ulna
 - all of the above



45. The tibia is an example of a long bone.
46. At birth, the frontal consists of separate right and left portions.
47. There are a total of 20 bones in the skull.
48. Phagocytosis is a function of red bone marrow.

49. There are two bones in the pelvic girdle.
50. There are 60 bones in the skull.
51. A bone is an organ, consisting of more than one tissue type.
52. Relatively, there is more red bone marrow in an adult than a baby.
53. There are a total of 20 bones in the vertebral column.
54. Patellae are wormian bones.
55. Lead is stored within osseous matrix for future use.
56. The thoracic vertebral curve appears after birth, caused by forces produced when walking begins.
57. The age at which epiphyseal plates close will determine an individual's height.
58. Relatively, there is more red bone marrow in a baby than an adult.
59. There are 28 bones in the skull.
60. At skeletal maturity the carpals contain red bone marrow.
61. The occipital is an example of a short bone.
62. A trochanter is a smooth, articular process.
63. Yellow marrow can revert to red marrow.
64. A taller person would have experienced earlier epiphyseal closures.
65. A 20 year old woman will typically not have reached skeletal maturity.
66. At skeletal maturity the metatarsals contain red bone marrow.