

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



وَإِنْ تَتَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبَدِلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْثَلَكُمْ

MID | Lecture 1-3

# Past Papers

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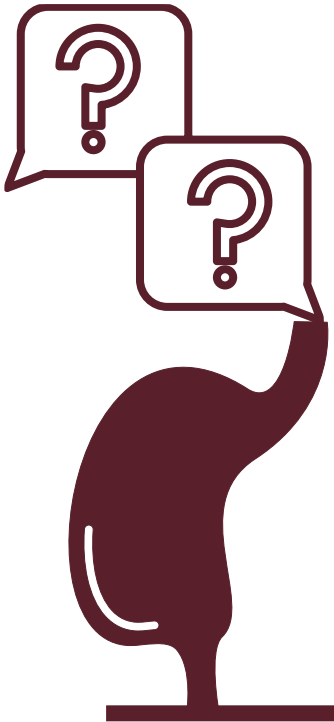
اللهم استعملنا ولا تستبدلنا  
سبحان الله وبحمده سبحان الله العظيم





# *Past Papers*

(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)



Q: A patient with deviated tongue to the left, what muscle was defected?

- A. Left hyoglossus
- B. Right hyoglossus
- C. Left genioglossus
- D. Right genioglossus

Ans: C

Q: All of the following innervate the pharynx except?

- A. Maxillary nerve
- B. Vagus nerve
- C. Pharyngeal plexus
- D. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- E. Mandibular nerve

Ans:E

Q: All of the following structures are found within the substance of the parotid gland except?

- A. Auriculotemporal nerve
- B. Great auricular nerve
- C. Retromandibular vein
- D. External carotid artery
- E. Facial nerve

Ans: B

Q: One of the following is incorrect about circumvallate papillae?

- A. Taste buds are located medially to the papillae
- B. It is composed of stratified squamous epithelium non keratinized

Ans:A

Q: Which of the following is wrong about the innervation of the parotid gland?

- A. Sensory innervation is from the facial nerve.
- B. Parasympathetic innervation originates from the inferior salivary nucleus.
- C. The otic ganglia supply the parotid gland.
- D. Parasympathetic innervation arises from the auriculotemporal nerve.
- E. The sympathetic innervation emerges from the superior cervical sympathetic ganglia.

Ans: A

Q: All of the following statements are false regarding the mouth, except?

- A. The vermillion (transitional) zone is different from the mucosa, as it has hair follicles and sebaceous glands.
- B. The philtrum is formed by the meeting of the two mandibular prominences.
- C. The vestibule of the mouth has no direct communication with the mouth proper when the teeth are closed.
- D. The glossopharyngeal nerve doesn't carry sensation from the mouth proper.
- E. The substance of the lips is formed by a circular smooth muscle.

Ans:D



Q: A patient has a tumor arising near the medulla oblongata, the tumor was pressuring the right hypoglossal canal, and the doctors suspected that the right hypoglossal nerve could be damaged.

Which of the following muscles will function normally even if the nerve was damaged? ?

- A. The right vertical fibers of the intrinsic muscles of the tongue.
- B. Right styloglossus.
- C. Right palatoglossus.
- D. Right genioglossus.
- E. Right hyoglossus.

Ans: C

Q: All of the following statements are true, except?

- A. The base of the parotid gland is superficial, while its apex is deep.
- B. The submandibular gland's duct opens opposite the lower second molar tooth.
- C. The facial nerve runs superficially in the substance of the parotid gland.
- D. Chorda tympani carries preganglionic parasympathetic fibers for the submandibular and sublingual glands.
- E. E. The lingual nerve first runs lateral to the submandibular duct then inferior then medial to it.

Ans:B

Q: Which of the following cranial nerves doesn't carry sensations from the pharynx?

- A. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- B. Vagus nerve
- C. Trigeminal nerve
- D. Facial nerve
- E. At least two of the above

Ans:D

Q: Which of these relations in regards to the lesser sac is wrong?

- A. Foramen of Winslow -> right side of the lesser sac
- B. Gastrosplenic ligament -> left side of the lesser sac
- C. Lesser omentum -> posterior to the lesser sac
- D. Greater omentum -> anterior to the lesser sac
- E. Greater omentum -> posterior to the lesser sac

Ans: C

Q: Which of the following relations is incorrect regarding the lower part of the esophagus?

- A. Left vagus nerve -> anterior to the esophagus
- B. Right pleura -> right to the esophagus
- C. Pericardium -> posterior to the esophagus
- D. Right vagus nerve -> posterior to the esophagus
- E. A+D

Ans: C

Q: All of the following structures lie in the stomach bed except?

- A. Tail of the pancreas
- B. Splenic artery
- C. Splenic vein
- D. Left suprarenal gland
- E. None of the above

Ans: C

Q: Which one of the following blood vessels usually causes post-operative bleeding after tonsillectomy?

- A. External palatine vein.
- B. Tonsillar branch of facial artery.
- C. Tonsillar branch of lingual artery.
- D. Tonsillar vein.
- E. Pharyngeal plexus of vein.

Ans: A

Q: One of the following muscles is forming the palatine aponeurosis: ?

- A. Levator veli palatini muscle.
- B. Tensor veli palatini muscle.
- C. Musculus uvula.
- D. Palato-pharyngeus.
- E. Glosso-pharyngeus.

Ans: B



Q: Which one of the following tongue muscles its action is diagnostic for hypoglossal nerve injury: ?

- A. Styloglossal muscle.
- B. Genioglossal muscle.
- C. Intrinsic muscles of the tongue.
- D. Palatoglossal muscle.
- E. Hyoglossal muscle.

Ans: B (C also  
can be true)

Q: One of the following structures is not lie between the mylohyoid and hyoglossus muscles:?

- A. Submandibular duct.
- B. Submandibular ganglion.
- C. Submandibular gland superficial part.
- D. Hypoglossal nerve.
- E. Lingual nerve.

Ans:C

Q: Which one of the following nerves is sensory and secretomotor to the parotid gland: ?

- A. Lesser petrosal nerve.
- B. Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- C. Facial nerve.
- D. Greater petrosal nerve.
- E. Auriculotemporal nerve.

Ans: E

Q: The palatine tonsil all the following statements are correct EXCEPT?

- A. It lies in the tonsillar sinus between two folds of mucosa
- B. Has sensory innervation from the lesser palatine nerve
- C. Has lymphatic drainage to the jugulodigastric lymph nodes
- D. The source of bleeding after tonsillectomy is usually the arterial blood supply
- E. Receives blood supply from the facial artery

Ans: D

Q: Patient who lost taste from the anterior part of his tongue?

- A. loss in facial nerve
- B. loss in hypoglossal nerve
- C. loss in oculomotor nerve

Ans: A

Q: About swallowing, all true except?

- A. composed of voluntary and involuntary phases.
- B. primary peristalsis is initiated at the pharynx
- C. secondary peristalsis is initiated in the esophagus by remnant of food in the esophagus.
- D. preceded by relaxation wave to open the lower esophageal sphincter.
- E. closure of epiglottis is voluntary

Ans:E

Q: The lesser omentum contains all the following structures EXCEPT?

- A. The left gastric artery.
- B. The hepatic artery.
- C. Common bile duct.
- D. Branches of the vagus nerves.
- E. The right gastroepiploic artery.

Ans:E

Q: All of the following innervate the pharynx except?

- A. external laryngeal
- B. internal laryngeal
- C. glossopharyngeal nerve

Ans:A



Q: About innervation of the pharynx, choose the wrong statement?

- A. Sensory innervations to the oropharynx is by vagus nerve
- B. Sensory innervations to the laryngopharynx is by nerve passes between middle and inferior constrictor muscle
- C. All the muscles innervated by pharyngeal plexus except one
- D. The stylopharyngeus innervated by the glossopharyngeal nerve
- E. Sensory innervation to the nasopharynx is by maxillary nerve

Ans: A

Q: wrong about greater omentum?

- A. between the layers, it contains the greater sac
- B. it has two layers of visceral peritoneum extending from the greater curvature of the stomach and beginning of the duodenum
- C. the two visceral layers also extend to envelop the transverse colon
- D. it contains two gastroepiploic vessels
- E. it is called the policeman of the abdomen

Ans: A

Q: All the following are supplied by the celiac trunk except?

- A. stomach
- B. the third part of the duodenum
- C. pancreas

Ans: B

Q: Innervation of the pylorus?

Anterior & posterior gastric nerves

Ans:

Q: All of the following are related to palatine tonsil except: ?

- A. Fibrous capsule
- B. Internal jugular vein
- C. Superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx
- D. Tonsillar artery
- E. External palatine vein

Ans: B

Q: One of the following nerves pierces the wall of the pharynx between the middle and inferior constrictor muscles: ?

- A. Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- B. Internal laryngeal nerve.
- C. External laryngeal nerve.
- D. Recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- E. Superior laryngeal nerve.

Ans: B

Q: All of the following structures are part of the stomach bed except?

- A. pancreas
- B. spleen.
- C. left kidney
- D. celiac trunk
- E. transverse mesocolon

Ans: D

Q: Select the wrong statement concerning the Pharynx and Esophagus?

- A. pharynx extends from base of skull to lower border of cricoid cartilage
- B. pharynx supplied mainly by the ascending pharyngeal artery
- C. abdominal esophagus drains its venous blood into inferior vena cava
- D. thoracic esophagus pass through superior and posterior mediastinum
- E. piriform fossa in oropharynx is the common site of foreign body impaction

Ans: E



Q: Mark the wrong statement regarding the Mouth and Salivary Glands?

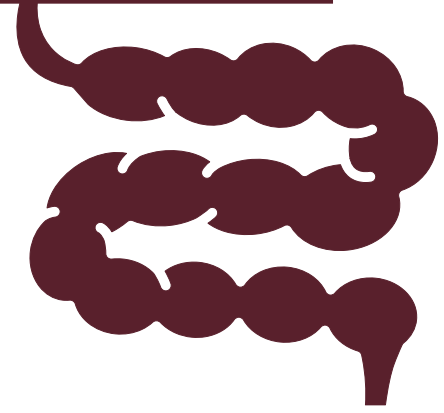
- A. general sensation from anterior 2/3 of the tongue carried via lingual nerve
- B. posterior third of the tongue drain its lymph in part to jugulodigastric lymph nodes
- C. Palatoglossal arch contains a muscle supplied by the hypoglossal nerve
- D. parotid gland divided into two parts by the facial nerve
- E. submandibular duct courses between mylohyoid and hyoglossus muscles

Ans: C

Q: All are true about foramen of Winslow except?

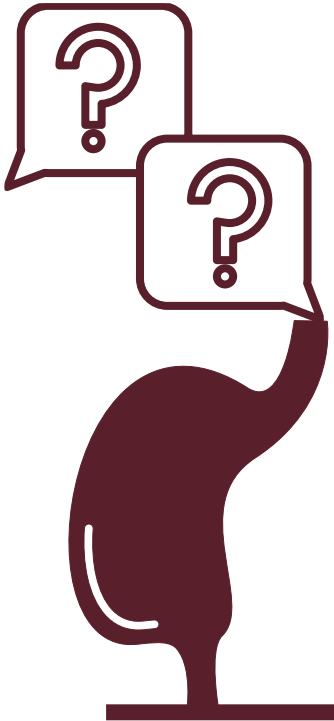
- A. Superior: caudate process of caudate lobe of liver
- B. Inferior : 1st part of duodenum
- C. Posterior : portal vein
- D. Anterior: free margin of lesser omentum
- E. For communication between lesser and greater sac

Ans: C



# *Test bank*

(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)



Q: choose the incorrect statement?

- A. The upper lip is formed during embryonic development by the fusion of the maxillary prominence and the medial nasal prominence
- B. Vermilion has modified form of skin, lined by modified keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
- C. palatine tonsil anterior fold is the palatoglossal fold, and posterior fold is the stylopharyngeal fold
- D. Vestibule surrounded by teeth medially
- E. All are correct

Ans: C

Q: choose the incorrect statement?

- A. Palate roof is innervated by greater palatine and nasopalatine of maxillary
- B. Taste sensation in the posterior third of tongue comes from glossopharyngeal
- C. Sulcus terminalis divides the tongue into posterior and anterior parts
- D. Tongue has stratified squamous parakeratinized epithelium
- E. All are correct

Ans: E

Q: choose the incorrect statement?

- A. All muscles of the tongue are innervated by hypoglossal nerve
- B. Intrinsic muscles of the tongue moves it forward
- C. Tongue is supplied by lingual, facial which is a branch from internal carotid
- D. Tongue veins drain into external jugular vein
- E. 2 or more are incorrect

Ans: E

Q: choose the incorrect statement?

- A. Postganglionic sympathetic of submandibular: fibers originate from the superior cervical ganglion in the neck
- B. Wharton duct is related to parotid gland
- C. Submandibular ducts are ranged from 8-20
- D. Lingual artery is medial to sublingual gland
- E. 2 or more are incorrect

Ans: B

Q: which nerve provide sensory to oropharynx?

- A. Vagus nerve
- B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- C. Maxillary nerve
- D. Hypoglossal nerve
- E. Mandibular nerve

Ans:B



For any feedback, scan the code or click on it.



Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1	24 30	B C	A B
V1 → V2			