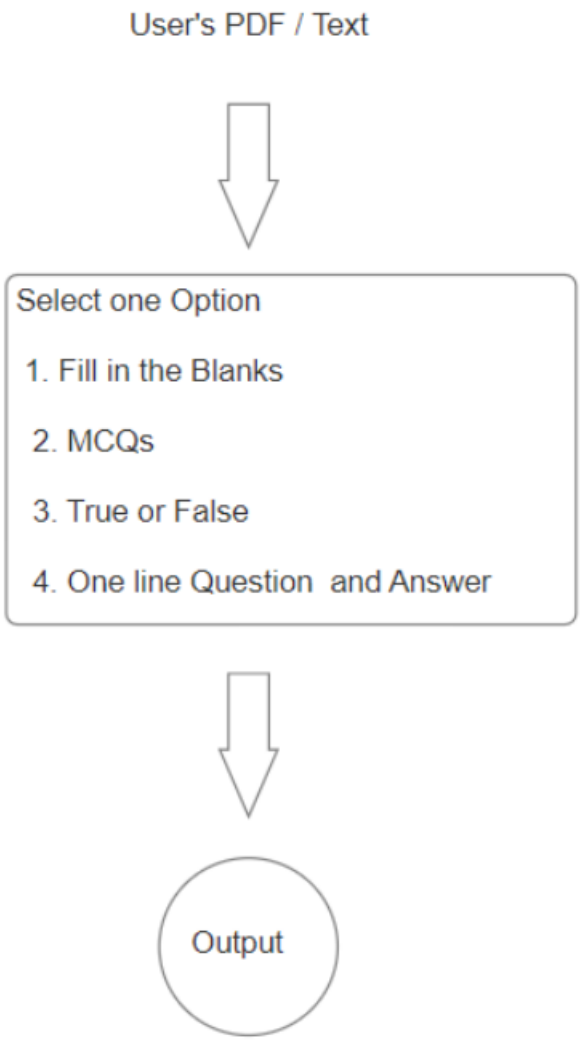
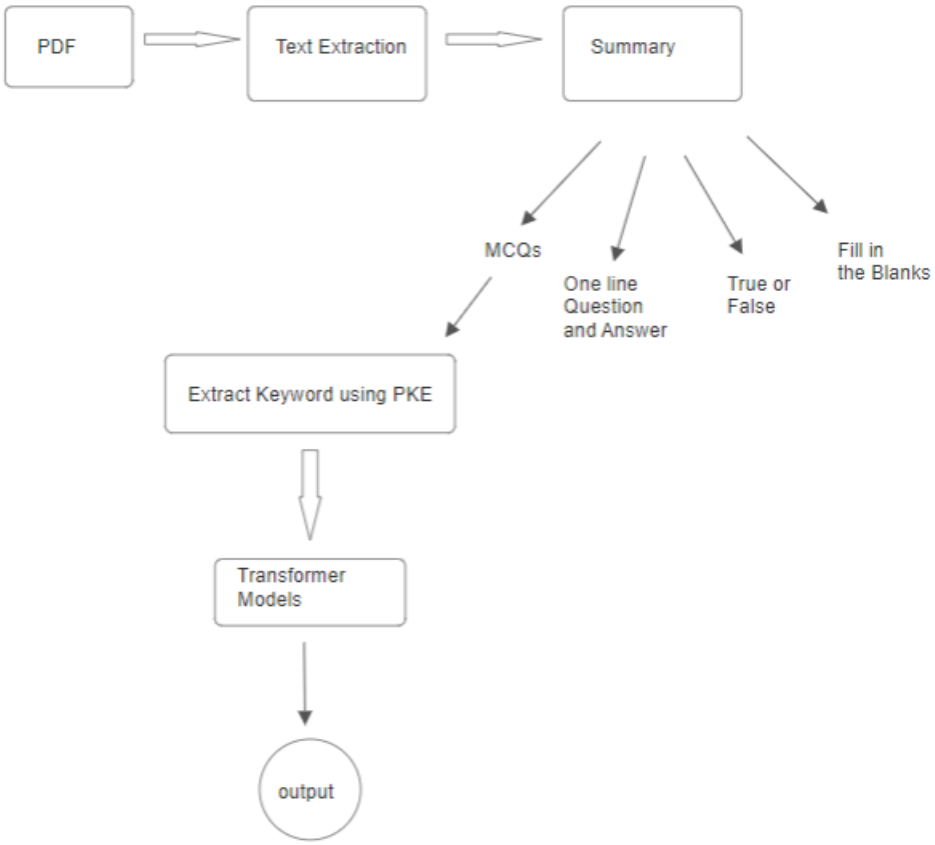
Schematic Diagram

Overview of QuizBuilder



QuizBuilder uses transformer models like T5 and BERT, as well as sense2vec:



Step 1

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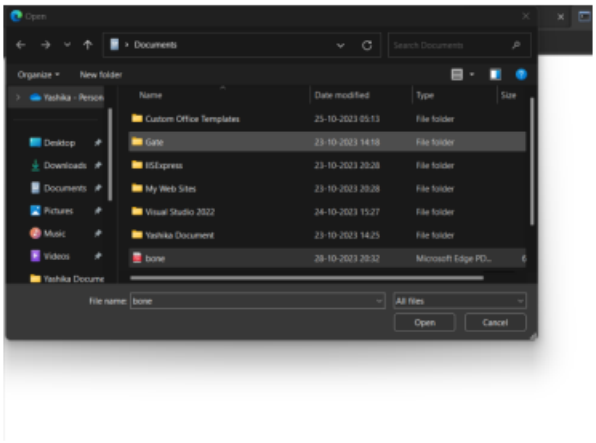
Step 2



Step 3

Select an Option

- (•) Fill in the Blanks
- ( ) MCQs
- ( ) True or False
- ( ) One Line Question and Answer

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Fill in the blanks for these sentences with matching words at the top

heart , development , time , stress , medicine , stability , disease , epiphyseal plates , frame , osteoblasts , types , process , bone marrow , blood cells , results , body , layers , animals , collagen

1. The purpose of remodeling is to regulate calcium homeostasis, repair microdamaged bones from everyday _____ , and to shape the skeleton during growth.
2. Cancers of _____ inside the bone can also affect bone tissue, examples including leukemia and multiple myeloma.
3. Osteoclasts are large multinucleate cells responsible for the breakdown of bones by the _____ of bone resorption.
4. Fractures can also occur when a bone is weakened, such as with osteoporosis, or when the bone remodels excessively (such as Paget's _____) or is the site of the growth of cancer.
5. Repeated stress, such as weight -bearing exercise or bone healing, _____ in the bone thickening at the points of maximum stress (Wolff's law).
6. Every day, over 2.5 billion red _____ and platelets, and 50 –100 billion granulocytes are produced in this way.
7. The _____ fibers give bone its tensile strength, and the interspersed crystals of hydroxyapatite give it its compressive strength.
8. Two _____ of bone can be identified microscopically according to the arrangement of collagen: woven and lamellar.
9. The exact composition of the matrix may be subject to change over _____ due to nutrition and biomineralization.
10. The process includes: the _____ of the ossification center, calcification, trabeculae formation and the.
11. _____ are mononucleate bone -forming cells.
12. The largest bone in the _____ is the femur or thigh -bone, and the smallest is the stapes in the middle ear.
13. Flat bones are thin and generally curved, with two parallel _____ of.
14. A bone is a rigid organ that constitutes part of the skeleton in most vertebrate _____ .
15. Bones protect internal organs, such as the skull protecting the brain or the _____ .
16. Short bones provide _____ and support as well as limited motion.
17. development of articular cartilage and the _____ .
18. Bones form the _____ to the body supported, and an attachment point for the skeletal ligaments and tendons.

One Line Questions

- What are Osteoblasts?

Ans:Osteoblasts are mononucleate bone -forming cells.

- What type of fractures can occur when a bone is weakened?

Ans:Fractures can also occur when a bone is weakened, such as with osteoporosis, or when the bone remodels excessively (such as Paget's disease) or is the site of the growth of cancer.

- What is the proportion of cortical bone that is 80% in the human skeleton?

Ans:The proportion of cortical bone that is 80% in the human skeleton may be much lower in other vertebrates, such as marine mammals and marine turtles.

- It has a higher surface area-to-volume ratio than cortical bone and is less dense?

Ans:It has a higher surface -area-to-volume ratio than cortical bone and is less dense.

- Bone tissue is mineralized tissue of two types, cortical and cancellous bone.

Ans:Bone tissue is mineralized tissue of two types, cortical bone and cancellous bone.

- Osteoporosis is a disease of bone where there is reduced bone mineral density.

Ans:Osteoporosis is a disease of bone where there is reduced bone mineral density.

- What type of long bones are made up of?

Ans:Long bones are made up mostly of compact bone, with lesser amounts of marrow located within the medullary cavity.

- Where is cancellous bone typically found?

Ans:Cancellous bone is typically found at the ends of long bones, near joints, and in the interior of vertebrae.

- What is the name of the type of bone found in the interior of vertebrae?

Ans:Cancellous bone is typically found at the ends of long bones, near joints, and in the interior of vertebrae.

- Bone tissue is mineralized tissue of two types, cortic bone and cancellous bone.

Ans:Bone tissue is mineralized tissue of two types, cortical bone and cancellous bone.

- What is the primary anatomical and functional unit of cancellous bone?

Ans:The primary anatomical and functional unit of cancellous bone is the trabecula.

- Cancers of bone marrow inside the bone can affect bone tissue?

Ans:Cancers of bone marrow inside the bone can also affect bone tissue, examples including leukemia and multiple myeloma.

- What is the name of the process called hematopoiesis?

Ans:Bone marrow produces blood cells in a process called hematopoiesis.

- The cancellous part of bones contain bone marrow?

Ans:The cancellous part of bones contain bone marrow.

- What do irregular bones do not fit into the above categories and are irregular and complicated?

Ans:Irregular bones do not fit into the above categories and are irregular and complicated.

- What type of bone do Long bones make up?

Ans:Long bones are made up mostly of compact bone, with lesser amounts of marrow located within the medullary cavity.

- What is the name of the type of bone that sandwiched a layer of spongy bone?

Ans:compact bone sandwiching a layer of spongy bone.

- What is compact bone sandwiching a layer of spongy bone?

Ans:compact bone sandwiching a layer of spongy bone.

- What do short bones provide stability and support?