

Course No: DNTS2208
Course Title: Head and Neck Anatomy
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Time: 1hour
Using Calculator (No)

University of Palestine



Midterm Exam
2013/2014
Total Grade:

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Using Dictionary (No)

1. All Cervical Vertebra have a:
 - a. body
 - b. spine
 - c. bifid spinous process
 - d. carotid tubercle
 - e. transverse foraman

2. The carotid body and sinus are innervated by this cranial nerve:
 - a. V
 - b. VII
 - c. IX
 - d. X
 - e. XI

3. The posterior belly of the digastric muscle is innervated by a branch of this cranial nerve:
 - a. V
 - b. VII
 - c. IX
 - d. X
 - e. XI

4. The branch of the external carotid artery that passes posterosuperiorly along the inferior (lower) border of the posterior belly of the digastric muscle is the
 - a. superior thyroid
 - b. lingual
 - c. maxillary
 - d. occipital
 - e. posterior auricular

5. The dural venous sinus found on the floor of the middle cranial fossa is the
 - a. sigmoid
 - b. superior petrosal
 - c. straight
 - d. cavernous
 - e. occipital

6. Which of the following nerves is not a branch of cranial nerve VII?
- temporal
 - mental
 - buccal
 - cervical
 - zygomatic
7. Which statement is **incorrect**?
- the zygomatic bone articulates with 4 other bones of the skull
 - the nasal bones form portions of the medial margin of the orbits
 - the occipital condyles are inferior to the hypoglossal canals
 - the groove for the mylohyoid nerve lies inferior to the mylohyoid line
8. Choose the **correct** statement
- the cribriform plate is a part of the frontal bone of the skull
 - the infraorbital foramen conveys motor nerve branches to the levator labii superioris
 - the deep cervical lymph nodes receive lymph from the neck only
 - some branches of the facial nerve occur within the facial canal
9. Choose the best statement
- the clivus is a portion of the sphenoid bone
 - the frontal sinus lies deep to the floor of the sella turcica
 - cranial nerves X, XI, and XII all leave the skull through the jugular foramen
 - hiatus semilunaris is another name for the superior orbital fissure
 - the inferior petrosal sinus marks the attachment of part of the tentorium cerebelli
10. Choose the best response
- the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone are located anterior to the palatine bone
 - the foramen rotundum passes through the root of the pterygoid process
 - the hamulus of the pterygoid process is a part of the medial plate of the pterygoid
 - the medial pterygoid muscle originates from the medial plate of the pterygoid process
 - the medial (internal) pterygoid muscle is inserted on the articular disk of the temporomandibular joint
11. The nerve supplying the carotid artery and sinus is a branch of cranial nerve
- V
 - VII
 - IX
 - X
 - XI

12. Choose the best statement concerning the inferior nasal conchae
- the inferior nasal conchae is the most inferior part of the ethmoid bone
 - the inferior conchae is part of the nasal septum
 - the inferior conchae is a separate bone, and it is attached to the medial side of the medial wall of the maxilla
 - none of the above is correct
13. Name 2 bones which have parts that form the septum dividing the nose into right and left passages
- palatine and sphenoid
 - maxilla and sphenoid
 - lacrima and nasal
 - vomer and ethmoid
14. The pterygoid process of what bone forms the posterior wall of the pterygopalatine fossa
- palatine
 - maxilla
 - sphenoid
 - inferior nasal conchae
 - pterygoid
15. The number of unpaired bones in the cranium is
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
16. The occipital condyles articulate with which bone
- axis
 - clavicles
 - vertebra prominens
 - atlas
17. The number of unpaired bones in the skeleton of the adult human face is two. They are the vomer and the
- zygomatic
 - maxilla
 - palatine
 - lacrima
 - mandible

18. Choose the correct statement concerning the palatine bones
- they lie immediately posterior to the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid
 - they form part of the lateral wall of the oropharynx
 - they form part of the lateral wall of the nasopharynx
 - they form part of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity (nose)
19. Which of the following passes through the inferior orbital fissure?
- Maxillary nerve (CN V2)
 - Mandibular nerve (CN V3)
 - Abducens nerve
 - Infraorbital nerve
20. All of the following are innervated by Ansa Cervicalis EXCEPT
- Sternohyoid
 - Thyrohyoid
 - Sternothyroid
 - Omohyoid
21. Which structure is found at the level of C3?
- Upper border of thyroid cartilage
 - Bifurcation of common carotid arteries
 - Hyoid bone
 - Cricoid cartilage
22. Which of the following does not pass through the jugular foramen?
- Glossopharyngeal (CN IX)
 - Accessory Nerve (CN XI)
 - Hypoglossal Nerve (CN XII)
 - Vagus Nerve (CN X)
23. Which hole in the skull does the internal carotid artery pass through?
- Foramen lacerum
 - Foramen magnum
 - Carotid canal
 - Foramen ovale
24. Which of the following does NOT pass through Foramen Magnum?
- Spinal accessory nerve (CN XI)
 - Internal jugular veins
 - Vertebral arteries
 - Medulla Oblongata / spinal cord

25. The teeth are embedded in
- Palatine processes
 - Symphysis menti
 - Alveolar processes
 - Condylloid processes
26. Which cranial bone possesses the zygomatic process
- Ethmoid
 - Frontal
 - Sphenoid
 - Temporal
27. How many bones make up the facial bone region
- 6
 - 12
 - 14
 - 8
28. The point of union between the mandible is
- Ramus
 - Symphysis menti
 - Mental foramen
 - Gonion
29. The pituitary gland is associated and protected by the _____ bone
- Ethmoid
 - Palatine
 - Sphenoid
 - Temporal
30. What is the largest immovable bone of the face
- Mandible
 - Vomer
 - Zygomatic
 - Maxilla
31. Which of the following bones is part of the floor of the cranium
- Temporal
 - Frontal
 - Parietal
 - Occipital

32. The ethmoid notch is part of the _____ bone
- Temporal
 - Sphenoid
 - Frontal
 - Ethmoid
33. Which 3 cranial bones articulate directly with the zygomatic bone
- Frontal, sphenoid, temporal
 - Frontal, ethmoid, temporal
 - Sphenoid, frontal, occipital
 - Ethmoid, parietal, frontal
34. Which cranial bones make up most of the calvarium
- Sphenoid
 - Frontal
 - Parietal
 - Occipital
35. The frontal bone articulates with _____ cranial bones
- 2
 - 5
 - 4
 - 6
36. Which cranial bone contains the cribriform plate
- Sphenoid
 - Occipital
 - Temporal
 - Ethmoid
37. The posterior aspect of the orbit is the
- Base
 - Apex
 - Crown
 - Sphenoid strut
38. Which of the following cranial bones does not articulate with the parietal
- Frontal
 - Sphenoid
 - Occipital
 - All of the above

39. Which separates the parietal from the occipital
- Sagittal
 - Lambdoidal
 - Squamosal
 - Coronal
40. The _____ passageway drains the maxillary sinus into the middle nasal conchae
- Inferior nasal concha
 - Infundibulum
 - Ethmoid bulla
 - Uncinate process
41. Where are the ethmoid sinuses located within the ethmoid bone
- Lateral masses
 - Cribiform plate
 - Perpendicular plate
 - Pterygoid processes
42. Which cranial bone articulates with all other cranial bones
- Sphenoid
 - Parietal
 - Ethmoid
 - None of the above
43. Which of the following are described as scroll-like projections found in the nasal cavity
- Septal cartilage
 - Perpendicular plate
 - Conchae
 - Pterygoid processes
44. Which facial bone forms the majority of the hard palate
- Zygomatic
 - Maxilla
 - Mandible
 - Palatine
45. Which cranial bone possesses the superior nasal conchae
- Ethmoid
 - Frontal
 - Sphenoid
 - Temporal

46. The slight depression above each eyebrow is termed
- Supraorbital Foramina
 - Glabella
 - Frontal Tuberosity
 - Supraorbital groove
47. Which division of the temporal bone contains the organs of hearing And equilibrium
- Antrum
 - Petrous
 - Mastoid
 - Squamous
48. The internal carotid artery enters the skull via the carotid canal and passes superior to:
- Foramen lacerum
 - Jugular foramen
 - Foramen magnum
 - Foramen ovale
49. The superior nuchal line found on the occipital bone is a point of attachment for which muscle?
- Levator scapulae
 - Trapezius
 - Masseter
 - Sternocleidomastoid
50. The following artery usually does not arise from the external carotid
- superior thyroid
 - lingual
 - superficial temporal
 - middle meningeal
 - occipital

Good luck...