12. The isthmus of the thyroid gland
   a. lies directly anterior to the thyroid cartilage
   b. lies directly anterior to the cricoid cartilage
   c. lies directly anterior to the 2\textsuperscript{nd}, 3\textsuperscript{rd}, and 4\textsuperscript{th} tracheal rings
   d. is the same as the pyramidal lobe
   e. contains the superior pair of parathyroid glands

13. The layer of the scalp containing the ramifying arteries, veins, and nerves is the
   a. epidermis
   b. aponeurotic layer
   c. loose areolar layer
   d. pericranium
   e. fibro-fatty connective tissue layer

14. The veins that directly connect the veins of the scalp to the dural venous sinuses are
   a. emissary veins
   b. cerebral veins
   c. diploic veins
   d. subarachnoid veins
   e. valved

15. The muscle which protrudes the tongue and its tip toward the opposite side
   a. hyoglossus
   b. genioglossus
   c. palatoglossus
   d. styloglossus
   e. geniohyoid

16. The sublingual caruncle (papilla)
   a. receives the parotid duct
   b. receives the sublingual duct
   c. receives the submandibular duct
   d. is formed by the sublingual gland
   e. is formed by the submandibular gland

17. The fold of dura separating the cerebrum from the cerebellum is the
   a. falx cerebri
   b. falx cerebelli
   c. tentorium cerebelli
32. 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 medial pterygoid muscle originates from the medial plate of the pterygoid process

33. The dura matter of the posterior cranial fossa is supplied by the meningeal branch of this nerve
a. mandibular
b. ophthalmic
c. maxillary
d. DPR of C2-C3
e. facial
48. The number of unpaired bones in the skeleton of the adult human face is two. They are the vomer and the
a. zygomatic  
b. maxilla  
c. palatine  
d. lacrimal  
e. mandible

49. Choose the correct statement concerning the palatine bones
a. they lie immediately posterior to the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid
b. they form part of the lateral wall of the oropharynx
c. they form part of the lateral wall of the nasopharynx
d. they form part of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity (nose)

50. Which statement is correct
a. the internal acoustic meatus has 2 nerves passing through it  
b. the facial artery is a branch of the internal carotid artery  
c. the facial artery passes superficial to the submandibular gland  
d. the chorda tympani, a branch of the facial nerve, enters the temporal bone through the sphenopalatine foramen

51. Which statement is incorrect
a. the zygomaticofacial nerve is a branch of the trigeminal nerve  
b. the chorda tympani joins the lingual nerve within the infratemporal region  
c. the maxillary artery is one of the 2 terminal branches of the external carotid artery  
d. the otic ganglion is a sympathetic ganglion

52. The following nerves are found in the posterior triangle of the neck
a. lesser occipital nerve  
b. recurrent laryngeal nerve  
c. spinal accessory nerve  
d. all of the above  
e. only a and c

53. All cervical vertebrae have a(n)
 a. spine  
b. bifid spine  
c. foramen transversium  
d. body attached to its pedicles  
e. intervertebral disk adjacent to their inferior surface

54. The spinal nerve emerges between this part of adjacent vertebra
a. lamina  
b. pedicle  
c. articular process  
d. body  
e. spine
103. A branch of the external carotid artery in the neck is the
   a. superficial temporal artery
   b. vertebral artery
   c. subclavian artery
   d. occipital artery
   e. thyrocervical trunk

104. At the C5 vertebral level, the carotid sheath encloses the
   a. common carotid artery
   b. vagus nerve
   c. internal jugular vein
   d. a and b only
   e. a, b, and c

105. The following artery usually does not arise from the external carotid
   a. superior thyroid
   b. lingual
   c. superficial temporal
   d. middle meningeal
   e. occipital

106. The following cranial nerve(s) are considered to have a
    parasympathetic function
    a. III, IV, and V
    b. III, V, and VI
    c. III, V, and VII
    d. III, V, and IX
    e. III, VII, and IX

107. The periosteum of the skull is called
   a. arachnoid
   b. leptomeninges
   c. pia matter
   d. pericranium
   e. epicranium

108. The vertebral artery
    a. does not pass through the foramen transversium of the 1st cervical vertebral
    b. is found deep in the occipital triangle
    c. is a branch of the maxillary artery
    d. enters the vertebral foramen at the C6 level
    e. does not have any branches

109. The cervical fascia that forms the sheath of the parotid gland is the
    a. investing
    b. superficial
    c. buccopharyngeal
    d. pretracheal
    e. prevertebral
a. they drain into sigmoid sinuses
b. the right often drains primarily the superior sagittal sinus
c. the confluens of sinuses joins these with the straight sinus
d. they contain valves that help direct blood flow
e. the left often drains primarily the straight sinus (and great cerebral vein)
154. If a person were unable to close the eyelids tightly due to nerve damage, the damaged nerve(s) would be the
   a. sympathetic fibers on the ophthalmic artery
   b. superior division of the oculomotor
   c. inferior division of the oculomotor
   d. facial
   e. trigeminal

155. The cell bodies of postganglionic parasympathetic axons supplying the lacrimal gland are in the
   a. geniculate ganglion
   b. pterygopalatine ganglion
   c. otic ganglion
   d. trigeminal ganglion
   e. ciliary ganglion

156. The olfactory mucous membrane of the nose
   a. is on the roof of the nasal cavity
   b. is on the upper part of the nasal septum and the superior conchae
   c. contains nerve cell bodies
   d. all the above
   e. a and b

157. General sensation from the anterior part of the nasal cavity above the vestibule is carried by branches of the
   a. olfactory nerve
   b. infraorbital nerve
   c. anterior ethmoidal nerve
   d. nasopalatine nerve
   e. zygomatic nerve

158. This artery has branches that supply most of the blood to the anterior part of the nasal cavity
   a. sphenopalatine
   b. facial artery
   c. anterior ethmoidal artery
   d. descending palatine artery
   e. infraorbital

159. The maxillary sinus mucous membrane is supplied by this/these nerves
   a. anterior and middle superior alveolar
   b. posterior superior alveolar
   c. infraorbital
   d. all the above
   e. only a and c

160. The vestibular ligament of the larynx is the lower margin of the
   a. median thyrohyoid ligament
   b. lateral thyrohyoid ligament
   c. cricothyroid ligament
   d. conus elasticus
   e. quadrangular membrane

161. All the intrinsic muscles of the larynx except the cricothyroid are supplied by the ______ nerve
b. drain into the middle nasal meatus
c. drain the pterygopalatine fossa via the splenopalatine foramen
d. are not connected directly to the nasal cavity
e. a and b above

203. The following sinuses drain into these spaces respectively:
a. frontal sinus- superior meatus
b. posterior ethmoidal air spaces- sphenoethmoidal recess
c. maxillary sinus- middle meatus
d. anterior ethmoidal air spaces- inferior meatus
e. a and c above

204. The following statement(s) is/are true of the vessels of the nasal and palatine mucosa:
a. they exhibit extensive anastomosis
b. the sphenopalatine artery runs on the nasal septum and anastomoses with the greater palatine artery in the incisive foramen
c. the greater and lesser palatine arteries are terminal branches of the maxillary artery
d. the sphenopalatine artery passes through the inferior orbital fissure to reach the nasal septum
e. all the above

205. The pterygopalatine ganglion:
a. is a parasympathetic ganglion
b. provides postganglionic fibers that distribute with branches of the maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve
c. receives preganglionic parasympathetic fibers from IX
d. a and b
e. all the above

206. The true statement concerning nerve supply to the nasal cavity is:
a. general sensory nerve fibers have their cell bodies in the geniculate ganglion
b. postganglionic parasympathetic nerve fibers have their cell bodies in the pterygopalatine ganglion
c. postganglionic sympathetic nerve fibers have their cell bodies in the otic ganglion
d. general sensation from the anterior superior part of the nasal cavity is by nasal branches of the maxillary nerve
e. general sensation from the posterior inferior part of the nasal cavity is by ethmoidal nerves

207. If epistaxis (serious nose bleeds) could not be controlled by packing the nasal cavity with gauze, and if the source of the bleeding appeared to be in the posterior part of the nasal cavity, then ligating this artery would stop the bleeding:
a. septal branch of superior labial artery
b. nasal branch of infraorbital artery
c. superior nasal branch of ophthalmic artery
d. sphenopalatine artery
e. anterior ethmoidal artery
214. The motor nerve that enters the orbit above and lateral to the common tendinous ring (annulus) is the
a. superior division of the oculomotor
b. inferior division of the oculomotor
c. trochlear
d. abducens
e. frontal

215. If a patient is asked to elevate his cornea while the eye is in an adducted position, he would use this muscle to perform the requested movement.
 a. superior rectus
b. inferior rectus
c. levator palpebrae superioris
d. inferior oblique
e. superior oblique

216. If a person has a drooping right eyelid and the superior division of the oculomotor nerve is normal, the person could have a lesion in the
a. superior cervical sympathetic ganglion
b. optic nerve
c. abducent nerve
d. trochlear nerve
e. long and short ciliary nerves

217. The patient’s left cornea is in an abducted and depressed position and the right cornea appears to be in the normal position. What nerve is injured on the left side?

218. The nerve of the mouth that lies just medial to the roots of the third mandibular molar teeth is the
a. lingual
b. hypoglossal
c. vagus
d. glossopharyngeal
e. nerve to the geniohyoid muscle

219. The pyramid of the middle ear contains the
a. stapedius muscle
b. tensor tympani muscle
c. first turn of the cochlea (basal turn)
d. chorda tympani nerve
e. lateral semicircular canal