

Total Marks:50

Total time:50min

1- The cricoid cartilage lies at this vertebral level

- a) C2
- b) C4
- c) C6
- d) C8
- e) T2

2- An artery that supplies the thyroid gland is sometimes found anterior to the trachea and is named the

- a) superior thyroid artery
- b) inferior thyroid artery
- c) thyroidea ima
- d) anterior ascending cervical artery
- e) superficial ascending cervical artery

3 - The layer of the scalp containing the ramifying arteries, veins, and nerves is the

- a) epidermis
- b) aponeurotic layer
- c) loose areolar layer
- d) pericranium
- e) connective tissue layer

4-The veins that directly connect the veins of the scalp to the dural venous sinuses are

- a) emissary veins
- b) cerebral veins
- c) diploic veins
- d) subarachnoid veins

5-The parotid duct opens into the

- a. floor of the mouth at the sublingual fold
- b. floor of the mouth at the sublingual caruncle
- c. vestibule of the mouth opposite the second maxillary molar tooth
- d. vestibule of mouth opposite the second mandibular premolar tooth
- e. foramen cecum

6.The triangular area on the face is called as the danger triangle because the facial vein has a connection with:

- A. Maxillary sinus
- B. Frontal sinus
- C. Superior sagittal sinus
- D. Sagittal sinus
- E. Cavernous sinus

7. The most commonly involved vessel in bleeding after tonsillectomy, lying just lateral to the

tonsil is:

- A. Tonsillar branch of lingual artery
- B. Maxillary artery
- C. External palatine vein
- D. Internal jugular vein
- E. Ascending pharyngeal artery

8) The middle meningeal artery is a branch of the

- a) internal carotid
- b) middle cerebral
- c) maxillary
- d) deep temporal
- e) facial

9) The hyoid bone is at what level?

- a) C2 vertebra
- b) C3 vertebra
- c) C4 vertebra
- d) C5 vertebra
- e) C6 vertebra

10- In case of fracture of base of skull (foramenrotundum), which of the following nerve would be damaged

- a) Ophthalmic
- b) mandibular
- c) maxillary
- d) optic
- e) trochlear

11- An elderly woman complains of severe pain above the right eye radiating to upper eye lid, side of nose and forehead. Branches of which of the following nerve convey pain sensation from the area of skin described

- a) Maxillary
- b) greater auricular
- c) ophthalmic
- d) mandibular
- e) facial

-Hyperacusis is due to damage to which of the following nerve

- a) facial nerve
- b) trigeminal nerve
- c) oculomotor nerve
- d) trochlear nerve
- e) abducent nerve

13-temporomandibular joint is synovial joint of which of the following variety

- a) condylar
- b) pivot
- c) saddle
- d) hinge
- e) ball & socket

14- The pterygoid process of what bone forms the posterior wall of the pterygopalatine fossa

- a. palatine
- b. maxilla
- c. sphenoid
- d. inferior nasal conchae
- e. pterygoid

15- Paralysis of posterior belly of digastrics muscles would result from lesion of which of the following nerve?

- a) Facial
- b) Vagus
- c) Accessory
- d) Trigeminal
- e) Glossopharyngeal

16- A patient comes to your clinic with progressive blindness. On clinical examination intraocular pressure was raised. Which of the following clinical condition was diagnosed in that patient?

- a) Cataract
- b) Glaucoma
- c) Night blindness
- d) Dislocation of lens
- e) Retinal detachment

17- A patient has a boil on tip of nose. Lymph will drain from infected area in which of the following nodes?

- a) Parotid
- b) Submental
- c) Deep cervical
- d) Post auricular
- e) Submandibular

18- Which structure does NOT pass through the parotid gland?

- a) retromandibular vein
- b) temporozygomatic branch of facial nerve
- c) cervicofacial branch of facial nerve
- d) internal jugular vein
- e) external carotid artery

19- taste sensation from anterior 2/3 of tongue is received by

- a) trigeminal nerve
- b) oculomotor nerve
- c) trochlear nerve
- d) chorda tympani of facial nerve

20- A 7-year-old girl has difficulty breathing through her nose and is brought to her pediatrician. On examination, she is diagnosed as enlarged lymph nodes of nasopharynx. Which of the following tonsils is enlarged?

- a) Tubal tonsil
- b) Lingual tonsil
- c) Palatine tonsil
- d) Eustachian tonsil
- e) Pharyngeal tonsil

21- Which of the following vein is tributary to subclavian vein

- a) Inferior thyroid
- b) External jugular
- c) Lingual
- d) Facial
- e) Maxillary

22- Which of the following muscle divides the submandibular gland into superficial and deep parts

- a) omohyoid
- b) mylohyoid
- c) anterior belly of digastric
- d) posterior belly digastric
- e) thyrohyoid

23- After thyroidectomy, patient developed hoarseness of voice. Which of the following structure is most likely to be damaged.

- a) Facial nerve
- b) Lingual nerve
- c) Hypoglossal nerve
- d) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- e) Maxillary nerve

24. When an object moves from a distance towards an individual, the eyes converge so that a single object is seen (single binocular vision). This convergence of the eyes results from the coordinated contraction of:

- A. Levator palpebrae superioris
- B. Lateral rectii
- C. Medial rectii
- D. Superior obliques
- E. Orbicularis oculi

The ophthalmic artery:

- a) is a branch of the ECA
- b) enters through the superior orbital fissure
- c) does not penetrate the meninges of the optic nerve
- d) forms an anastomoses between ECA and ICA
- e) is an end artery

26. You have a patient with a drooping right eyelid. You suspect Horner's syndrome. Which of the following signs on the right side would confirm this diagnosis?

- A. Constricted pupil
- B. Dry eye (lack of tears)
- C. Exophthalmos
- D. Pale, blanched face
- E. Sweaty face

27) Which muscle abducts the vocal cords?

- a) cricothyroid
- b) oblique arytenoid
- c) posterior cricoarytenoid
- d) lateral cricoarytenoid
- e) thyroepiglottic

28) Which laryngeal muscle is NOT supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve?

- a) thyroarytenoid
- b) cricothyroid
- c) aryepiglottic
- d) oblique arytenoid
- e) posterior cricoarytenoid

29-If you rotate your head as in indicating a "no" response, most of the movement occurs at this joint:

- a) atlanto-occipital (skull-C1)
- b) atlanto-axial (C1-C2)
- c) C2-C3
- d) C3-C4
- e) C7-T1

30. The auriculotemporal nerve of the scalp is a branch of the

- a) glossopharyngeal nerve
- b) ophthalmic division of V
- c) maxillary division of V
- d) mandibular division of V
- e) cervical plexus

31-The nerve that supplies all the muscles in the larynx except for the cricothyroid muscle is the

- a) superior laryngeal n.

- b) pharyngeal n.
- c) recurrent laryngeal n.
- d) external laryngeal n.
- e) internal laryngeal n.

32-Which of the muscle of tongue is not supplied by hypoglossal nerve

- a) Genoglossus
- b) Hyoglossus
- c) palatoglossus
- d) styloglossus

33-which of the following artery is terminal branch of external carotid artery

- a)facial artery
- b)lingual artery
- c)occipital artery
- d)maxillary artery
- e)superior thyroid artery

34-Muscles of mastication are supplied by which of the following nerve

- a)facial nerve
- b)trigeminal nerve
- c)occulomotor nerve
- d) trochlear nerve
- e)abducent nerve

35-Lateral rectus is supplied by which of the following nerve

- a)facial nerve
- b)trigeminal nerve
- c)occulomotor nerve
- d) trochlear nerve
- e)abducent nerve

36.A 10 year old boy with parotid adenoma is to undergo parotidectomy. The surgeon should take care of which of the following structures during such operation?

- A. Ophthalmic nerve
- B. Maxillary nerve
- C. Mandibular nerve
- D. Facial nerve
- E. Ansa cervicalis
- e) abducent nerve

37.A 20 year old boy has a minor blow over his chin during fight with a college fellow. Sudden contraction of which of the following muscle causes his mouth to be fixed in an open position with both heads of mandible lying in front of articular tubercles:

- A. Masseter & medial pterygoid
- B. Temporalis

- C. Medial pterygoid
- D. Lateral pterygoid
- E. Masseter & temporalis

38. This arterial branch of the external carotid artery originates at the level of the hyoid bone and forms a loop before passing deep to the hyoglossus muscle to enter the submandibular region

- a. ascending pharyngeal
- b. lingual
- c. facial
- d. occipital
- e. maxillary

39. The inferior petrosal sinus connects the cavernous sinus to the

- a. straight sinus
- b. transverse sinus
- c. inferior sagittal sinus
- d. internal jugular vein
- e. vertebral vein

40. Crista gali is present

- a) base of skull
- b) anterior cranial fossa
- c) middle cranial fossa
- d) posterior cranial fossa

41. If patient is unable to blow air in mouth which nerve is damaged

- a) facial nerve
- b) trigeminal nerve
- c) oculomotor nerve
- d) trochlear nerve
- e) abducent nerve

42. Nasolacrimal duct conveys lacrimal fluid to:

- A. Inferior nasal meatus
- B. Middle nasal meatus
- C. Superior nasal meatus
- D. Infundibulum
- E. Middle meatus above bulla ethmoidalis

43. The submental lymph nodes usually receive lymph from the

- a) Maxillary incisors
- b) Palatine tonsils
- c) Soft palate
- d) Tip of the tongue
- e) Hard palate

44. Which of the following veins unites with retromandibular to form external jugular vein

- a) Posterior auricular

- b) Superficial temporal
- c) Transverse facial
- d) Internal jugular
- e) Facial

45-Which of the following nerve is motor nerve

- a) facial nerve
- b) trigeminal nerve
- c) oculomotor nerve
- d) optic nerve
- e) vestibulococlear nerve

46-hypophysis fossa is present

- a) base of skull
- b) anterior cranial fossa
- c) middle cranial fossa
- d) posterior cranial fossa

47-If patient is unable to close the eyes which nerve is damaged

- a) facial nerve
- b) trigeminal nerve
- c) oculomotor nerve
- d) trochlear nerve
- e) abducent nerve

48-The nerve supplying the carotid artery and sinus is a branch of cranial nerve

- a. V
- b. VII
- c. IX
- d. X
- e. XI

49.The investing layer of deep cervical fascia splits to enclose the following muscles:

- A. Trapezius and scalenus anterior
- B. Scalenus anterior and sternocleidomastoid
- C. sternocleidomastoid and scalenusmedius
- D. Scalenusmedius and trapezius
- E. Trapezius and sternocleidomastoid

50. The 2 important structures found in the suboccipital triangle are the vertebral artery and the

- a. lesser occipital nerve
- b. greater occipital nerve
- c. suboccipital nerve
- d. spinal accessory nerve
- e. occipital artery