

## 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 acetabulum 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 bony 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