What is the primary function of the vertebral column?

- A. To regulate body temperature
- B. To aid in digestion
- C. To support the body and protect the spinal cord
- D. To produce blood cells

How many bones make up the vertebral column?

- A. 30 bones
- B. 40 bones
- C. 33 bones
- D. 26 bones

What are the five regions of the vertebral column?

- A. Pelvis
- B. Thoracic
- C. Lumbar
- D. Cervical

What are the three main types of vertebrae?

- A. Anterior, Posterior, Lateral
- B. Cervical, Thoracic, Lumbar
- C. Upper, Middle, Lower
- D. Spinal, Vertebral, Sacral

Which region of the vertebral column contains the most vertebrae?

- A. Sacral region

• B. Lumbar region

• C. Cervical region

• D. Thoracic region

What is the purpose of the intervertebral discs?

• A. To act as shock absorbers and allow for movement between vertebrae

• B. To help with blood circulation in the spine

• C. To provide structural support for the spinal cord

• D. To store nutrients for the body

What is the name of the first cervical vertebra?

• A. Atlas

• B. Thorax

• C. Axis

• D. Lumbar

Which vertebrae articulate with the ribs to form the thoracic cage?

• A. Lumbar vertebrae

• B. Cervical vertebrae

• C. Sacral vertebrae

• D. Thoracic vertebrae

What is the largest vertebra in the vertebral column?

• A. Cervical vertebra

• B. Thoracic vertebra

• C. Lumbar vertebra

• D. Sacral vertebra

What is the function of the spinous process on a vertebra?

- A. Attachment point for muscles and ligaments
- B. Supporting body weight
- C. Facilitation of movement in the spine
- D. Protection of the spinal cord

What is the purpose of the vertebral foramen?

- A. To protect the spinal cord from injuries
- B. To allow for flexibility and movement in the spine
- C. To allow passage of the spinal cord
- D. To provide attachment points for muscles

What is the name of the first lumbar vertebra?

- A. L1
- B. L2
- C. C1
- D. T1

What is the name of the bone that forms the base of the vertebral column?

- A. Sacrum
- B. Radius
- C. Femur
- D. Clavicle

What is the function of the transverse processes on a vertebra?

- A. The transverse processes help with blood circulation in the spinal cord.

• B. The function of the transverse processes on a vertebra is to provide attachment points for muscles and ligaments, as well as to protect the spinal cord.

• C. The transverse processes are involved in digestion.

• D. The transverse processes help with sensory perception.

What is the name of the joint that connects two adjacent vertebrae?

• A. Intervertebral joint

• B. Ball and socket joint

• C. Interosseous joint

• D. Synovial joint

What is the name of the ligament that runs along the back of the vertebral bodies?

• A. Supraspinous ligament

• B. Interspinous ligament

• C. Anterior longitudinal ligament

• D. Posterior longitudinal ligament

What is the function of the articular processes on a vertebra?

• A. The function of the articular processes is to provide structural support to the vertebra.

• B. The function of the articular processes is to aid in digestion.

• C. The function of the articular processes on a vertebra is to form joints with adjacent vertebrae, allowing for movement and flexibility of the spine.

• D. The function of the articular processes is to produce red blood cells in the bone marrow.

What is the name of the joint that connects the skull to the vertebral column?

• A. Atlanto-occipital joint

• B. Cervical joint

• C. Occipital joint

• D. Craniovertebral joint

What is the name of the bone that forms the top of the vertebral column?

• A. Sacrum

• B. Atlas

• C. Cervical

• D. Axis

What is the function of the vertebral arch on a vertebra?

• A. The function of the vertebral arch is to protect the spinal cord.

• B. The function is to provide support for the muscles and ligaments surrounding the spine.

• C. The function is to store calcium and other minerals.

• D. The function is to allow for flexibility and movement of the spine.