**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 15: Musculoskeletal System**

 1. Spongy, porous bone tissue is also called:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Yellow bone marrow |
| b. | Bone fissure |
| c. | Compact bone |
| d. | Bone sinus |

 2. Outward extension of the shoulder bone is the:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Xiphoid process |
| b. | Acetabulum |
| c. | Acromion |
| d. | Vertebral arch |
| e. | Patella |

 3. An opening or passage in bones where blood vessels and nerves enter and leave is a:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Fissure |
| b. | Sulcus |
| c. | Tuberosity |
| d. | Foramen |
| e. | Fossa |

 4. The projection of the temporal bone is the:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Malleolus |
| b. | Epiphysis |
| c. | Xiphoid process |
| d. | Mastoid process |
| e. | Tubercle |

 5. Knuckle-like process at the end of a bone is called a:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Fontanelle |
| b. | Tuberosity |
| c. | Trochanter |
| d. | Xiphoid process |
| e. | Condyle |

 6. Mandible, vomer, maxilla, and zygomatic are all bones of the:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Face |
| b. | Cranium |
| c. | Spine |
| d. | Pelvis |
| e. | Thorax |

 7. Occipital, sphenoid, frontal, temporal, and ethmoid are bones of the:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Face |
| b. | Cranium |
| c. | Spine |
| d. | Pelvis |
| e. | Thorax |

 8. The shaft of a long bone is called a/an:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Olecranon |
| b. | Periosteum |
| c. | Osteoclast |
| d. | Epiphysis |
| e. | Diaphysis |

 9. Poor formation of bone:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Osteolysis |
| b. | Osteodystrophy |
| c. | Decalcification |
| d. | Myelopoiesis |
| e. | Osteoclasis |

 10. Slipping or subluxation of a vertebra:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Spondylitis |
| b. | Rachitis |
| c. | Kyphosis |
| d. | Spondylolisthesis |
| e. | Lordosis |

 11. Operation performed to relieve the symptoms of a slipped disk:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Patellapexy |
| b. | Arthroscopy |
| c. | Osteoclasis |
| d. | Laminectomy |
| e. | Metacarpectomy |

 12. Lateral curvature of the spinal column:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Lordosis |
| b. | Scoliosis |
| c. | Kyphosis |
| d. | Spina bifida |
| e. | Pubic symphysis |

 13. Vitamin D deficiency leads to softening of bone, which is known as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Osteomalacia |
| b. | Lumbago |
| c. | Osteogenesis imperfecta |
| d. | Osteoporosis |
| e. | Hypercalcemia |

 14. Pertaining to the upper arm bone:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Humeral |
| b. | Tibial |
| c. | Radial |
| d. | Ulnar |
| e. | Carpal |

 15. The shoulder bone is the:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Patella |
| b. | Sternum |
| c. | Scapula |
| d. | Clavicle |
| e. | Vertebra |

 16. The smaller of the two lower leg bones is the:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Calcaneus |
| b. | Tibia |
| c. | Fibula |
| d. | Tarsal bone |
| e. | Malleolus |

 17. Inflammation of bone and bone marrow:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Osteitis fibrosa cystica |
| b. | Multiple myeloma |
| c. | Osteomyelitis |
| d. | Osteoporosis |
| e. | Osteochondroma |

 18. Clubfoot:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Exostosis |
| b. | Osteogenic sarcoma |
| c. | Bunion |
| d. | Talipes |
| e. | Bursitis |

 19. A splintered or crushed bone:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Comminuted fracture |
| b. | Greenstick fracture |
| c. | Crepitation |
| d. | Compression fracture |
| e. | Impacted fracture |

 20. Surgical repair of a joint:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Arthroplasty |
| b. | Fasciectomy |
| c. | Achondroplasia |
| d. | Tenorrhaphy |
| e. | Arthrosis |

 21. Condition of stiffening and immobility of a joint:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Hemarthrosis |
| b. | Fibrositis |
| c. | Bursitis |
| d. | Kyphosis |
| e. | Ankylosis |

 22. Chronic inflammation of bones and joints due to degenerative changes in cartilage:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Ankylosing spondylitis |
| b. | Rheumatoid arthritis |
| c. | Chondromalacia |
| d. | Osteoarthritis |
| e. | Systemic lupus erythematosus |

 23. Inflammation of joints caused by excessive uric acid accumulation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Bunion |
| b. | Bursitis |
| c. | Gouty arthritis |
| d. | Sciatica |
| e. | Myositis |

 24. Malignant tumor of smooth muscle:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Rhabdomyosarcoma |
| b. | Leiomyosarcoma |
| c. | Rhabdomyoma |
| d. | Leiomyoma |
| e. | Myorrhaphy |

 25. Wasting away (no development) of muscle:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Myasthenia |
| b. | Myalgia |
| c. | Hypertrophy |
| d. | Atrophy |
| e. | Myositis |

**Select the terms that best fit the definitions:**

 26. Fibrous membrane separating muscles:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | fascia |
| b. | flexion |

 27. Movement away from the midline:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | abduction |
| b. | adduction |

 28. Pertaining to heart muscle:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | myasthenia |
| b. | myocardial |

 29. Pain of many muscles:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | myositis |
| b. | polymyalgia |

 30. Act of turning the palm upward:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | supination |
| b. | pronation |

 31. Muscle connected to internal organs:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | skeletal |
| b. | visceral |

 32. Connection of muscle to the bone that moves:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | origin |
| b. | insertion |

 33. Connection of muscle to a stationary bone:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | origin |
| b. | insertion |

**Select the term that is spelled correctly.**

 34. Upper arm bone:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | humerus |
| b. | humerous |
| c. | humorous |

 35. Thigh bone:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | femor |
| b. | femur |
| c. | femmur |

 36. End of a long bone:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | epiphysis |
| b. | epiphisis |
| c. | epiphifisis |

 37. Humpback:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | kyphiosis |
| b. | kiphosis |
| c. | kyphosis |

 38. Heel bone:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | calcaneus |
| b. | calcaneous |
| c. | calcaineus |

 39. Finger or toe bones:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | phalanges |
| b. | pharynges |
| c. | plalanges |

 40. Collarbone:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | clavical |
| b. | klavicle |
| c. | clavicle |

 41. Kneecap:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | patella |
| b. | petella |
| c. | patela |

 42. Mineral substance in bone:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | phosphorus |
| b. | phosphorous |
| c. | phospherus |

 43. Larger lower leg bone:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | tibbia |
| b. | tibea |
| c. | tibia |

**SPELLING**

**Select the term that is spelled correctly:**

 44.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | arthrocentesis |
| b. | arthrosentesis |

 45.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | osteoperosis |
| b. | osteoporosis |

 46.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | cartiledge |
| b. | cartilage |

 47.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | atropy |
| b. | atrophy |

 48.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | chondrocostal |
| b. | chrondrocostal |

49.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | scoliosis |
| b. | scoleosis |

 50.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Uwing sarcoma |
| b. | Ewing sarcoma |

 51.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | osteomyleitis |
| b. | osteomyelitis |

 52.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ascetabulum |
| b. | acetabulum |

 53.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | osteodystrophy |
| b. | osteodystropy |

**VOCABULARY: JOINTS**

**Select from the following vocabulary terms to fit the definitions below:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | articular cartilage | f. | synovial cavity |
| b. | articulation | g. | synovial fluid |
| c. | bursa | h. | synovial joint |
| d. | ligament | i. | synovial membrane |
| e. | suture joint | j. | tendon |

 54. Immovable joint between the bones of the skull

 55. Smooth, glistening, white tissue that covers the surface of a joint

 56. Connective tissue binding bones to other bones

 57. Tissue lining the synovial cavity; it produces synovial fluid

 58. Connective tissue that binds muscles to bones

 59. Sac of fluid near a joint

 60. A freely moveable joint

 61. Any type of joint

 62. Viscous fluid within the synovial space

 63. Space between bones at a synovial joint

**VOCABULARY: MUSCLES**

**Select from the following terms to match the definitions below:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | abduction | h. | plantar flexion |
| b. | adduction | i. | pronation |
| c. | extension | j. | rotation |
| d. | fascia | k. | skeletal muscle |
| e. | flexion | l. | supination |
| f. | insertion of a muscle | m. | visceral muscle |
| g. | origin of a muscle |

 64. Bending a limb

 65. Movement away from the midline of the body

 66. Fibrous membrane separating and enveloping muscles

 67. Connection of a muscle to a stationary bone

 68. Circular movement around a central point (axis)

 69. Muscle connected to bones; striated or voluntary muscle

 70. Turning the palm of the hand downward

 71. Movement toward the midline of the body

 72. Bending the sole of the foot downward toward the ground

 73. Turning the palm of the hand upward

 74. Straightening of a flexed limb

 75. Connection of a muscle to a bone that moves

 76. Muscle connected to internal organs; involuntary or smooth muscle