



MCQ- REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Where in the skeleton is the scapula located?
 - A. in the axial skeleton
 - B. in the appendicular skeleton
 - C. in the carpal region
 - D. in the shoulder girdle

Answer is D: The scapula (shoulder blade) is part of the shoulder girdle. It is also part of the appendicular skeleton, but choice D is the more specific answer.

2. Which of the following bone markings forms part of an articulation?
 - A. the deltoid tuberosity of the humerus
 - B. the lateral condyle of the femur
 - C. the greater trochanter of the femur
 - D. the greater tubercle of the humerus

Answer is B: The lateral condyle of the femur articulates with the lateral facet of the superior articular surface of the tibia, in the knee joint.



3. Where is the epiphyseal plate of a long bone located?
- A. in the diaphysis
 - B. between the diaphysis and the epiphysis
 - C. in the epiphysis
 - D. in the medullary canal

Answer is B: The “plate” is the hyaline cartilage between the shaft (diaphysis) and end (epiphysis) of a long bone in children and adolescents. In adults it is replaced by an ossified “epiphyseal line”.

4. Which of the following is a **NOT** a projection from a bone surface?
- A. trochanter
 - B. tubercle
 - C. trabeculum
 - D. tuberosity

Answer is C: A trabeculum (plural trabeculae) is the internal bony structure of spongy (cancellous) bone.



ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY- SKELETAL SYSTEM

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7. In which structure are osteoclasts and osteoblasts found?
- A. in the periosteum
 - B. in the haversian canals
 - C. in the lacunae of osteons
 - D. in the trabeculae of osteons

Answer is A: The membrane around bones houses the bone forming cells (osteoblasts) and the bone reabsorbing cells (osteoclasts).

8. Which of the listed bones is superior to the rest?
- A. manubrium
 - B. xiphoid process
 - C. coccyx
 - D. femur

Answer is A: The manubrium is the upper part of the sternum. The xiphoid process is the lower part.

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ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY- SKELETAL SYSTEM



9. Choose the correct sentence. Compact bone contains
- A. lamellae and osteocytes but no osteons.
 - B. trabeculae, canaliculi and osteons.
 - C. haversian systems and canaliculi but no osteons.
 - D. osteons and lamellae but no trabeculae.

Answer is D: Compact bone does contain osteons, but not trabeculae (which occur in cancellous bone).

10. Which of the list below is a cell that reabsorbs bone?
- A. osteon
 - B. osteoblast
 - C. osteocyte
 - D. osteoclast

Answer is D: The suffix “-blast” refers to an immature cell. In this case it develops into an osteocyte after it has secreted bone matrix around itself.



11. The formula for the inorganic salts in bone is

- A. $\text{NH}_6\text{C}_3\text{COOH}$
- B. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$
- C. $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6\text{OH}_2$
- D. $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH} = \text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{COOH}$

Answer is C: This is hydroxyapatite. It is the only one with calcium and phosphorus. All the others are organic molecules.

12. Freely moveable joints are also known as

- A. fibrous joints
- B. cartilaginous joints
- C. amphiarthroses
- D. synovial joints

Answer is D: Synovial joints have synovial fluid between the articulating bones. Fibrous joints have fibre between the articulating bones. Cartilaginous joints have cartilage between the bones. Amphiarthroses are “slightly moveable” joints.



13. Which of the following is a projection from a bone surface?
- A. fossa
 - B. fissure
 - C. foramen
 - D. facet

Answer is D: Facet is an articular surface that projects from a bone surface. A fossa is a shallow basin-like depression in a bone, often serving as articular surface.

14. Which of the listed bones is the most inferior?
- A. ethmoid
 - B. sphenoid
 - C. femoid
 - D. hyoid

Answer is D: Hyoid is in the neck. Choice A & B are in the skull. Femoid is not a bone.

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ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY- SKELETAL SYSTEM



15. Choose the correct sentence. Cancellous bone contains
- A. lamellae and osteocytes but no trabeculae.
 - B. trabeculae, canaliculi and osteons.
 - C. haversian systems and canaliculi but no osteons.
 - D. trabeculae and lamellae but no osteons.

Answer is D: Cancellous (spongy) bone does not contain osteons, but does contain the little beams known as trabeculae.

16. Which of the following bones is part of the cranium?
- A. occipital
 - B. mandible
 - C. hyoid
 - D. carpal

Answer is A: the occipital bone forms the floor of the cranium.



ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - URINARY SYSTEM

17. The appendicular skeleton includes all of the following

EXCEPT one. Which one?

- A. the pectoral girdle
- B. the thoracic cage
- C. the phalanges
- D. the lower limbs

Answer is B: The thoracic cage (the ribs) are part of the axial skeleton.

18. What is the name given to the central tunnel of an osteon that contains bloodvessels?

- A. canaliculus
- B. endosteum
- C. haversian canal
- D. medullary canal

Answer is C: Also known as the central canal. The medullary canal is a macro-scopic structure within the diaphysis (shaft) of a long bone.

19. Which of the following is an example of a synovial joint?

The joint between the:

- A. tibia and fibula
- B. sternum and rib number 1
- C. thoracic vertebrae 4 and 5



ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - URINARY SYSTEM

D. proximal ends of the radius and ulna

Answer is D: The radius and ulna are freely moving at the elbow joint.

20. Which list contains the bones of the pelvic and pectoral girdles?

- A. coxal, scapulae, manubrium, ilium
- B. clavicles, cervical, coccyx, innominate
- C. clavicles, scapulae, coxal
- D. clavicles, scapulae, sacrum, coxal

Answer is C: The manubrium, coccyx, sacrum are within the axial skeleton.
