

Osteologist Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Osteologist Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

Explain me who studies the bones?

Ans:

Scientists who study dinosaur bones (or fossils) are called paleontologists. Paleontologists have a lot in common with archaeologists - both excavate and study animal bones. Archaeologists who specialize in animal bones study zooarchaeology, which means "the archaeology of animals".

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Question - 2:

What is archaeology?

Ans:

Archaeology, or archeology, is the study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture. The archaeological record consists of artifacts, architecture, biofacts or ecofacts, and cultural landscapes. Archaeology can be considered both a social science and a branch of the humanities. In North America, archaeology is considered a sub-field of anthropology, while in Europe archaeology is often viewed as either a discipline in its own right or a sub-field of other disciplines.

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Question - 3:

What is metaphysis?

Ans:

growth plate; epiphyseal plate

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Question - 4:

What is anatomy?

Ans:

Anatomy is the branch of biology concerned with the study of the structure of organisms and their parts. Anatomy is inherently tied to embryology, comparative anatomy, evolutionary biology, and phylogeny, as these are the processes by which anatomy is generated over immediate (embryology) and long (evolution) timescales. Human anatomy is one of the basic essential sciences of medicine.

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Question - 5:

What is foramen?

Ans:

hole (orifice) through which nerves, ligaments, or blood vessels pass

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Question - 6:

What is social anthropology?

Ans:

Social anthropology or anthroposociology is the dominant constituent of anthropology throughout the United Kingdom and Commonwealth and much of Europe, where it is distinguished from cultural anthropology. In the USA, social anthropology is commonly subsumed within cultural anthropology.

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Question - 7:

What are Methods of Osteology?



Ans:

A typical analysis will include:

- * an inventory of the skeletal elements present
- * a dental inventory
- * aging data, based upon epiphyseal fusion and dental eruption (for subadults) and deterioration of the pubic symphysis or sternal end of ribs (for adults)
- * stature and other metric data
- * ancestry
- * non-metric traits
- * pathology and/or cultural modifications

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Question - 8:

What is epiphysis?

Ans:

end of long bone; secondary site of ossification

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Question - 9:

What is condyle?

Ans:

rounded prominence; usually found at the site of articulation with another structure

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Question - 10:

What is facet?

Ans:

smooth, nearly flat articular surface

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Question - 11:

Difficult Osteologist interview questions:

Ans:

- * How do you define empowerment?
- * Describe the time period and circumstances when you became self-supporting.
- * Do you think that your grades are a good indication of your academic achievement?
- * If you could start your professional life again, what would you do differently?
- * What are some of the things your supervisor did that you disliked?
- * Give me an example from a previous job where you've shown initiative.
- * How many raises were given at your last position? Why were you given them?

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Question - 12:

Panel based Osteologist interview questions:

Ans:

- * Describe some ideas that were implemented.
- * Have you handled a difficult situation with another department?
- * Who has impacted you most in your career and how?
- * Did you have a strategic plan as Osteologist?
- * Do you prefer to work independently or on a team?
- * What steps do you follow to study a problem before making a decision?
- * What is the highest-level job one can hold in this career?

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Question - 13:

Behavioral Osteologist interview questions:

Ans:

- * What gets you out of bed in the morning?
- * How would you tackle the first 90 days at this job?
- * What type of salary are you worth and why?
- * What do you like best about your school?
- * What would you consider a conducive job atmosphere?
- * What do you do when making a mistake?
- * What can you tell us about our company?

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Question - 14:

Phone based Osteologist interview questions:



Ans:

- * What aspects of your job do you consider most crucial?
- * What will your last supervisor tell me are your two strongest areas?
- * How do you incorporate fun into your day?
- * In what way did this type of work interest you and how did you get started?
- * Describe the type of teacher who had the most beneficial influence on you.
- * How have you helped increase sales and/or profits?
- * What have you done to improve your knowledge in the last year?

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Question - 15:

Group based Osteologist interview questions:

Ans:

- * Describe some ideas that were implemented.
- * Have you handled a difficult situation with another department?
- * How do you reach a decision if you don't have all the facts?
- * What do you see yourself doing within the first days as Osteologist?
- * How do you maintain a positive discussion?
- * How do you define your key team members?
- * What irritates you about other people?

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Question - 16:

General Osteologist interview questions:

Ans:

- * What are you interested in outside of your career?
- * How do you delegate authority?
- * What were the development steps on your last performance appraisal?
- * Have you ever been fired?
- * What are the steps you follow to study a problem before making a decision?
- * Give me an example from a previous job where you've shown initiative.
- * Tell me about someone you admire and why?

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Question - 17:

What is sinus?

Ans:

cavity within the bone; usually filled with air

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Question - 18:

What is ossification?

Ans:

Ossification in bone remodeling is the process of laying down new bone material by cells called osteoblasts. It is synonymous with bone tissue formation. There are two processes resulting in the formation of normal, healthy bone tissue: Intramembranous ossification is the direct laying down of bone into the primitive connective tissue, while endochondral ossification involves cartilage as a precursor. In fracture healing, endochondral osteogenesis is the most commonly occurring process, for example in fractures of long bones treated by plaster of Paris, whereas fractures treated by open reduction and internal fixation with metal plates, screws, pins, rods and nails may heal by intramembranous osteogenesis.

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Question - 19:

Do you know what is forensic osteology?

Ans:

Forensic Anthropology is the application of anthropological knowledge and techniques in a legal context. This involves detailed knowledge of osteology (skeletal anatomy and biology) to aid in the identification and cause of death of skeletal remains, as well as the recovery of remains using archaeological techniques.

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Question - 20:

What is crest?

Ans:

narrow ridge of bone

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Question - 21:

What is fossa?

Ans:



depression in or on bone

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Question - 22:

What is cultural anthropology?

Ans:

Cultural anthropology is a branch of anthropology focused on the study of cultural variation among humans. It is in contrast to social anthropology, which perceives cultural variation as a subset of the anthropological constant.

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Question - 23:

Tell me what is the study of human remains?

Ans:

According to the Museum of Osteology, the study of bones is called osteology, which is practiced by doctors and researchers called osteologists. Osteology is a complex science that uses information and data from anatomy, archaeology and anthropology.

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Question - 24:

What is diaphysis?

Ans:

shaft of long bone; primary site of ossification

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Question - 25:

What is articular cartilage?

Ans:

glassy textured cushion at the end of long bones used to absorb stressful joint movement

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Question - 26:

What is anthropology?

Ans:

Anthropology is the study of various aspects of humans within past and present societies. Social anthropology and cultural anthropology study the norms and values of societies. Linguistic anthropology studies how language affects social life. Biological or physical anthropology studies the biological development of humans.

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Question - 27:

Tell me what is the meaning of the word ornithologist?

Ans:

An ornithologist is someone who studies ornithology - the branch of science devoted to birds. Ornithologists study every aspect of birds, including bird songs, flight patterns, physical appearance, and migration patterns.

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Question - 28:

What is osteology?

Ans:

A subdiscipline of anatomy, anthropology, and archaeology, osteology is a detailed study of the structure of bones, skeletal elements, teeth, microbone morphology, function, disease, pathology, the process of ossification (from cartilaginous molds), the resistance and hardness of bones (biophysics), etc. often used by ...

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