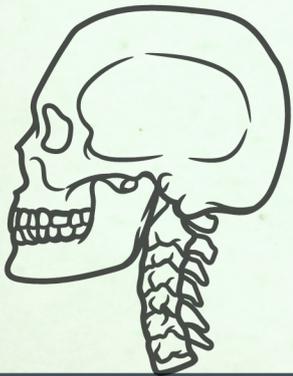


QUIZ TIME

Anatomy head & neck

Done by : Layan Al-Muhaisen

Lec: 20 (palate)



Q1 Failure of elevation of the soft palate during swallowing would most directly result in which functional problem?

- A. Loss of taste from posterior tongue**
- B. Nasal regurgitation of food**
- C. Inability to tense the palate**
- D. Hoarseness of voice**
- E. Loss of gag reflex**

Answer: B

Q2 Which muscle is primarily responsible for tensing the soft palate and serves as the source of the palatine aponeurosis?

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

Answer: E

Q3 A lesion of the mandibular nerve would selectively paralyze which palatal muscle?

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

Answer: D

Q4 Which anatomical structure best explains why the soft palate is mobile, while the hard palate is not?

- A. Presence of mucosa**
- B. Palatine aponeurosis with muscle fibers**
- C. Rich blood supply**
- D. Sensory nerve innervation**
- E. Lymphatic drainage**

Answer: B

Q5 The palatoglossal arch is formed by which muscle, and what is its main functional effect?

- A. Palatoglossus – narrows the oropharyngeal isthmus**
- B. Palatopharyngeus – elevates pharynx**
- C. Levator veli palatini – elevates palate**
- D. Tensor veli palatini – tenses palate**
- E. Musculus uvulae – shortens uvula**

Answer: A

Q6 Which statement best distinguishes the levator veli palatini from the tensor veli palatini?

- A. Levator is supplied by mandibular nerve**
- B. Tensor elevates the palate**
- C. Levator closes the nasopharynx during swallowing**
- D. Tensor forms palatoglossal arch**
- E. Levator forms palatine aponeurosis**

✓ Answer: C

Q7 Sensory innervation of the palate is MOST accurately described by which combination?

- A. Trigeminal nerve only**
- B. Facial and glossopharyngeal nerves**
- C. Glossopharyngeal, greater and lesser palatine, nasopalatine nerves**
- D. Vagus nerve exclusively**
- E. Mandibular nerve exclusively**

✓ Answer: C

Q8 Which artery contributes to the blood supply of the palate but does not arise from the maxillary artery?

- A. Greater palatine artery**
- B. Lesser palatine artery**
- C. Sphenopalatine artery**
- D. Ascending palatine artery**
- E. Posterior superior alveolar artery**

✓ Answer: D

Q9 Venous blood from the palate ultimately drains into which venous systems?

- A. Internal jugular vein only**
- B. Cavernous sinus**
- C. Pharyngeal and pterygoid venous plexuses**
- D. Facial vein**
- E. Retromandibular vein**

✓ Answer: C

Q10 Lymphatic spread from a malignant lesion of the palate would most likely reach which lymph nodes FIRST?

- A. Submental**
- B. Submandibular**
- C. Retropharyngeal and deep cervical**
- D. Jugulodigastric only**
- E. Parotid**

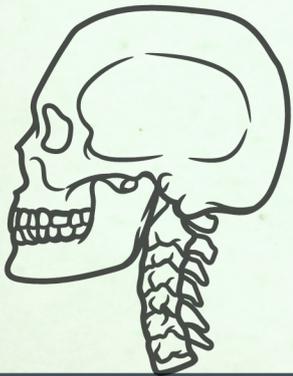
✓ Answer: C

QUIZ TIME

Anatomy head & neck

Done by : Layan Al-Muhaisen

Lec: 20 (pharynx)



Q1 A lesion at the level of the 6th cervical vertebra would most likely affect which structure?

- A. Nasopharynx**
- B. Oropharynx**
- C. Laryngopharynx**
- D. Soft palate**
- E. Esophagus**

Answer: C

Q2 Food commonly lodges in a depression located lateral to the laryngeal inlet. This space is the:

- A. Tonsillar fossa**
- B. Pharyngeal recess**
- C. Vallecula**
- D. Pyriform fossa**
- E. Oropharyngeal isthmus**

Answer: D

Q3 Which structure lies posterior to the tubal elevation in the nasopharynx?

- A. Auditory tube opening**
- B. Salpingopharyngeal fold**
- C. Pharyngeal recess**
- D. Palatine tonsil**
- E. Torus palatinus**

Answer: C

Q4 A patient has loss of sensation in the oropharynx but intact gag reflex motor response. Which nerve is most likely damaged?

- A. Vagus nerve**
- B. Maxillary nerve**
- C. Hypoglossal nerve**
- D. Glossopharyngeal nerve**
- E. Internal laryngeal nerve**

Answer: D

Q5 Which muscle of the pharynx is NOT supplied by the cranial root of the accessory nerve through the pharyngeal plexus?

- A. Palatopharyngeus**
- B. Salpingopharyngeus**
- C. Stylopharyngeus**
- D. Superior constrictor**
- E. Inferior constrictor**

Answer: C

Q6 The glossopharyngeal nerve enters the pharynx through a gap located:

- A. Above the superior constrictor**
- B. Between superior and middle constrictors**
- C. Between middle and inferior constrictors**
- D. Below inferior constrictor**
- E. Through the pharyngeal raphe**

Answer: B

Q7 Elevation of the pharynx during swallowing is primarily performed by which muscle group?

- A. Constrictor muscles**
- B. Palatal muscles**
- C. Longitudinal muscles**
- D. Suprahyoid muscles**
- E. Infrahyoid muscles**

Answer: C

Q8. Which artery is considered the principal and most constant arterial supply to the pharynx?

- A. Tonsillar branch of facial artery**
- B. Lingual artery**
- C. Maxillary artery**
- D. Ascending pharyngeal artery**
- E. Superior thyroid artery**

Correct answer: D

Q9 Venous blood from the pharynx can reach the cavernous sinus through which structure?

- A. Internal jugular vein**
- B. Retromandibular vein**
- C. Pharyngeal venous plexus**
- D. Facial vein**
- E. Deep cervical veins**

Answer: C

Q10 Malignancy of the pharynx is most likely to spread first to which lymph node groups?

- A. Submental only**
- B. Submandibular only**
- C. Retropharyngeal and deep cervical**
- D. Jugulodigastric only**
- E. Parotid**

Answer: C