

# Structures of the Head and Neck 1st Edition Test Bank

## Chapter 1. Essentials of Anatomy

### True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Infections in the oral cavity may spread to other regions of the body, causing serious health problems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Pseudounipolar neurons carry information from the central nervous system to the periphery.

### Multiple Choice

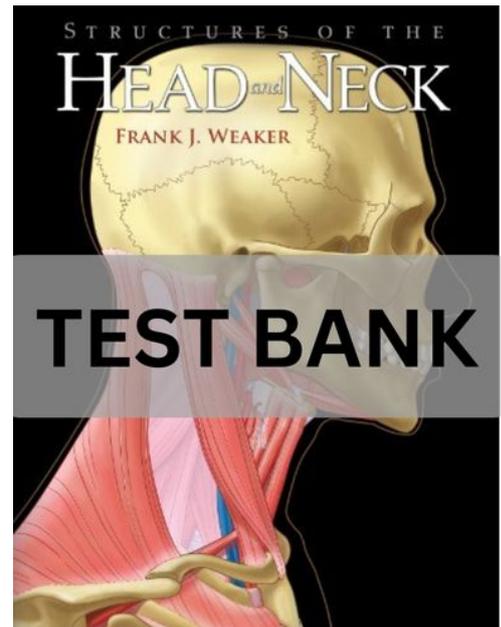
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Perikarya of the sympathetic nervous system can be found in which of the following regions of the spinal cord?
  - A. White matter
  - B. Dorsal root ganglion
  - C. Ventral horn
  - D. Intermediolateral cell column
  - E. Dorsal horn
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following branches of a spinal nerve contain sensory fibers from visceral organs?
  - A. Dorsal primary rami
  - B. White communicating rami
  - C. Meningeal rami
  - D. Ventral primary rami
  - E. Gray communicating rami

### Multiple Response

Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Structures innervated by the autonomic nervous system include (select all that apply)
  - A. cardiac muscle.
  - B. glandular tissue.
  - C. skeletal muscle.
  - D. smooth muscle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A person in the anatomical position would display which of the following characteristics? (Select all that apply.)
  - A. Lying in the supine position
  - B. Head, eyes, and toes directed forward
  - C. Standing erect
  - D. Palms facing downward
  - E. Upper limbs hanging at sides
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Nerve cell bodies may be found in which of the following locations of the spinal cord? (Select all that apply.)
  - A. Intermediolateral cell column
  - B. White matter
  - C. Ventral horns



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- D. Ventral median fissure
- E. Dorsal horns

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following branches of a spinal nerve contain motor fibers that supply smooth muscle, cardiac muscle, and glandular tissue? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Dorsal primary rami
  - B. White communicating rami
  - C. Meningeal rami
  - D. Ventral primary rami
  - E. Gray communicating rami
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following branches of a spinal nerve contain motor fibers that supply skeletal muscle? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Dorsal primary rami
  - B. White communicating rami
  - C. Meningeal rami
  - D. Ventral primary rami
  - E. Gray communicating rami

## Short Answer

1. What three fiber types innervate skeletal muscles?
2. Name four characteristics used to classify neurons.
3. Name the five types of rami associated with spinal nerves.
4. What types of nerve fibers are found in cutaneous branches of ventral and dorsal primary rami?

## Completion

*Complete each statement.*

1. A plane separating the body into equal left and right halves is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ plane divides the body into upper and lower parts.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the basic unit of structure and function in the nervous system.
4. A collection of nerve cell bodies outside the central nervous system is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The term \_\_\_\_\_ is often used to refer to visceral organs.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ plane divides the body into front and back parts.
7. The term \_\_\_\_\_ is often used to refer to the body wall.

## Matching

*Match the terms with their descriptions.*

- A. ventral
- B. prone
- C. cranial

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- D. superficial
- E. medial
- F. splanchnic
- G. distal
- H. caudal
- I. supine
- J. somatic
- K. dorsal
- L. lateral
- M. deep
- N. proximal

- \_\_\_ 1. Toward the head
- \_\_\_ 2. Near a fixed point
- \_\_\_ 3. Toward the feet
- \_\_\_ 4. Facing downward
- \_\_\_ 5. Toward the back
- \_\_\_ 6. Far from a fixed point
- \_\_\_ 7. Toward the front
- \_\_\_ 8. Facing upward
- \_\_\_ 9. Toward the median plane
- \_\_\_ 10. Away from the median plane

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## Chapter 1. Essentials of Anatomy Answer Section

### TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: T                      PTS: 1
2. ANS: F                      PTS: 1

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D                      PTS: 1
2. ANS: B                      PTS: 1

### MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. ANS: A, B, D              PTS: 1
2. ANS: B, C, E              PTS: 1
3. ANS: A, B, E              PTS: 1
4. ANS: A, B, D, E         PTS: 1
5. ANS: A, D                 PTS: 1

### SHORT ANSWER

1. ANS:  
Efferent to skeletal muscle, afferent, efferent sympathetic fibers  
  
PTS: 1
2. ANS:  
Number of cell processes, cell size, conduction speed, modality  
  
PTS: 1
3. ANS:  
Meningeal rami, ventral primary rami, dorsal primary rami, gray communicating rami, white communicating rami  
  
PTS: 1
4. ANS:  
Afferent, efferent sympathetic fibers  
  
PTS: 1

### COMPLETION

1. ANS: median plane

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PTS: 1

2. ANS:  
transverse  
horizontal

PTS: 1

3. ANS: neuron

PTS: 1

4. ANS: ganglion

PTS: 1

5. ANS: splanchnic

PTS: 1

6. ANS:  
frontal  
coronal

PTS: 1

7. ANS:  
parietal  
somatic

PTS: 1

## **MATCHING**

- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 1. ANS: C  | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: N  | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: H  | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: K  | PTS: 1 |
| 6. ANS: G  | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: A  | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: I  | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: E  | PTS: 0 |
| 10. ANS: L | PTS: 0 |

## **Chapter 2. Skull and Cervical Vertebrae**

### **Short Answer**

1. Which bones of the neurocranium are unpaired?
2. Which bones of the neurocranium are paired?
3. List four functions of bone.

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4. Which bones compose the viscerocranium?
5. Which bones form the neurocranium?
6. Name each division of the trigeminal nerve, and specify the foramen through which each exits the cranial cavity.

## Matching

*Match the terms with their descriptions.*

- A. Long bone
- B. Epiphysis
- C. Diaphysis
- D. Short bone
- E. Flat bone
- F. Irregular bone

- \_\_\_ 1. Protective bones of the skull
- \_\_\_ 2. Cuboidal bones of the ankle and wrist
- \_\_\_ 3. Tubular bones of the extremities
- \_\_\_ 4. Head of long bone
- \_\_\_ 5. Bones of the face
- \_\_\_ 6. Shaft of long bone

*Match the terms with their descriptions. Answers may be used once, more than once, or not at all.*

- A. Spine
- B. Foramen
- C. Meatus
- D. Protuberance
- E. Condyle
- F. Tubercle
- G. Crest
- H. Process
- I. Canal
- J. Fovea
- K. Aperture
- L. Fossa
- M. Groove
- N. Fissure

- \_\_\_ 7. Circular to oval-shaped opening
- \_\_\_ 8. Small, thornlike projection
- \_\_\_ 9. Large, depressed area
- \_\_\_ 10. Narrow, cleftlike slit
- \_\_\_ 11. Long, shallow indentation

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- \_\_\_ 12. Large extension of bone
- \_\_\_ 13. Roughened ridges on the surface of bone
- \_\_\_ 14. Small, shallow pit
- \_\_\_ 15. Long, narrow, tubelike channel
- \_\_\_ 16. Bulge on the surface of bone

*Match each cranial nerve with its correct foramen. Answers may be used once, more than once, or not at all.*

- A. Internal acoustic meatus
- B. Foramen lacerum
- C. Cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone
- D. Foramen ovale
- E. Hypoglossal canal
- F. Foramen spinosum
- G. Optic canal
- H. Foramen rotundum
- I. Superior orbital fissure
- J. Jugular foramen

- \_\_\_ 17. Olfactory nerves
- \_\_\_ 18. Optic nerve
- \_\_\_ 19. Oculomotor nerve
- \_\_\_ 20. Trochlear nerve
- \_\_\_ 21. Ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve
- \_\_\_ 22. Maxillary division of trigeminal nerve
- \_\_\_ 23. Mandibular division of trigeminal nerve
- \_\_\_ 24. Abducens nerve
- \_\_\_ 25. Facial nerve
- \_\_\_ 26. Vestibulocochlear nerve
- \_\_\_ 27. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- \_\_\_ 28. Vagus nerve
- \_\_\_ 29. Accessory nerve
- \_\_\_ 30. Hypoglossal nerve

### **Completion**

*Complete each statement.*

1. The articular surface of each bone in a synovial joint is covered by \_\_\_\_\_ cartilage.
2. The facial nerve exits the skull to reach the face through the \_\_\_\_\_.

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3. The depression of the sphenoid bone that contains the pituitary gland is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The middle meningeal artery enters the skull through the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The vertebral artery passes through the \_\_\_\_\_ of cervical vertebrae en route to supply oxygenated blood to the brain.
6. Spongy bone located between the outer and inner cortical plates of compact bone is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The zygomatic arch is formed from the temporal process of the zygomatic bone and the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The sublingual and submandibular fossae are separated by the \_\_\_\_\_, a surface feature of the mandible.
9. The junction between the laminae and pedicles of a vertebra is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The viscerocranium is composed of each of the following bones except the  
A. maxillae.  
B. frontal bone.  
C. palatine bones.  
D. zygomatic bones.  
E. vomer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What shallow depression in the maxilla lies between the roots of the central and lateral incisors?  
A. Incisive fossa  
B. Alveolus  
C. Canine eminence  
D. Infraorbital foramen  
E. Canine fossa
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The frontal bone is attached to the parietal bones via the  
A. squamous suture.  
B. lambdoid suture.  
C. sagittal suture.  
D. frontal suture.  
E. coronal suture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The parietal and temporal bones are bound by the  
A. squamous suture.  
B. lambdoid suture.  
C. sagittal suture.  
D. frontal suture.  
E. coronal suture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following openings is not found in the middle cranial fossa?

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- A. Foramen lacerum
  - B. Superior orbital fissure
  - C. Foramen spinosum
  - D. Internal acoustic meatus
  - E. Foramen rotundum
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What opening transmits the inferior alveolar neurovascular bundle?
- A. Greater palatine foramen
  - B. Mandibular foramen
  - C. Mental foramen
  - D. Sphenopalatine foramen
  - E. Incisive foramen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Paranasal sinuses can be found in each of the following bones *except* the
- A. sphenoid bones.
  - B. zygomatic bones.
  - C. maxillary bones.
  - D. ethmoid bones.
  - E. frontal bone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What type of joint is found at the epiphyseal plate of developing long bone?
- A. Fibrous
  - B. Synchrondrotic
  - C. Symphysial
  - D. Synostotic
  - E. Synovial
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The hypoglossal canal can be found in which of the following bones of the neurocranium?
- A. Temporal
  - B. Parietal
  - C. Occipital
  - D. Frontal
  - E. Sphenoid

### **Multiple Response**

*Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following foramen are found in the greater wing of the sphenoid bone? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Foramen ovale
  - B. Optic canal
  - C. Foramen spinosum
  - D. Superior orbital fissure
  - E. Internal acoustic meatus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following features of the ethmoid bone contribute to the bony formation of the nasal cavity? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Superior nasal concha
  - B. Cribriform plate
  - C. Crista galli
  - D. Perpendicular plate
  - E. Middle nasal concha

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Bones articulating with the maxillae outside of the orbit include the (select all that apply)
- A. zygomatic bones.
  - B. nasal bones.
  - C. ethmoid bones.
  - D. frontal bones.
  - E. mandible.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The posterior openings of the nasal cavity are formed from the (select all that apply)
- A. vomer.
  - B. inferior nasal conchae.
  - C. pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.
  - D. nasal bones.
  - E. horizontal plate of the palatine bone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The atlas (C1) lacks which of the following features found in a typical cervical vertebra? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Spinous process
  - B. Superior articulating processes
  - C. Vertebral foramen
  - D. Vertebral body
  - E. Transverse foramen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following structures are transmitted through the jugular foramen? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Vagus nerve
  - B. Internal carotid artery
  - C. Internal jugular vein
  - D. Accessory nerve
  - E. Glossopharyngeal nerve