

Which of the following nuclei is responsible for receiving taste sensation carried by the 7th cranial nerve?

- A. Special lacrimatory nucleus
- B. Motor nucleus of Facial nerve
- C. Spinal nucleus of the trigeminal nerve
- D. Superior salivary nucleus
- E. Solitary nucleus

e

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As the facial nerve travels through the petrous part of the temporal bone, where does it form the geniculate ganglion?

- A. Medial to the promontory of the middle ear
- B. Directly above the vestibule of the inner ear
- C. Within the internal auditory meatus
- D. Inside the stylomastoid foramen
- E. Behind the mastoid air cells

b

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What are the functional components of the fibers carried by the greater petrosal nerve?

- A. Motor fibers to the stapedius muscle
- B. Parasympathetic fibers and taste sensation from the palate
- C. General sensation from the anterior 2/3 of the tongue
- D. Motor fibers to the muscles of the forehead
- E. Sympathetic fibers from the superior cervical ganglion

b

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Which branch of the facial nerve arises approximately 6 mm above the stylomastoid foramen?

- A. Greater petrosal nerve
- B. Chorda tympani nerve
- C. Posterior auricular nerve
- D. Nerve to stapedius
- E. Temporal branch

b

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A patient is diagnosed with an Upper Motor Neuron Lesion (UMNL) affecting the facial nerve pathway. Which clinical finding is most expected?

- A. Paralysis of the lower half of the face on the opposite side
- B. Loss of taste sensation on the anterior 2/3 of the tongue
- C. Inability to wrinkle the forehead on the affected side
- D. Hyperacusis due to stapedius muscle failure
- E. Complete paralysis of the entire same side of the face

a

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Which terminal branch of the facial nerve is responsible for the motor supply to the buccinator muscle?

- A. Cervical branch
- B. Temporal branch
- C. Buccal branch
- D. Mandibular branch
- E. Zygomatic branch

c

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In the parotid gland, the facial nerve maintains a specific relationship with local vascular structures. Which of the following describes this relationship correctly?

- A. The nerve passes between the internal and external carotid arteries
- B. The nerve is located medial to the retromandibular vein
- C. The nerve is superficial to the retromandibular vein
- D. The nerve is superficial to the parotid duct
- E. The nerve is deep to the external carotid artery

c

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Which condition is characterized by an inability to elevate the eyebrow and a loss of forehead wrinkles on the same side as the lesion?

- A. Trigeminal neuralgia
- B. Upper Motor Neuron Lesion
- C. Oculomotor nerve palsy
- D. Bell's palsy (LMNL)
- E. Horner's syndrome

d

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The chorda tympani nerve carries preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to which ganglion?

- A. Geniculate ganglion
- B. Ciliary ganglion
- C. Otic ganglion
- D. Submandibular ganglion
- E. Pterygopalatine ganglion

d

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Which muscle is supplied by a branch given off by the facial nerve just below the stylomastoid foramen, before it enters the parotid gland?

- A. Stylohyoid muscle
- B. Orbicularis oris muscle

C. Anterior belly of the digastric

D. Masseter muscle

E. Stapedius muscle

a

