

# ANATOMY TESTBANK

**MID- MSS - 2023  
SECOND SEMESTER**

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# Test bank

- 1- In the context of a neurological examination, the neurologist also tests if the patient feels pressure or pain over the infraorbital foramen. The infraorbital nerve and the infraorbital artery run through this foramen. In which bone is the infraorbital foramen located?
- Frontal bone
  - Mandible
  - Zygomatic bone
  - Maxilla
- 2- The nasal bone (os nasale) articulates laterally with which part of the maxillary bone (maxilla)?
- Palatine process of maxilla
  - Zygomatic process of maxilla
  - Frontal process of maxilla
- 3- Which external landmark of the orbit (orbita) is found on the inferior margin of the orbital rim in the maxilla?
- A** Supraorbital foramen of frontal bone
  - B** Foramen spinosum
  - C** Stylomastoid foramen
  - D** Lesser palatine foramen
  - E** Infraorbital foramen of maxilla

ANS : maxilla , frontal , E

A 60-year-old man presents at the neurologist with a resting tremor and gait instability. The doctor assumes that the patient might be suffering from Parkinson's disease and performs an extensive neurological examination. He is tapping with his fingers the region between the eyebrows above the nose of the patient and is testing if this provokes a closing of the eyes. What is the name of this region found between the eyebrows that refers to both the overlying skin and the underlying bone?

Frontal crest

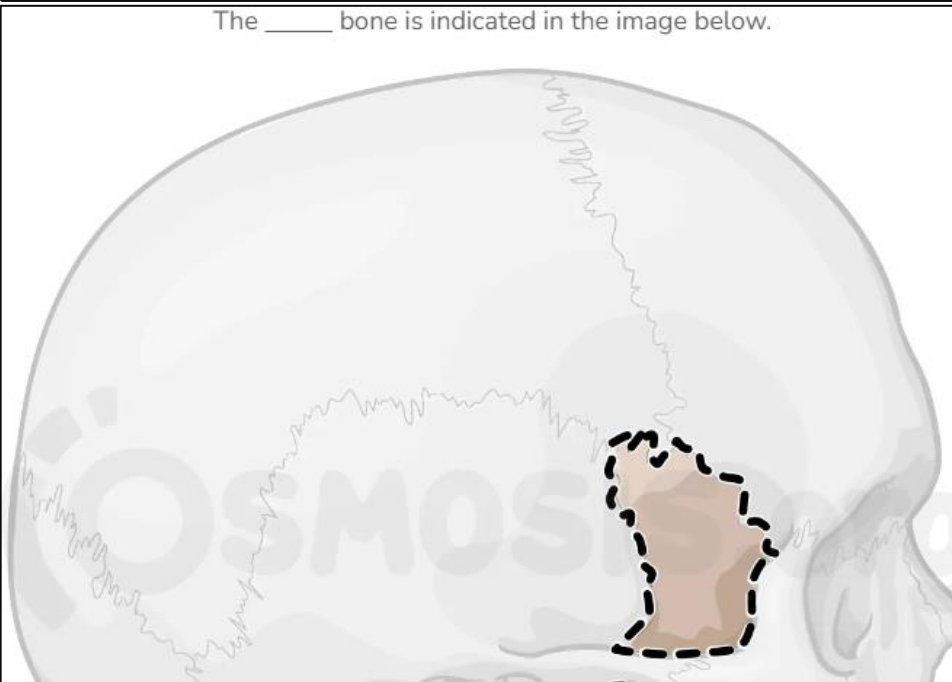
Apex of nose

Glabella of frontal bone

Nasal septum

4-

The \_\_\_\_\_ bone is indicated in the image below.



5-

A young patient is being examined for a potential ear infection. The provider uses a scope to inspect the patient's external acoustic meatus. This structure is part of what skull bone?

Elimination tool

A. Frontal

B. Occipital

C. Sphenoid

D. Temporal

6-

ANS : glabella , sphenoid , D

A patient comes to the emergency department with a large cut in their upper lip after falling off of their skateboard. Before stitching it up, the emergency department physician injects local anesthetic to numb the infraorbital nerve. To numb this nerve, the physician most likely targeted an opening in what bone?

Elimination tool

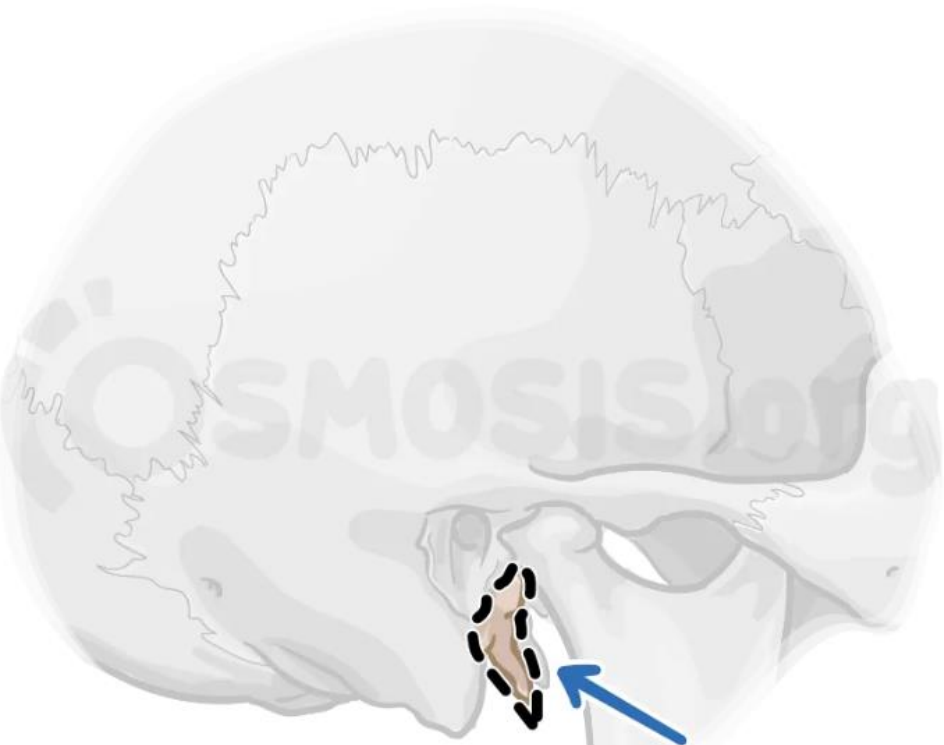
A. Frontal

B. Zygomatic

C. Maxilla

7-

The \_\_\_\_ is indicated in the image below.



8-

Which bone is most commonly surgically opened to remove pituitary tumors?

9-

ANS : C , styloid , sphenoid bone

The sagittal suture (sutura sagittalis) is located between which bones of the neurocranium?

Select 1 correct answer

A nasal bone

B frontal and parietal bone

C parietal and occipital bone

D parietal bone

10-

Ligamentum nuchae extends from the external occipital protuberance to the spinous process of the ----- cervical vertebra

Select 1 correct answer

A 12<sup>th</sup>

B seventh

C second

D fourth

11-

The ----- is the thinnest part of the lateral wall of the skull

Select 1 correct answer

A pterion

B Lambdoid suture

C squamous suture

12-

A 21-year-old girl arrives in the endocrinology department complaining of headaches, constant mood shifts, fatigue and absence of menstruation for two months. Obtained laboratory results show an increase in pituitary hormones. The pituitary gland regulates the hormone production and secretion in most glands in the body. It is located in the sella turcica in the base of the skull. In which bone is the sella turcica located?

Select 1 correct answer

A sphenoid bone

B temporal bone

C ethmoid bone

13-

The small perforations in the cribriform plate are for the ----- nerves

Select 1 correct answer

A trochlear

B olfactory

C facial

D optic

14-

ANS : D, B, A, A, B

## Medial to Anterior clinoid process:

Select 1 correct answer

**A** Optic canal

**B** Superior orbital fissure

15-

Foramen spinosum (small) lies postmedial to the foramen ovale , Transmits the middle meningeal artery

Select 1 correct answer

**A** false

**B** true

16-

Foramen ovale: lies posterolateral to the foramen rotundum transmits the -

Select 1 correct answer

**A** middle meningeal artery

**B** maxillary nerve

**C** facial nerve

**D** mandibular nerve

17-

Optic canal transmits the optic nerve and the ophthalmic artery which is a branch from -----

Select 1 correct answer

**A** internal vertebral artery

**B** internal carotid artery

**C** internal facial artery

18-

The jugular foramen transmits in its Posterior part :

Select 1 correct answer

**A** large sigmoid sinus

**B** the 9th, 10th, and 11th cranial nerves

**C** inferior petrosal sinus

19-

ANS : A , A , D , B , A

The internal acoustic meatus transmits --th and --- th cranial nerves

Select 1 correct answer

A 7, 12

B 7, 8

C 9, 10

D 2, 5

20-

The stylomastoid foramen In the interval between the styloid and mastoid processes Transmits the-----

Select 1 correct answer

A vagus nerve

B facial nerve

C optic nerve

D hypoglossal nerve

21-

A 37-year-old man develops difficulty chewing after undergoing maxillofacial surgery. Physical examination reveals deviation of the jaw to the right side when the patient attempts to open his mouth. The nerve affected in this patient exits the skull via which of the following structures?

Select 1 correct answer

A Foramen ovale

B Foramen rotundum

C Superior orbital fissure

D Jugular foramen

E Foramen spinosum

22-



The vessel that is most likely ruptured in this patient enters the skull via which of the following structures?

Select 1 correct answer

A Foramen rotundum

B Hypoglossal canal

C Foramen spinosum

23-

The inferior alveolar nerve and vessels pass through ----- foramen

Select 1 correct answer

A Mandibular

B mental

24-

ANS : B , B , A , C (MIDDLE MENINGIAL) , A

A 35-year-old woman presents in the hospital with a drooping right eyelid and right corner of the mouth, loss of taste sensation, ear pain and sound hypersensitivity. After a series of tests, the doctor concludes that her auditory symptoms are caused by a paralysis . Which of the following nerves is damaged?

Select 1 correct answer

A ophthalmic

B facial

C vagus

25-

A 27-year-old woman was involved in a motor vehicle accident, where she sustained head trauma. She now suffers from double vision (diplopia), and goes to an ophthalmologist for consultation. During physical examination, she is asked to fix her gaze to the right. Her left eye turns medially, but her right eye fails to turn laterally and stays in the midline position. Which nerve was probably injured during the accident, resulting in her diplopia?

**A** Ophthalmic nerve

**B** Trochlear nerve

**C** Optic nerve

**D** Abducens nerve

**E** Oculomotor nerve

26-

Which cranial nerve provides the parasympathetic innervation to the stomach?

Select 1 correct answer

A OCULOMOTOR

B FACIAL

C GLOSSOPHARYNGEA

D VAGUS

27-



28- The cribriform plate (lamina cribrosa) of the ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale) transmits the fibres of which nerve?

- A** Olfactory nerve
- B** Facial nerve
- C** Infraorbital nerve

29- A 35-year-old woman with systemic lupus erythematosus presents at the clinic with numbness and tingling (paresthesia) on one side of her face from below the eye to the upper jaw. After thorough examination, the doctor diagnoses peripheral neuropathy secondary to lupus. Which of the following cranial nerves is affected?

- A** Olfactory nerve
- B** Maxillary nerve
- C** Mandibular nerve
- D** Ophthalmic nerve

ANS :B , D , D , A , B

30- Through which opening does the optic nerve (CN II, nervus opticus) exit the skull?

Select 1 correct answer

- A** optic canal
- B** superior orbital fissure
- C** foramen ovale

31- Which nerve provides the motor and sensory innervation of the larynx?

Select 1 correct answer

- A** glossopharyngeal
- B** vagus
- C** hypoglossal

32- Which cranial nerve innervates the muscles of the tongue?

Select 1 correct answer

- A** glossopharyngeal
- B** hypoglossal
- C** vagus

A 75-year-old man with long-standing diabetes was recently diagnosed with diabetic neuropathy. It is one of the late complications of diabetes characterized by a damage to the autonomic, motor or sensory nerves of the peripheral nervous system. The man complains about numbness and tingling (paresthesia) on the skin over the cartilaginous nasal septum (cartilago septi nasi) and the lower half of the nose. Which of the following nerves is damaged?

Auriculotemporal nerve

Ophthalmic nerve

Mandibular nerve

Facial nerve

33-

if there is a wound in the ----- layer pf scalp , it will not spread and will heal very fast .

Select 1 correct answer

**A** loose connective tissue

**B** connective tissue

34-

emissary veins are valveless to maintain ----- between intracranial and extracranial .

Select 1 correct answer

**A** heat , pressure

**B** heat , inflammation

**C** pressure , pain

35-

ANS : A , B , B , B , B , A

bleeding in which layer can cause racoon eyes ?

Select 1 correct answer

**A** aponeurosis

**B** pericranium

**C** loose areolar tissue

**D** skin

36-

if there is a fluid under ----- layer it will take the shape of the bone beneath it .

Select 1 correct answer

**A** loose areolar tissue

**B** pericranium

**C** aponeurosis

37-

the only motor nerve in front the auricle is ----- a branch of ----- .

Select 1 correct answer

A temporal , facial

B lesser occipital ,  
cervical plexus

C buccal , temporal

38-

zygomaticotemporal nerve is a branch of -----?

Select 1 correct answer

A facial

B olfactory

C trigeminal

D optic

39-

superficial temporal artery is a branch of ----- artery .

Select 1 correct answer

A external carotid

B internal carotid

40-

what are the terminal branches of external carotid artery ?

Select 1 correct answer

A superficial temporal &  
posterior auricular

B superficial temporal  
& maxillary

C occipital & maxillary

41-

ANS : C , B , A , C , A , B

whistling is the action of :

Select 1 correct answer

A orbicularis oris +  
buccinator

B orbicularis oculi +  
buccinator

C buccinator

42-

----- inserts in the body of mandible and angle of mouth , also mimics the expression of shrieking .

Select 1 correct answer

**A** buccinator

**B** parotid gland

**C** platysma

43-

facial nerve enters the parotid gland , innervates it and then divides into 5 branches .

Select 1 correct answer

**A** true

**B** false

44-

zygomaticofacial nerve is a branch of ?

Select 1 correct answer

**A** temporal

**B** maxillary

**C** facial

45-

ANS : A , C , B , B

bell's palsy is a damage in which nerve ?

Select 1 correct answer

**A** buccal

**B** facial

**C** trigeminal

46-

Which muscle extends from the fascia that covers the clavicle to insert onto the lower border of the mandible or the skin of the lower lip?

**A** Procerus muscle

**B** Zygomaticus minor muscle

**C** Platysma muscle

47-

48- Which cutaneous branch of the cervical plexus (plexus cervicalis) innervates the skin of the auricle as well as the skin over the parotid gland (glandula parotidea) and mastoid process (processus mastoideus)?

- A** Great auricular nerve
- B** Lesser occipital nerve
- C** Posterior auricular nerve
- D** Transverse cervical nerve

49- Which nerve provides sensation to the skin of the lower lip and chin?

- A** Transverse cervical nerve
- B** Lingual nerve
- C** Mental nerve
- D** Buccal nerve

ANS : B , C , A , C

50- Which nerve runs anteriorly along the superior border of the medial rectus muscle (musculus rectus medialis)?

- A** Auriculotemporal nerve
- B** Great auricular nerve
- C** Greater occipital nerve
- D** Supratrochlear nerve
- E** Infratrochlear nerve

51- Which of the following arteries runs along the optic canal (canalis opticus) together with the optic nerve (nervus opticus)?

- A** Infraorbital artery
- B** Central retinal artery
- C** Anterior choroidal artery
- D** Ophthalmic artery

52- Which of the following structures is a sickle-shaped fold of dura mater that lies in the midline between the cerebral hemispheres?

- A** Internal capsule
- B** Tectorial membrane of cervical vertebral column
- C** Atrium of lateral ventricle
- D** Tentorium cerebelli
- E** Cerebral falx

53- Hydrocephalus is a condition characterized by an accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). This condition causes an increase of intracranial pressure and can result in severe disability or death. Hydrocephalus can occur due to an excessive CSF production, decreased CSF reabsorption or impaired flow of CSF through the ventricular system. Which of the following structures of the meninges serve as sites where the CSF diffuses into the venous blood?

- A** Dural border cell layer
- B** Tentorium cerebelli
- C** Pia mater
- D** Arachnoid granulations

ANS : E , D , E , D

In order to remove a brain tumor, the neurosurgeon has to open a part of the parietal bone. What is the name of the the most superficial lining of the central nervous system, usually attached to the bones of the skull and therefore must also be removed by the neurosurgeon?

- A** Anterior atlantoaxial membrane
- B** Dura mater
- C** Pia mater
- D** Arachnoid mater

54-

A patient presents to her physician with weakness in smiling and drawing her upper lip upward. She has no other symptoms. What branch of the facial nerve is most likely injured?

Select 1 correct answer

**A** Temporal

**B** zygomatic

**C** maxillary

55-

A patient is unable to tightly close her mouth and purse and protrude her lips, such as while kissing and whistling. What muscle is most likely impaired?

Elimination tool

- A. Risorius
- B. Orbicularis oculi
- C. Zygomaticus major
- D. Orbicularis oris

56-

The perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone (lamina perpendicularis ossis ethmoidalis) articulates with the posteroinferior surface of which bone?

- A** Nasal bone
- B** Frontal bone
- C** Lacrimal bone
- D** Ethmoid bone

57-

ANS : B , B , D , A

Which of the following structures is a crescent-shaped fold of dura mater that forms a roof over the posterior cranial fossa?

- A** Tentorium cerebelli
- B** Tectorial membrane of cervical vertebral column
- C** Atrium of lateral ventricle
- D** Cerebral falx

58-

anterior ethmoidal nerve passes from the anterior ethmoidal foramen which is a branch of -----

Select 1 correct answer

- A** ophthalmic nerve
- B** maxillary
- C** optic

59-

infra orbital nerve (a branch of -----) pass through inferior orbital fissure to exit by -----

Select 1 correct answer

- A** maxillary --- infraorbital foramen
- B** ophthalmic --- infraorbital groove
- C** optic --- supraorbital foramen

60-

ANS : A , A , A



lacrimal nerve passes through :

Select 1 correct answer

**A** inferior orbital fissure

**B** superior orbital fissure

61-

which one is a mismatch nerve and muscle ?

Select 1 correct answer

levator palpebrae  
**A** superioris --  
- oculomotor nerve

**B** lateral rectus ---  
oculomotor nerve

**C** superior oblique --  
trochlear nerve

62-

which one dose not lie within the tendinous ring ?

Select 1 correct answer

**A** lacrimal nerve

**B** abducens nerve

**C** superior branch of  
oculomotor nerve

**D** inferior branch of  
oculomotor nerve

**E** nasociliary nerve

63-

As a consequence of Graves' disease, a 40-year-old woman has been suffering from bulgy eyes (proptosis). In order to alleviate her symptoms, she is scheduled do undergo an orbital decompression surgery. In this type of procedure, some of the orbital walls are removed or thinned out, allowing the eyeball to settle back in a normal position. During the surgery, the ophthalmologist decompresses the eye by thinning the lateral orbital wall. Which of the following bones are being treated by the surgeon?

**A** Orbital process of palatine bone

**B** Frontal process of zygomatic bone

**C** Frontal process of maxilla

**D** Orbital surface of lesser wing of sphenoid bone

**E** Orbital plate of ethmoid bone

64-

ANS : B , B , A, B

Which of the following is a cylindrical canal running through the lesser wing of sphenoid bone (ala minor ossis sphenoidalis) and contains a nerve and an artery?

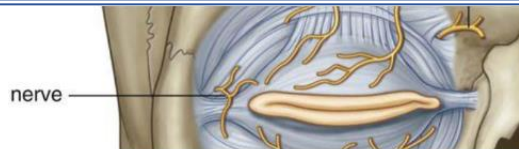
- A** Carotid canal
- B** Condylar canal
- C** Optic canal
- D** Pterygoid canal

65-

Which internal opening is the largest and most inferior structure in the posterior wall of the bony orbit (orbita)?

- A** Superior surface of orbital plate of frontal bone
- B** Infraorbital foramen of maxilla
- C** Supraorbital foramen of frontal bone
- D** Jugular foramen
- E** Inferior orbital fissure

66-



the nerve is ?

Select 1 correct answer

**A** infratrochlear

**B** maxillary

**C** oculomotor

**D** lacrimal

67-

ANS : C , E , D

68-	<p>Which bone articulates with the zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum) deep in the orbit?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Sphenoid bone</p> <p><b>B</b> Mandible</p> <p><b>C</b> Ethmoid bone</p> <p><b>D</b> Temporal bone</p> <p><b>E</b> Lacrimal bone</p>
69-	<p>The abducent nerve (nervus abducens, CN VI) innervates the muscle responsible for retracting the eye within the orbit. Which muscle is that?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Inferior rectus muscle</p> <p><b>B</b> Levator anguli oris muscle</p> <p><b>C</b> Inferior oblique muscle</p> <p><b>D</b> Lateral rectus muscle</p>
70-	<p>The superior, inferior, medial and lateral recti muscles (musculus rectus superior, inferior, medialis, lateralis) originate from a shared structure on the posterior wall of the orbit. What is the name of this structure?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Optic canal</p> <p><b>B</b> Inferior orbital fissure</p> <p><b>C</b> Infraorbital foramen of maxilla</p> <p><b>D</b> Common tendinous ring (of Zinn)</p>
71-	<p>Name the cranial nerve whose efferent fibers provide motor innervation to an extraocular muscle, which is capable of abduction, depression and internal rotation of the eye.</p>	<p><b>A</b> Ophthalmic nerve</p> <p><b>B</b> Trochlear nerve</p> <p><b>C</b> Abducens nerve</p> <p><b>D</b> Oculomotor nerve</p>

ANS : A , D , D , B

72-	<p>When in neutral position, which muscle is responsible for depression and extorsion of the eye?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Lateral rectus muscle</p> <p><b>B</b> Superior rectus muscle</p> <p><b>C</b> Inferior oblique muscle</p> <p><b>D</b> Inferior rectus muscle</p>
73-	<p>A 32-year-old woman comes into the clinic complaining about double vision. Right as she passes through the door, the doctor notices that her left eye is deviated upwards and slightly inwards. Upon extraocular muscle function testing, the doctor assesses that she is also unable to move her left eye downwards and outwards. After further examination, the doctor diagnoses a trochlear nerve (nervus trochlearis, CN IV) lesion. Which of the following muscles is paralyzed?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Medial rectus muscle</p> <p><b>B</b> Inferior oblique muscle</p> <p><b>C</b> Superior oblique muscle</p> <p><b>D</b> Lateral rectus muscle</p> <p><b>E</b> Superior rectus muscle</p>
74-	<p>Extraocular muscle function can be tested clinically by observing ocular movements. Which muscle is being tested when the eye is turned out (temporally, away from the nose) and horizontally?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Medial rectus muscle</p> <p><b>B</b> Inferior rectus muscle</p> <p><b>C</b> Superior oblique muscle</p> <p><b>D</b> Lateral rectus muscle</p>
75-	<p>What is cranial nerve 3 called?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Trigeminal nerve</p> <p><b>B</b> Oculomotor nerve</p> <p><b>C</b> Cochlear nerve</p> <p><b>D</b> Abducens nerve</p>

ANS : D , C , D , B

76-	<p>Which of the following arteries is the largest branch of the ophthalmic artery (arteria ophthalmica), supplying the lacrimal gland, eyelids (palpebrae) and conjunctiva?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Posterior ethmoidal artery</p> <hr/> <p><b>B</b> Posterior ciliary arteries</p> <hr/> <p><b>C</b> Lacrimal artery</p>
77-	<p>The supratrochlear nerve (nervus supratrochlearis) is a branch of which nerve?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Infratrochlear nerve</p> <hr/> <p><b>B</b> Frontal nerve</p> <hr/> <p><b>C</b> Greater occipital nerve</p>
78-	<p>Which branch of the trigeminal nerve (CNV, nervus trigeminus) exits the skull through the superior orbital fissure in the bony orbit?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Ophthalmic nerve</p> <hr/> <p><b>B</b> Maxillary nerve</p> <hr/> <p><b>C</b> Auriculotemporal nerve</p> <hr/> <p><b>D</b> Mandibular nerve</p>
79-	<p>Which of the following nerves gives off the lacrimal nerve (nervus lacrimalis)?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Trigeminal nerve</p> <hr/> <p><b>B</b> Vagus nerve</p> <hr/> <p><b>C</b> Facial nerve</p> <hr/> <p><b>D</b> Supratrochlear nerve</p> <hr/> <p><b>E</b> Optic nerve</p>

Myasthenia gravis is a neuromuscular disease in which antibodies destroy nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. In addition to progressive weakness, one of the first notable signs may be drooping of the eyelid (ptosis). In this condition, which muscle is affected causing this symptom?

- A** Superior rectus muscle
- B** Orbicularis oculi muscle
- C** Levator palpebrae superioris muscle
- D** Superior oblique muscle

80-

ANS : C , B , A , A , C

