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Course Title: Head and Neck Anatomy

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Using Calculator (No)

University of Palestine



Midterm Exam  
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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. **Which of the following features is located on the temporal bone?**
  - a. Hypophyseal fossa
  - b. Cribriform plate
  - c. Pyramidal process
  - d. Internal acoustic meatus
  
3. **Which area is immediately posterior to the most distal tooth in the upper arch?**
  - a. Hamular process
  - b. Retromolar ridge
  - c. Maxillary tuberosity
  - d. Mylohyoid line
  
4. **The zygomatic arch is formed by union of two processes, one of them located in the zygomatic bone and the other located in which of the following bones?**
  - a. Sphenoid bone
  - b. Temporal bone
  - c. Maxilla
  - d. Frontal bone
  
5. **Which of the following is the name of the articulation of the parietal and the occipital bone?**
  - a. Coronal suture
  - b. Squamous suture
  - c. Sagittal suture
  - d. lambdoidal suture
  
6. **Which of the following bony landmarks form an articulation?**
  - a. Occipital condyles with the axis
  - b. Occipital condyles with the dens
  - c. Mandibular fossa with the condyle process
  - d. Mandibular fossa with the coronoid process

- 7. Which of the following features is located on the lateral surface of the mandible?**
- a. Lingula
  - b. Submandibular fossa
  - c. External oblique line
  - d. Mandibular foramen
  - e. Genial tubercles
- 8. The orbital apex is composed of the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone and the.....**
- a. Ethmoid bone
  - b. Frontal bone
  - c. Maxilla
  - d. Palatine bone
  - e. Lacrimal bone
- 9. Which of the following features is located in the infratemporal fossa?**
- a. Masseter M.
  - b. Pterygopalatine ganglion
  - c. Posterior superior alveolar artery
  - d. Maxillary division of the fifth cranial nerve
- 10. Which of the following bones of the skull is paired?**
- a. Sphenoid bone
  - b. Ethmoidbone
  - c. Occipitalbone
  - d. Vomer
  - e. Nasal bone
- 11. The carotid body and sinus are innervated by this cranial nerve:**
- a. V
  - b. VII
  - c. IX
  - d. X
  - e. XI
- 12. 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
- 13. 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

**14. Which statement is incorrect?**

- a. the zygomatic bone articulates with 4 other bones of the skull
- b. the nasal bones form portions of the medial margin of the orbits
- c. the occipital condyles are inferior to the hypoglossal canals
- d. the groove for the mylohyoid nerve lies inferior to the mylohyoid line

**15. Choose the correct statement**

- a. the cribriform plate is a part of the frontal bone of the skull
- b. the infraorbital foramen conveys motor nerve branches to the levator labii superioris
- c. Dorsum sellae is a square-shaped part of the bone that lies anterior to the sellaturcica
- d. The auditory and vestibular apparatuses are located within the petrous part of the temporal bone

**16. Choose the best statement**

- a. the clivus is a portion of the sphenoid bone
- b. the frontal sinus lies deep to the floor of the sellaturcica
- c. cranial nerves X, XI, and XII all leave the skull through the jugular foramen
- d. hiatus semilunaris is another name for the superior orbital fissure

**17. Choose the best response**

- a. the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone are located anterior to the palatine bone
- b. the foramen rotundum passes through the root of the pterygoid process
- c. the hamulus of the pterygoid process is a part of the medial plate of the pterygoid
- d. the lesser wing separated from the greater wing by the inferior orbital fissure

**18. Choose the best statement concerning the inferior nasal conchae**

- a. the inferior nasal conchae is the most inferior part of the ethmoid bone
- b. the inferior conchae is part of the nasal septum
- c. the inferior conchae is a separate bone, and it is attached to the medial side of the medial wall of the maxilla
- d. none of the above is correct

**19. Name 2 bones which have parts that form the septum dividing the nose into right and left passages**

- a. palatine and sphenoid
- b. maxilla and sphenoid
- c. lacrimal and nasal
- d. vomer and ethmoid

**20. The pterygoid process of what bone forms the posterior wall of the pterygopalatine fossa**

- a. palatine
- b. maxilla
- c. sphenoid
- d. inferior nasal conchae
- e. pterygoid

- 21. The number of unpaired bones in the cranium is**
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5
- 22. The occipital condyles articulate with which bone**
- axis
  - clavicles
  - vertebra prominens
  - atlas
- 23. 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)
- 24. Which of the following passes through the inferior orbital fissure?**
- Maxillary nerve (CN V2)
  - Mandibular nerve (CN V3)
  - Abducens nerve
  - Infraorbital nerve
- 25. Which structure is found at the level of C3?**
- Upper border of thyroid cartilage
  - Bifurcation of common carotid arteries
  - Hyoid bone
  - Cricoid cartilage
- 26. 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)
- 27. Which hole in the skull does the internal carotid artery pass through?**
- Foramen lacerum
  - Foramen magnum
  - Carotid canal
  - Foramen ovale
- 28. Which of the following does NOT pass through Foramen Magnum?**
- Spinal accessory nerve (CN XI)
  - Internal jugular veins
  - Vertebral arteries
  - Medulla Oblongata / spinal cord

- 29. The teeth are embedded in**
- Palatine processes
  - Symphysimententi
  - Alveolar processes
  - Condyloid processes
- 30. The point of union between the mandible is**
- Ramus
  - Symphysimententi
  - Mental foramen
  - Gonion
- 31. The pituitary gland is associated and protected by the \_\_\_\_\_ bone**
- Ethmoid
  - Palatine
  - Sphenoid
  - Temporal
- 32. What is the largest immovable bone of the face**
- Mandible
  - Vomer
  - Zygomatic
  - Maxilla
- 33. Which of the following bones is part of the floor of the cranium**
- Temporal
  - Frontal
  - Parietal
  - Occipital
- 34. The ethmoid notch is part of the \_\_\_\_\_ bone**
- Temporal
  - Sphenoid
  - Frontal
  - Ethmoid
- 35. Which 3 cranial bones articulate directly with the zygomaticbone**
- Frontal, sphenoid, temporal
  - Frontal, ethmoid, temporal
  - Sphenoid, frontal, occipital
  - Ethmoid, parietal, frontal
- 36. Which cranial bones make up most of the calvarium**
- Sphenoid
  - Frontal
  - Parietal
  - Occipital

- 37. Where are the ethmoid sinuses located within the ethmoidbone?**
- Lateral masses (labyrinth)
  - Cribiform plate
  - Perpendicular plate
  - Pterygoid processes
- 38. Which cranial bone articulates with all other cranial bones**
- Sphenoid
  - Parietal
  - Ethmoid
  - None of the above
- 39. Which facial bone forms the majority of the hard palate**
- Zygomatic
  - Maxilla
  - Mandible
  - Palatine
- 40. The infrahyoid muscles**
- are the sternohyoid, sternothyroid, omohyoid and thyrohyoid
  - are all innervated by the ansacervicalis
  - include one muscle that attaches to the scapula
  - a and b only
  - a and c only
- 41. This arterial branch of the external carotid artery originates at the level of the hyoid bone and forms a loop before passing deep to the hyoglossus muscle to enter the submandibular region**
- ascending pharyngeal
  - lingual
  - facial
  - occipital
  - maxillary
- 42. Which of the following structures enters the middle cranial fossa by way of the foramen spinosum?**
- middle meningeal artery
  - internal carotid artery
  - the motor division of V-3
  - the auriculotemporal nerve
- 43. A branch of the external carotid artery in the neck is the**
- superficial temporal artery
  - vertebral artery
  - subclavian artery
  - occipital artery
  - maxillary artery

- 44. The following are characteristics of the facial artery**
- it ascends deep to the stylohyoid and posterior belly of the digastric muscles
  - it passes just anterior to the masseter muscle
  - it is a branch of the internal carotid artery
  - only a and b
  - a, b, and c
- 45. The following is a muscle of facial expression innervated by the facial nerve**
- lateral pterygoid muscle
  - stylohyoid muscle
  - stapedius muscle
  - orbicularis oris muscle
  - all of the above
- 46. The retromandibular vein is formed by the junction of the maxillary vein and the**
- facial vein
  - middle temporal vein
  - transverse facial vein
  - posterior auricular vein
  - superficial temporal vein
- 47. Which of the following arteries does not accompany its correspondingly named nerve throughout most of its course?**
- infraorbital
  - greater palatine
  - inferior alveolar
  - posterior superior alveolar
  - lingual
- 48. The inferior meatus has this structure opening into it**
- maxillary sinus
  - sphenoid sinus
  - posterior ethmoidal sinuses
  - middle ethmoidal sinuses
  - nasolacrimal duct
- 49. This artery has branches that supply portions of the nasal conchae and meatuses as well as the posterior segment of the median nasal septum**
- Sphenopalatine artery
  - facial artery
  - anterior ethmoidal artery
  - descending palatine artery
  - infraorbital
- 50. The external jugular vein usually begins (is formed by the union of the posterior auricular and retromandibular veins) just**
- posterior to the neck of the mandible
  - posterior to the angle of the mandible
  - posterior to the middle third of the sternocleidomastoid muscle
  - just superior to the middle third of the clavicle
  - posterior to the mastoid process of the temporal bone

**51. Which of the following muscles originates in the masseteric fascia and inserts in the skin of the corner of the mouth and draws the corners of the mouth laterally?**

- a. Corrugator supercilii
- b. Buccinators
- c. Orbicularis Oris
- d. Risorius

**52. Which of the following muscles is responsible for forceful closure of the eyes?**

- a. Orbital portion of the orbicularis oculi muscle
- b. Palpebral portion of the orbicularis oculi muscle
- c. Corrugator supercilii
- d. Procerus

**Good luck**