

Questions on bone histology and joints

Q1: The two types of bone making up the bones of the skeleton are:

- [A] Diaphysis/Epiphysis
- [B] Cancellous/Compact
- [C] Long/Short
- [D] Periosteum/Cartilage

Q2: An example of a fixed joint is:

- [A] Hip
- [B] Elbow
- [C] Knee
- [D] Skull

Q3: An example of a saddle joint is:

- [A] Wrist
- [B] Hip
- [C] Elbow
- [D] Shoulder

Q4: The first two cervical vertebrae are an example of:

- [A] Gliding
- [B] Hinge
- [C] Pivot
- [D] Fixed

Q5: The postural deformity caused by an outward curve of the spine is known as:

- [A] Lordosis
- [B] Kyphosis
- [C] Scoliosis
- [D] Supercalifragilisticexpealidosis

Q6: Greenstick fractures are:

- [A] Complete and occur only in children
- [B] A bone with more than one fracture
- [C] Incomplete and occur only in children
- [D] A fracture that breaks the skin

Q7: More than one break in a bone is known as a:

- [A] Comminuted
- [B] Complicated
- [C] Compound
- [D] Impacted

Q8: Rheumatoid Arthritis is a disease where:

- [A] The density of the bone decreases
- [B] The synovial membrane inflames
- [C] Can be prevented with exercise
- [D] There is a build up of uric acid

Q9: The periosteum:

- [A] Consists of elastic fibres
- [B] Produces cartilage
- [C] Supplies the bone with blood
- [D] Consists mainly of collagen

Q10: Osteoblasts

- [A] Secrete cartilage
- [B] Secrete calcium phosphate
- [C] Become chondrocytes
- [D] Supply the bone with blood