
The trigeminal nerve is characterized as which type of cranial nerve?

- A. Mixed nerve
- B. Special sensory only
- C. Parasympathetic only
- D. Purely motor
- E. Purely sensory

a

Which nucleus of the trigeminal nerve is responsible for receiving proprioceptive sensations from the mandibular teeth and the anterior two-thirds of the tongue?

- A. Solitary nucleus
- B. Mesencephalic nucleus
- C. Motor nucleus
- D. Main sensory nucleus
- E. Spinal nucleus

b

The motor nucleus of the trigeminal nerve supplies muscles derived from which embryological structure?

- A. Second pharyngeal arch
- B. Fourth pharyngeal arch
- C. Third pharyngeal arch
- D. Sixth pharyngeal arch
- E. First pharyngeal arch

e

The anterior division of the mandibular nerve typically gives off how many motor and sensory branches?

- A. 4 motors and 0 sensory
- B. 3 motors and 1 sensory
- C. 2 motor and 2 sensory
- D. 0 motors and 4 sensory
- E. 1 motor and 3 sensory

b

Which nerve arises by two roots that surround the middle meningeal artery?

- A. Inferior alveolar nerve
- B. Buccal nerve
- C. Lingual nerve
- D. Zygomatic nerve
- E. Auriculotemporal nerve

e

The lingual nerve is in a 'dangerous position' during the extraction of which tooth?

- A. Upper central incisor
- B. Lower canine
- C. Lower first premolar
- D. Lower last molar
- E. Upper third molar

d

Which nerve provides motor innervation to the anterior belly of the digastric muscle?

- A. Lingual nerve
- B. Nerve to mylohyoid
- C. Nerve to medial pterygoid
- D. Facial nerve
- E. Masseteric nerve

b

The maxillary nerve (V₂) exits the cranial cavity through which opening?

- A. Foramen rotundum
- B. Superior orbital fissure
- C. Foramen ovale
- D. Inferior orbital fissure
- E. Mental foramen

a

Which nerve provides sensory supply to the upper molar teeth and the associated gum?

- A. Inferior alveolar nerve
- B. Greater palatine nerve
- C. Posterior superior alveolar nerve
- D. Middle superior alveolar nerve
- E. Anterior superior alveolar nerve

c

The sympathetic root of the pterygopalatine (sphenopalatine) ganglion is formed by which nerve?

- A. Chorda tympani nerve
- B. Deep petrosal nerve
- C. Lesser petrosal nerve
- D. Nerve of the pterygoid canal
- E. Greater petrosal nerve

b

Postganglionic parasympathetic fibers for the lacrimal gland travel from the zygomaticotemporal nerve to which other nerve?

- A. Supratrochlear nerve
- B. Lacrimal nerve
- C. Infraorbital nerve
- D. Nasociliary nerve
- E. Frontal nerve

b

Which nerve supplies the hard palate?

- A. Lingual nerve
- B. Nasopalatine nerve
- C. Pharyngeal nerve
- D. Greater palatine nerve
- E. Lesser palatine nerve

d

The ophthalmic nerve (V_1) enters the orbit by passing through which structure?

- A. Foramen ovale
- B. Inferior orbital fissure
- C. Optic canal
- D. Foramen rotundum
- E. Superior orbital fissure

e

Which branch of the frontal nerve supplies the middle part of the upper eyelid, conjunctiva, and the skin of the forehead and scalp?

- A. Lacrimal nerve
- B. External nasal nerve
- C. Supratrochlear nerve
- D. Infratrochlear nerve
- E. Supraorbital nerve

e

The lacrimal nerve enters the orbit by passing _____ the tendinous ring.

- A. Below
- B. Outside
- C. Medial to
- D. Inside
- E. Through the center of

b

Which of the following nerves provides sensory innervation to the cornea and iris?

- A. Infraorbital nerve
- B. Short ciliary nerves
- C. Lacrimal nerve
- D. Optic nerve
- E. Long ciliary nerves

e

Which nerve supplies the skin over the cartilaginous part of the nose?

- A. Internal nasal nerve
- B. Infraorbital nerve
- C. Infratrochlear nerve
- D. External nasal nerve
- E. Supratrochlear nerve

d

The mental nerve, which supplies the skin of the chin and lower lip, exits through which foramen?

- A. Mental foramen
- B. Mandibular foramen
- C. Infraorbital foramen
- D. Foramen ovale

E. Zygomaticofacial foramen

a

