# Chapter 2 Basics of Human Osteology and Odontology

**TRUE/FALSE. Write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if it is false**

1. Human osteology is the study of the human skeleton, while odontology is the study of the dentition.

Answer: True p. 27

2. In a standing human, the head is inferior to the shoulders.

Answer: False p. 28

3. The frontal bone is the only bone in the human skull that is not paired (i.e., has a left and right).

Answer: False p. 29 – 32

4. The supraorbital tori are located on the frontal bone over the eye orbits.

Answer: True p. 29 – 30

5. The temporal bone is articulated to the frontal bone.

Answer: False p. 30

6. The foramen magnum is located on the parietal.

Answer: False p. 31

7. The coronal suture separates the parietal bones.

Answer: False p. 32

8. The skull landmark that occurs where the nasal bones meet the frontal is called bregma.

Answer: False p. 34

9. The squamosal suture separates the right and left parietal bones.

Answer: False p. 33

10. Nasion is the landmark at the proximal end of the nasal bones.

Answer: True p. 33 – 34

11. There are sinuses in the occipital bone.

Answer: False p. 35

12. Most vertebrae are composed of a body and neural arches with spinous processes.

Answer: True p. 36

13. The cervical vertebrae compose the bones of the neck while the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae are the bones of the back.

Answer: True p. 36 – 37

14. The last two ribs have the same squared-off ends as the other ribs.

Answer: False p. 38

15. The number of ribs in males and females are the same.

Answer: True p. 39

16. The main bones of the upper limbs are the femur, tibia, and fibula.

Answer: False p. 40

17. The humerus has a greater and lesser tuberosity.

Answer: True p. 40 – 41

18. The pelvis is composed of the left and right os coxae, sacrum, and coccyx.

Answer: True p. 42

19. The acetabulm is the socket for the head of the humerus.

Answer: False p. 42 – 43

20. The femur has a greater and lesser tuberosity.

Answer: False p. 43 – 44

21. The patella is the bone of the knee cap.

Answer: True p. 44 – 45

22. The knee is partially composed of the proximal epiphysis of the tibia.

Answer: True p. 43 – 44

23. Histology is the study of the microstructure of biological tissue, including bone.

Answer: True p. 47

24. The number of Haversian systems decrease with age.

Answer: False p. 48

25. The permanent dentition of humans consists of 8 incisors, 4 canines, 4 premolars and 8 molars.

Answer: False p. 50

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

26. Which of the following is not a cardinal direction used in describing osteological structures?

A Frankfort

B Inferior

C Medial

D Proximal

Answer: A p. 28

27. The study of the human skull involves learning:

A Bones

B Sutures

C Landmarks

D All of the above

Answer: D p. 29 – 35

28. Which of the following is not a bone of the braincase?

A Frontal

B Maxilla

C Parietals

D Occipital

Answer: B p. 29 - 32

29. Which of the following sutures separates the occipital from the parietals?

A Internasal

B Squamosal

C Lambdoid

D Sagittal

Answer: C p. 32 – 33

30. The skull landmark that occurs at the intermaxillary suture above the two central incisors is called:

A Prosthion

B Bregma

C Nasion

D Lambda

Answer: A p. 34 - 35

31. Which of the following is not a landmark on the base of the skull?

A Nasion

B Basion

C Orale

D Opisthion

Answer: A p. 34

32. Which of the following sinuses is especially useful in positively identify a person?

A Frontal

B Maxillary

C Ethmoid

D All of the above

Answer: A p. 35

33. On which of the following planes does the sternum lie?

A Frankfort

B Sagittal

C Coronal

D Transverse

Answer: B p. 28 & 35

34. The axial skeleton and thorax are composed of which of the following bones?

A Sternum

B Vertebrae

C Ribs

D All of the above

Answer: D p. 35

35. The atlas (first vertebra) does not have which of the following components common to other vertebrae?

A Body

B Neural arch

C Transverse process

D All of the above

Answer: A p. 36

36. When a person suffers from lower back pain, which vertebrae are most likely involved?

A Cervical

B Thoracic

C Lumbar

D All of the above

Answer: C p. 36 - 38

37. Since tuberculosis often starts in the lungs where it can spread to other tissues including bone, which of the vertebrae are the most likely site of infection?

A Cervical

B Thoracic

C Lumbar

D None of the above

Answer: B p. 36 – 38

38. Which of the following bones of the upper limbs is most likely to be involved when a person breaks their collar bone?

A Clavicle

B Scapula

C Humerus

D None of the above

Answer: A p. 40

39. Which of the following areas are involved in the articulation of the humerus to other boney elements?

A Glenoid cavity

B Olecranon process

C Trochlea

D All of the above

Answer: D p. 40 – 42

40. Over which bone of the lower arm is the sensitive area that causes tingling when struck?

A Ulna

B Humerus

C Carpals

D Metacarpals

Answer: B p. 42

41. Which of the following bones of the pelvis can be palpated (felt) on the side at the level of the waist?

A Ilium

B Ischium

C Pubis

D Sacrum

Answer: A p. 42 – 43

42. Which of the following bones of the lower limbs compose the shin?

A Femur

B Tibia

C Fibula

D None of the above

Answer: B p. 42 – 44

43. The distal ends of the tibia and fibula articulate with the:

A Tarsals

B Metatarsals

C Phalanges

D None of the above

Answer: A p. 44 – 46

44. The shin is what part of the tibia?

A Epiphysis

B Metaphysis

C Diaphysis

D None of the above

Answer: C p. 43 – 44 & 46

45. The proximal epiphysis of the radius is the:

A Head

B Radial tuberosity

C Styloid process

D Ulnar notch

Answer: A p. 42 & 46

46. The proximal epiphysis of the ulna is the:

A Olecranon process

B Head

C Styloid process

D None of the above

Answer: A p. 42 & 46

47. Which of the following is not a histological structure of bone?

A Primary vascular canal

B Osteon

C Periosteum

D Haversian system

Answer: C p. 47 – 48

48. The part of the tooth that we can see in our mouths is:

A Crown

B Neck

C Root

D All of the above

Answer: A p. 48

49. The occlusal surface of teeth is covered by:

A Dentin

B Enamel

C Pulp

D All of the above

Answer: B p. 48

50. Which of the following directions is of little value when discussing molars?

A Labial

B Lingual

C Buccal

D Occlusal

Answer: A p. 49 – 50