

## Skeletal System Review

1. Be able to identify all bones and bone features on lab packet.
2. A round or oval hole through a bone, which contains blood vessels and/or nerves, is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The head of the humerus fits into the \_\_\_\_\_ of the scapula.
4. The thigh bone is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The large hole located in the base of the occipital bone that allows the spinal cord and brain to connect is the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The skull, vertebral column, and thoracic cage form the \_\_\_\_\_ skeleton.
7. A fracture where the bone breaks cleanly but does not penetrate the skin is termed a \_\_\_\_\_ fracture.
8. A large rounded projection on a bone is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Immovable joints are functionally classified as \_\_\_\_\_.
10. What are the most important minerals stored in bone?
11. The presence of an epiphyseal plate indicates that:
12. What connects central canals to lacunae in compact bone?
13. Articulations permitting only slight degrees of movement are \_\_\_\_\_, whereas articulations permitting no movement are called \_\_\_\_\_.
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a shallow, basin-like depression in a bone often serving as an articular surface.
15. Bone formation can be referred to as
16. The sternum is the result of fusion of three bones: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
17. What is the atlas?
18. What is the axis?
19. How is the hyoid bone different from every other bone?
20. Which suture is found between the parietal and temporal bone?
21. Which suture is found between the parietal bones?
22. Which suture is found between the parietal and occipital bone?
23. Which suture is found between the parietal bones and frontal bone?
24. Which fracture is most common in children? Why?
25. Which fracture is most common in the elderly? Why?
26. Describe the six types of fractures. Which type is usually the most serious? Why?
27. What factor(s) determine *where* bone matrix is to be remodeled?
28. What kind of tissue is the forerunner of long bones in the embryo?
29. The small cavities in bone tissue where osteocytes are found are called \_\_\_\_\_.
30. What bones comprise the axial skeleton?
31. What bones comprise the appendicular skeleton?
32. Which bone cells respond to parathyroid hormone (PTH) to destroy bone matrix and release calcium into the blood?
33. Explain the five functions of the skeletal system.
34. List and explain the steps in the repair process of a simple fracture.
35. Explain how the anatomy of compact bone differs from that of spongy bone.
36. List some of the features of a female pelvis that make it different from a male pelvis.
37. Explain how bones are remodeled in response to parathyroid hormone (PTH).
38. If 6-year-old Sarah fell and broke her femur, damaging the proximal epiphyseal plate, what might she expect as she grows older? What is an epiphyseal plate and why is it significant to this situation?
39. Discuss the organization of the five regions of the spine.
40. Differentiate among the three types of joints based on structural and functional classification. Provide examples of each type of joint.
41. What are the primary differences between compact and cancellous bone?
42. What are the major functions of the skeletal system?
43. What is the functional difference between a ligament and a tendon?
44. Functionally, what type of joint are the elbow and knee joints?

45. Label the parts of the long bone.

46. Label the structures in a typical bone.

