Skeletal Lecture Test Questions – Set 3

1. A fibrous joint is to a suture as a:
   a. synovial membrane is to a joint capsule
   b. synchondrosis is to a synosteosis
   c. synosteosis is to a synchondrosis
   d. symphysis is to a gomphosis
   e. pivot joint is to a hinge joint

2. The immovable articulations between teeth and the jaw bones, are:
   a. diarthroses
   b. fontanels
   c. synosteoses
   d. gomphoses
   e. syndesmoses

3. Slightly moveable joints are generally referred to as:
   a. synarthroses
   b. diarthroses
   c. enarthroses
   d. amphiarthroses
   e. arthroses

4. Which of the following joints would exhibit a degree of movement intermediate among the other choices:
   a. suture
   b. hinge
   c. saddle
   d. symphysis
   e. gomphosis

5. Which of the following joints would exhibit the greatest range (amount and number of planes) of movements:
   a. hinge
   b. synosteosis
   c. gliding
   d. saddle
   e. syndesmosis

6. Which of the following joints would exhibit the least range of movements:
   a. hinge
   b. ball-and-socket
   c. saddle
   d. fibrous (syndesmosis)
   e. pivot

7. Which of the following is not part of every diarthrotic joint structure:
   a. capsule
   b. bursa
   c. synovial membrane
   d. synovial fluid (synovia)
   e. articular cartilage

8. The articulation between the ulna and the radius shafts is:
   a. condyloid
   b. trochoid
   c. sellaris
   d. ellipsoidal
   e. syndesmosis

9. The articulation between the tibia and the fibula shafts is:
   a. condyloid
   b. trochoid
   c. sellaris
   d. ellipsoidal
   e. syndesmosis

10. A round head articulating in a cup-like cavity, permitting rotation and angular movement in all directions, is what type of joint:
   a. saddle
   b. hinge
   c. pivot
   d. ball-and-socket
   e. gliding

11. An oval condyle articulating into an elliptical cavity, permitting angular movement in more than one plane but no rotation, is what type of joint:
   a. sellaris
   b. ginglymus
   c. condyloid
   d. enarthrosis
   e. trochoid

12. The articulation between any two carpals is:
   a. fibrous
   b. hinge
   c. gliding
   d. saddle
   e. gomphosis

13. A round head articulating in a cup-like cavity, permitting rotation and angular movement in all directions, is what type of joint:
    a. saddle
    b. hinge
    c. ball-and-socket
    d. pivot
    e. gliding

14. What is the type of tissue which joins bones in a syndesmosis:
    a. dense fibrous
    b. hyaline cartilage
    c. elastic cartilage
    d. osseous
    e. areolar

15. What is the type of tissue which joins bones in a symphysis:
    a. dense fibrous
    b. fibrous cartilage
    c. hyaline cartilage
    d. osseous
    e. areolar

16. In a diarthrotic joint, lubrication and shock absorption is provided by:
    a. ligaments
    b. articular cartilage
    c. synovial fluid
    d. capsule
    e. suture

17. An example of a hinge joint:
    a. femur-pelvis
    b. right and left parietals
    c. atlas-axis
    d. carpel-carpel
    e. humerus-ulna

18. The skeletal structures by which bones are joined with each other:
    a. osteoclasts
    b. kyphosis
    c. bursa
    d. spicules
    e. articulations

19. A joint in which the articulating bones are joined by osseous tissue, permitting no movement:
    a. synosteosis
    b. synchondrosis
    c. symphysis
    d. enarthrosis

e. diarthrosis

20. What is the type of tissue which joins bones in a synchondrosis:
    a. areolar
    b. dense fibrous
    c. hyaline cartilage
    d. fibrous cartilage
    e. osseous

21. A fontanel is to a suture as a(n):
    a. symphysis is to a gomphosis
    b. epiphyseal plate is to a metaphysis
    c. pivot joint is to a hinge joint
    d. synchondrosis is to a symphysis
    e. symphysis is to a synchondrosis

22. What provides diarthrotic joint lubrication and shock absorption:
    a. synovial fluid
    b. capsule
    c. ligament
    d. synovial membrane
    e. metaphysis

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23. Rotation is performed by a trochoid (pivot) joint.

24. Rotation is performed by a hinge joint.

25. Synovial fluid provides lubrication and shook absorption for a diarthrotic joint.

26. Biaxial movement is the only type permitted by a sellaris joint.

27. In a synchondrosis the articulating bones are joined by hyaline cartilage.

28. A bursa is the articulation between teeth and jaw sockets.

29. A gliding joint permits the greatest range of movements.

30. In a syndesmosis the articulating bones are joined by fibrous cartilage.

31. Some synarthrotic joints undergo a change in structure from birth through skeletal maturity.

32. The most freely moveable joint is a synosteosis.

33. Some diarthrotic joints undergo a change in structure form birth through skeletal maturity.