**Chapter 7, Quiz 1**

1. Which of the following bones is part of the axial skeleton?
	1. sternum
	2. scapula
	3. femur
	4. tibia
	5. humerus
2. The joints between bones of the skull are called?
	1. sutures
	2. symphyses
	3. synchondroses
	4. syndesmoses
	5. synovial joints
3. The hypophyseal fossa of the sphenoid houses the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
	1. pineal organ
	2. hypothalamus
	3. pineal gland
	4. pituitary gland
4. The cribriform plate of the ethmoid has openings for the passage of the?
	1. trigeminal nerve
	2. optic nerve
	3. auditory nerve
	4. carotid arteries
	5. olfactory nerves
5. The opening in the occipital bone through which the brain connects with the spinal cord is the?
	1. foramen spinosum
	2. foramen magnum
	3. foramen ovale
	4. stylomastoid foramen
	5. foramen lacerum
6. The portion of the temporal that contributes to the cheekbone is the?
	1. zygomatic process
	2. pterygoid process
	3. temporal process
	4. styloid process
	5. mastoid process
7. Small bones found within sutures are called?
	1. short bones
	2. irregular bones
	3. Wormian bones
	4. small bones
	5. sesamoid bones
8. The mandible form the?
	1. roof of the skull
	2. upper jaw
	3. cheek
	4. lower jaw
	5. base of the skull
9. The hyoid?
	1. contains a paranasal sinus
	2. forms a portion of the orbit
	3. articulates with the mandible
	4. houses the pituitary gland
	5. acts as a base for the tongue
10. Kyphosis is also called?
	1. hunchback
	2. Paget’s disease
	3. scoliosis
	4. lordosis
	5. swayback
11. Cervical vertebrae can be differentiated from other vertebrae by ?
	1. the fusion of all seven into a single bone
	2. their sharply angled spinous process
	3. their very thick body
	4. the presence of transverse foramina
	5. their being the only vertebrae without bifid spinous processes
12. The pectoral girdle consists of the?
	1. scapula and clavicle
	2. innominate bones
	3. os coxae
	4. ilium, ischium, and pubis
	5. sternum and ribs
13. The head of the humerus articulates with the?
	1. hypophyseal fossa
	2. coronoid process
	3. acetabulum
	4. glenoid cavity
	5. olecranon fossa
14. The patella is a type of?
	1. sesamoid bone
	2. irregular bone
	3. short bone
	4. Wormian bone
	5. flat bone
15. A cleft palate can be caused by failure of?
	1. the frontals to completely fuse
	2. the mandibles to completely fuse
	3. endochondral ossification
	4. the anterior fontanel to completely fuse
	5. the palatine bones to completely fuse

Chapter 7, Quiz 1 answer key

1.a 2.a 3.d 4.e 5.b 6.a 7.c

8.d 9.e 10.a 11.d 12.a 13.d 14.a

15.e