

Course No: DNTS2208
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University of Palestine



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Using Dictionary (No)

1. Passavant's ridge is formed by

- A. Middle constrictor muscle
- B. Inferior constrictory muscle
- C. Posterior 1/3 of tongue
- D. Fibers of superior constrictor and palatopharyngeus muscle

2. Nasopharynx is lined by

- A. Squamous epithelium
- B. Ciliated columnar epithelium
- C. Pavement epithelium
- D. Glandular epithelium

3. Oropharynx extends up to

- A. C2
- B. C3
- C. C4
- D. C6

4. Oropharynx is lined by

- A. Squamous epithelium
- B. Ciliated columnar epithelium
- C. Pavement epithelium
- D. Columnar epithelium

5. Posterior pillar of tonsil is formed by

- A. Palatoglossus muscle
- B. Palatopharyngeus muscle
- C. Hyoglossus
- D. Stylopharyngeus

6. The pharynx ends at the level of

- A. C4 vertebra
- B. C2 vertebra
- C. C6 vertebra
- D. C3 vertebra

- 7. Plicasemilunaris is seen in**
- A. Superior pole of tonsil
 - B. Inferior pole of tonsil
 - C. Uvula
 - D. Anterior 1/3 of tongue
- 8. The pharyngeal plexus is situated in the**
- A. Superior constrictor
 - B. Middle constrictor
 - C. Inferior constrictor
 - D. Buccopharyngeal fascia
- 9. The motor component of the pharyngeal plexus is from**
- A. Abducent nerve
 - B. Vagus nerve
 - C. Trigeminal nerve
 - D. Hypoglossal nerve
- 10. Stylopharyngeus muscle is supplied by**
- A. Pharyngeal plexus
 - B. Facial nerve
 - C. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - D. Vagus nerve
- 11. Sensori innervation of anterior 2/3 of tongue is from**
- A. Facial nerve
 - B. Lingual branch of vagus nerve
 - C. Lingual branch of superior laryngeal nerve
 - D. Lingual branch of trigeminal nerve
- 12. Sensation to posterior 1/3 of tongue is via**
- A. Trigeminal nerve
 - B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - C. Facial nerve
 - D. Superior laryngeal nerve
- 13. Taste buds are present in**
- A. Filiformpapillae
 - B. Fungiform papillae
 - C. Squamous papillae
 - D. Glazed papillae

14. The parotid gland is intimately related to

- A. Vagus nerve
- B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- C. Facial nerve
- D. Trigeminal nerve

15. Stenson's duct drains

- A. Parotid gland
- B. Submandibular gland
- C. Sublingual gland
- D. Minor salivary glands

16. Major amount of saliva is secreted by

- A. Parotid gland
- B. Submandibular gland
- C. Sublingual gland
- D. Minor salivary glands

17. Thyroid cartilage is shaped like a

- A. Signet ring
- B. Incomplete ring
- C. Shield
- D. Cylinder

18. The only complete cartilagenous ring in the whole respiratory path is

- A. Thyroid cartilage
- B. Arytenoid cartilage
- C. Tracheal cartilage
- D. Cricoid cartilage

19. The epiglottis is formed by

- A. Hyaline cartilage
- B. Bone
- C. Fibrous cartilage
- D. Fibroelastic cartilage

20. The laryngeal surface of epiglottis is supplied by

- A. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- B. Superior laryngeal nerve
- C. Pharyngeal plexus
- D. Facial nerve

21. The only muscle which opens the glottis is

- A. Posterior cricoarytenoid
- B. Thyroarytenoid
- C. Cricothyroid
- D. Interarytenoid

22. The only intrinsic laryngeal muscle that lie outside the cartilagenous framework is

- A. Posterior cricoarytenoid
- B. Thyroarytenoid
- C. Cricothyroid
- D. Interarytenoid

23. The larynx is supplied by

- A. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- B. Vagus nerve
- C. Facial nerve
- D. Trigeminal nerve

24. Cricothyroid muscle is supplied by

- A. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- B. Internal laryngeal nerve
- C. External laryngeal nerve
- D. Trigeminal nerve

25. The Adam's apple is a prominence seen in

- A. Cricoid cartilage
- B. Thyroid cartilage
- C. Arytenoid cartilage
- D. Epiglottis

26. The arytenoid cartilages are shaped like a

- A. Pyramid
- B. Cuboidal
- C. Cylindrical
- D. Shield

27. The membranous gap separating the region between the foetal skull bones is called as :

- A. Fontanelles
- B. Wormian bones
- C. Sutures
- D. Ostia

28. The artery which can be palpated under the mandible near the angle of jaw is :

- A. Facial
- B. Lingual
- C. Maxillary
- D. Ascending pharyngeal

29. Which of the following is not a branch of the ophthalmic nerve?

- A. Supraorbital
- B. Infraorbital
- C. Supratrochlear
- D. External nasal

30. Prevertebral layer of deep cervical fascia

- A. is the deepest layer of cervical fascia
- B. forms carotid sheath
- C. is pierced by ventral roots of cervical nerves
- D. encloses trachea and thyroid gland
- E. attaches to oblique line of thyroid cartilage

31. Fibers forming parasympathetic root otic ganglion derive from

- A. greater petrosal nerve (from CN IX)
- B. lesser petrosal nerve (from CN IX)
- C. greater petrosal nerve (from CN VII)
- D. lesser petrosal nerve (from CN VII)
- E. chorda tympani (from CN VII)

32. Glossopharyngeal nerve does not innervate

- A. tympanic cavity
- B. tongue
- C. pharynx
- D. carotid sinus
- E. nasal septum

33. What structure lies deepest in the parotid gland?

- A. External carotid artery
- B. External jugular vein
- C. Facial artery
- D. Facial nerve
- E. Retromandibular vein

34. The facial muscle most responsible for moving the lips both upward and laterally to produce a smile is:

- A. Buccinator
- B. Levator angulioris
- C. Levator labii superioris
- D. Platysma
- E. Zygomaticus major

35. While recovering from multiple dental extractions, an elderly man experienced a radiating pain affecting the lower eyelid, lateral side of the nose, upper lip and over the zygomatic and temporal areas on the left side. Which nerve is involved in the patient's perception of pain?

- A. Facial
- B. Ophthalmic division of trigeminal
- C. Glossopharyngeal
- D. Mandibular division of trigeminal
- E. Maxillary division of trigeminal

36. The parotid space contains all EXCEPT

- A. External carotid artery
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Intraparotid lymph nodes
- D. Medial pterygoid muscle
- E. Retromandibular vein

37. Which muscle will not be affected when the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve (V3) is anesthetized?

- A. Anterior belly of digastric
- B. Buccinator
- C. Medial pterygoid
- D. Mylohyoid
- E. Temporalis

38. Inability to close the lips relates to the action of which muscle?

- A. Anterior belly of the digastric
- B. Mylohyoid
- C. Orbicularis oris
- D. Platysma
- E. Zygomaticus major

39. Which nerve carries postganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the parotid gland?

- A. Auriculotemporal nerve
- B. Lesser petrosal nerve
- C. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- D. Marginal mandibular nerve

40. Which nerve provides motor innervation to the buccinator muscle?

- A. Auriculotemporal nerve
- B. Buccal branches of VII
- C. Buccal nerve
- D. Mandibular division of V
- E. Marginal mandibular nerve

41. Due to multiple salivary calculi (stones) in the submandibular duct, the submandibular gland of a 45-year-old individual was surgically removed. What major artery directly related to the gland was of special concern to the surgeon?

- A. lingual
- B. superior thyroid
- C. facial
- D. ascending pharyngeal
- E. maxillary

42. The cranial nerves that supply motor innervation to the muscles that move the eyeball all enter the orbit through the:

- A. Supraorbital foramen
- B. Superior orbital foramen
- C. Infraorbital foramen
- D. Petrotympanic fissure

43. Which artery emerges from the incisive foramen?

- A. Greater palatine artery
- B. Descending palatine artery
- C. Nasopalatine artery
- D. Lesser palatine artery

44. Which of the following is not branch of superior thyroid artery?

- A. Infrahyoid
- B. superior laryngeal
- C. inferior laryngeal
- D. cricothyroid

45. Ascending palatine artery is branch of which of the following arteries?

- A. Ascending pharyngeal artery
- B. Posterior auricular artery
- C. Maxillary artery
- D. Facial artery

46. Which of the following portions of maxillary artery gives of the posterior superior alveolar artery?

- A. Mandibularportion
- B. Pterygoidportion
- C. Pterygopalatineportion
- D. None of the above

47. Which of the following ligaments associated with TMJ reinforces the joint capsule?

- A. Styloidligamentligament
- B. Stylomandibularligament
- C. Temporomandibular ligament
- D. Sphenomandibularligament

48. The red portion of the lips, whose coloration is caused by a rich vascular bed visible through the thin epithelium, is termed:

- A. Vermilion border
- B. Vermilion zone
- C. Cupid's bow
- D. Labial tubercle

49. The space between the lips and cheeks externally and the teeth and gingiva of the dental arches internally when the teeth are in occlusion, is called:

- A. Fornix
- B. Oral cavity proper
- C. Anterior pillar
- D. The vestibule

50. The area of the soft palate represented by the superiorly placed posterior free margin and the laterally placed pillars of the fauces is called:

- A. Palatine fovea
- B. Incisive papilla
- C. Palatine velum
- D. Palatine rugae

51. The strongly convex bony elevation on the root of the zygomatic process representing the anterior-most boundary of the articular fossa is called:

- A. Articular eminence
- B. Articular tubercle
- C. Glenoid fossa
- D. Postglenoid process

52. Opening the jaws involves:

- A. Only translatory movement
- B. Only rotatory movement
- C. Both translatory and rotatory movements
- D. None of the above

53. Which of the following is NOT a muscle of mastication?

- A. Temporalis M.
- B. Buccinator M.
- C. Lateral pterygoid M.
- D. Medial pterygoid M.

54. Which of the following structures is NOT associated with the deep aspect of the parotid gland?

- A. External and internal carotid arteries
- B. The internal jugular vein
- C. The vagus nerve
- D. The hypoglossal nerve
- E. The glossopharyngeal nerve

55. The retropharyngeal space lies between

- A. Buccopharyngeal fascia and the prevertebral fascia
- B. Investing fascia and the pretracheal fascia
- C. Carotid sheath and the prevertebral fascia
- D. Carotid sheath and the pretracheal fascia

56. Which of the following muscles consider as the major depressor of the tongue?

- A. genioglossus muscle
- B. hyoglossus muscle
- C. styloglossus muscle
- D. palatoglossus muscle

57. All of the following muscles is innervated by the hypoglossal nerve except:

- A. genioglossus muscle
- B. hyoglossus muscle
- C. styloglossus muscle
- D. palatoglossus muscle

58. Which of the following is false? The submandibular gland

- A. Superficially, it is covered by skin, platysma, and the superficial layer of the deep cervical fascia.
- B. Inferiorly, the gland extends to the hyoid bone, overlapping the intermediate tendon of the digastric muscle.
- C. The gland extends anteriorly to the anterior belly of the digastric muscle.
- D. The gland extends posteriorly as far as the sphenomandibular ligament.

59. Sympathetic innervation to the submandibular and sublingual glands is provided by:

- A. Submandibular ganglion via the chorda tympani nerve
- B. Superior cervical ganglion via the carotid plexus
- C. Hypoglossal nerve
- D. Pharyngeal plexus

60. Which of the following muscles acts to flatten the soft palate?

- A. Levator veli palatini
- B. Tensor veli palatini
- C. Musculus uvulae
- D. Palatoglossus

61. Which nerve provides motor innervation to the tensor veli palatini muscle?

- A. Trigeminal nerve
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Vagus nerve
- D. Hypoglossal nerve

62. The stylomandibular ligament is formed by thickening of which fascia?

- A. Investing fascia
- B. Prevertebral fascia
- C. Pretracheal fascia
- D. Alar fascia

63. The investment for the thyroid gland, larynx, trachea and the esophagus is done by which of the following fascia?

- A. Investing fascia
- B. Prevertebral fascia
- C. Pretracheal fascia
- D. Carotid sheath

64. The posterior belly of the digastric, superior belly of the omohyoid and the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscles enclose the:

- A. Submandibular triangle
- B. Submental triangle
- C. Carotid triangle.
- D. Muscular triangle

65. The subtrapezial plexus of nerves include

- A. C2, C3 and the accessory nerve
- B. C3, C4 and the accessory nerve
- C. C2, C3, C4 and the accessory nerve
- D. C2, C4 and the accessory nerve

66. Lymph from the mucosa over the floor of the mouth, the tip of the tongue, and the central portion of the lower lip is drained directly into:

- A. Maxillary lymph nodes
- B. Buccal lymph nodes
- C. Submental lymph nodes
- D. Submandibular lymph nodes

67. Which of the following structures is NOT drained by the submandibular lymph nodes?

- A. Maxillary incisor teeth
- B. Mandibular incisor teeth
- C. Maxillary molar teeth
- D. Mandibular molar teeth

68. The medial wall of the nasal fossa is composed all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Vomer,
- B. The perpendicular plate of the ethmoid
- C. The median nasal septal cartilage
- D. The perpendicular plate of the palatine bone

69. The posterior ethmoidal air cells drains into:

- A. superior meatus
- B. middle meatus
- C. inferior meatus
- D. ethmoidal infundibulum

70. Which of the following opens into the inferior meatus?

- A. Frontonasal duct
- B. Sphenoethmoidal recess
- C. Nasolacrimal duct
- D. None of the above

Good luck...