

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

(A) Labial

[https://selldocx.com/products
/test-bank-introduction-to-forensic-anthropology-5e-byers](https://selldocx.com/products/test-bank-introduction-to-forensic-anthropology-5e-byers)

(B) Lingual

Answer:
(A) Labial

(C) Buccal

Feedback: p. 59

(D) Occlusal

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

(A) Cervical

(B) Thoracic

Answer:
(C) Lumbar

(C) Lumbar

Feedback: pp. 42 & 44

(D) All of the above

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

(A) Body

(B) Neural arch

Answer:
(A) Body

(C) Transverse process

Feedback: p. 42

(D) All of the above

4 The axial skeleton are composed of which of the following bones?

(A) Sternum

(B) Vertebrae

Answer:
(D) All of the above

(C) Ribs

Feedback: p. 41

(D) All of the above

5

On which of the following planes does the sternum lie?

- (A) Frankfort
- (B) Sagittal
- (C) Coronal
- (D) Transverse

Answer:
(B)Sagittal

Feedback: pp. 31 & 41

6

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)Frontal

Feedback: p. 40

7

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

- (A) Nasion
- (B) Basion
- (C) Orale
- (D) Opisthion

Answer:
(A)Nasion

Feedback: p. 38

8

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) Prosthion

Feedback: pp. 38–39

9

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

(A) Internasal

(B) Squamosal

Answer:

(C) Lambdoid

(C) Lambdoid

Feedback: p. 37

(D) Sagittal

10

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

(A) Frontal

(B) Maxilla

Answer:

(B) Maxilla

(C) Parietals

Feedback: pp. 32–37

(D) Occipital

11

The study of the human skull involves learning:

(A) Bones

(B) Sutures

Answer:

(D) All of the above

(C) Landmarks

Feedback: p. 32

(D) All of the above

12

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

Answer:

(B) Thoracic

(C) Lumbar

Feedback: p. 42

(D) None of the above

13

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

Answer:
(A)Clavicle

(C) Humerus

Feedback: pp. 46 & 47

(D) None of the above

14

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

(A) Glenoid cavity

(B) Olecranon process

Answer:
(D) All of the above

(C) Trochlea

Feedback: p. 48

(D) All of the above

15

The occlusal surface of teeth is covered by:

(A) Dentin

(B) Enamel

Answer:
(B)Enamel

(C) Pulp

Feedback: p. 59

(D) All of the above

16

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

(A) Crown

(B) Neck

Answer:
(A)Crown

(C) Root

Feedback: p. 59

(D) All of the above

17

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

(A) Primary vascular canal

(B) Osteon

(C) Periosteum

(D) Haversian system

Answer:

(C) Periosteum

Feedback: pp. 57–58

18

The proximal epiphysis of the ulna is the:

(A) Olecranon process

(B) Head

(C) Styloid process

(D) None of the above

Answer:

(A) Olecranon process

Feedback: p. 48

19

The proximal epiphysis of the radius is the:

(A) Head

(B) Radial tuberosity

(C) Styloid process

(D) Ulnar notch

Answer:

(A) Head

Feedback: p. 48

20

The shin is what part of the tibia?

(A) Epiphysis

(B) Metaphysis

(C) Diaphysis

(D) None of the above

Answer:

(C) Diaphysis

Feedback: p. 56

21

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

(A) Tarsals

(B) Metatarsals

Answer:
(A) Tarsals

(C) Phalanges

Feedback: p. 53

(D) None of the above

22

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

(A) Femur

(B) Tibia

Answer:
(B) Tibia

(C) Fibula

Feedback: p. 53

(D) None of the above

23

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

Answer:
(A) Ilium

(C) Pubis

Feedback: p. 48

(D) Sacrum

24

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

(A) Ulna

(B) Humerus

Answer:
(B) Humerus

(C) Carpals

Feedback: p. 48

(D) Metacarpals

25

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

(A) Frankfort

(B) Inferior

(C) Medial

(D) Proximal

Answer:

(A) Frankfort

Feedback: p. 31

26

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

(A) True

Answer:

(B) False

(B) False

Feedback: pp. 60–61

27

There are sinuses in the occipital bone.

(A) True

Answer:

(B) False

(B) False

Feedback: pp. 40 & 41

28

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

(A) True

Answer:

(A) True

(B) False

Feedback: p. 38

29

The squamosal suture separates the right and left parietal bones.

(A) True

Answer:

(B) False

(B) False

Feedback: p. 38

30

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

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

Feedback: p. 38

31

The coronal suture separates the parietal bones.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

Feedback: p. 37

32

The foramen magnum is located on the parietal.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

Feedback: p. 35

33

The temporal bone is articulated to the frontal bone.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

Feedback: p. 34

34

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

(A) True
)

Answer:
(A) True

(B) False
)

Feedback: p. 33

35

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

(A True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B False
)

Feedback: pp. 32–37

36

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

(A True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B False
)

Feedback: p. 31

37

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

(A True
)

Answer:
(A) True

(B False
)

Feedback: p. 42

38

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

(A True
)

Answer:
(A) True

(B False
)

Feedback: pp. 42 & 44

39

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

(A True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B False
)

Feedback: pp. 44 & 46

40

The number of Haversian systems decrease with age.

(A True
)

Answer:
(B) False

Feedback: p. 58

(B
) False

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

(A
) True

Answer:
(A) True

(B
) False

Feedback: p. 57

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

(A
) True

Answer:
(A) True

(B
) False

Feedback: p. 53

43 The patella is the bone of the knee cap.

(A
) True

Answer:
(A) True

(B
) False

Feedback: p. 53

44 The femur has a greater and lesser tuberosity.

(A
) True

Answer:
(B) False

(B
) False

Feedback: p. 53

45 The acetabulum is the socket for the head of the humerus.

(A
) True

Answer:
(B) False

(B
) False

Feedback: p. 48

46

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

(A True
)

Answer:
(A) True

(B False
)

Feedback: p. 48

47

The humerus has a greater and lesser tuberosity.

(A True
)

Answer:
(A) True

(B False
)

Feedback: p. 48

48

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

(A True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B False
)

Feedback: pp. 46–48

49

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

(A True
)

Answer:
(A) True

(B False
)

Feedback: p. 45

50

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

(A True
)

Answer:
(A) True

(B False
)

Feedback: p. 30