Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Functions of the skeletal system include
A) support.
B) storage.
C) protection.
D) blood cell production.
E) all of the above
Answer: E  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 6-1  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

2) Regulatory functions of the skeletal system include
A) maintaining blood calcium levels.
B) absorbing the shock of unexpected rapid body movements.
C) facilitating transmission of nerve impulses.
D) cushioning abdominal organs such as the kidneys.
E) all of the above
Answer: A  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 6-1  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

3) Which of the following is a function of the skeletal system?
A) storage of inorganic salts
B) protection of vital organs
C) locomotion
D) support
E) all of the above
Answer: E  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 6-1  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
4) Bone cells capable of breaking down bonds are termed
A) osteocytes.
B) osteoblasts.
C) osteoclasts.
D) chondrocytes.
E) osteons.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

5) Immature, active bone cells are termed
A) osteocytes.
B) stem cells.
C) osteoblasts.
D) osteoclasts.
E) chondrocytes.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

6) Red bone marrow functions in the formation of
A) adipose tissue.
B) new bone.
C) blood cells.
D) osteoblasts.
E) both C and D
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

7) Osseous tissue is classified as which of the following?
A) neural tissue
B) muscle tissue
C) connective tissue
D) epithelial tissue
E) none of the above
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
8) Organic components of the matrix of bone include
A) calcium phosphate.
B) collagen fibers.
C) calcium carbonate.
D) all of the above
E) A and B only
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

9) Layers of bone are referred to as
A) osteons.
B) canaliculi.
C) lamellae.
D) osteoclasts.
E) central canals.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

10) In the skeletal system, compact bone is located
A) where bones are most heavily stressed.
B) where stresses arrive from many directions.
C) in a ring around the perimeter of long bones.
D) in direct contact with articular cartilages.
E) in all of the places listed above
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

11) Spongy bone is made up of a network of bony spines called
A) trabeculae.
B) osteons.
C) lamellae.
D) canaliculi.
E) perforating canals.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
12) Perforating canals (canals of Volkmann)
A) are arranged parallel to the surface of the bone.
B) are always associated with osteons in spongy bone.
C) transmit blood vessels to osteons deep inside the bone.
D) occur in growing juvenile bone, but are obliterated in adult bone.
E) all of the above
Answer:  C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome:  6-2
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

13) The connective tissue covering the outer surface of a bone is (the)
A) matrix.
B) osteon.
C) perios
teum.
D) endosteum.
E) none of the above
Answer:  C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome:  6-2
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

14) Which of the following make up most of the bone tissue?
A) cells
B) protein fibers
C) hydroxyapatite crystals
D) osteons
E) polysaccharides
Answer:  C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome:  6-2
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

15) The bones of the limbs are classified as
A) short bones.
B) long bones.
C) flat bones.
D) sesamoid bones.
E) irregular bones.
Answer:  B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome:  6-2
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
16) Which of the following is only found in compact bone?  
A) trabeculae  
B) canaliculi  
C) osteoblasts  
D) osteons  
E) marrow  
Answer: D  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 6-2  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

17) In addition to osseous tissue, a typical bone contains  
A) other connective tissues.  
B) smooth muscle tissues (in blood vessel walls).  
C) neural tissues.  
D) all of the above  
E) none of the above  
Answer: D  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 6-2  
Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

18) Which of the following is a step in intramembranous ossification?  
A) Hyaline cartilage model forms.  
B) Periosteum forms a collar around the cartilage.  
C) Fibrous connective tissue is converted to bone tissue.  
D) Osteoblasts deposit bone in areas of cartilage loss.  
E) none of the above; all are part of endochondral ossification  
Answer: C  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 6-3  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

19) In intramembranous ossification,  
A) osteoblasts differentiate within a connective tissue.  
B) osteoblasts cluster together and secrete organic matrix.  
C) ossification occurs at the ossification center.  
D) only A and C  
E) all of the above  
Answer: E  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 6-3  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
20) The presence of an epiphyseal line indicates
A) epiphyseal growth has ended.
B) epiphyseal growth is just beginning.
C) growth in bone diameter is just beginning.
D) the bone is fractured at that location.
E) The presence of an epiphyseal line does not indicate any particular event.
Answer:  A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome:  6-3
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

21) The following are major steps in the process of endochondral ossification:
1. Blood vessels invade the perichondrium.
2. Osteoclasts create a marrow cavity.
3. Chondrocytes enlarge and calcify.
4. Osteoblasts replace calcified cartilage with spongy bone.
5. The perichondrium is converted into periosteum, and the inner layer produces bone.
The correct order for these events is
A) 3, 1, 5, 4, 2
B) 1, 3, 5, 4, 2
C) 1, 5, 3, 4, 2
D) 2, 3, 1, 5, 4
E) 3, 1, 4, 5, 2
Answer:  A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome:  6-3
Skill Level:  2 Reviewing Concepts

22) The hormone calcitonin functions to
A) stimulate osteoclast activity.
B) decrease the rate of calcium excretion.
C) increase the rate of bone deposition.
D) decrease the level of calcium ion in the blood.
E) all of the above
Answer:  C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome:  6-4
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
23) A compound fracture  
A) is caused by an underlying pathology.  
B) results in bone breaking the skin.  
C) is a type of incomplete fracture.  
D) never happens.  
E) is also called a greenstick fracture.  
Answer: B  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 6-4  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

24) The parathyroid hormone  
A) stimulates osteoclast activity.  
B) increases the rate of calcium absorption.  
C) decreases the rate of calcium excretion.  
D) A and C only  
E) all of the above  
Answer: E  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 6-4  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

25) The appendicular skeleton consists of  
A) the bones of the arms.  
B) the bones of the legs.  
C) the bones of the hands and feet.  
D) the bones that connect the limbs to the axial skeleton.  
E) all of the above  
Answer: E  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 6-6  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

26) Which of the following is part of the appendicular skeleton?  
A) the skull  
B) the manubrium  
C) the sternum  
D) the scapula  
E) the vertebrae  
Answer: D  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 6-6  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
27) The divisions of the skeletal system include (the)
   A) dorsal and ventral.
   B) axial and appendicular.
   C) proximal and distal.
   D) cranial, caudal, and anterior.
   E) none of the above
   Answer: B
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 6-6
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

28) Most bones in the appendicular skeleton develop from
   A) fibrous connective tissue.
   B) hyaline cartilage.
   C) the process of intramembranous ossification.
   D) the process of endochondral ossification.
   E) both B and D
   Answer: E
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 6-6
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

29) The appendicular skeleton contains ________ bones.
   A) 80
   B) 206
   C) 126
   D) 64
   E) 62
   Answer: C
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 6-6
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

30) The smooth, rounded, or oval articular process of a bone is termed a
   A) crest.
   B) ridge.
   C) head.
   D) condyle.
   E) trochlea.
   Answer: D
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 6-6
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
31) The pituitary gland is located in the
A) cribriform plate.
B) sella turcica.
C) sphenoid sinus.
D) glenoid fossa.
E) hypophysis.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

32) The nasal septum includes which of the following?
A) vomer
B) perpendicular plate of the ethmoid
C) nasal bones
D) inferior nasal conchae
E) both A and B
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

33) The jugular foramen is made from depressions of which pair of bones?
A) temporal and occipital
B) zygomatic and sphenoid
C) temporal and sphenoid
D) maxillary and zygomatic
E) maxillary and temporal
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

34) The primary curves of the vertebral column are the
A) cervical and lumbar.
B) cervical and thoracic.
C) cervical and pelvic.
D) thoracic and pelvic.
E) thoracic and lumbar.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
35) The atlas is classified as a ________ vertebra.
   A) thoracic
   B) lumbar
   C) sacral
   D) cervical
   E) none of the above
   Answer: D
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 6-7
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

36) Which of the following is part of the nasal septum?
   A) vomer bone
   B) zygomatic bone
   C) maxillary bone
   D) frontal bone
   E) sphenoid bone
   Answer: A
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 6-7
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

37) Ribs that join the sternum directly are called ________ ribs.
   A) false
   B) true
   C) floating
   D) broken
   E) sternal
   Answer: B
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 6-7
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

38) The parietal, temporal, frontal, and occipital bones are part of (the)
   A) cranium.
   B) skull.
   C) facial bones.
   D) axial skeleton.
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 6-7
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
39) Which of the following bones contain the cribriform foramina?
A) zygomatic
B) maxilla
C) frontal
D) ethmoid
E) sphenoid
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

40) The structure that houses the pituitary gland is called the
A) crista galli.
B) greater wing.
C) lesser wing.
D) dorsum sellae.
E) sella turcica.
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

41) The coronal suture is the boundary between which bones?
A) frontal and parietal
B) frontal and nasal
C) frontal and sphenoid
D) parietal and temporal
E) nasal and vomer
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

42) Bones of the skull that articulate with the zygomatic bone include (the)
A) temporal bone.
B) frontal bone.
C) maxillary bone.
D) sphenoid.
E) all of the above.
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
43) Features of the maxillae include
   A) sinuses.
   B) alveolar processes.
   C) orbital rims.
   D) inferior orbital foramina.
   E) all of the above
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

44) Paranasal sinuses are located within which of the following bones?
   (1) frontal bone
   (2) sphenoid
   (3) ethmoid
   (4) maxilla
   (5) nasal bone
   A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
   B) 1, 2, 3, 4
   C) 1, 3, 5
   D) 1, 2, 3
   E) 3, 4, 5
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

45) Functions of the curves of the vertebral column include which of the following?
   A) accommodation of the thoracic and abdominopelvic viscera
   B) aligning the weight of the trunk over the arms
   C) shifting the weight of the trunk forward
   D) increasing the ability to extend the limbs
   E) all of the above
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

46) The vertebral arches surround and protect the
   A) spinal nerves.
   B) cranial nerves.
   C) vertebrae.
   D) spinal cord.
   E) ribs.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

47) A cleft palate is malformation of which bone?
   A) vomer
   B) ethmoid
   C) sphenoid
   D) mandible
   E) maxillary
Answer: E
48) The suture that forms the articulation of the parietal bone with the temporal bone is the
A) lambdoidal suture.  
B) rostral suture.  
C) coronal suture.  
D) squamousal suture.  
E) sagittal suture.  
Answer: D  

49) The long, skinny process near the external auditory meatus is the
A) mastoid process.  
B) styloid process.  
C) occipital condyle.  
D) condyloid process.  
E) temporal process.  
Answer: B  

50) The bone that makes up the lower jaw is the
A) mandible.  
B) maxillary.  
C) zygomatic.  
D) temporal.  
E) cribriform plate.  
Answer: A
51) The bony roof of the mouth is formed by
A) palatine bones.
B) the vomer.
C) maxillae.
D) the sphenoid bone.
E) both A and C
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

52) The paranasal sinuses are located in the ________ bone.
A) frontal
B) ethmoid
C) sphenoid
D) maxillary
E) all of the above
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

53) One role of the fontanels is to
A) allow for compression of the skull during childbirth.
B) serve as ossification centers for the facial bones.
C) serve as the final bony plates of the skull.
D) lighten the weight of the skull bones.
E) none of the above
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

54) Which of the following curves develops as a child begins to stand and walk?
A) lumbar
B) thoracic
C) sacral
D) cervical
E) cervical and sacral
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
55) An exaggerated lateral curvature is termed
   A) kyphosis.
   B) lordosis.
   C) scoliosis.
   D) gomphosis.
   E) none of the above
Answer:  C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome:  6-7
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

56) The vertebral column contains ________ cervical vertebrae.
   A) 4
   B) 5
   C) 7
   D) 12
   E) 31
Answer:  C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome:  6-7
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

57) Costal processes are located on ________ vertebrae.
   A) cervical
   B) thoracic
   C) lumbar
   D) sacral
   E) coccygeal
Answer:  B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome:  6-7
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

58) The vertebral column contains ________ lumbar vertebrae.
   A) 4
   B) 5
   C) 7
   D) 12
   E) 31
Answer:  B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome:  6-7
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
59) Which of the following is most likely to be damaged during CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation)?
A) styloid process
B) mastoid process
C) xiphoid process
D) odontoid process
E) transverse process
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

60) The ribs articulate with
A) the spinous processes of the vertebrae.
B) the transverse processes of the vertebrae.
C) the laminae of the vertebrae.
D) the pedicles of the vertebrae.
E) both A and B
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

61) Humans have ________ pairs of ribs.
A) 2
B) 6
C) 10
D) 12
E) 24
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

62) Proof of the fusion of vertebrae in the sacrum is evidenced by the
A) lateral sacral crest.
B) medial sacral crest.
C) sacral foramina.
D) transverse sacral ridges.
E) sacral hiatus.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
63) The coccyx is composed of ________ fused vertebrae.
A) 1-2
B) 3-5
C) 6-7
D) 7-8
E) 9-11
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

64) The most inferior portion of the sternum is called the
A) manubrium.
B) body.
C) xiphoid process.
D) sternal angle.
E) sternal groove.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

65) The point of attachment for muscles that extend and rotate the head is the
A) styloid process.
B) mastoid process.
C) posterior clinoid process.
D) articular tubercle.
E) inion.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

66) Which of the following bones bear teeth?
A) maxillae
B) mandible
C) palatine bones
D) all of the above
E) A and B only
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
67) Which of the following problems might be due to injury of structures associated with the hyoid bone?
A) difficulty in swallowing
B) laryngitis
C) soreness upon movement of the back of the tongue
D) A and B
E) A and C
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

68) Bones within the temporal bone that are important to hearing are called
A) acoustic bones.
B) external acoustic meatus.
C) internal acoustic meatus.
D) auditory ossicles.
E) none of the above
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

69) The bony structure of the orbit is composed of which of the following?
A) maxilla, zygomatic, lacrimal, and palatine only
B) ethmoid, sphenoid, frontal, lacrimal, maxilla, zygomatic, and palatine
C) zygomatic, nasal, frontal, and sphenoid only
D) zygomatic, nasal, frontal, sphenoid, palatine, lacrimal, and temporal
E) none of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

70) As you proceed from the head inferiorly down the vertebral column,
A) the vertebrae become larger.
B) the transverse processes become shorter.
C) the body of the vertebrae become heavier.
D) the spinous processes become larger.
E) all of the above
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts
71) Improper administration of CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) can force the ________ into the liver.
A) floating ribs
B) lumbar vertebrae
C) manubrium of the sternum
D) costal cartilage
E) xiphoid process
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

72) Coxal bones include the
A) pubis.
B) ischium.
C) ilium.
D) all of the above
E) none of the above
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

73) The ________ of the radius assists in the stabilization of the wrist joint.
A) olecranon process
B) coronoid process
C) styloid process
D) radial tuberosity
E) capitulum
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

74) The bones that form the palms of the hands are the
A) carpals.
B) tarsals.
C) metacarpals.
D) metatarsals.
E) phalanges.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
75) The ankle contains _________ bones.
A) two
B) five
C) six
D) seven
E) eight
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

76) The clavicle articulates with the
A) manubrium.
B) ribs.
C) humerus.
D) body of the sternum.
E) all of the above
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

77) Structural characteristics of the pectoral girdle that adapt it to a wide range of movement include
A) heavy bones.
B) relatively weak joints.
C) limited range of motion at the shoulder joint.
D) joints stabilized by ligaments and tendons.
E) all of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

78) Which two features make up the hinge at the elbow?
A) trochlea of humerus and head of the radius
B) head of radius and ulnar notch
C) trochlea of humerus and trochlear notch of ulna
D) coronoid fossa and trochlea of humerus
E) medial condyle and medial epicondyle
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
79) Structural characteristics of the pelvic girdle that adapt it to the role of bearing the weight of the body include
A) heavy bones.
B) strong and stable joints.
C) a high degree of flexibility at the hip joint.
D) A and B only
E) all of the above
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

80) Which of the following is part of the wrist?
A) navicular
B) cuneiform
C) calcaneus
D) talus
E) scaphoid
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

81) The pelvic girdle consists of
A) the hip bones and the sacrum.
B) the ilium, ischium, and pubis.
C) the ala, ilium, and femur.
D) the acetabulum, femoral head, and pubis.
E) all of the bones in A and C as well as the sacrum.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

82) The radial structures in contact with the ulna include the
A) ulnar notch.
B) head.
C) radial tuberosity.
D) antibrachial joint.
E) points at both A and B.
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
83) The pectoral girdle consists of the
A) clavicle and humerus.
B) clavicle, scapula, and humerus.
C) clavicle and scapula.
D) clavicle, scapula, and sternum.
E) scapula and humerus.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

84) The corners of the scapula include (the)
A) superior angle, medial angle, and lateral angle.
B) superior angle, inferior angle, and lateral angle.
C) inferior angle, lateral angle, and axillary angle.
D) inferior angle, medial angle, and vertebral angle.
E) none of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

85) The trochea is a part of the
A) scapula.
B) ulna.
C) humerus.
D) radius.
E) clavicle.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

86) The depression on the distal end of the anterior humerus is the
A) olecranon fossa.
B) coronoid fossa.
C) intercondylar fossa.
D) intertubercular groove.
E) none of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
87) The lateral contour of the shoulder is formed by what part of the humerus?
A) surgical neck
B) greater tubercle
C) intertubercular groove
D) anatomic neck
E) lesser tubercle
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

88) Most of the anterior surface of the scapula is formed by the
A) scapulohumeral joint.
B) glenoid cavity.
C) subscapular fossa.
D) supraspinous fossa.
E) coracoid process.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

89) The arches of the foot are supported by (the)
A) metacarpal bones.
B) metatarsal bones.
C) carpal bones.
D) tarsal bones.
E) all of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

90) Compared with the pectoral girdle, the pelvic girdle is
A) less strongly anchored to the axial skeleton.
B) more robust, adapted for weight bearing.
C) composed of more separate bones.
D) more flexible and freely movable.
E) none of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
91) The bones of the pelvis
A) are bones of the axial skeleton only.
B) are bones of the appendicular skeleton only.
C) include both axial and appendicular elements.
D) include two prominent sesamoid bones.
E) both B and D
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

92) The structure of the hip bone that can easily be felt on the front of the hip is the
A) ischial spine.
B) pectineal line.
C) acetabulum.
D) anterior superior iliac spine.
E) sciatic notch.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

93) The socket that receives the head of the femur is the
A) glenoid cavity.
B) popliteal fossa.
C) cubital fossa.
D) acetabulum.
E) sciatic notch.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

94) The fibula
A) forms an important part of the knee joint.
B) articulates with the femur.
C) helps to bear the weight of the body.
D) provides lateral stability to the ankle.
E) is the medial bone of the leg.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
95) The patella
A) is a sesamoid bone.
B) is normally on the lateral aspect of the knee joint.
C) is preformed in cartilage during development.
D) forms part of a ball-and-socket joint.
E) none of the above
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

96) The pectoral girdle meets the axial skeleton where the
A) scapula attaches on the ribs.
B) clavicle attaches to the manubrium.
C) humerus attaches to the rib cage.
D) scapula attaches to the clavicle.
E) The appendicular skeleton and the axial skeleton do not touch.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

97) Compared with the male pelvis, the female pelvis has
A) an enlarged pelvic outlet.
B) a wider, more circular pelvic inlet.
C) a broader pubic arch.
D) all of the above
E) A and C only
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

98) The only fixed support for the pectoral girdle is the
A) scapula.
B) clavicle.
C) humerus.
D) sternum.
E) none of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
99) Jason fractured his pisiform bone in an accident. What part of his body is injured?
A) wrist
B) ankle
C) leg
D) skull
E) shoulder
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

100) Skull bones are joined by tight connections called
A) discs.
B) sutures.
C) marrow.
D) sinuses.
E) lamellae.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

101) The joints between the phalanges are classified as
A) sutures.
B) condyloid.
C) hinges.
D) gomphosis.
E) none of the above
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

102) Which of the following joints is located on the skull?
A) pivot
B) suture
C) ball and socket
D) hinge
E) gliding
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
103) A fibrous joint in which the bones are held together by an interosseous ligament is a(n)
A) syndesmosis.
B) suture.
C) symphysis.
D) diarthrosis.
E) amphiarthrosis.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

104) Various classifications of joints are based on
A) range of motion permitted.
B) structural composition.
C) specific type of movement.
D) all of the above
E) B and C only
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

105) A joint that permits free movement is called a(n)
A) synarthrosis.
B) hinge joint.
C) synovial joint.
D) diarthrosis.
E) amphiarthrosis.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

106) Which of the following joints permits slight movement?
A) gomphosis
B) suture
C) syndesmosis
D) synchondrosis
E) synostosis
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
107) A joint that holds skull bones together is called a
A) suture.
B) gomphosis.
C) synchondrosis.
D) synostosis.
E) none of the above
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

108) The structure that surrounds a diarthrotic joint is called a
A) meniscus.
B) joint capsule.
C) synovial membrane.
D) bursa.
E) none of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

109) Which of the following associations is most accurate?
A) synarthroses: slightly movable
B) amphiarthroses: freely movable
C) diarthroses: immovable
D) diarthroses: synovial
E) All of the above are accurate.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

110) Intervertebral joints are
A) amphiarthrotic.
B) symphyses.
C) gliding joints.
D) actually made up of three separate joints.
E) all of the above
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
111) A synovial membrane
A) surrounds the joint cavity.
B) secretes synovial fluid.
C) stores small amounts of adipose tissue.
D) lubricates the joint.
E) all of the above
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

112) Which of the following is a function of synovial fluid?
A) shock absorption
B) increase osmotic pressure within joint
C) increase friction
D) produce waste
E) protect bone
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

113) In which of the following is rotation a permitted movement?
A) hinge
B) ball and socket
C) saddle
D) condyloid
E) ellipsoidal
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

114) A movement away from the midline of the body is termed
A) inversion.
B) abduction.
C) adduction.
D) flexion.
E) extension.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
115) The special movement of the thumb that allows it to grasp an object and hold onto it is called
A) rotation.
B) opposition.
C) circumduction.
D) eversion.
E) retraction.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

116) A twisting motion of the foot that turns the sole inward is termed
A) eversion.
B) protraction.
C) dorsiflexion.
D) plantar flexion.
E) inversion.
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

117) Dislocations involving synovial joints are usually prevented by
A) structures such as ligaments that stabilize and support the joint.
B) the shape of the articulating surface.
C) the presence of other bones that prevent certain movements.
D) the position of muscles and fat pads that limit the degree of movement.
E) all of the above
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

118) An accessory structure of a joint that subdivides a synovial cavity, channels the flow of synovial fluid, or allows for variations in the shapes of the articular surfaces is a
A) ligament.
B) bursa.
C) meniscus.
D) fat pad.
E) tendon.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
119) A small, synovial-fluid-filled pocket in connective tissue, which may be connected to a joint cavity, is a
A) fat pad.
B) bursa.
C) meniscus.
D) gomphosis.
E) retinaculum.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

120) Circular motion is called
A) flexion.
B) adduction.
C) extension.
D) circumduction.
E) none of the above
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

121) Typical movement at a hinge joint includes
A) extension.
B) rotation.
C) gliding.
D) flexion.
E) both A and D
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

122) A movement away from the longitudinal axis of the body in the frontal plane is
A) abduction.
B) flexion.
C) extension.
D) rotation.
E) gliding.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
123) A movement that turns the sole of the foot inward is an example of
A) elevation.
B) opposition.
C) inversion.
D) protraction.
E) none of the above
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

124) The largest, most complex synovial joint is the
A) hip.
B) shoulder.
C) elbow.
D) knee.
E) ankle.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-11
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

125) The only moveable joint in the head is the
A) sagittal suture.
B) lambdoid suture.
C) gomphosis.
D) temporomandibular joint.
E) none of the above
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-11
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

126) The knee joint is reinforced by
A) cruciate ligaments.
B) fibular (lateral) collateral ligaments.
C) patellar ligaments.
D) tibial (medial) collateral ligaments.
E) all of the above
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-11
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
127) The lateral collateral ligament is part of which joint?
A) elbow
B) hip
C) shoulder
D) knee
E) ankle
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-11
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

128) The joints that are subjected to the greatest forces would be found in
A) the legs.
B) the arms.
C) the head.
D) the shoulder.
E) none of the above
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-11
Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

129) The temporomandibular joint is
A) the location of the insertion of the temporalis muscle.
B) the suture between the temporal and maxillary bones.
C) the site of the articulation between the cranium and mandible.
D) the first suture to be completely ossified in the adult skull.
E) none of the above
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-11
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

130) Infection of a bone is called
A) osteogenesis.
B) osteoporosis.
C) osteopenia.
D) rickets.
E) osteomyelitis.
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-12
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
Fill in the Blank Questions

1) The medullary cavity of a long bone is lined with _______________________.
Answer: endosteum
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

2) The shaft of long bones is called the _______________________.
Answer: diaphysis
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

3) The head of a long bone is called the _______________________.
Answer: epiphysis
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

4) The expanded articular end of an epiphysis that is separated from the shaft by a narrower neck is termed a _____________.
Answer: head
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

5) Bone-forming cells are called _______________________.
Answer: osteoblasts
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

6) ________________________ is the process of blood cell formation.
Answer: Hematopoiesis
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

7) A smooth, grooved articular process shaped like a pulley is termed a _________________.
Answer: trochlea
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
8) During the process of _________________________, an existing tissue is replaced by bone.
Answer: ossification
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-3
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

9) The presence of a(n) _________________________ indicates that the long bone is still growing.
Answer: epiphyseal disc/plate
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-3
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

10) Acromegaly is caused by oversecretion of _________________________.
Answer: GH (growth hormone)
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-3
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

11) An increase in the diameter of growing bone is termed _________________________.
Answer: appositional growth or diametric growth
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-3
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

12) The process of depositing calcium into a tissue is called _________________________.
Answer: calcification
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

13) Two hormones that work together to elevate calcium levels in the body are _________________________ and _________________________.
Answer: parathyroid hormone; calcitriol
Diff: 2
Learning Outcome: 6-4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

14) The cartilaginous parts that separate vertebrae are called _________________________.
Answer: intervertebral discs
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
15) True ribs are directly connected to the sternum by _________________________.
Answer: costal cartilage
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

16) Ribs that have no direct connection to the sternum are called _________________________.
Answer: floating ribs
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

17) The bony compartment that houses the brain is called the _________________________.
Answer: cranium
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

18) The occipital bone articulates with the first cervical vertebra at the _________________________.
Answer: occipital condyles
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

19) The frontal and parietal bones articulate at the _________________________. suture.
Answer: coronal
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

20) The fibrous areas that exist between cranial bones at birth are called _________________________.
Answer: fontanels
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

21) The xiphoid process is part of the _________________________.
Answer: sternum
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
22) The first cervical vertebra is also known as the _________________________.
Answer: atlas
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

23) The second cervical vertebra is also known as the _________________________.
Answer: axis
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

24) Posteriorly, the ilium articulates with the sacrum at the _________________________.
Answer: sacroiliac
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

25) The bones of the wrist form the _________________________.
Answer: carpus
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

26) The joint between the pubic bones is the _________________________.
Answer: pubic symphysis
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

27) _________________________ is a general term that indicates pain and stiffness affecting the skeletal or muscular systems or both.
Answer: Rheumatism
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

28) The location where two bones meet is called a(n) _________________________.
Answer: articulation (joint)
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-9
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

29) A joint with nearly flat articulating surfaces is called a _________________________.
Answer: gliding
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

30) Moving a part anteriorly is called _________________________.
Answer: protraction
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

31) Pads of _________________________ are often found around the edges of joints to provide protection
for the articular cartilages.
Answer: fat or adipose
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

32) Small pockets of synovial fluid that form to reduce friction and act as a shock absorber where ligaments and tendons rub against other tissues are called __________________________._
Answer: bursae
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

33) The __________________________ ligaments of the knee are intracapsular.
Answer: cruciate
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

34) The movement of rotating a limb toward the ventral surface of the body is called medial ___________________________.
Answer: rotation
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

35) The movement of rotating a limb outward is called ___________________________.
Answer: lateral rotation
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

36) Fibrous cartilage discs that provide cushioning in joints are called ___________________________.
Answer: menisci
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
37) The movement of a body part backward in a horizontal plane is called _________________________.
Answer: retraction
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

38) The movement of a body part superiorly is called _________________________.
Answer: elevation
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

39) The type of joint that only allows rotation is called a _________________________.
Answer: pivot
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

Matching Questions

1) Match the term in the first column with the definition in the second column.
   _____ 1. humerus   A. antebrachium
   _____ 2. radius     B. thigh
   _____ 3. tibia      C. pelvis
   _____ 4. femur      D. crurum
   _____ 5. ischium    E. brachium
Answer: 1-E, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B, 5-C
Diff: 2
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

2) Match the bone in the first column with the feature in the second column.
   _____ 1. femur       A. linea aspera
   _____ 2. tibia        B. lateral malleolus
   _____ 3. fibula       C. medial malleolus
Answer: 1-A, 2-C, 3-B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
Essay Questions

1) Differentiate between compact bone and spongy bone.
Answer: Compact bone has osteons situated in closely packed areas and is found where stresses come from a limited range of direction. Spongy bone has large spaces between thin, bony plates and is found where stresses are few or come from many different directions. Compact bone provides strength, whereas spongy bone serves to reduce the weight of bones.
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

2) Why might a person suffering from osteoporosis benefit from increased calcium ingestion?
Answer: In osteoporosis, a decrease in the calcium content of bones leads to bones that are weak and brittle. Increased calcium ingestion raises blood calcium levels and triggers osteoblasts to form new bone. This new formation of bone can help diminish the bone decrease due to overactive osteoclasts.
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-4
Skill Level: 3 Critical Thinking & Clinical Applications

3) Billy is injured during a high school football game. His chest is badly bruised, and he is experiencing difficulty breathing. What might be the problem?
Answer: Billy has probably broken one or more of his ribs. Movement of the ribs changes the size of the thoracic cavity, which is an important part of breathing. When the ribs are broken, breathing can become difficult (labored) because the ribs cannot function properly. It is also possible that the injury caused a rib to pierce one of the lungs, resulting in a condition known as a pneumothorax, or collapsed lung, due to air in the pleural cavity.
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-7
Skill Level: 3 Critical Thinking & Clinical Applications

4) Mary has just finished pitching a fast-pitch softball game. What joint is most likely to be sore, and why?
Answer: Pitching a softball repeatedly requires the shoulder's ball-and-socket joint to sustain a great deal of circumductive forces. The shoulder is most likely to be sore as a result of these repeated forced circumductions and the friction and tension associated with them.
Diff: 2
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts
5) When playing a contact sport, which injury would you expect to occur more frequently: a dislocated shoulder or a dislocated hip? Why?
Answer: Shoulder dislocations would occur more frequently than hip dislocations because the shoulder is a more mobile joint. Because of its mobility, the shoulder joint is not bound tightly by ligaments or other structures and is easier to dislocate when excessive forces are applied. The hip joint, although mobile, is stabilized by four heavy ligaments; bones fit together snugly in the joint. The synovial capsule of the hip joint is larger than the shoulder, and the range of motion is not as great. These factors contribute to the joint being more stable and less easily dislocated.
Diff: 2
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

6) Jennifer undergoes a pelvic scan to determine if she has any fractures as a result of a car accident. To her delight, the technician does not find any fractures. He does note, however, that Jennifer's acetabulae are markedly shallow bilaterally. What might the technician conclude about Jennifer as a result of this finding?
Answer: The technician should predict that Jennifer may have rather flexible hip joints. The head of the femur fits into the acetabulum of the pelvis. The bones of the acetabulum limit the movements of the femur as a result. Since Jennifer's acetabulae are shallow, this limiting factor would be reduced.
Diff: 2
Learning Outcome: 6-10
Skill Level: 3 Critical Thinking & Clinical Applications
Labeling Exercises

Using the figure above, identify the labeled part.

1) Label A: __________
   Answer: Proximal epiphysis
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 6-2
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

2) Label B: __________
   Answer: Diaphysis
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 6-2
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

3) Label C: __________
   Answer: Distal epiphysis
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 6-2
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
4) Label D: ________
Answer: Periosteum
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

5) Label E: ________
Answer: Compact bone
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

6) Label F: ________
Answer: Endosteum
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

7) Label G: ________
Answer: Marrow cavity
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

8) Label H: ________
Answer: Epiphyseal line
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

9) Label I: ________
Answer: Blood vessels
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

10) Label J: ________
Answer: Spongy bone
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

11) Label K: ________
Answer: Articular cartilage
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 6-2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms