

لجان

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

TEST BANK chatgpt

- SUBJECT: **ANATOMY 1-4**
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ANATOMY LECTURE 1 :

1. The nasal septum is composed of which of the following?

- A) Vomer, maxilla, and frontal bone
- B) Septal cartilage, vomer, and perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone
- C) Ethmoid labyrinth, vomer, and septal cartilage
- D) Nasal bone, perpendicular plate, and palatine bone

Answer: B

2. The posterior openings of the nasal cavities, connecting to the nasopharynx, are called:

- A) Nares
- B) Choanae
- C) Meatuses
- D) Conchae

Answer: B

3. Which of the following forms the lateral wall of the nasal cavity?

- A) Horizontal plate of the palatine bone
- B) Ethmoidal labyrinth
- C) Vomer
- D) Nasal spine of the frontal bone

Answer: B

4. The largest artery supplying the nasal cavity is:

- A) Greater palatine artery
- B) Anterior ethmoidal artery
- C) Sphenopalatine artery
- D) Superior labial artery

Answer: C

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5. Structures forming the floor of the nasal cavity include:

- A) Palatine process of the maxilla and horizontal plate of the palatine bone
- B) Perpendicular plate of the palatine bone and vomer
- C) Nasal spine of the frontal bone and ethmoid labyrinth
- D) Septal cartilage and palatine process of the maxilla

Answer: A

6. Paranasal sinuses and their drainage include:

- A) Maxillary sinus draining into the superior meatus
- B) Frontal sinus draining into the middle meatus via the infundibulum
- C) Ethmoidal sinuses draining into the sphenoethmoidal recess
- D) Sphenoidal sinus draining into the middle meatus

Answer: B

7. Which of the following is NOT a function of the paranasal sinuses?

- A) Decreasing the weight of the skull
- B) Providing a route for olfactory nerves
- C) Resonance of the voice
- D) Protection

Answer: B

8. Structures related to the maxillary sinus include:

- A) Orbit above and nasal cavity medially
- B) Frontal sinus below and ethmoidal sinuses laterally
- C) Mandible below and maxilla medially
- D) Sphenoidal sinus posteriorly and roots of teeth laterally

Answer: A

9. The arterial supply to the nasal cavity includes which of the following?

- A) Middle meningeal artery
- B) Sphenopalatine artery
- C) Subclavian artery
- D) Vertebral artery

Answer: B

10. The roof of the nasal cavity is formed by which of the following structures?

- A) Palatine process of the maxilla and horizontal plate of the palatine bone
- B) Body of the sphenoid bone, cribriform plate, and nasal bones
- C) Septal cartilage, perpendicular plate of ethmoid, and vomer
- D) Frontal process of the maxilla and ethmoidal labyrinth

Answer: B

11. Epistaxis (nosebleeds) most commonly occur in:

- A) Kiesselbach's area
- B) Sphenoethmoidal recess
- C) Middle meatus
- D) Frontal sinus

Answer: A

12. The anterior ethmoidal artery supplies which part of the nasal cavity?

- A) Posterior-inferior quadrant
- B) Anterior-superior quadrant
- C) Lateral wall near the inferior concha
- D) Floor of the nasal cavity

Answer: B

16. The vestibule of the nasal cavity is:

- A) Lined with respiratory mucosa
- B) Covered with modified skin containing thick hairs (vibrissae)
- C) Located between the choanae and the nasopharynx
- D) Responsible for the resonance of the voice

Answer: B

17. Which of the following forms part of the medial wall of the nasal cavity?

- A) Medial pterygoid process
- B) Perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone
- C) Horizontal plate of the palatine bone
- D) Maxillary sinus

Answer: B

18. The ethmoidal bulla is:

- A) Part of the lateral wall of the middle meatus
- B) Found in the vestibule of the nasal cavity
- C) Drains directly into the inferior meatus
- D) Formed by the frontal sinus

Answer: A

19. Which of the following nerves provides general sensation to the nasal cavity?

- A) Olfactory nerve
- B) Facial nerve
- C) Maxillary nerve
- D) Hypoglossal nerve

Answer: C

20. The sphenoidal sinuses open into:

- A) The middle meatus
- B) The inferior meatus
- C) The sphenoethmoidal recess
- D) The frontal sinus

Answer: C

21. The parasympathetic innervation of the nasal mucosa comes from:

- A) Trigeminal nerve
- B) Facial nerve
- C) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- D) Vagus nerve

Answer: B

22. The nasolacrimal duct drains into:

- A) Superior meatus
- B) Inferior meatus
- C) Middle meatus
- D) Sphenoethmoidal recess

Answer: B

23. Which of the following sinuses is most commonly affected in sinusitis due to its poor drainage?

- A) Frontal sinus
- B) Sphenoidal sinus
- C) Maxillary sinus
- D) Ethmoidal sinus

Answer: C

ANATOMY LECTURE 2 :

1. The pterygopalatine fossa is:

- A) Located between the frontal and ethmoid bones
- B) In the anterior cranial fossa
- C) Immediately posterior to the maxilla
- D) Within the orbit

Answer: C

2. The walls of the pterygopalatine fossa include:

- A) Maxilla anteriorly, palatine bone medially, and sphenoid bone posteriorly
- B) Mandible laterally, frontal bone superiorly, and ethmoid bone inferiorly
- C) Zygomatic bone anteriorly, nasal bone medially, and vomer posteriorly
- D) Lacrimal bone medially, sphenoid bone inferiorly, and maxilla laterally

Answer: A

3. The foramen rotundum communicates with the:

- A) Orbit
- B) Middle cranial fossa
- C) Nasal cavity
- D) Oral cavity
- **Answer: B**

4. The pterygoid canal transmits:

- A) Only sympathetic fibers
- B) Only parasympathetic fibers
- C) The nerve of the pterygoid canal (greater and deep petrosal nerves)
- D) The maxillary artery

Answer: C

5. The sphenopalatine foramen opens into the:

- A) Nasopharynx
- B) Oral cavity
- C) Lateral wall of the nasal cavity
- D) Infratemporal fossa

Answer: C

6. The following structure is NOT contained in the pterygopalatine fossa:

- A) Maxillary nerve
- B) Pterygopalatine ganglion
- C) External carotid artery
- D) Veins and lymphatics

Answer: C

7. The terminal part of the maxillary artery is located:

- A) In the pterygopalatine fossa
- B) In the infratemporal fossa
- C) Within the middle cranial fossa
- D) In the orbit

Answer: A

8. The pterygopalatine ganglion is associated with which cranial nerve?

- A) Trigeminal nerve (V)
- B) Facial nerve (VII)
- C) Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)
- D) Vagus nerve (X)

Answer: B

9. Parasympathetic fibers of the pterygopalatine ganglion originate from:

- A) Deep petrosal nerve
- B) Greater petrosal nerve
- C) Maxillary nerve
- D) Infra-orbital nerve

Answer: B

10. The greater palatine nerve supplies the:

- A) Soft palate and uvula
- B) Mucosa of the hard palate and gingiva
- C) Inferior meatus of the nasal cavity
- D) Lacrimal gland

Answer: B

11. The pharyngeal nerve leaves the pterygopalatine fossa via the:

- A) Palatovaginal canal
- B) Inferior orbital fissure
- C) Pterygomaxillary fissure
- D) Sphenopalatine foramen

Answer: A

12. The nasopalatine nerve supplies:

- A) Mucosa of the posterior nasal cavity
- B) Mucosa and gingiva adjacent to the incisor teeth
- C) Lacrimal gland
- D) Maxillary molars

Answer: B

13. The orbital branches of the pterygopalatine ganglion innervate:

- A) Lacrimal gland and periosteum of the orbit
- B) Posterior wall of the maxilla
- C) Hard palate
- D) Mucosa of the nasopharynx

Answer: A

14. The maxillary nerve enters the pterygopalatine fossa via the:

- A) Pterygoid canal
- B) Foramen rotundum
- C) Inferior orbital fissure
- D) Sphenopalatine foramen

Answer: B

15. The posterior superior alveolar nerve supplies the:

- A) Incisor and canine teeth
- B) Molar teeth and adjacent gingiva
- C) Palatine tonsils
- D) Hard palate

Answer: B

16. The sphenopalatine artery supplies the:

- A) Floor of the nasal cavity
- B) Posterior superior lateral nasal wall and septum
- C) Soft palate
- D) Orbit

Answer: B

17. The posterior superior alveolar artery supplies:

- A) Orbital structures
- B) Maxillary molar teeth and sinus
- C) Inferior nasal meatus
- D) Hard palate

Answer: B

18. The greater palatine artery supplies:

- A) Lacrimal gland
- B) Posterior part of the nasal septum
- C) Posterior and inferior parts of the hard palate
- D) Maxillary sinus

Answer: C

19. The infra-orbital artery gives rise to:

- A) Posterior superior alveolar artery
- B) Anterior superior alveolar arteries
- C) Sphenopalatine artery
- D) Palatovaginal artery

Answer: B

20. The pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the infratemporal fossa via the:

- A) Inferior orbital fissure
- B) Pterygomaxillary fissure
- C) Foramen rotundum
- D) Sphenopalatine foramen

Answer: B

ANATOMY LECTURES 3+4:

1. The larynx extends between which vertebral levels?

- A) C2 to C4
- B) C3 to C6
- C) C1 to C5
- D) C4 to C7

Answer: B

2. The larynx continues inferiorly as the:

- A) Pharynx
- B) Esophagus
- C) Trachea
- D) Nasopharynx

Answer: C

3. Which of the following is a primary function of the larynx?

- A) Regulating blood flow to the brain
- B) Acting as a valve during deglutition
- C) Filtering air entering the lungs
- D) Regulating diaphragm movement

Answer: B

4. Which of the following is a single cartilage of the larynx?

- A) Arytenoid
- B) Corniculate
- C) Thyroid
- D) Cuneiform

Answer: C

5. The cricoid cartilage:

- A) Is the largest laryngeal cartilage
- B) Is shaped like a signet ring
- C) Lies superior to the thyroid cartilage
- D) Forms the laryngeal inlet

Answer: B

6. The thyroid cartilage:

- A) Forms the laryngeal prominence ('Adam's apple')
- B) Articulates with the arytenoid cartilages
- C) Is fused posteriorly in men
- D) Contains the epiglottic tubercle

Answer: A

7.

7. Which of the following is an extrinsic ligament of the larynx?

- A) Quadrangular membrane
- B) Thyrohyoid membrane
- C) Cricothyroid ligament
- D) Vocal ligament

Answer: B

8. The cricothyroid ligament:

- A) Forms the vestibular ligament
- B) Forms the vocal ligament in its free upper margin
- C) Runs between the thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone
- D) Is part of the quadrangular membrane

Answer: B

9. The quadrangular membrane:

- A) Forms the vestibular ligament along its free lower margin
- B) Runs between the epiglottis and cricoid cartilage
- C) Forms the vocal ligament
- D) Supports the cricothyroid joint

Answer: A

10. The intrinsic muscles of the larynx:

- A) Open and close the rima glottidis
- B) Elevate the larynx during swallowing
- C) Move the hyoid bone
- D) Adjust head position

Answer: A

11. The cricothyroid muscles:

- A) Relax the vocal cords
- B) Rotate the arytenoid cartilage
- C) Tense the vocal cords
- D) Close the rima vestibuli

Answer: C

12. The posterior crico-arytenoid muscles:

- A) Abduct the vocal cords
- B) Adduct the vocal cords
- C) Are innervated by the superior laryngeal nerve
- D) Originate from the thyroid cartilage

Answer: A

13. The regions of the laryngeal cavity include:

- A) Vestibule, middle chamber, and infraglottic cavity
- B) Vestibule, rima glottidis, and vocal chamber
- C) Vestibular space, infraglottic cavity, and cricothyroid space
- D) Vestibule, nasopharynx, and vocal chamber

Answer: A

14. The vocal folds consist of:

- A) Stratified squamous epithelium
- B) Submucosa
- C) Vocal ligament
- D) Elastic cartilage

Answer: C

15. The vestibular folds:

- A) Are vascularized and appear red
- B) Are also known as true vocal cords
- C) Are inferior to the vocal cords
- D) Are movable structures

Answer: A

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16. Blood supply to the larynx is primarily provided by:

- A) Superior and inferior laryngeal arteries
- B) External carotid artery directly
- C) Ascending pharyngeal artery
- D) Subclavian artery

Answer: A

17. The recurrent laryngeal nerves are responsible for:

- A) Motor innervation to all intrinsic laryngeal muscles except cricothyroid
- B) Sensory innervation to the larynx above the vocal folds
- C) Tension adjustment of the vocal cords
- D) Abduction of the vocal cords

Answer: A

18. The superior laryngeal nerve:

- A) Provides sensory innervation below the vocal folds
- B) Divides into internal and external branches
- C) Innervates the posterior crico-arytenoid muscle
- D) Innervates the thyroarytenoid muscle

Answer: B

19. During quiet respiration, the rima glottidis is:

- A) Narrow and closed
- B) Open and rhomboid-shaped
- C) Closed during effort closure
- D) Closed during swallowing

Answer: B

20. During swallowing:

- A) The larynx moves down and backward
- B) The epiglottis swings upward
- C) The rima glottidis is closed
- D) The esophagus remains closed

Answer: C

21. In unilateral complete section of the recurrent laryngeal nerve:

- A) One vocal fold remains in a mid-position
- B) Both vocal folds remain in a mid-position
- C) Speech is completely lost
- D) Breathing is severely impaired

Answer: A

22. Tension in the vocal folds during phonation is controlled by:

- A) Cricothyroid muscle
- B) Posterior crico-arytenoid muscle
- C) Aryepiglottic muscle
- D) Oblique arytenoid muscle

Answer: A

23. The narrowest part of the laryngeal cavity is:

- A) Rima vestibuli
- B) Rima glottidis
- C) Infraglottic space
- D) Vestibule

Answer: B

24. Bilateral complete section of the recurrent laryngeal nerve results in:

- A) Complete loss of speech
- B) Both vocal cords in mid-position
- C) Severe dyspnea and stridor
- D) No effect on breathing

Answer: C

25. The vocal folds appear white because they:

- A) Lack blood vessels
- B) Are composed of elastic cartilage
- C) Contain stratified squamous epithelium
- D) Have thick submucosa

Answer: A



