

QUIZ TIME ARCHIVE

SUBJECT:

ANATOMY

طوفان الالتهاب

Lec 1&2

1. The nasociliary nerve supplies the followings EXCEPT:

- a- Nasal cavity
- b- Ethmoid sinus
- c- Cornea
- d- Lower eyelid
- e- Tip of the nose

Ans:d

2) Which of the following is WRONG regarding the trigeminal nerve?

- a- It leaves the anterior aspect of the pons
- b- Has small motor root and a large sensory root
- c- The trigeminal ganglion is motor
- d- Pass in the posterior and middle cranial fossae
- e- Is the largest cranial nerve

Ans:c

3) Regarding the otic ganglion: Select the WRONG statement?

- a- Is a parasympathetic ganglion
- b- Is located medial to the mandibular nerve
- c- The preganglionic fibers reach the ganglion via the lesser petrosal nerve
- d- The preganglionic fibers originate in the glossopharyngeal nerve
- e- The postganglionic secretomotor fibers reach the lacrimal gland

Ans:e

4) The branches of the posterior division of the mandibular nerve are the following EXCEPT:

- a- Inferior alveolar nerve
- b- The buccal nerve
- c- Auriculotemporal nerve
- d- Mylohyoid nerve
- e- Lingual nerve

Ans:b

5) Ophthalmic nerve and its branches. Select the most appropriate of the followings?

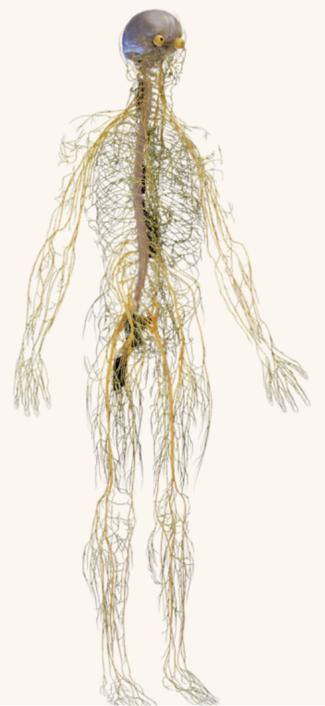
- a. Ophthalmic nerve is both motor and sensory
- b. Ophthalmic nerve enter the orbital cavity through the inferior orbital fissure
- c. The supraorbital and supratrochlear nerves from the lacrimal branch
- d. The nasociliary nerve gives infratrochlear nerve
- e. The Lacrinfigl nerve joined by the zygomaticofacial nerve

Ans:d

6) Site of optic canal:

- A. In the lesser wing of sphenoid just lateral to the superior orbital fissure
- B. In the lesser wing of sphenoid just medial to the superior orbital fissure
- C. In the greater wing of sphenoid just medial to the superior orbital fissure
- D. In the greater wing of sphenoid just lateral to the superior orbital fissure

Ans : b



7)Parasympathetic supply to lacrimal gland :

- A.Zygomatocotemporal nerve**
- B.Supratrochlear nerve**
- C. supraorbital nerve**
- D.nasociliary nerve**

Ans: a

NOT ARCHIVE

1)which branch of the trigeminal nerve Crosses the optic nerve:

- a.The nasociliary nerve**
- b.the zygomaticofacial nerves**
- c.The frontal nerve**
- d.the zygomaticotemporal**
- e.The Lacrimal nerve**

Ans:a

2)which of the following Incorrectly matched about Trigeminal Nerve:

- a.The Lacrimal nerve - joined by the zygomaticotemporal nerve**
- b.The nasociliary nerve -Continues as the anterior ethmoid nerve**
- c.maxillary nerve - leaves the skull through the the foramen ovale**
- d.Lingual nerve - joined by the chorda tympani nerve**
- e.The trigeminal nerve - innervates the muscles of mastication**

Ans:c

3.which of the following is incorrect about Branches from the Anterior Division of the Mandibular Nerve:

- a.give nerve to the lateral pterygoid muscle**
- b.smaller than posterior division**
- c.The buccal nerve is the sensory branch that supply the buccinator muscle.**
- d.give Deep temporal nerves to the temporalis muscle**

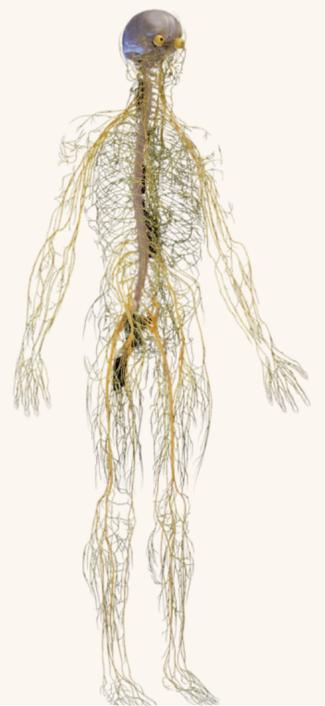
Ans:c

4.The sensory branch of Mandibular nerve leaves the ganglia and passes out of the skull through:

- a.superior orbital fissure**
- b.foramen rotundum**
- c.inferior orbital fissure**
- d.the foramen ovale**
- e.mental foramen**

Ans:d

Lec 1&2



Lec 3

1. One of the following isn't function of the facial nerve:

- a- Secretomotor to parotid gland
- b- Somatic sensation to the skin of the concha of the auricle
- c- Secretomotor to lacrimal gland
- d- Taste sensation from the anterior two thirds of the tongue and soft palate
- e- Supplies the posterior bellies of the digastric

Ans: a

2. Nuclei of the facial nerve include the followings EXCEPT:

- a- The superior salivatory nucleus
- b- The lacrimal nucleus
- c- Main Motor Nucleus
- d- The nucleus of the tractus solitarius
- e- Edinger-Westphal nucleus

Ans : e

3. Facial nerve (CN VII) emerges from the cranium via:

- a- Internal acoustic meatus
- b- Jugular foramen
- c- External acoustic meatus
- d- Carotid canal
- e- The stylomastoid foramen

Ans : e

4. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the facial nerve:

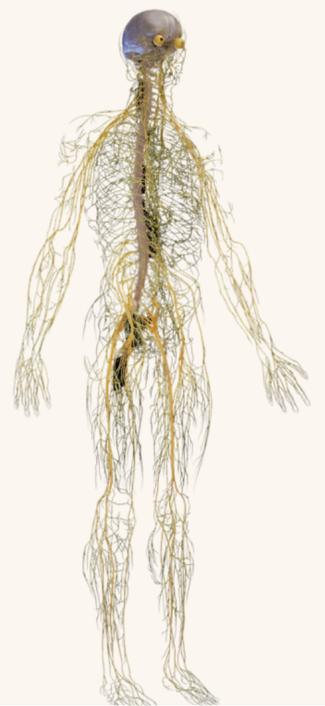
- a- Pure motor
- b- Doesn't carry parasympathetic fibers
- c- Damage to CN VII is common with fracture of the occipital bone
- d- Related to medial wall of the tympanic cavity
- e- The geniculate ganglion of the nerve is motor ganglion

Ans : d

5. The followings are motor branches of facial nerve EXCEPT?

- a. Zygomatic nerve
- b. Greater petrosal nerve
- c. Nerve to the stapedius
- d. Cervical nerve
- e. Marginal mandibular

Ans : b



6.Regarding neurophysiology of the taste which of the following matched pairs are NOT CORRECT?

- a. Anterior 2/3 of the tongue- Chorda tympani
- b. Posterior 1/3 of the tongue- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c. Posterior most- Vagus nerve
- d. Trigeminal nerve- Submandibular salivary gland
- e. Gustatory cortex- Insula

Lec 3

Ans : d

7.Which of the followings is wrong regarding the facial nerve injury?

- a. Can lead to loss autonomic functions
- b. Is common with fracture of the temporal bone
- c. In a lower motor neuron lesion only the muscles of the lower part of the face will be paralyzed
- d. Bell's palsy is a temporary facial paralysis
- e. The branches of CN VII are subject to injury

Ans : c

NOT ARCHIVE

1.Which of the following is wrong about facial nerve ?

- a. Have only somatic motor and somatic sensory functions
- A. Has parasympathetic innervation
- B. Supply lacrimal gland .
- C. The taste sensation of anterior 2/3 arises from branch of facial nerve , whereas posterior one third supplied by glossopharyngeal nerve CN VIII

Ans: A

2.the parotid plexus of the facial nerve gives rise to the following branches Except :

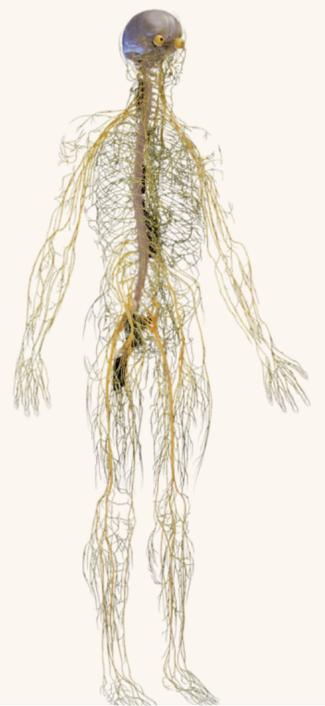
- a. Temporal
- b. Zygomatic
- c. Buccal
- d. Cervical
- e. maxillary

Ans : e

2.which of the following Incorrectly matched about the Sense of the taste:

- a. anterior two thirds of the tongue (general sensation) - the lingual nerve
- b. special sensation - chorda tympani nerve
- c. the posterior third of the tongue - glossopharyngeal nerve
- d. vallate papillae - glossopharyngeal nerve
- e. internal laryngeal nerve - from phrenic nerve

Ans : e



3. In the "Somatic Motor" of the facial nerve supplies all the following muscles Except :

- a. the posterior bellies of the digastric
- b. stylohyoid
- c. stapedius muscles.
- d. auricular muscles
- e. external acoustic meatus

Ans : e

4. A lesion of CN VII near its origin

- A. Contralateral facial plegia
- B. Increased secretion of saliva and tears
- C. Loss of sensation in vallate papillae
- D. The sensation of touch & temperature in the tongue will be lost .
- e. hyperacusis

Ans: e

1. The first branch of ophthalmic artery is:

- a- Supraorbital artery
- b- Posterior ethmoidal artery
- c- Central artery of the retina
- d- Supratrochlear artery
- e- Ciliary arteries

Ans: c

2. the last branch of ophthalmic artery :

- a- Supraorbital artery
- b- Posterior ethmoidal artery
- c- Central artery of the retina
- d- Supratrochlear artery
- e- Dorsal nasal artery

Ans: d

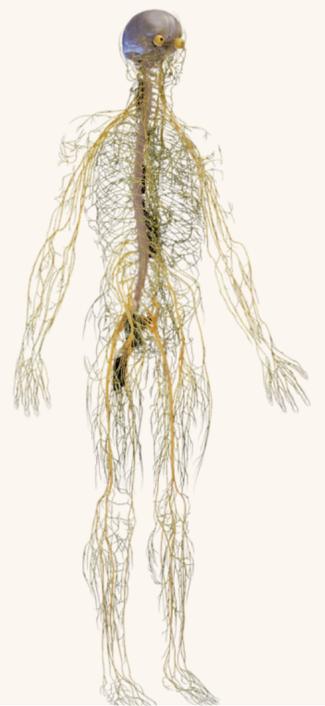
3. Regarding the openings into the orbital cavity which of the followings is WRONG?

- a. Inferior orbital fissure communicates with the infratemporal fossa"
- b. superior orbital fissure communicates with the middle cranial fossa
- c. Optic canal communicates with the middle cranial fossa
- d. Supraorbital foramen transmits the supraorbital nerve and blood vessels
- e. Nasolacrimal canal located anteriorly on the medial wall

Ans: A

Lec 3

Lec 4



Lec 4

4. Site of optic canal :

- A. In the lesser wing of sphenoid just medial to the superior orbital fissure
- B. In the greater wing of sphenoid just medial to the superior orbital fissure
- C. In the lesser wing of sphenoid just medial to the inferior orbital fissure
- D. In the lesser wing of sphenoid just lateral to the superior orbital fissure
- E. In the lesser wing of ethmoid just medial to the superior orbital fissure

Ans: a

5. The inferior orbital fissure opens in :

- A. middle cranial fossa
- B. pterygopalatine fossa
- C. posterior cranial fossa

Ans: b

1. Which of the following extraocular muscles is CORRECTLY matched with its nerve supply:

- a- Medial rectus and abducens nerve
- b- Superior rectus and oculomotor nerve
- c- Inferior rectus and trigeminal nerve
- d- Lateral rectus trochlear nerve
- e- Superior oblique and oculomotor nerve

Ans: b

2. The first branch of ophthalmic artery is:

- a- Supraorbital artery
- b- Posterior ethmoidal artery
- c- Central artery of the retina
- d- Supratrochlear artery
- e- Ciliary arteries

Ans: c

3. The last branch of ophthalmic artery :

- a- Supraorbital artery
- b- Posterior ethmoidal artery
- c- Central artery of the retina
- d- Supratrochlear artery
- e- Dorsal nasal arterior

Ans: d+e

4. Which of the following is FALSE regarding the Characteristics of the cranial nerves supplying the extraocular muscles?

- a- Abducent nerve has the longest intracranial course
- b- Abducent nerve is the thinnest
- c- Trochlear nerve originates from the dorsal aspect of the brainstem
- d- Oculomotor nerve supplies the medial rectus muscle
- e- Oculomotor nerve supplies the superior oblique muscle

Ans: e

Lec 5



5.Regarding the openings into the orbital cavity which of the followings is WRONG?

- a. Inferior orbital fissure communicates with the infratemporal fossa
- b. superior orbital fissure communicates with the middle cranial fossa
- c. Optic canal communicates with the middle cranial fossa
- d. Supraorbital foramen transmits the supraorbital nerve and blood vessels
- e. Nasolacnmal canal located anteriorly on the medial wall

Ans:)a

Lec 5

6.About nerves of the orbit which one is WRONG:

- a. Trochlear nerve supplies the superior oblique muscle
- b. Nasociliary nerve arises from the ophthalmic division CN V
- c. Lacrimal nerve enters the orbit through the upper part of the superior orbital fissure
- d. Frontal nerve divides into the supratrochlear and supraorbital nerves
- e. Abducent nerve enters the orbit through the upper part of the superior orbital fissure

:Ans:)e

?----- The actual socket for the eyeball is

- a- The bony cavity of orbit
- "b- Tenon's capsule
- c- The episcleral space
- d- The sclera
- e- The orbital fat

ans: b

:The most substantial part of hte suspensory apparatus is

- Facial sheath
- Bulbar conjunctiva

ans: a

?True about ciliary process

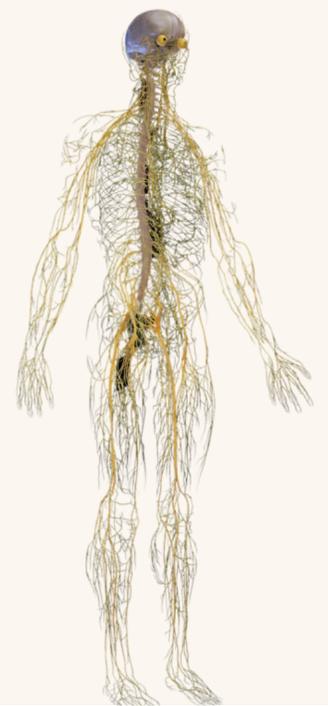
- Folding from external surface of ciliary body
- Folding from internal surface of ciliary body
- Folding from internal surface of iris

ans: b

Lec 6

الطب والجراحة

بجنتقة



NOT ARCHIVE

This part of the eye dilates and contracts based on the environment

- (a) Sclera
- (b) Cornea
- (c) Lens
- (d) Pupil

Ans: d

The transparent lens in the human eye is held in its place by

- (a) smooth muscles attached to the iris
- (b) ligaments attached to the ciliary body
- (c) ligaments attached to the iris
- (d) smooth muscles attached to the ciliary body

Ans: b

15. Which of these colours is least scattered by dust, fog, smoke?

- (a) Yellow
- (b) Red
- (c) Blue
- (d) Violet

Answer: (b)

The 3 layers of the eyeball are:

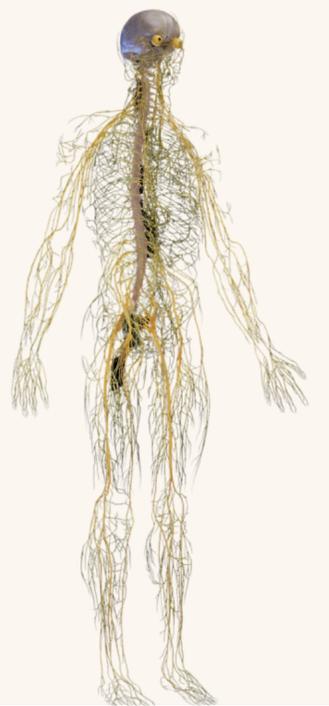
- A sclera, cornea and retina.
- B iris, choroid and retina.
- C sclera, choroid and retina.
- D sclera, choroid and cornea.
- E none of the above

Ans:c

Lec 6

الطب والجراحة

بجنت



The cornea is associated with which layer of the eye?

- A sclera**
- B choroid**
- C retina**
- D all of the above**

Ans: a

Lec 6

This area of the retina that has the most acute vision is the:

- A sclera**
- B choroid**
- C fovea centralis**
- D iris**

Ans: c

The _ is the opening where light enters the eye.

- A sclera**
- B iris**
- C pupil**
- D choroid**

Ans: c

The _____ is made up of tiny muscle fibers that control the opening for light to come in.

- A iris**
- B lens**
- C cornea**
- D retina**

Ans: a

The _____ has millions of nerve endings called photoreceptors.

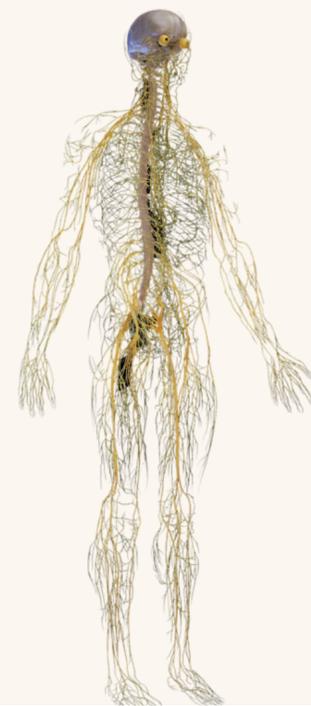
- A iris**
- B lens**
- C cornea**
- D retina**

ans: d

The optic disc has no photoreceptors of its own, so is called the ___:

- A dead zone**
- B lacrimal gland**
- C optic nerve**
- D blind spot**

ans: D



Lec 6

Rods and cones:

A are photoreceptors

B see black and white and color respectively

C number 250 million in the retina

D all of the above

ans: d

The _____ sends some fluid across the eye to keep it moist.

A eye lashes

B cornea

C sclera

D lacrimal gland

ans : d

1-The followings occur in the Accommodation Reflex EXCEPT?

a- Contraction of the medial recti

b- The lens thickens

c- Contraction of the Ciliary muscle

d- Increase refractive power of the lens

e- The pupils dilated

Ans:e

2-The fibers of the optic nerve: Select the INCORRECT one:

a.They converge on the optic disc and exit from the eye to the temporal side of its center

b.They leave the orbital cavity to the middle cranial fossa

c. the axons of their cells in the ganglionic layer of the retina

d.The optic nerve unites with the opposite side to form the optic chiasma

e.The optic nerve leaves the orbital cavity through the optic canal

Ans:a

3-The followings take part in corneal reflex EXCEPT:

a-The ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve

b-Afferent impulses from the cornea or conjunctiva

c-Sensory nucleus of the facial nerve

d-The orbicularis oculi muscle

e-internuncial neurons

Ans:c

4-Visual pathway involves the followings EXCEPT:

a- The optic radiation

b- The medial geniculate body

c- The pretectal nucleus

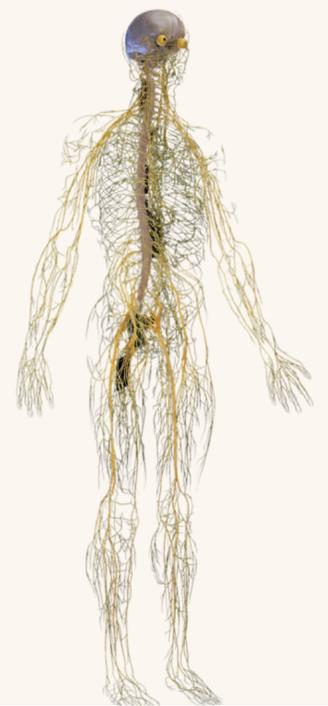
d- The optic tract

e- The visual association cortex

Ans:b

Lec 7

الطب والجراحة



Lec 7

5. Corneal Reflex involves the followings EXCEPT:

- a. The ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve
- b. The motor nucleus of the facial nerve
- c. The medial longitudinal fasciculus
- d. The long ciliary nerves
- e. Closure of the eyelids

Ans: d

6. The followings occur in accommodation reflex EXCEPT:

- a. The constrictor pupillae muscle of the iris stimulated
- b. The eye field of the frontal cortex not involved
- c. Contraction of the medial recti
- d. The lens thickens
- e. Contraction of the ciliary muscle

Ans : b

1. Aphonia results from injury to?

- a- Pharyngeal branches of vagus nerve
- b- Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- d- Spinal accessory nerve
- e- Both recurrent laryngeal nerves

Ans: (e)

2. Glossopharyngeal Nerve CN IX has the following functions EXCEPT:

- a- Visceral (Parasympathetic) Motor
- b- Proprioceptive fibers
- c- Somatic (General) Sensory
- d- Somatic (Branchial) Motor
- e- Special Sensory (Taste)

Ans: (b)

3. Which is WRONG regarding the hypoglossal nerve?

- a- Is a motor and sensory nerve
- b- Crosses the posterior cranial fossa
- c- Controls the shape and movements of the tongue
- d- Leaves the skull through the hypoglossal canal
- e- It is joined by C1 fibers from the cervical plexus

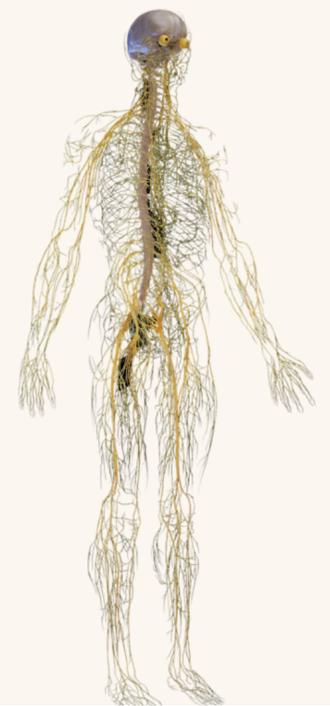
Ans: (a)

4. The glossopharyngeal nerve have the followings EXCEPT?

- a. Innervation of the parotid gland
- b. It passes laterally in the posterior cranial fossa
- c. It is a motor and sensory nerve
- d. Give motor supply to the palatoglossus muscle
- e. Somatic sensory to the carotid sinus and the carotid body

Ans: (d)+(e)

Lec 8



5- Dysphagia caused by?

Injury of the pharyngeal branch of vagus nerve ✓

Lec 8

6- CN XI is susceptible to injury during surgical procedures, cannulation of the internal jugular vein?

Drooping of the shoulder ✓

7-Which of the following nerves give visceral sensory branch :

Glossopharyngeal nerve ✓

NOT ARCHIVE

8-Which of the following muscles are innervated by the accessory nerve?

- a) scalenus
- b) Trapezius
- c) Deltoid
- d) Biceps brachii
- e) Latissimus dorsi

ans:(b)

9-The glossopharyngeal nerve exits the skull through which of the following?

- A. Inferior orbital fissure
- B. Foramen lacerum
- C. Foramen cecum
- D. Jugular foramen
- E. Pterygomaxillary fissure

Ans:(d)

10-Which cranial nerve innervates the muscles involved in shoulder shrugging and in turning the head?

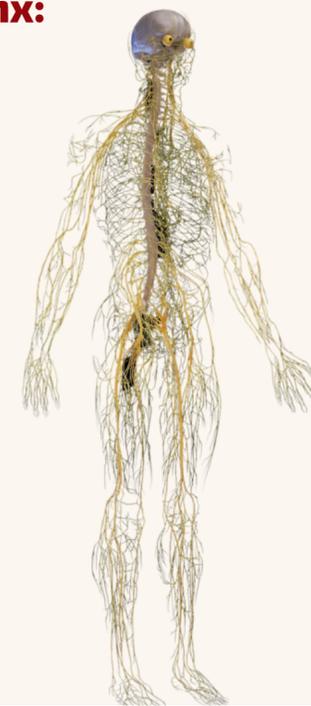
- a) Accessory
- b) facial
- c) vagus
- d) Abducens
- e) Hypoglossal

Ans:(a)

11-name the nerve, which supplies the sensory fibers to above the vocal fold of the larynx:

- a) external laryngeal nerve
- b) recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c) internal laryngeal nerve
- d) pharyngeal br. of vagus n.
- e) Hint: Choose from the first 3 options

Ans:(c)



NOT ARCHIVE

Lec 9

1) Tympanic Membrane is related to which of the following walls of the middle ear?

- A) Medial
- b) Lateral
- C) Anterior
- D) Posterior

ans: d

2) Which bony ossicle is attached to the inner aspect of tympanic membrane?

- A) Malleus
- b) Incus
- C) Stapes
- D) Cochlea

Ans: a

3) One annoying symptom of Bell's palsy is hyperacusis that is caused by involvement of one of the following structures that innervated by?

- A) Tensor tympani muscle which innervated by nerve to medial pterygoid m.
- b) Stapedius muscle which innervated by chorda tympani nerve
- C) Stapedius muscle which innervated by facial nerve
- D) Tensor tympani muscle which innervated by facial nerve

Ans: c

4) To equalize air pressure on both sides of the tympanic membrane, which of the following pairs of muscles might contract?

- A) Levator palati and tensor palati
- b) Palatoglossus and palatopharyngeus
- C) Tensor tympani and Stapedius
- D) Tensor palati and tensor tympani

Ans: a

5) Which of the following statements is TRUE?

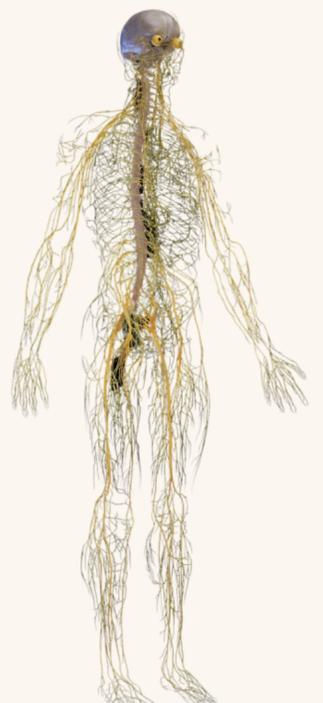
- a. The Eustachian tube, aided by the tensor veli palatini, equalizes the pressure within the external acoustic meatus and the atmosphere.
- b. The stapedius dampens the sound waves through prevention of excessive mechanical exertion of the stapes.
- c. Chorda tympani is composed of both sympathetic and parasympathetic fibers.
- d. Tensor tympani dampens the sound waves by pulling the malleus laterally.

Ans: b

6) Which one of the following separates the tympanic cavity from the meninges?

- A) Jugular wall
- b) internal carotid artery
- C) tegmen tympani
- D) internal jugular vein

Ans: c



7) The medial wall of the tympanic cavity is represented by:

- A) The promontory
- b) Lateral wall of the inner ear
- C) The first turn of the cochlea
- D) All of above

Ans: d

8. Regarding to the tympanic cavity, the tympanic membrane is placed obliquely, facing:

- A) upward, backward and medially
- b) downward, forward and laterally
- C) downward, forward and medially
- D) downward, backward and laterally

ans: b

9) Which of the following is true regarding to the malleus:

- A) The neck lies against the Flaccid part of tympanic membrane and the handle is embedded in the tense part of the tympanic membrane
- B) The neck lies against the tense part of tympanic membrane and the handle is embedded in the flaccid part of the tympanic membrane
- C) The head of malleus articulate with stapes
- D) None of the above

Ans: a

10) The smallest ossicle is:

- A) Incus
- B) Malleus
- C) Stapes
- D) All of them have the same size

ans: c

ARCHIVE

11) All of the following symptoms are false regarding a case of a swimmer comes with an itching and pain in his ear, except:

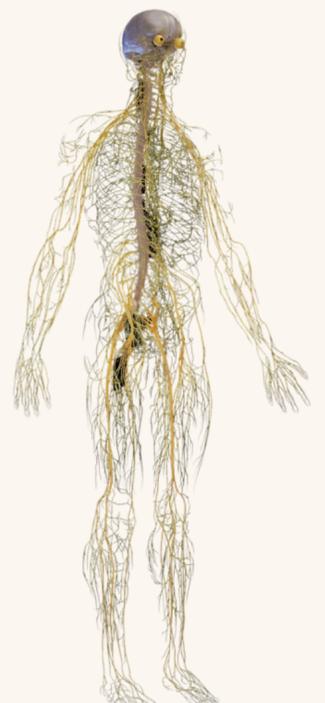
- A) Maybe he is suffering from otitis media
- B) He may complain of ear popping
- C) Any pressure on the tragus increases the pain
- D) His ear may be as the cauliflower or boxers ear
- E) The infection is often secondary to upper respiratory infections

Ans: c

12) Regarding the oval window. Select the INCORRECT one:

- a- Above and behind the promontory
- b- Closed by the base of the stapes
- c- On the medial side of the window is the perilymph of the scala vestibuli
- d- Found on the lateral wall of the inner ear
- e- Closed by the secondary tympanic membrane

Answer: e



Lec 9

13) Which is WRONG regarding the tympanic membrane?

- a-Has the anterior and posterior malleolar folds
- b-Is extremely sensitive to pain
- c-Is circular and measures about 1 cm in diameter
- d- "Cone of light," radiates posteriorly and inferiorly from the umbo
- e-Is obliquely placed facing downward, forward, and laterally

Answer: d

14) External Ear: Select the FALSE statement?

- A) The lymph drainage is to the superficial parotid and mastoid lymph nodes
- B) It has an auricle consists of a thin plate of elastic cartilage
- C) The auricle possesses both extrinsic and intrinsic muscles
- D) The external auditory meatus is lined by mucus membrane
- E) The outer third of external auditory meatus is provided with hairs

Answer: d

15) The promontory of tympanic cavity is seen on :

- A) The medial wall
- B) The roof
- C) The posterior wall
- D) The floor
- E) The anterior wall

Answer: A

1) Select the FALSE regarding the bony labyrinth:

- a-They are lined by endosteum
- b-it consists of the utricle and saccule
- c-Contain a clear fluid the perilymph
- d-Is situated in the petrous part of the temporal bone
- e-In its lateral wall are the fenestra vestibule and the fenestra cochleae's

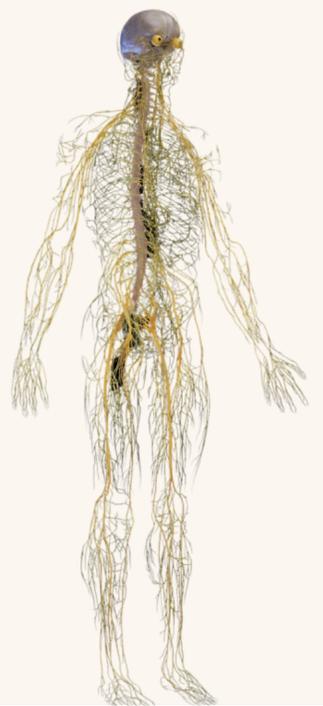
Answer: E

2) Bony labyrinth have the followings EXCEPT?

- A) The semicircular canals
- B) The fenestra cochleae
- C) The saccule
- D) The vestibule
- E) The cochlea

Answer: B

Lec 10



Lec 10

3) The maculae can be found in the:

- A) Cochlear duct
- B) Sacculle
- C) Semicircular canal
- D) Semicircular ducts
- E) Middle ear

Answer: B

4) Auditory pathway includes all the followings EXCEPT:

- A) Superior olive
- B) Cochlear nucleus
- C) Primary auditory cortex
- D) Medial geniculate body
- E) Superior colliculus

Answer: E

NOT ARCHIVE

5) Regarding the semicircular canals ,one of the following is true:

- A) The anterior ,lateral and posterior semicircular canals open in the posterior aspect of the vestibule by 3 orifices
- B) Anterior and posterior SCC lie in a horizontal plane
- C) Lateral SCC lies in a vertical plane
- D) the 3 arched canals set at right angles to each other
- E) The anterior ,lateral and posterior semicircular canals open in the anterior aspect of the vestibule by 5 orifices

Ans: d

6) All of the following are true regarding utricle and sacculle of the membranous labyrinth ,except:

- A) They are 2 small sacs in the vestibule
- B) The Anterior wall of Sacculle in thickened to form a macula
- C) The lateral wall of in utricle in thickened to form a macula
- D) The sacculle recieve the 3 semicircular canal

ans: d

