**Chapter 7 (Section 2) Study Guide: Bone & Joint Naming Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **Short Answer**
2. The cranial bones are held together by joints called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Cranial nerves and blood vessels pass through openings in the skull called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The bony palate is composed of two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_bones and the palatine processes of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The pituitary gland lies in a depression of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bone, a complex cranial bone with greater and lesser wings.
6. The space on the posterior surface of the scapula inferior to the spine is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The medial bone of the forearm is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The cartilaginous pads between the bodies of adjacent vertebrae are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. At the inferior end of the sternum is a small pointed bone called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. The apex of your shoulder is formed by a platelike extension of the scapula called the \_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. The trapezium, trapezoid, and hamate bones are three bones of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region.
12. The right and left os coxae are held together anteriorly by a fibrocartilage pad called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. When you are sitting, your body weight is supported on the right and left \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which are thick, rough areas of the os coxae.
14. The bony prominences on the sides of your ankle, just above the top of a dress shoe, are the lateral and medial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
15. The bones of the fingers and toes are called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. **Matching**
17. **auricular surface G. ethmoid M. lambdoid S. sternum**
18. **acetabulum H. atlas N. coronal T. hallux**
19. **pollex I. humerus O. ulna U. temporal**
20. **axis J. os coxae P. lumbar V. malleoli**
21. **olecranon K. acromion Q. femur W. mastoid process**
22. **scapula L. occipital condyles R. sphenoid X. trochlear surface**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Has a unique structure called the dens or odontoid process.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The point of your elbow where you rest it on a table.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Bone that contains the stylomastoid foramen.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Knobs on an inferior bone of the skull that articulate with the atlas.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Vertebrae whose superior articular processes face medially.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Consists of a manubrium, gladiolus, and xiphoid process.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Its distal end has a capitulum and a trochlea.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Contains the acetabulum, greater sciatic notch and iliac crest.

1. **True or False (if false, cross out the incorrect portion and write in the correction).**
2. The fibula is medial to the tibia.

1. Unlike other cranial foramina, the foramen lacerum is closed in life and provides passage for no major nerves or blood vessels.
2. The mandibular notch is between the condyloid and coronoid processes.
3. Thoracic vertebrae can be distinguished from others by their costal facets and bifid spinous processes.
4. The zygomatic arch is made up of the zygomatic process of the zygomatic bone and the temporal process of the temporal bone.
5. The capitulum of the humerus articulates with the proximal end of the radial head.
6. Each half of the pelvis consists of three bones in a child but only one bone in an adult.
7. Only the femur has trochanters.
8. **Multiple Choice**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bone contains numerous air cells, contributes the upper half of the nasal

septum, and has pores for the passage of olfactory nerve tracts.

1. frontal D. sphenoid
2. vomer E. nasal
3. ethmoid

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. All of the following can be palpated (felt externally) on a living person except the:

1. mastoid process D. sella turcica
2. mental protuberance E. olecranon
3. sternal notch

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The squamous suture surrounds:

1. a squamous epithelium D. the sphenoid bone
2. the parietal bone E. the ethmoid bone
3. the temporal bone

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The fetal skull has a gap where the frontal, parietal, temporal and sphenoid bones meet called:

1. anterior fontanel D. parietofrontal fontanel
2. posterior fontanel E. anterolateral fontanel
3. posterolateral fontanel

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The distal end of the femur where it meets the tibia is covered with:

1. nothing; it is just bone D. the periosteum
2. a synovial membrane E. articular cartilage
3. a synostosis

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Costal facets are found on:

1. the cervical vertebrae D. true ribs
2. the thoracic vertebrae E. all ribs
3. all vertebrae

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The spinal column has all of the following ***except***:

1. a cervical curvature D. a sacral curvature
2. a thoracic curvature E. a pelvic curvature
3. a lumbar curvature

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The linea aspera is unique to the:

1. ulna D. fibula
2. atlas E. os coxae
3. femur

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The sesamoid bone embedded in the quadriceps femoris tendon is the:

1. patella D. cornu
2. hamate E. navicular
3. medial malleolus

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. A coracoid process is found on the same bone as the:

1. styloid process D. olecranon fossa
2. acromion E. gluteal fossa
3. sternal notch

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. The talus articulates superiorly with the:

1. scapula D. navicular
2. tibia E. first metatarsal
3. femur

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. All of the following are bones of the wrist except the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is a bone of the ankle.

1. hamate D. cuboid
2. capitate E. pisiform
3. trapezoid

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ both have styloid processes.

1. scapula and clavicle D. radius and ulna
2. malleus and incus E. humerus and femur
3. tibia and fibula

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. The bone(s) which lack a body or centrum is/are the:

1. first lumbar vertebra D. 12 thoracic vertebrae
2. sacral vertebra E. axis
3. first cervical vertebra

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. All of the following are paranasal sinuses except the:

1. maxillary sinus D. ethmoid sinus
2. frontal sinus E. sphenoid sinus
3. temporal sinus

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. The lateral malleolus is a process of the:

1. humerus D. fibula
2. ulna E. tibia
3. radius

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Of the eight carpal bones, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is recognized by its distinctive hook

1. pisiform D. lunate
2. hamate E. navicular
3. triquetral

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which of these is/are associated with the appendicular skeleton?

1. Intercondylar fossa 2. Calcaneus 3. Phalanges 4. Transverse process
2. 1 & 3 D. 4 only
3. 2 & 4 E. All of the above
4. 1, 2, & 3

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which of these is/are correct articulations?

1. Coracoid process of mandible/mandibular fossa of temporal bone
2. Manubrium/clavicle
3. Acromion of scapula/humeral head
4. Tubercle of rib/transverse costal facets of thoracic vertebrae
5. 1 & 3 D. 4 only
6. 2 & 4 E. All of the above
7. 1, 2, & 3

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which of these is/are true about the interactions between the skeleton and other organ

systems?

1. Bones provide calcium for normal muscle and neural functions.
2. Hormones regulate blood calcium levels and bone growth.
3. Some bones of the skull form respiratory passages.
4. The kidneys help to regulate blood calcium and phosphate levels.
5. 1 & 3 D. 4 only
6. 2 & 4 E. All of the above
7. 1, 2, & 3

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. Skeletal adaptations for bipedal locomotion include:

1. The distinct shape of the arch of the human foot
2. The inferior placement of the foramen magnum of the occipital bone
3. The shape and angle of the os coxae
4. The nearly vertical position of the femur in the human thigh
5. 1 & 3 D. 4 only
6. 2 & 4 E. All of the above
7. 1, 2, & 3

**E. Word Origins: Identify the meaning of the portion of the words in their context or as a pre/suffix.**

1. In the words **dura mater**, *dura* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. In the word **coronal**, *corona* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.

3. In the word **temporal**, *tempor* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. In the word **mastoid**, *mast* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. In the word **acromion**, *acr* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. In the word **zygomatic**, *zygo* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. In the word **costal**, *costa* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. lamina- means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. clav- means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. supra- means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

11. ante- means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

12. capit- means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**F. Which One Does Not Belong? Identify which option does NOT fit with the others, then write a SHORT explanation of why. There may be a couple of acceptable answers, depending on your reply.**

1. a) radial notch b) trochlear notch c) styloid process d) intertubercular groove

2. a) greater trochanter b) radial tuberosity c) deltoid tuberosity d) trochlear notch

3. a) intercondylar notch b) intertrochanteric crest c) linea aspera d) trochlea

4. a) sternum b) clavicle c) ulna d) femur

**G. Articulations and Bone Markings: Match the bone region that articulates with the bone/region.**

**A. femoral head I. navicular Q. sphenoid bone**

**B. capitulum of humerus J. glenoid cavity of scapula R. os coxae**

**C. distal tibia K. manubrium S. crista galli of ethmoid**

**D. proximal tibia L. mandible T. gladiolus**

**E. trochlea of humerus M. occipital condyles U. metatarsals**

**F. lateral edge of radial head N. axis V. costal facets of**

**G. mandibular fossa O. gladiolus bodies of vertebrae**

**H. perpendicular plate of ethmoid P. transverse process of**

**thoracic vertebrae**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Acetabulum \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Mandibular condyle

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Superior facet of atlas \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Proximal head of radius

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Sternal end of clavicle \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Radial notch of ulna

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Femoral condyles \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Tubercle of rib

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Lateral sacrum \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Trochlear notch of ulna

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Head of humerus

**H. Match the bone marking with the correct bone:**

**A. humerus B. femur C. os coxae D. radius E. scapula F. ulna**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Acetabulum \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Intertubercular groove

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Acromion \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Infraspinous fossa

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Capitulum \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Patellar surface

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Coracoid process \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Olecranon

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Coronoid process \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Olecranon fossa

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Glenoid cavity \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Trochlea

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Greater trochanter \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Trochlear notch

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Greater tubercle