

Q1. What is the largest foramen in the skull and where is it located?

A: The foramen magnum, located in the occipital bone.

Q2. Which bone forms most of the base of the cranium?

A: The occipital bone.

Q3. What is the perceivable protrusion on the back of the head called?

A: The external occipital protuberance.

Q4. Which cranial bone is called the "keystone" bone and why?

A: The sphenoid bone, because it is attached to all other cranial bones.

Q5. Which cranial bone is located in the midline between the two orbits?

A: The ethmoid bone.

Q6. What does the cribriform plate form?

A: The roof of the nasal cavity.

Q7. The ethmoid bone contains two projections on each side. What are they called?

A: The superior and middle nasal conchae.

Q8. What do the superior and middle nasal conchae form part of?

A: They form part of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity.

Q9. What is the perpendicular plate part of?

A: It forms part of the nasal septum.

Q1. What is the maxillae and what processes does it have?

A: The maxillae is the upper jawbone. It has two processes:

- Palatine process
- Alveolar process (contains sockets for the upper teeth)

Q2. What bone forms the cheekbones?

A: The zygomatic bones.

Q3. Which bone is included in the facial bones but is NOT part of the nasal conchae list (superior, middle)?

A: The inferior nasal conchae.

Q4. Which is the largest and strongest facial bone?

A: The mandible (lower jawbone).

Q5. What is the only movable skull bone?

A: The mandible.

Q6. What does the alveolar process of the mandible contain?

A: It contains the sockets for the lower teeth.

Q7. What is the squamous part of the temporal bone?

A: It is the largest part of the temporal bone.

Q8. What is the name of the needle-like bone projection extending from the temporal bone?

A: The styloid process.

Q9. What forms the partition/septum that divides the nasal cavity into right and left?

A:

- Perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone
- Vomer (posteriorly)
- Septal cartilage (anteriorly)

Q1. How many main cranial sinuses do we have?

**A: Three — frontal, ethmoid, and sphenoid sinuses.**

Q2. How many main facial sinuses are there?

**A: One — the maxillary sinus.**

Q3. What are fontanelles?

**A: Fontanelles are spaces between the bones of the skull in an infant.**

Q4. What type of tissue makes up fontanelles?

**A: Unossified tissue that links the cranial bones at birth.**

Q5. What happens to fontanelles over time?

**A: They are eventually replaced with bone and become sutures.**

Q6. What is the advantage of fontanelles?

**A: They allow the fetal skull to change shape as it passes through the birth canal.**

Q7. Which are the largest fontanelles?

**A: The anterior and posterior fontanelles.**

Q8. Where is the hyoid bone located?

**A: In the upper part of the neck.**

Q9. What is unique about the hyoid bone?

**A: It is the only bone that does not articulate with any other bone.**

What is another name for the vertebral column?

**A: Spine, backbone, or spinal column.**

2. Which cervical vertebra articulates with the occipital bone?

**A: The first cervical vertebra (Atlas, C1).**

3. Which cervical vertebra has a process (dens) that articulates with the atlas?

**A: The axis (C2).**

4. What is another name for the dens?

**A: Odontoid process.**

5. Which parts of a vertebra surround a foramen (the vertebral foramen)?

**A: The body and the vertebral arch.**

6. Vertebral foramina align together to form what structure?

**A: The vertebral canal, where the spinal cord passes.**

7. Intervertebral discs are formed of what type of tissue?

**A: Fibrocartilage.**

1. Where do the ribs attach posteriorly?

**A: To the body of the vertebral column.**

2. Where do the ribs attach anteriorly?

**A: To the sternum.**

3. What are the three parts of the sternum?

**Answer:**

**1. Manubrium**

**2. Body**

**3. Xiphoid process**

4. What is the angle formed between the manubrium and the body of the sternum called?

**A: The sternal angle (Angle of Louis).**

5. How many pairs of ribs do humans have?

**A: 12 pairs.**

6. Why are ribs 1–7 called true ribs?

**A: Because they attach directly to the sternum by their own costal cartilages.**

7. Why are ribs 8–10 called false ribs?

**A: Their costal cartilages attach anteriorly to the 7th rib's costal cartilage (not directly to the sternum).**

8. Why are ribs 11–12 called floating ribs?

**A: They have no anterior attachment.**

9. Each rib articulates with which parts of the thoracic vertebrae?

**A: The body and the transverse process of the thoracic vertebrae.**

1. What is another name for the clavicle?

**A: Collarbone.**

2. What type of bone is the clavicle?

**A: A long bone.**

3. The medial end of the clavicle articulates with which structure?

**A: The sternum.**

4. The lateral end of the clavicle articulates with which structure?

**A: The acromion of the scapula.**

5. What is the function of the clavicle?

**A: It is the only bony attachment of the upper limb to the trunk.**

6. What shape is the scapula?

**A: Triangular.**

7. Where is the scapula located?

**A: On the posterior aspect of the rib cage, level with the 2nd to 7th ribs.**

8. How many surfaces does the scapula have?

**A: Two surfaces.**

9. What does the anterior surface of the scapula contain?

**A: The subscapular fossa.**

10. What divides the posterior surface of the scapula?

**A: The spine of the scapula.**

11. What two fossae are formed on the posterior surface?

**A:**

**• The upper supraspinous fossa**

**• The lower infraspinous fossa**