What is the insertion for muscles of facial expression?

a: skin
b: bone
c: deep fascia
d: superficial fascia

**A**

a: skin

**2**

**Q**

Which layer is not considered to be “scalp proper”?

a: skin
b: pericranium
c: aponeurosis
d: connective tissue

**A**

b: pericranium

**3**

**Q**

Which is the thickest layer of the scalp?

a: skin
b: pericranium
c: connective tissue
d: loose areolar connective tissue

**A**

a: skin

**4**

**Q**

Which artery begins within the parotid gland?

a: occipital
b: supraorbital
c: supratrochlear
d: posterior auricular

**A**

d: posterior auricular

**5**

**Q**

Which vein forms the retromandibular vein as it unites with the maxillary vein?

a: occipital
b: supraorbital
c: posterior auricular
d.: superifical temporal

**A**

d: superficial temporal

**6**

**Q**

Which nerve does NOT supply the scalp?

a: facial nerve
b: cervical plexus
c: trigeminal nerve
d: cervical dorsal rami

**A**

a: facial nerve

**7**

**Q**

Which nerve passes through the suboccipital triangle?

a: 3rd occipital
b: lesser occipital
c: greater occipital
d: auriculotemporal

**A**

c: greater occipital

**8**

**Q**

Which is the insertion of the zygomaticus minor muscle?

a: zygomatic bone
b: lateral upper lip
c: angle of the mouth
d: skin along the mouth

**A**

b: lateral upper lip

**9**

**Q**

Which is the origin of the corrugator supercilii muscle?

a: frontal bone
b: lacrimal bone
c: middle of the eyebrow
d: frontal process of maxilla

**A**

a: frontal bone

**10**

**Q**

Which muscle is responsible for blinking?

a: corrugator supercilii
b: lacrimal part of orbicularis oculi
c: palpebral part of orbicularis oculi
d: orbital portion of orbicularis oculi

**A**

c: palpebral part of orbicularis oculi

**11**

**Q**

Which is the origin of the auricularis anterior muscle?

a: lacrimal bone
b: mastoid process
c: galea aponeurosis
d: superior nuchal line

**A**

c: galea aponeurosis

**12**

**Q**

Which branch of the facial artery supplies the medial angle of the orbit?

a: angular
b: lateral nasal
c: inferior labial
d: superior labial

**A**

a: angular

**13**

**Q**

Which is NOT a branch of the ophthalmic artery?

a: lacrimal
b.: infraorbital
c: dorsal nasal
d: supraorbital

**A**

b: infraorbital

**14**

**Q**

Which vein enters the parotid gland?

a: buccal
b: mental
c: supratrochlear
d: transverse facial

**A**

d: transverse facial

**15**

**Q**

Which vein receives blood from the floor of the orbit?

a: infraorbital
b: deep facial
c: inferior ophthalmic
d: superior ophthalmic

**A**

c: inferior ophthalmic

**16**

**Q**

Which nerve usually supplies the frontal sinus?

a: lacrimal
b: supraorbital
c: infratrochlear
d: anterior ethmoid

**Study These Flashcards**

**A**

b: supraorbital

**17**

**Q**

Which portion of the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve provides mainly motor function?

a: mental
b: anterior
c: posterior
d: auriculotemporal

**Study These Flashcards**

**A**

b: anterior

**18**

**Q**

Each branches from the facial nerve, EXCEPT one. Which is the exception?

a: buccal
b: cervical
c: temporal
d: infraorbital

**Study These Flashca**

 pg. 7 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Questions Section One (MCQs A- Type) Skull and Cervical Vertebrae 1. In the anterior view of the viscerocranium, which one of the following bones is single? a. Nasal. b. Frontal. c. Lacrimal. d. Maxillary. e. Zygomatic. 2. What is the strongest bone among the bones of the face? a. Nasal. b. Frontal. c. Maxillary. d. Zygomatic. e. Mandibular. 3. The superior orbital margin is formed by the \_\_\_\_ bone: a. Frontal. b. Maxillary. c. Zygomatic. d. Ethmoidal. e. Sphenoidal. 4. Which part of the frontal bone contributes to the floor of the anterior cranial fossa? a. Nasal. b. Squamous. c. Orbital plate. d. Maxillary process. e. Zygomatic process. 5. Which part of the frontal bone articulates at the Pterion? a. Nasal. b. Squamous. c. Orbital plate. d. Maxillary process. e. Zygomatic process.

 pg. 8 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 6. The metopic suture of the frontal bone normally disappears at about: a. 2 months. b. 4 months. c. 5 years. d. 8 years. e. 15 years. 7. In the anterior cranial fossa, the cribriform plate is part of the \_\_\_ bone: a. Frontal. b. Maxillary. c. Zygomatic. d. Ethmoidal. e. Sphenoidal. 8. In the walls of the orbit, the ethmoid bone contributes to the formation of the: a. Medial orbital wall. b. Inferior orbital wall. c. Lateral orbital margin. d. Superior orbital margin. e. Floor of the orbital cavity. 9. The \_\_\_ artery exits the middle cranial fossa through the optic canal: a. Buccal. b. Pterygoid. c. Masseteric. d. Ophthalmic. e. Deep temporal. 10. The Posterolateral fontanelle is located at the: a. Inion. b. Pterion. c. Bregma. d. Lambda. e. Asterion.

 pg. 9 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 11. The presence of the fontanelles is due to the delayed ossification of the four angels of the \_\_\_ bone: a. Frontal. b. Parietal. c. Occipital. d. Sphenoid. e. Temporal. 12. The nerve that provides motor supply to the tongue emerges from the cranium through a canal in the \_\_\_ bone: a. Nasal. b. Maxilla. c. Parietal. d. Lacrimal. e. Occipital. 13. What is the foramen located between the occipital bone and petrous part of temporal bone? a. Condylar canal. b. Jugular foramen. c. Mastoid foramen. d. Foramen magnum. e. Hypoglossal canal. 14. The internal acoustic meatus is a canal within the \_\_\_\_ bone: a. Occipital. b. Maxillary. c. Temporal. d. Sphenoid. e. Zygomatic. 15. The acoustic labyrinth is situated within the \_\_\_ part of temporal bone: a. Petrous. b. Squamous. c. Tympanic. d. Styloid process. e. Zygomatic process.

 pg. 10 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 16. The superior orbital fissure is a gap within the \_\_\_ bone: a. Frontal. b. Parietal. c. Occipital. d. Sphenoid. e. Temporal. 17. What is the foramen located between the sphenoid bone and petrous part of temporal bone? a. Foramen ovale. b. Jugular foramen. c. Foramen lacerum. d. Foramen rotundum. e. Foramen spinosum. 18. The internal carotid artery passes across the foramen \_\_\_\_\_ to the cranium: a. Ovale. b. Lacerum. c. Magnum. d. Spinosum. e. Rotundum. 19. Foramen spinosum is located in the \_\_ of sphenoidal bone: a. Body. b. Lesser wing. c. Sella turcica. d. Greater wing. e. Pterygoid plates. 20. What is the nerve that passes through foramen rotundum? a. Olfactory. b. Maxillary. c. Mandibular. d. Ophthalmic. e. Vestibulocochlear.

 pg. 11 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 21. The mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve exits the skull through: a. Foramen ovale. b. Foramen lacerum. c. Foramen spinosum. d. Foramen rotundum. e. Superior orbital fissure. 22. Which part of sphenoid bone ossifies by intramembranous ossification? a. Body. b. Lesser wing. c. Sella turcica. d. Greater wing. e. Pterygoid plates. 23. Scaphocephaly results from premature closure of the \_\_\_ suture: a. Sagittal. b. Coronal. c. Lambdoid. d. Parietomastoid. e. Sphenosquamosal. 24. The Axis is an atypical cervical vertebra because of the: a. Lack of body. b. Presence of longest spine. c. Presence of the odontoid process. d. Absence of foramen transversarium. e. Presence of lateral mass on each side. 25. The absence of a body makes the \_\_\_ vertebra atypical: a. 1st cervical. b. 2nd cervical. c. 3rd thoracic. d. 4th thoracic. e. 5th lumbar. 26. The foramen transversarium of the \_\_\_\_\_ cervical vertebra does not transmit the vertebral artery.

 pg. 12 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 a. 1st. b. 2nd. c. 4th. d. 6th. e. 7th. 27. What is the axis of the Atlantoaxial Joints during their movement? a. Odontoid process. b. Occipital condyles. c. Lateral mass of C1. d. Lateral mass of C2. e. Anterior arch of C1. 28. The hyoid bone is connected to the scapula through \_\_\_ muscle: a. Omohyoid. b. Mylohyoid. c. Stylohyoid. d. Geniohyoid. e. Sternohyoid.

 pg. 13 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Neck 29. Which one of the following vessels is located just deep to platysma? a. External jugular vein. b. External carotid artery. c. Common carotid artery. d. Internal carotid artery. e. Internal jugular vein. 30. The platysma is innervated by the \_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Facial b. Accessory c. Trigeminal d. Glossopharyngeal e. Transverse cervical 31. Which one of the following ligaments is a thickened part of investing layer of the deep cervical fascia? a. Thyrohyoid. b. Spuraspinous. c. Cricothyroid. d. Stylomandibular. e. Ligamentum flaveum. 32. Sternocleidomastoid muscle is completely surrounded by the: a. Carotid sheath. b. Investing layer. c. Superficial fascia. d. Pretracheal fascia. e. Prevertebral fascia. 33. The ligament that suspends the hyoid bone to digastric muscle is derived from \_\_\_\_\_\_? a. Carotid sheath. b. Superficial fascia. c. Pretracheal fascia. d. Prevertebral fascia. e. Thyrohyoid membrane.

 pg. 14 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 34. Which one of the following ligaments of the neck limits hyperextension? a. Nuchal ligament. b. Ligamentum flavum. c. Interspinous ligaments. d. Intertransverse ligaments. e. Anterior longitudinal ligament. 35. What is the layer that overlies the phrenic nerve? a. Platysma. b. Superficial fascia. c. Pretracheal fascia. d. Prevertebral fascia. e. Investing layer of deep fascia. 36. Pus in \_\_\_\_\_ pace of the neck passes as downward as the superior mediastinum. a. Submental. b. Prevertebral. c. Submandibular. d. Parapharyngeal. e. Reteropharyngeal. 37. Moving the head so that the face looks upwards and to the left is a movement produced by the: a. Platysma. b. Left trapezius only. c. Right geniohyoid only. d. Right sternocleidomastoid. e. Posterior belly of digastric. 38. The neck is divided into anterior and posterior triangles using \_\_\_\_ muscle as land mark: a. Trapezius. b. Sternohyoid. c. Scalenus anterior d. Sternocleidomastoid. e. Anterior belly of digastric.

 pg. 15 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 39. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ triangle of the neck lies between the anterior bellies of digastric muscles. a. Occipital. b. Posterior. c. Muscular. d. Submental. e. Submandibular. 40. The posterior triangle is divided into two triangles by the \_\_\_ muscle: a. Digastric. b. Trapezius. c. Omohyoid. d. Mylohyoid. e. Sternohyoid. 41. Stab wound directed into submandibular triangle may lead to: a. Ptosis of the eye. b. Drop of the shoulder. c. Deviation of the mouth. d. Deviation of the tongue. e. Tilting of the head to the same side. 42. Roots of cervical plexus pass anterior to \_\_\_\_\_\_ muscle. a. Scalenus medius. b. Scalenus anterior. c. Scalenus posterior. d. Semispinalis capitis. e. Sternocleidomastoid. 43. The nerve point of the neck is at the middle of the posterior border of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ muscle. a. Trapezius. b. Omohyoid. c. Sternohyoid. d. Sternothyroid. e. Sternocleidomastoid.

 pg. 16 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 44. What is the cutaneous branch of the cervical plexus that crosses over the sternocleidomastoid muscle? a. Phrenic. b. Great auricular. c. Supraclavicular. d. Lesser occipital. e. Transverse cervical. 45. The branch from the hypoglossal nerve that supplies thyrohyoid muscle is actually derived from \_\_\_\_\_ a. C1. b. C2. c. C3. d. C4. e. C5. 46. Inferior root of Ansa hypoglossi is derived from: a. C1. b. C2 and C3. c. C4 and C5. d. C6 and C7. e. C8. 47. The inferior root of ansa cervicalis spirals around the: a. Subclavian artery. b. Internal jugular vein. c. External jugular vein. d. Internal carotid artery. e. External carotid artery. 48. Which one of the following branches from the cervical plexus is mixed (motor and sensory)? a. Phrenic. b. Great auricular. c. Supraclavicular. d. Lesser occipital. e. Transverse cervical.

 pg. 17 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 49. The \_\_\_\_\_ nerve from the cervical plexus supplies the skin over the acromion process of the scapula: a. Phrenic. b. Supraclavicular. c. Great auricular. d. Lesser occipital. e. Transverse cervical. 50. A patient had lost cutaneous sensation over the angle of the mandible, which nerve is most likely damaged? a. Mandibular. b. Ophthalmic. c. Great auricular. d. Auricotemporal. e. Supra clavicular. 51. The thyroid gland moves with swallowing because it is tight by the \_\_\_ layer of deep cervical fascia: a. Parotid. b. Carotid. c. Investing. d. Pretracheal. e. Prevertebral. 52. The superior thyroid artery is closely related to the \_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Lingual. b. Hypoglossal. c. Internal laryngeal. d. Glossopharyngeal. e. Recurrent laryngeal. 53. Miosis in Horner’s syndrome is due to lack of innervation from the \_\_\_\_\_\_ ganglion: a. Otic. b. Ciliary. c. Cervical. d. Submandibular. e. Pterygopalatine.

 pg. 18 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 54. Ptosis in Horner’s syndrome is due to paralysis of the smooth muscle part of the \_\_\_\_\_ muscle: a. Superior rectus. b. Superior oblique. c. Depressor anguli oris. d. Levator palpebrae superioris. e. Levator labii superioris alaeque nasii. 55. Damage to \_\_\_\_\_\_ ganglion will cause xerophthalmia: a. Otic. b. Ciliary. c. Stellate. d. Submandibular. e. Pterygopalatine.

 pg. 19 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Face and SCALP 56. Cutaneous innervation of the forehead is provided by the \_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Facial. b. Infraorbital. c. External nasal. d. Supratrochlear. e. Zygomaticofacial. 57. Loss of sensation of skin over the tip of the nose is due to injury of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nerve. a. Facial. b. Olfactory. c. Maxillary. d. Mandibular. e. Ophthalmic. 58. The cutaneous innervation of the anterior part of the SCALP is derived from branches of the \_\_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Facial. b. Maxillary. c. Ophthalmic. d. Great auricular. e. Lesser occipital. 59. Among the nerves of the face, which one of the following is a direct continuation of the maxillary nerve? a. Lacrimal b. Infraorbital. c. Supraorbital. d. Supratrochlear. e. Infratrochlear. 60. The \_\_\_\_ muscle compresses cheek against molar teeth: a. Risorius. b. Mentalis. c. Buccinator. d. Orbicularis oris. e. Zygomaticus major. 61. The \_\_\_\_\_ muscle draws a smile on the face: a. Risorius. b. Levator anguli oris. c. Zygomaticus minor. d. Corrugator supercilii. e. Levator labii superioris.

 pg. 20 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 62. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muscle helps to produce the expression of surprise on the face: a. Platysma. b. Buccinator. c. Occipitofrontalis. d. Orbicularis oculi. e. Corrugator supercilii. 63. Parasympathetic innervation to the parotid gland is provided through the \_\_\_\_\_\_ ganglion: a. Otic. b. Ciliary. c. Geniculate. d. Submandibular. e. Pterygopalatine. 64. Sensory innervation of the parotid sheath is carried by \_\_\_ nerve: a. Facial. b. Vidian. c. Maxillary. d. Great auricular. e. Glossopharyngeal. 65. Sensory innervation of the parotid gland is carried by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Vagus. b. Buccal. c. Great auricular. d. Auriculotemporal. e. Glossopharyngeal. 66. The preganglionic fibers to the otic ganglion reach it through the \_\_\_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Vidian. b. Deep petrosal. c. Lesser petrosal. d. Greater petrosal. e. Lesser occipital.

 pg. 21 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Temporal, infratemporal and pterygopalatine fossae 67. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muscle retracts the mandible: a. Masseter. b. Temporalis. c. Buccinator. d. Medial pterygoid e. Lateral pterygoid. 68. Medial pterygoid muscle is inserted into the medial surface of the: a. Zygomatic bone. b. Medial pterygoid plate. c. Lateral pterygoid plate. d. Ramus of the mandible. e. Coronoid process of the mandible. 69. Which one of the following muscles of mastication opens the mouth? a. Masseter. b. Temporalis. c. Buccinator. d. Medial pterygoid e. Lateral pterygoid. 70. Masseter muscle is inserted into the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mandible: a. Neck. b. Angle. c. Mylohyoid line. d. Coronoid process. e. Medial surface of ramus. 71. Which one of the following branches of the mandibular nerve supplies the anterior belly of Digastric muscle: a. Buccal. b. Masseteric. c. Deep temporal. d. Nerve to Mylohyoid. e. Nerve to Lateral pterygoid. 72. The sensory supply of the chin is derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Buccal. b. Lingual. c. Meningeal. d. Inferior alveolar. e. Auriculotemporal.

 pg. 22 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 73. The pterygopalatine fossa is bounded superiorly by the: a. Zygomatic arch. b. Greater wing of the sphenoid. c. Posterior aspect of the maxilla. d. Pterygoid process of the sphenoid. e. Perpendicular plate of the palatine bone. 74. The maxillary nerve enters the pterygopalatine fossa through \_\_\_\_: a. Foramen ovale. b. Foramen rotundum. c. Inferior orbital fissure. d. Pterygomaxillary fissure. e. Sphenopalatine foramen. 75. The maxillary nerve is connected to the Ophthalmic nerve through the \_\_\_ nerve: a. Ganglionic. b. Infraorbital. c. Inferior Alveolar. d. Zygomatico-temporal. e. Posterior Superior Alveolar. 76. The preganglionic parasympathetic root of the Pterygopalatine ganglion is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Deep petrosal. b. Lesser occipital. c. Greater petrosal. d. Greater occipital. e. Superficial petrosal.

 pg. 23 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Oral Cavity and palate 77. Which one of the following muscles forms the diaphragm of the oral cavity? a. Digastric. b. Mylohyoid. c. Genohyoid. d. Stylohyoid. e. Genoglossus. 78. Which one of the following structures is located inferior to mylohyoid muscle? a. Facial artery. b. Lingual nerve. c. Sublingual gland. d. Geniohyoid muscle. e. Submandibular duct. 79. Regarding hypoglossal nerve injury (at one side), the deviation of the tongue is produced mainly due to the paralysis of \_\_\_\_\_ muscle: a. Stylohyoid. b. Hyoglossus. c. Mylohyoid. d. Genioglossus. e. Palatoglossus. 80. Which one of the following muscles of the tongue narrows it? a. Hyoglossus. b. Genioglossus. c. Palatoglossus. d. Intrinsic vertical. e. Intrinsic Transverse. 81. Special sensation from the tip of the tongue is carried by the \_\_\_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Vagus. b. Lingual. c. Hypoglossal. d. Chorda tympani. e. Glossopharyngeal.

 pg. 24 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 82. The \_\_\_\_ muscle of the tongue is innervated by the pharyngeal plexus: a. Hyoglossus. b. Styloglossus. c. Palatoglossus. d. Intrinsic vertical. e. Intrinsic Transverse. 83. Which one of the following muscles raises the floor of the mouth in the first stage of swallowing? a. Digastric. b. Mylohyoid. c. Palatopharyngeus. d. Tensor veli palatine. e. Levator veli palatine. 84. In the voluntary stage of swallowing, the bolus is compressed against the palate mainly by the action of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muscle: a. Palatopharyngeus b. Middle constrictor. c. Tensor veli palatine. d. Superior constrictor. e. Levator veli palatine. 85. Which one of the following muscles of the palate is innervated by the trigeminal nerve? a. Palatoglossus. b. Musculus uvulae. c. Palatopharyngeus. d. Tensor veli palatine. e. Levator veli palatine. 86. Nasopalatine nerve block affects the alveolar bone of the: a. Upper molars. b. Upper incisors. c. Lower incisors. d. Lower canines. e. Lower premolars. 87. The palatine tonsil is normally found within the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. a. Valeculla. b. Oro-pharynx. c. Piriform fossa. d. Naso-pharynx. e. Laryngo-pharynx.

 pg. 25 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 88. The lingual tonsils are normally found within the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. a. Valeculla. b. Oro-pharynx. c. Piriform fossa. d. Naso-pharynx. e. Laryngo-pharynx.

 pg. 26 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Nasal Cavity and Paranasal Sinuses 89. What is the bone that forms major parts of roof, lateral walls and septum of the nasal cavity, all at the same time? a. Vomer. b. Maxilla. c. Ethmoid. d. Sphenoid. e. Palatine bone. 90. The superior concha is part of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bones. a. Frontal. b. Palatine. c. Sphenoid. d. Maxillary. e. Ethmoidal. 91. The bone that forms parts of both lateral wall and floor of the nasal cavity is: a. Vomer. b. Frontal. c. Maxilla. d. Sphenoid. e. Inferior concha. 92. The nasal and cranial cavities are communicated together through: a. Pterygoid canal. b. Cribriform plate. c. Incisive foramen. d. Lesser palatine foramen. e. Pterygo-maxillary fissure. 93. Which one of the following opens into the inferior meatus of the nasal cavity? a. Maxillary sinus. b. Sphenoidal sinus. c. Naso-lacrimal Duct. d. Posterior ethmoidal. e. Middle ethmoidal cells. 94. The \_\_\_\_ artery is main artery of the nasal cavity: a. Inferior labial. b. Superior labial. c. Lesser palatine. d. Sphenopalatine. e. Greater palatine.

 pg. 27 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 95. The common site of nosebleed, (Little's area) is located at the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the nose. a. Roof. b. Floor. c. Septum. d. Left lateral wall. e. Right lateral wall. 96. General sensation from the roof the nasal cavity is carried by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nerve. a. Facial b. Olfactory. c. Maxillary. d. Mandibular. e. Ophthalmic. 97. The special sensation from the upper part of the nasal septum is carried by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nerve. a. Facial b. Olfactory. c. Maxillary. d. Mandibular. e. Ophthalmic. 98. The mucous membrane of the inferior concha is innervated by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nerve. a. Facial. b. Olfactory. c. Maxillary. d. Mandibular. e. Ophthalmic. 99. The sphenoidal sinus is related laterally to the: a. Pons. b. Pituitary fossa. c. Medulla oblongata. d. Internal carotid artery. e. Roof of the Nasopharynx.

 pg. 28 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 100. Sensory innervation of the sphenoidal sinus is provided by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Nasociliary. b. Supraorbital. c. Posterior ethmoidal. d. Anterior superior alveolar. e. Posterior superior alveolar. 101. The Base of the maxillary sinus forms the: a. Hard palate. b. Floor of the orbit. c. Floor of the nasal cavity. d. Alveolar part of the maxilla. e. Lateral wall of the nasal cavity. 102. The adenoid is located within the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. a. Valeculla. b. Oro-pharynx. c. Naso-pharynx. d. Piriform fossa. e. Laryngo-pharynx.

 pg. 29 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Pharynx and Larynx 103. The pharynx extends lower down to the level of \_\_\_\_ vertebra: a. 3rd cervical. b. 4th cervical. c. 6th cervical. d. 1st thoracic. e. 4th thoracic. 104. The hypopharynx is located posterior to the: a. Larynx. b. Soft palate. c. Oral cavity. d. Nasal cavity. e. Nasal septum. 105. The roof of the nasopharynx is built up by two bones: the basilar part of the occipital bone and the \_\_\_\_\_ bone: a. Palatine. b. Lacrimal. c. Maxillary. d. Ethmoidal. e. Sphenoidal. 106. The pharyngeal muscle that originates from the pterygomandibular raphe is the: a. Stylo-pharyngeus. b. Middle constrictor. c. Palato-pharyngeus. d. Superior constrictor. e. Salpingo-pharyngeus. 107. The pharyngeal muscle that is innervated solely by the glossopharyngeal nerve is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muscle: a. Stylopharyngeus. b. Palatopharyngeus c. Middle constrictor. d. Salpingopharyngeus. e. Superior constrictor. 108. The upper border of thyroid cartilage lies at level with \_\_\_\_\_\_ vertebra:

 pg. 30 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 a. C 2. b. C 4. c. C6. a. T2. b. T4. 109. The cricoid cartilage lies at level with …. vertebra: a. C 4. b. C6. c. T2. d. T4. e. T6. 110. The type of joint in cricothyroid joint is: a. Fibrous. b. Typical synovial. c. Atypical synovial. d. Primary cartilaginous. e. Secondary cartilaginous. 111. The laryngeal vestibule is located: a. Below the vocal folds. b. Above the vestibular folds. c. Above the aryepiglottic fold. d. Between the vestibular and vocal folds. e. Lateral to the middle part of the laryngeal 112. Which one of the following muscles elevates the hyoid bone during swallowing? a. Omohyoid. b. Genohyoid. c. Thyrohyoid. d. Sternohyoid. e. Sternothyroid. 113. Which one of the following muscles abducts the vocal folds? a. Cricothyroid. b. Thyroarytenoid. c. Transverse arytenoids. d. Lateral cricoarytenoid. e. Posterior cricoarytenoid. 114. The cricothyroid muscle is innervated by the \_\_ nerve: a. Hypoglossal.

 pg. 31 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 b. Internal laryngeal. c. Glossopharyngeal. d. External laryngeal. e. Recurrent laryngeal.

 pg. 32 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Ear 115. Among the depressions of the auricle of the ear, the ------ is the deepest one: a. Scapha. b. Concha. c. Scaphoid fossa. d. Triangular fossa. e. Intertragic notch. 116. The sensory innervation of the medial surface of the auricle (back of the ear) is provided by the \_\_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Facial. b. Ophthalmic. c. Great auricular. d. Greater occipital. e. Auriculotemporal. 117. “Pars interna” of the external acoustic meatus is directed: a. Anterolaterally. b. Posterolaterally. c. Anteromedially. d. Posteromedially. e. Superiomedially. 118. The tympanic membrane is at the ….. wall of the middle ear: a. Medial. b. Lateral. c. Inferior. d. Anterior. e. Posterior. 119. The roof of the middle ear is formed by the ….. component of the temporal bone: a. Petrous part. b. Squamous part. c. Tympanic part. d. Styloid process. a. Zygomatic process. 120. The pharyngotympanic tube is at the ….. wall of the middle ear: a. Medial. b. Lateral. c. Inferior. d. Anterior. e. Posterior.

 pg. 33 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 121. The \_\_\_\_\_ is closely related to the floor of the middle ear: a. Internal jugular vein. b. Anterior jugular vein. c. Retromandibular vein. d. Internal carotid artery. e. Common carotid artery. 122. The tensor tympani muscle is attached to the: a. Incus. b. Stapes. c. Malleus. d. Round window. e. Tympanic membrane. 123. The stapedius muscle pulls the stapes ……: a. Laterally. b. Medially. c. Inferiorly. d. Superiorly. e. Posteriorly.

 pg. 34 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Orbital Region and Eyeball 124. The medial wall of the orbit is formed primarily by the \_\_\_\_ bone: a. Palatine. b. Maxillary. c. Temporal. d. Zygomatic. e. Ethmoidal. 125. The lacrimal bone participates in the formation of the \_\_\_\_ of the orbit: a. Roof. b. Floor. c. Apex. d. Medial wall. e. Lateral wall. 126. The apex of the orbit is in the \_\_\_ bone: a. Orbital part of the frontal. b. Squamous part of temporal. c. Lesser wing of the sphenoid. d. Perpendicular plate of palatine. e. Frontal process of the zygomatic. 127. The thickest part of the orbital walls is the: a. Roof. b. Floor. c. Apex. d. Medial wall. e. Lateral wall. 128. The medial angel of the eye is known as: a. Tarsus. b. Canthus. c. Conjunctival sac. d. Palpebral fissure. e. Conjunctival fornix. 129. Post-synaptic parasympathetic innervation to the lacrimal gland is conveyed through \_\_\_ nerve: a. Vidian. b. Zygomatic. c. Nasociliary. d. Deep petrosal. e. Greater petrosal.

 pg. 35 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 130. The \_\_\_\_\_ muscle opens the eye widely: a. Medial rectus. b. Lateral rectus. c. Superior rectus. d. Superior oblique. e. Levator palpebrae superioris. 131. The Abducent nerve supplies the \_\_\_\_\_ muscle: a. Lateral rectus. b. Superior tarsal. c. Superior rectus. d. Inferior oblique. e. Superior oblique. 132. The Superior oblique muscle is supplied by the \_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Frontal. b. Lacrimal. c. Abducent. d. Trochlear. e. Oculomotor. 133. The medial rectus muscle \_\_\_\_\_\_ the eye: a. Rotates. b. Adducts. c. Abducts. d. Elevates. e. Depresses. 134. The pre-synaptic parasympathetic root of the ciliary ganglion arises from the \_\_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Facial. b. Frontal. c. Abducent. d. Nasociliary. e. Oculomotor. 135. The anterior transparent part of the outer (fibrous) layer of the eye is named: a. Sclera. b. Retina. c. Cornea. d. Choroid. e. Ciliary body.

 pg. 36 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 136. The “red eye” phenomenon that occurs in photography is due to the flash reflection from the: a. Iris. b. Pupil. c. Retina. d. Cornea. e. Choroid. 137. The dilator pupillae muscle receives postsynaptic sympathetic innervation through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nerve: a. Facial. b. Frontal. c. Lacrimal. d. Oculomotor. e. Long cilliary. 138. In pupillary light reflex, the efferent signal is carried by the \_\_\_ nerve: a. Optic. b. Facial. c. Abducent. d. Trochlear. e. Oculomotor. 139. The “blind spot” in the retina refers to the \_\_\_\_\_: a. Sclera. b. Retina. c. Optic disc. d. Ciliary body. e. Macula lutea. 140. The area of the most acute visual resolution is the: a. Iris. b. Pupil. c. Retina. d. Foveola. e. Optic disc. 141. Macula lutea is located \_\_\_\_\_ to the optic disc: a. Deep. b. Lateral. c. Medial. d. Inferior. e. Superior.

 pg. 37 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 142. In the eye, the main site that is responsible for refraction of the light is: a. Iris. b. Lens. c. Cornea. d. Aqueous humor. e. Vitreous humor 143. The lens is adjusted for near vision by its increased convexity due to the contraction of the \_\_\_\_\_ muscle: a. Ciliary. b. Superior rectus. c. Dilator pupillae. d. Sphincter pupillae. e. Levator Palpebrae Superioris.

 pg. 38 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Section Two: Scenario-Based MCQs Clinical Case Scenario (1) Jaafar is a 24 years old university student who was involved in a fight, presented to the emergency room with lacerations on the side of the face over the mandible, the patient was feeling numbness in the lower lip and chin, examination and imaging studies revealed mandibular fracture and dislocation. Answer the following questions: 144. Which part of the mandible participates in the formation of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ)? a. Angle. b. Ramus. c. Genial tubercle. d. Symphysis menti. e. Condyloid process 145. What is the most common type of mandibular dislocation? a. Lateral. b. Superior. c. Anterior. d. Posterior. e. Posterio-superior. 146. What is the most common site of fracture in the mandible? a. Body. b. Angle. c. Symphysis menti. d. Coronoid process. e. Condyloid process. 147. What is the most commonly injured nerve following mandibular fracture? a. Buccal. b. Lingual. c. Inferior alveolar. d. Transverse cervical. e. Marginal mandibular.

 pg. 39 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Clinical Case Scenario (2) Hashim is a 65 years manual worker, he is brought to the renal unit for hemodialysis, and the doctor plans to perform central venous access with a catheter. Answer the following questions: 148. What is the best vein for central venous access? a. Subclavian. b. Internal jugular. c. External jugular. d. Anterior jugular. e. Brachiocephalic. 149. The common carotid artery is \_\_\_\_\_ to the internal jugular vein: a. Medial. b. Lateral. c. Anterior. d. Posterior. e. Superficial. 150. The internal jugular vein is accessible for puncture or catheterization at the: a. Jugular notch. b. Occipital triangle. c. Omotracheal triangle d. Posterior cervical region. e. Lesser supraclavicular fossa.

 pg. 40 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Clinical Case Scenario (3) In preparation of neck dissection (surgical procedure to remove cervical lymph nodes due to metastases), the surgeon gave the junior doctor a task of describing the lymphatic drainage of the head and neck, he asked him the following questions: Answer the following questions: 151. The lymph from posterior part of the SCALP drains into the \_\_\_ group of lymph nodes: a. Buccal. b. Occipital. c. Laryngeal. d. Paratracheal. e. Anterior cervical. 152. The submental group of lymph nodes drain the lymph from: a. Upper lib. b. Parotid gland. c. Upper incisors d. Tip of the tongue. e. External auditory meatus. 153. The superficial cervical lymph nodes are located alongside the\_\_\_ vein: a. Subclavian. b. Internal jugular. c. External jugular. d. Anterior jugular. e. Brachiocephalic. 154. The carotid triangle hosts the \_\_\_\_ group of lymph nodes: a. Parotid. b. Mastoid. c. Laryngeal. d. Deep cervical. e. Submandibular.

 pg. 41 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Section Three: Extended Matching Questions (R-Type items) Skull foramina • Options: (foramina) a. Optic canal. b. Foramen ovale. c. Jugular foramen. d. Foramen magnum. e. Foramen spinosum. f. Stylomastoid foramen. g. Superior orbital fissure. • For each structure mentioned below, select the correct foramen from the options (above) that allows passage to the structure, some of the options (foramina) may not be used and some of them may be used more than once. 155. Optic nerve. 156. Facial nerve. 157. Trochlear nerve. 158. Vertebral artery. 159. Ophthalmic vein. 160. Ophthalmic artery. 161. Mandibular nerve. 162. Ophthalmic nerve. 163. Oculomotor nerve. 164. Middle meningeal artery. 165. Glossopharyngeal nerve. 166. Accessory meningeal artery.

 pg. 42 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Triangles of the Neck • Options: (Triangles) a. Carotid. b. Occipital. c. Muscular. d. Submental. e. Submandibular. f. Supraclavicular. • For each structure of the neck mentioned below, select the correct triangle from the options (above) that contains that structure, some of the options (Triangles) may be used more than once. 167. Facial vein. 168. Vagus nerve. 169. Accessory nerve. 170. Subclavian artery. 171. Thyrohyoid muscle. 172. Sternohyoid muscle. 173. Internal jugular vein. 174. Anterior jugular vein.

 pg. 43 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Motor Innervation of the Head and Neck • Options: (nerves) a. Facial. b. Abducent. c. Trochlear. d. Mandibular. e. Oculomotor. f. Hypoglossal. g. Inferior alveolar. h. Glossopharyngeal. i. External laryngeal. j. Recurrent laryngeal. • For each muscle mentioned below, select the correct nerve from the options (above) that supplies that muscle, some of the options (nerves) may not be used and some of them may be used more than once. 175. Mylohyoid. 176. Stylohyoid. 177. Geniohyoid. 178. Orbicularis Oris. 179. Occipitofrontalis. 180. Medial Pterygoid. 181. Tensor Veli Palatine. 182. Stylopharyngeus. 183. Vocalis. 184. Posterior cricoarytenoid. 185. Stapedius. 186. Tensor tympani. 187. Lateral rectus. 188. Superior oblique. 189. Medial rectus. 190. Cricothyroid

 pg. 44 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Connections to the nasal cavity • Options: (nerves) a. Middle meatus. b. Inferior meatus. c. Superior meatus. d. Spheno-ethmoidal recess. • For each given nasal sinus (below), select the correct area of the nasal cavity from the options (above) into which the given sinus opens, some of the options (above) may not be used and some of them may be used more than once. 191. Frontal sinus. 192. Maxillary sinus 193. Sphenoidal sinus. 194. Posterior ethmoidal sinus. 195. Middle ethmoidal air cells. 196. Anterior ethmoidal air cells. Functions of the Ear • Options: (nerves) a. Auricle. b. Cochlea. c. Stapedius. d. Tensor tympani e. Pharyngotympanic tube. • For each function of the ear mentioned (below), select the correct part of the ear from the options (above) that performs the function, some of the options (above) may not be used and some of them may be used more than once. 197. Sound waves collection. 198. Inhibition of excessive movement of Stapes. 199. Reduction of the amplitude of Malleus oscillations 200. Equalization of the pressure on both sides of the eardrum.

 pg. 45 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Section Four: Medical Imaging Figure (1): Lateral Cervical Radiograph

 pg. 46 Anatomy Q-Bank / Hosam Eldeen Elsadig Gasmalla / ISBN: 978 – 99942 – 4- 142 - 2 Figure (2): Anteroposterior Cervical Radiograph