

COMP GROSS ANATOMY - FINAL EXAM

Friday, February 3, 1995

Name _____

Identification # _____

#2

1. The muscles of the facial region are formed from mesenchyme known as
- A. occipital somites.
 - B. neural crest.
 - C. somitomeres.
 - D. sclerotome.
 - E. splanchnopleurum.
2. Which of the following is STRONGLY a viscerocranial bone formed by endochondral ossification?
- A. mandible
 - B. zygomatic arch
 - C. maxilla
 - D. basiocciput
 - E. hyoid bone
3. Which of the following BEST describes the actions of the superior oblique muscle?
- A. elevation, adduction and intorsion
 - B. elevation, adduction and intorsion
 - C. depression, adduction and intorsion
 - D. depression, adduction and intorsion
 - E. depression, adduction and intorsion
4. Which of the following statements accurately describes the actions of the rectus muscles?
- A. When gaze is directed straight forward, only the superior rectus muscle elevates the eyeball.
 - B. When gaze is abducted, the superior rectus is the only muscle capable of elevating gaze.
 - C. When gaze is directed straight forward, the inferior rectus muscle is the only muscle capable of depressing gaze.
 - D. In all directions of gaze, the lateral rectus muscle abducts and fixates the eyeball.
 - E. In all directions of gaze, the medial rectus muscle adducts and fixates gaze.
5. Which of the following statements DOES NOT accurately describe spatial relationships of the middle ear cavity?
- A. Only a thin layer of bone separates the floor of the middle ear cavity from the bulb of the internal jugular vein.
 - B. The facial nerve (VII) crosses the medial wall of the middle ear superior to the tensor tympani.
 - C. The chorda tympani n. crosses the middle ear cavity between the malleus of the malleus and the incus.
 - D. The auditory tube exits the middle ear cavity through its posteroinferior corner.
 - E. The promontory, formed by the first turn of the cochlea, lies in the medial wall of the middle ear cavity.
6. Which of the following statements DOES NOT accurately describe functions of the middle ear structures?
- A. Sensation from the middle ear cavity is carried back to the CNS by the vagus (X) nerve.
 - B. Sound is amplified by the middle ear primarily because the tympanic membrane has a larger area than the oval window.
 - C. The pars tensa of the tympanic membrane transmits vibration to the malleus.
 - D. Action of the tensor tympani muscle dampens vibration of the malleus.
 - E. The tensor cochlear (round window) allows pressure waves in the inner ear fluids to dissipate.
7. All of the following are associated with joints of the vertebral bodies EXCEPT
- A. anterior longitudinal ligament.
 - B. ligamentum flavum.
 - C. posterior longitudinal ligament.
 - D. annulus fibrosus.
 - E. nucleus pulposus.
8. The spinal dura mater
- A. has a substantial epithelial space.
 - B. has dural venous sinuses.
 - C. is attached to the inner periosteum of the vertebral canal.
 - D. ends at vertebral level L5.
9. All of the following nerves provide sensory innervation to the scalp EXCEPT
- A. supraorbital.
 - B. supraorbital.
 - C. posterior auricular.
 - D. auriculotemporal.
 - E. greater occipital.

10. Cutting which of the following scalp layers is responsible for a wide gaping wound?

- A. skin
- B. connective tissue
- C. aponeurotic
- D. loose areolar connective tissue
- E. pericranial

C

11. All of the following nerves are in the lateral wall of the cavernous sinus EXCEPT

- A. oculomotor
- B. abducens
- C. ophthalmic division of trigeminal
- D. trochlear
- E. maxillary division of trigeminal

B

12. All of the following muscles of the pharynx are supplied by the vagus N EXCEPT

- A. salpingopharyngeus
- B. stylopharyngeus
- C. palatopharyngeus
- D. superior pharyngeal constrictor
- E. anterior pharyngeal constrictor

B

13. The deep part of the parotid gland is associated with all of the following EXCEPT

- A. carotid sheath structures
- B. styloid process muscles
- C. tonsillar bed
- D. superior pharyngeal constrictor M.
- E. ascending pharyngeal A.

C

14. All of the following lead into or out of the pterygoparotid veins EXCEPT

- A. buccal vein
- B. pharyngeal vein
- C. sphenopalatine foramen
- D. facial vein
- E. pharyngeal canal

D

15. All of the following muscles are supplied by the vagus N EXCEPT

- A. tensor vel palatini
- B. tensor vel palatini
- C. palatoglossus
- D. palatopharyngeus
- E. musculus uvulae

B

16. All of the following are associated with the stylopharyngeus EXCEPT

- A. epiglottic
- B. aryepiglottic fold
- C. peritonsillar recess
- D. cricoid cartilage
- E. middle pharyngeal constrictor M.

E

17. The zygomaticus major M is innervated by which branches of the facial N?

- A. temporal
- B. zygomatic
- C. buccal
- D. marginal mandibular
- E. cervical

B

18. All of the following make up the nasal septum EXCEPT

- A. perpendicular plate of the ethmoid
- B. lateral pterygic plate
- C. vomer
- D. septal cartilage
- E. nasal crest of maxilla and palatine bones

B

19. All of the following paranasal sinuses are in the middle meatus EXCEPT

- A. sphenoid sinus
- B. middle ethmoidal air cells
- C. anterior ethmoidal air cells
- D. frontal sinus
- E. maxillary sinus

A

20. The opening of the submandibular duct in the mouth is

- A. on the sublingual fold
- B. on the sublingual frenulum
- C. on the mylohyoid M.
- D. on the sublingual caruncle
- E. superficial to the submandibular gland.

D

Matching: In the matching questions, choices may be used once, more than once or not at all.

Match the muscles in column A with appropriate actions listed in column B.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Column A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21. _____ posterior cricothyroid 22. _____ transverse arytenoid 23. _____ thyroarytenoid 24. _____ cricothyroid | <p>Column B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. sphincter of aditus B. adducts vocal cords C. adducts vocal cords D. tense vocal cords E. relaxes vocal cords |
|--|--|

B

C

D



Match the nerves in column A with appropriate components listed in column B.

Column A

Column B

- 25. _____ greater petrosal N
- 26. _____ lesser petrosal N
- 27. _____ short ciliary NN
- 28. _____ ciliary NN
- 29. _____ N. of pterygoid canal

- A. postganglionic sympathetic
- B. parasympathetic parasympathetic
- C. parasympathetic parasympathetic
- D. preganglionic sympathetic

Match the skull foramina or foramina in column A with the associated nerves or vessels listed in column B.

Column A

Column B

- 30. _____ foramen spinosum
- 31. _____ stylomastoid foramen
- 32. _____ petrosygomatic fissure
- 33. _____ foramen ovale

- A. mandibular N
- B. facial N
- C. middle meningeal A
- D. chorda tympani N

Match the skin areas of the face in column A with appropriate nerves that supply those areas listed in column B.

Column A

Column B

- 34. _____ dorsum of nose
- 35. _____ skin over zygoma
- 36. _____ skin over cheek
- 37. _____ skin over angle of mandible

- A. (V1) ophthalmic N
- B. (V2) maxillary N
- C. (V3) mandibular N
- D. greater auricular N

Match the muscles in column A with the appropriate nerves in column B.

Column A

Column B

- 38. _____ hyoglossus
- 39. _____ platysma
- 40. _____ mylohyoid
- 41. _____ mylohyoid

- A. trigeminal
- B. facial
- C. hypoglossal
- D. cervical plexus
- E. vagus

Match the muscles in column A with appropriate actions listed in column B.

Column A

Column B

- 42. _____ genioglossus
- 43. _____ anterior belly of the digastric
- 44. _____ temporalis
- 45. _____ lateral pterygoid

- A. retracts tongue
- B. protrudes mandible
- C. protrudes tongue
- D. elevates mandible
- E. depresses mandible

Match the structures in column A with nerves listed in column B.

Column A

Column B

- 46. _____ superior mesenteric N
- 47. _____ superior celiac N
- 48. _____ lateral rectus M
- 49. _____ lacrimal gland (secretomotor)
- 50. _____ lower eyelid

- A. oculomotor N
- B. ophthalmic N
- C. maxillary N
- D. trochlear N
- E. abducens N

True or False

51. Sympathetic joints include the

- A. sternoclavicular
- B. second sternocostal
- C. intercostal bodies
- D. costovertebral
- E. costochondral

52. Nerve roots (sensory) path impulses from the

- A. parietal plexus
- B. coronary arteries
- C. intercostal muscles
- D. pulmonary plexus
- E. pericardium of the clavicle

53. Sensation from the webbing between the first and second toes is transmitted by the

- A. deep fibular N.
- B. lateral plantar N.
- C. sural N.
- D. medial plantar N.
- E. superficial fibular N.

54. All of the following nerves are branches of the pudendal EXCEPT

- A. inferior rectal
- B. dorsal nerve of the penis (skene)
- C. perineal
- D. prostatic femoral cutaneous
- E. posterior scrotal

