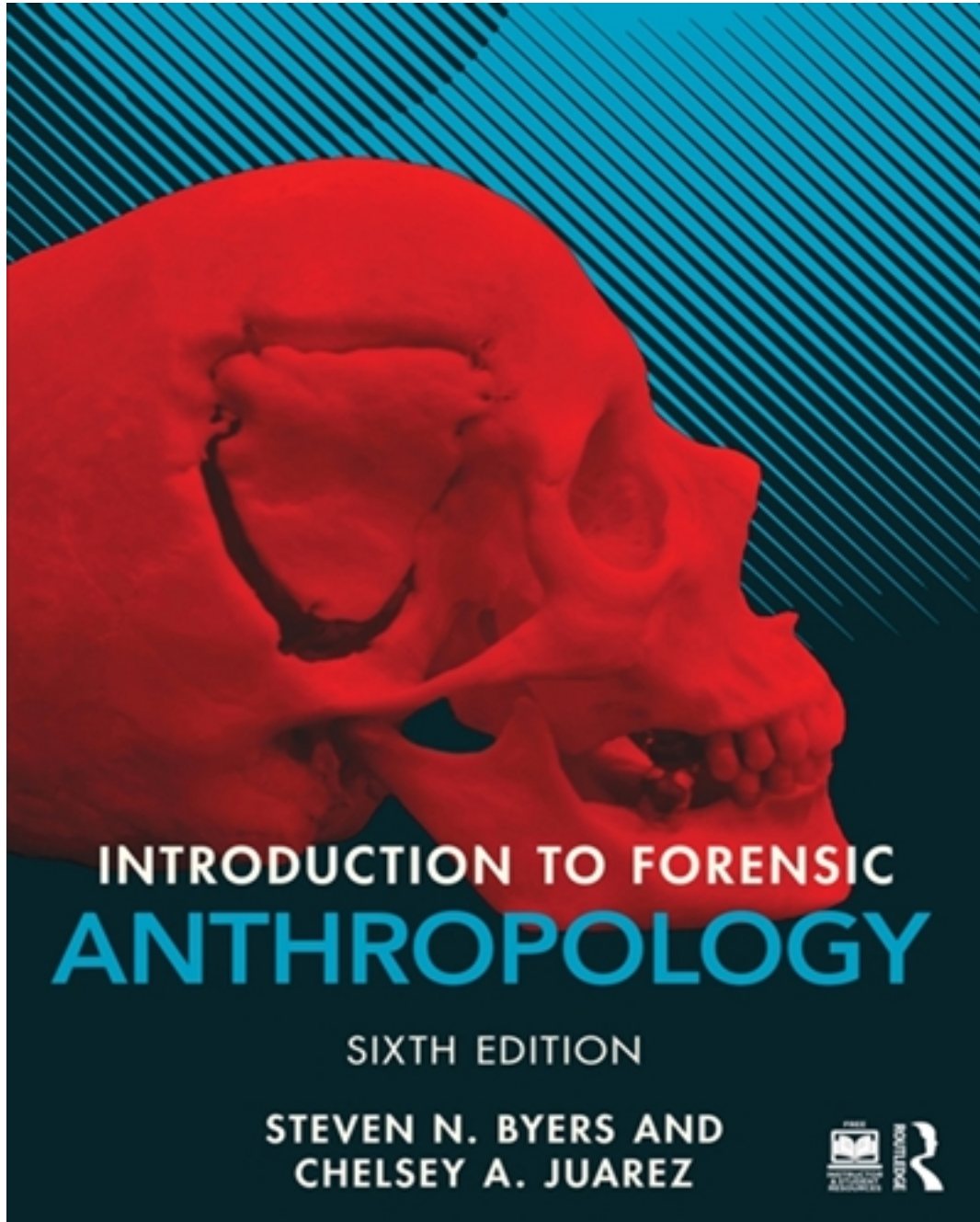


Test Bank for Introduction to Forensic Anthropology 6th Edition by Byers

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Test Bank

- 1 Which of the following directions is of little value when discussing molars?
- (A) Labial
 - (B) Lingual
 - (C) Buccal
 - (D) Occlusal

Answer: (A) Labial

- 2 When a person suffers from lower back pain, which vertebrae are most likely involved?
- (A) Cervical
 - (B) Thoracic
 - (C) Lumbar
 - (D) All of the above

Answer: (C) Lumbar

- 3 The atlas (first vertebra) does not have which of the following components common to other vertebrae?
- (A) Body
 - (B) Neural arch
 - (C) Transverse process
 - (D) All of the above

Answer: (A) Body

- 4 The axial skeleton is composed of which of the following bones?
- (A) Sternum
 - (B) Vertebrae
 - (C) Ribs
 - (D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

- 5 On which of the following planes does the sternum lie?
- (A) Frankfort
 - (B) Sagittal
 - (C) Coronal
 - (D) Transverse

Answer: (B) Sagittal

- 6 Which of the following sinuses is especially useful in positively identify a person?
- (A) Frontal
 - (B) Maxillary
 - (C) Ethmoid
 - (D) All of the above

Answer: (A) Frontal

- 7 Which of the following is not a landmark on the base of the skull?
- (A) Nasion
 - (B) Basion
 - (C) Opisthion
 - (D) All of the above

Answer: (A) Nasion

- 8 The skull landmark that occurs at the intermaxillary suture above the two central incisors is called:
- (A) Prosthion
 - (B) Bregma
 - (C) Nasion
 - (D) Lambda

Answer: (A) Prosthion

- 9 Which of the following sutures separates the occipital from the parietals?
- (A) Internasal
 - (B) Squamosal
 - (C) Lambdoid
 - (D) Sagittal

Answer: (C) Lambdoid

- 10 Which of the following is not a bone of the braincase?
- (A) Frontal
 - (B) Maxilla
 - (C) Parietals
 - (D) Occipital

Answer: (B) Maxilla

- 11 The study of the human skull involves learning:
- (A) Bones
 - (B) Sutures
 - (C) Landmarks
 - (D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

- 12 Since tuberculosis often starts in the lungs where it can spread to other tissues including bone, which of the vertebrae are the most likely site of infection?

- (A) Cervical
- (B) Thoracic
- (C) Lumbar
- (D) None of the above

Answer: (B) Thoracic

13 Which of the following bones of the upper limbs is most likely to be involved when a person breaks their collar bone?

- (A) Clavicle
- (B) Scapula
- (C) Humerus
- (D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Clavicle

14 Which of the following areas are involved in the articulation of the humerus to other bony elements?

- (A) Glenoid cavity
- (B) Olecranon process
- (C) Trochlea
- (D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

15 The occlusal surface of teeth is covered by:

- (A) Dentin
- (B) Enamel
- (C) Pulp
- (D) All of the above

Answer: (B) Enamel

16 The part of the tooth that we can see in our mouths is:

- (A) Crown
- (B) Neck
- (C) Root
- (D) All of the above

Answer: (A) Crown

17 Which of the following is not a histological structure of bone?

- (A) Primary vascular canal
- (B) Osteon
- (C) Periosteum
- (D) Haversian system

Answer: (C) Periosteum

- 18 The proximal epiphysis of the ulna is the:
- (A) Olecranon process
 - (B) Head
 - (C) Styloid process
 - (D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Olecranon process

- 19 The proximal epiphysis of the radius is the:
- (A) Head
 - (B) Radial tuberosity
 - (C) Styloid process
 - (D) Ulnar notch

Answer: (A) Head

- 20 The shin is what part of the tibia?
- (A) Epiphysis
 - (B) Metaphysis
 - (C) Diaphysis
 - (D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Diaphysis

- 21 The distal ends of the tibia and fibula articulate with the:
- (A) Tarsals
 - (B) Metatarsals
 - (C) Phalanges
 - (D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Tarsals

- 22 Which of the following bones of the lower limbs compose the shin?
- (A) Femur
 - (B) Tibia
 - (C) Fibula
 - (D) None of the above

Answer: (B) Tibia

- 23 Which of the following bones of the pelvis can be palpated (felt) on the side at the level of the waist?
- (A) Ilium

- (B) Ischium
- (C) Pubis
- (D) Sacrum

Answer: (A) Ilium

- 24 Over which bone of the lower arm is the sensitive area that causes tingling when struck?
- (A) Ulna
 - (B) Humerus
 - (C) Carpals
 - (D) Metacarpals

Answer: (B) Humerus

- 25 Which of the following is not a cardinal direction used in describing osteological structures?
- (A) Frankfort
 - (B) Inferior
 - (C) Medial
 - (D) Proximal

Answer: (A) Frankfort

- 26 The age of a human is usually measured on which of the following scales?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio

Answer: (D) Ratio

- 27 The weight of a human is usually measured on which of the following scales?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio

Answer: (D) Ratio

- 28 If a forensic anthropologist feels he/she can estimate the age of a person by charting time for emergence of the teeth within a jaw, which of the following data analysis methods would be most helpful to him/her?
- (A) Range charts
 - (B) Decision matrixes
 - (C) Regression formulas
 - (D) Discriminant functions

Answer: (A) Range charts

29 If a forensic anthropologist feels he/she can estimate the length of a humerus (upper arm bone) from the length of the femur (thigh bone), which of the following data analysis methods would be most helpful to him/her?

- (A) Range charts
- (B) Decision matrixes
- (C) Regression formulas
- (D) Discriminant functions

Answer: (C) Regression formulas

30 If a forensic anthropologist feels he/she can guess at the occupation of a person from multiple measurements of the skeleton, which of the following data analysis methods would be most helpful to him/her?

- (A) Decision matrices
- (B) Range charts
- (C) Regression formulas
- (D) Discriminant functions

Answer: (D) Discriminant functions

31 If a forensic anthropologist measures the width and length of a skull to estimate sex, which of the following data analysis methods is he/she using?

- (A) Decision matrices
- (B) Range charts
- (C) Regression formulas
- (D) Discriminant functions

Answer: (C) Decision matrixes

32 If a forensic anthropologist feels he/she can guess at the occupation of a person from multiple characteristics seen in the skeleton, which of the following data analysis methods would be most helpful to him/her?

- (A) Decision matrices
- (B) Range charts
- (C) Decision matrixes
- (D) Discriminant functions

Answer: (A) Decision matrices

33 If a forensic anthropologist wants to estimate the age of a person from multiple characteristics of the skeleton with known ranges, which of the following data analysis methods would be most helpful to him/her?

- (A) Decision matrices

- (B) Range charts
- (C) Decision matrixes
- (D) Discriminant functions

Answer: (B) Range charts

34 When a forensic anthropologist determines that a femur (thigh bone) is 450 mm long, what data gathering method is he or she using?

- (A) Anthroposcopy
- (B) Osteometry
- (C) Chemical
- (D) Histology

Answer: (B) Osteometry

35 When a forensic anthropologist determines that a decedent smoked a pipe during life because of special wear seen on the teeth, what data gathering method is he or she using?

- (A) Anthroposcopy
- (B) Osteometry
- (C) Chemical
- (D) Histology

Answer: (A) Anthroposcopy

36 The human skeleton has a number of anomalies that occur within all populations. These are measured on which of the following scales?

- (A) Nominal
- (B) Ordinal
- (C) Interval
- (D) Ratio

Answer: (A) Nominal

37 The occupation of a human is measured on which of the following scales?

- (A) Nominal
- (B) Ordinal
- (C) Interval
- (D) Ratio

Answer: (A) Nominal

38 The permanent dentition of humans consists of 8 incisors, 4 canines, 4 premolars and 8 molars.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Answer: (B) False

39 There are sinuses in the nasal bones.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

40 Nasion is the landmark at the proximal end of the nasal bones.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

41 The squamous suture separates the right and left parietal bones.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

42 The skull landmark that occurs where the nasal bones meet the frontal is called bregma.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

43 The coronal suture separates the parietal bones.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

44 The foramen magnum is located on the parietal.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

45 The temporal bone articulates the frontal bone.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

46 The supraorbital tori are located on the frontal bone over the eye orbits.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

47 The frontal bone is the only bone in the human skull that is not paired (i.e., has a left and right).

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

48 In a standing human, the head is inferior to the shoulders.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

49 Most vertebrae are composed of a body and neural arches with spinous processes.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

50 The cervical vertebrae compose the bones of the neck while the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae are the bones of the back.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

51 The last two ribs have the same squared-off ends as the other ribs.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

52 The number of Haversian systems decrease with age.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

53 Histology is the study of the microstructure of biological tissue, including bone.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

54 The knee is partially composed of the proximal epiphysis of the tibia.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

55 The patella is the bone of the knee cap.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

56 The femur has a greater and lesser tuberosity.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

57 The acetabulum is the socket for the head of the humerus.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

58 The pelvis is composed of the left and right os coxae, sacrum, and coccyx.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

59 The humerus has a greater and lesser tuberosity.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

60 The main bones of the upper limbs are the femur, tibia, and fibula.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

61 The number of ribs in males and females are the same.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

62 Human osteology is the study of the human skeleton, while odontology is the study of the dentition.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

63 Like any other science, forensic anthropology has two basic methods: data gathering and data analysis.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

64 Anthroposcopy is the measurement of metric traits in human skeletons.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

65 The term regression does not adequately describe the function of these types of equations.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

66 Regression equations help to predict one measurement from another.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

67 The sectioning point separates groups in discriminant functions.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

68 In discriminant functions, measurements of bone or osteological structures (e.g., jaws, face) are entered into a formula and a number calculated that indicates membership in a group.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

69 Discriminant functions are not as useful assigning skeletal remains to a specific group.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

70 Decision matrixes and discriminant functions are methods for expressing visual traits in terms of numbers.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

71 Range charts help untangle conflicting data.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

72 Decision matrices help untangle conflicting data.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

73 Calipers and bone boards measure osteological structures using ratio level scales.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

74 Osteometry usually employs ordinal level scales.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False