# *Introduction to Forensic Anthropology 6th edition Byers Test Bank*

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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

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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?

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(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 boney 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

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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

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(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

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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

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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

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(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 acetabulm 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

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(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

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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

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