THE BONES
A & P I

1. How many cervical vertebrae are there?

2. Another name for the tail bone is?

3. __________ is the lining of the medullary cavity; it is much thinner than periosteum and provides a place for blood vessels.
   A. Shaft  C. Perichondrium
   B. Endosteum  D. Epiphysis

4. List the five functions of bones.
   A. ___________________________  D. ___________________________
   B. ___________________________  E. ___________________________
   C. ___________________________

5. __________ has no spinous process, no centrum, and articulate with occipital condyle.
   A. Atlas  C. Vertebra Promenens
   B. Axis  D. Thoracic

6. The head of the rib articulates with the__________________________.
   A. Demifacet  c. Atlas
   B. Axis  D. Facet

7. Remains of the spinous processes in the sacrum are called the__________________________.

8. What are the 11th and 12th ribs called?__________________________.

9. T or F Costal cartilage is found on the 11th & 12th ribs?.

10. What three parts make up the sternum?
    A. ___________________________
    B. ___________________________
    C. ___________________________
11. ___________ has tooth-like peg (dens/adontoid process) sticking up from centrum and acts as a pivot to rotate on.

12. ___________ provides attachment for ribs and have a long pointed spinous process.

13. ___________ has a very long spinous process that can be felt on back of the neck, lower part.
   A. Atlas        C. Vertebra Promenens
   B. Axis         D. Thoracic

14. ___________ have transverse foramina.
   A. Thoracic Vertebrae
   B. Lumbar Vertebrae
   C. Cervical Vertebrae

15. What is the function of the transverse foramina?

16. What pair of ribs is called the "true ribs"?
   A. 7 & 8        C. 1-7
   B. 11 & 12      D. 13 & 14

17. ___________ is found at the inferior anterior margin of the lowest centrum.
   A. Sacral        C. Medial crest
   B. Sacral Promontory D. Median

18. Provides attachment for big muscles in the lower back?
   A. Sacrum        C. Cervical
   B. Thoracic      D. Pubic Symphysis

19. These ribs are characterized by having costal cartilage but it fuses with cartilage of rib #7.
   A. ribs 1-7      C. ribs 11-12
   B. ribs 8-10     D. none of these

20. What are ribs 8-10 called? _____________________________________________

21. Tell me where flat bones can be found in the body:
   A. ____________________________________________
   B. ____________________________________________
   C. ____________________________________________
22. List the four types of bones and where they can be found.
   A. ________________________________
   B. ________________________________
   C. ________________________________
   D. ________________________________

23. What is the central shaft of a long bone called?
   ________________________________

24. Where is the spongy material found in a long bone?
   A. Outside the epiphysis
   B. Inside the diaphysis
   C. Inside the epiphysis

25. A dense fibrous connective tissue that provides place for
    attachment for ligaments and tendons.
   A. Periosteum  C. Diaphysis
   B. Epiphysis    D. Cervical

26. ____________________________ is a scar left behind in bone after
    epiphysial plates are gone.

27. ____________________________ bones start out as dense connective
    tissue. Bones form here in a process called intra-membranous
    ossification.

28. ____________________________ bones start out as hyaline cartilage
    and are formed by endochondral ossification.

29. ____________________________ break down bone and are used to modify
    the shape of the bone.

30. In ____________________________, pH levels drop prematurely and long
    bones become short and stubby.

31. ____________________________ stimulates growth, especially at the
    epiphysial plates.
ESSAYS: VERY IMPORTANT

1. Tell me everything you know about the composition of bones.

2. Compare and contrast the two hormones Calcitonin & Parathyroid Hormone.

3. Describe, in detail, the two different ways bones are formed.
A & P I
THE BONES
Answers

1. Seven

2. Coccyx

3. B

4. a) Support   b) Protection   c) Movement
d) Mineral storage e) Hemopoiesis

5. A

6. A

7. Median sacral

8. "Floating"

9. F

10. a) Body   b) Manubrium   c) Xiphoid process

11. B

12. Thoracic vertebrae

13. C

14. C

15. Holes to house blood vessels heading to and from brain.

16. C

17. B

18. A

19. B

20. Chondral
21. a) Cranium  b) Sternum  c) Ribs

22. a) Long - upper & lower limbs  
   b) Short - wrist & ankle  
   c) Flat - cranium, ribs, sternum  
   d) Irregular - vertebrae, pectoral, & pelvic girdle

23. Diaphysis

24. C

25. A

26. Epiphysial line

27. Membranous

28. Cartilagenous

29. Osteoclasts

30. Pituitary dwarfism

31. Somatotropin (GH)

ESSAYS - See notes
      Discuss with tutor/instructor

(bones)