

Question 01 [Source: EMD 2-2023 (Question N°: 03)]

THE QUESTION:

Concerning the nasal cavities:

- A. Are two cavities hollowed out in the facial massif.
- B. Each nasal cavity presents three walls.
- C. They communicate with the larynx via the choanae.
- D. Functionally, they are divided into two parts: lower olfactory and upper respiratory.
- E. The two nasal cavities are separated by a median septum.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, E

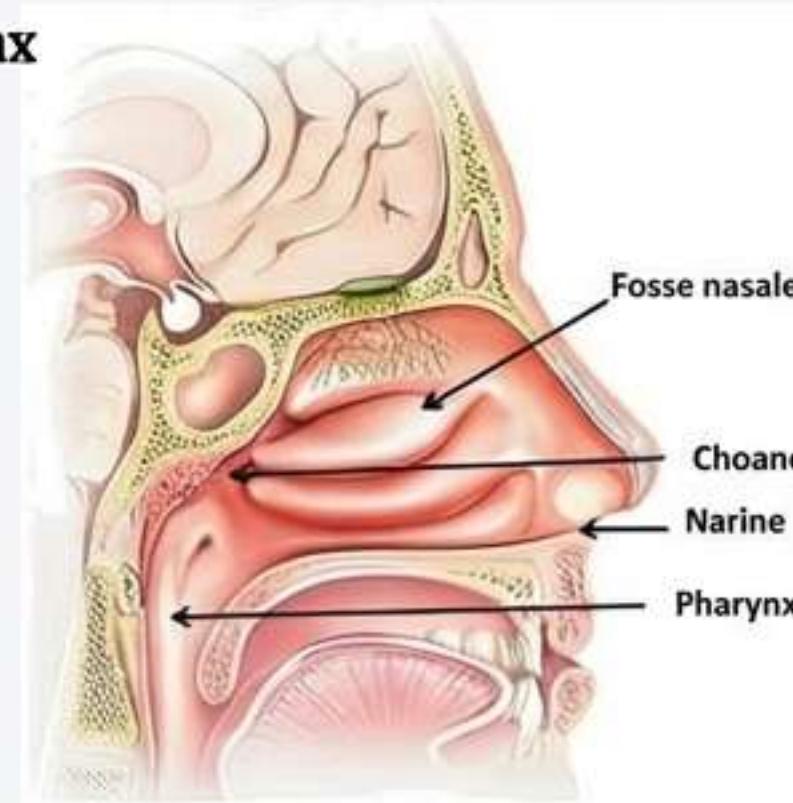
PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

According to the anatomy lesson, the nasal cavities are indeed two cavities separated by a median **septum** (osteo-cartilaginous). While they do act as a resonance chamber in the face, statement B is incorrect because they have **four** walls (lateral, medial, inferior, superior), not three. Statement C is false; they open into the **nasopharynx** (not larynx) via the choanae.

Statement D is reversed: the **upper** part is olfactory, and the **lower** part is respiratory.

MNEMONIC:

'Smell is High, Breath is Low'
(Olfactory = Superior,
Respiratory = Inferior).
4 Walls like a room.



Question 02 [Source: EMD 2-2023 (Question N°: 04)]

THE QUESTION:

Concerning the pharynx:

- A. It is an osteo-fibro-muscular conduit.
- B. Extends from the base of the skull to the lower border of the trachea.
- C. Continues via the esophageal mouth of KILLIAN.
- D. The oropharynx communicates with the oral cavity via the choanae.
- E. The laryngopharynx is the lower stage of the pharynx.

CORRECT ANSWER: C, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

The pharynx is a **musculo-membranous** funnel (not osteo/bone). It extends from the skull base to C6 (lower border of the cricoid cartilage), where it meets the esophagus, not the bottom of the trachea. The connection point to the esophagus.

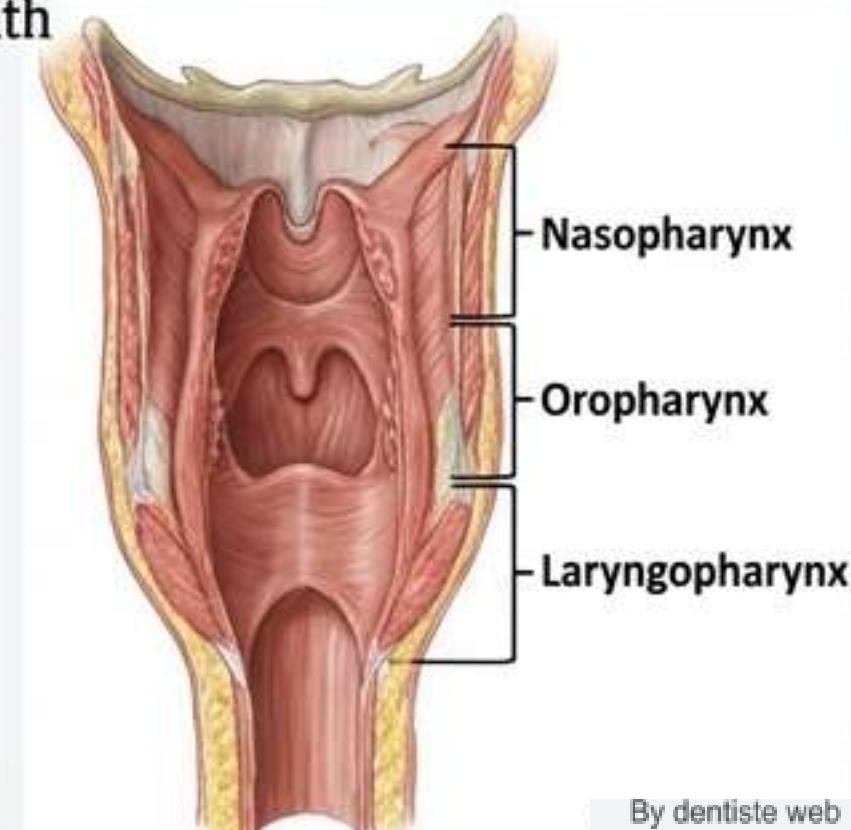
The connection point to the esophagus is the **Killian's mouth**.

The oropharynx connects to the mouth of the fauces, not the choanae.

The laryngopharynx is indeed the most inferior segment.

MNEMONIC:

'N-O-L' (Down the ladder):
Naso (top), Oro (middle),
Laryngo (bottom) leads
to Esophagus.



Question 03 [Source: EMD 2-2023 (Question N°: 05)]

THE QUESTION:

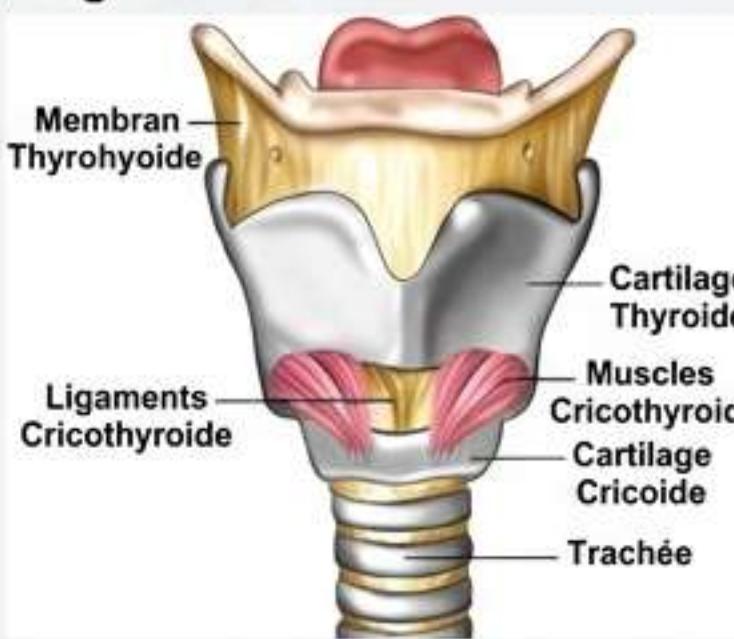
Concerning the larynx:

- A. Is constituted by a cartilaginous skeleton.
- B. The thyroid cartilage is paired.
- C. The posterior sesamoid cartilages are inconstant.
- D. It communicates with the nasal cavities via the isthmus of the fauces.
- E. The cartilaginous pieces are connected by ligaments and membranes.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, C, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

The larynx is a complex structure of articulated cartilages. The **Thyroid** cartilage is **unpaired** (single piece) and median (the 'Adam's apple'). Communication with the nasal cavities is indirect, occurring via the **pharynx**, not the isthmus of the fauces (which connects mouth to pharynx). Ligaments and muscles (intrinsic/extrinsic) bind these cartilages to allow mobility for phonation and breathing.



MNEMONIC: 'ETC is Unpaired':

Epiglottis, Thyroid, Cricoid = 1 of each.

Arytenoids are Paired.

Question 04 [Source: EMD 2-2023 (Question N°: 09)]

THE QUESTION:

Concerning the trachea:

- A. Begins at the height of C6 and ends at the height of D5.
- B. Ends in three main bronchi.
- C. The right main bronchus is almost vertical.
- D. The left main bronchus is longer compared to the right.
- E. The right main bronchus divides into five segmental bronchi.

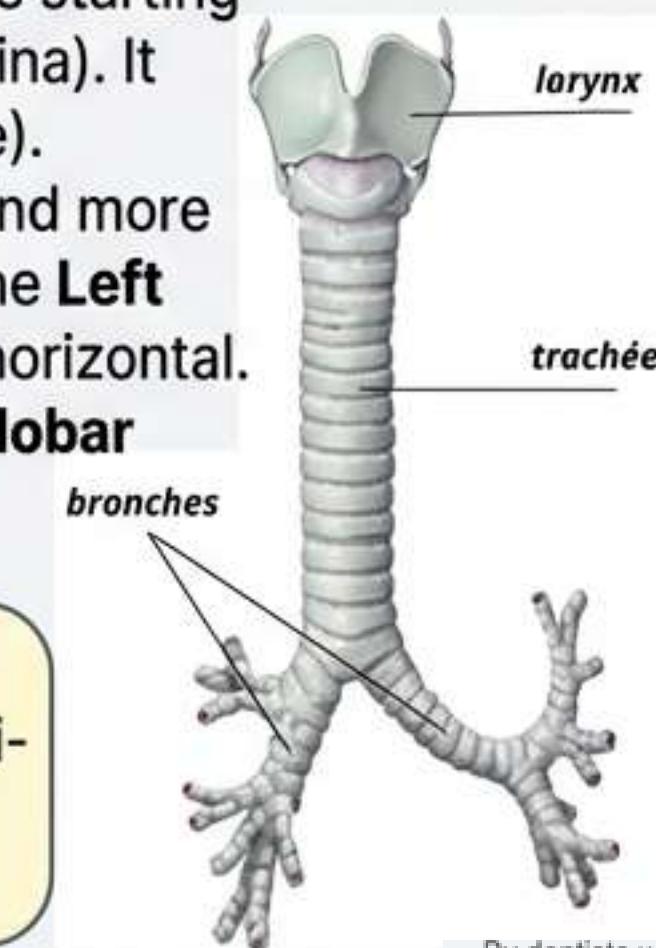
CORRECT ANSWER: A, C, D

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

The trachea is a fibro-cartilaginous tube starting at **C6** and bifurcating at **T4/T5** (the carina). It splits into **TWO** main bronchi (not three).

The **Right** bronchus is wider, shorter, and more **vertical** (closer to the tracheal axis). The **Left**

The **Left** bronchus is longer and more horizontal. The right main bronchus divides into **3 lobar bronchi**, not segmental directly.



MNEMONIC: 'Right is Right Down': The

Right bronchus goes straight down (vertical) so inhaled objects usually go Right.

C6 to T5 keeps the airway alive.

Question 05 [Source: EMD 2-2023 (Question N°: 10)]

THE QUESTION:

Concerning the lungs:

- A. Each lung presents the shape of a pyramid.
- B. Its inferior face is convex diaphragmatic.
- C. Its mediastinal face presents the pulmonary hilum where the pulmonary pedicle enters.
- D. The right lung is divided into three lobes by three fissures.
- E. The left lung is divided into ten segments.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, C, E

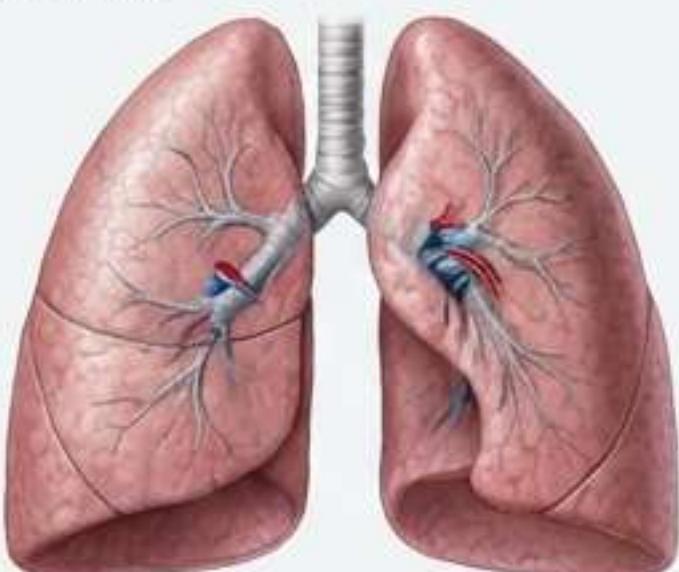
PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Lungs are pyramidal. The base (inferior face) rests on the diaphragm, so it must be **concave** to fit the diaphragm's dome (which is convex), not convex itself.

The **mediastinal face** contains the hilum.

The Right lung has **3 lobes** but only **2 fissures** (oblique and horizontal).

The Left lung generally has 10 segments (standard anatomical model).



MNEMONIC:
"Right = 3-2, Left = 2-1":
Right Lung: 3 Lobes, 2 Fissures.
Left Lung: 2 Lobes, 1 Fissure.
Base fits the dome -> Concave

Question 06 [Source: EMD 2-2022 (Question N°: 08)]

THE QUESTION:

Concerning the upper respiratory airways:

- A. Are composed of the nasal cavities, larynx, and pharynx.
- B. They are responsible for the oxygenation of the blood.
- C. They play a role in phonation.
- D. Constituted mainly of the buccal cavity.
- E. They extend from the nostrils anteriorly to the choanae posteriorly.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, C

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

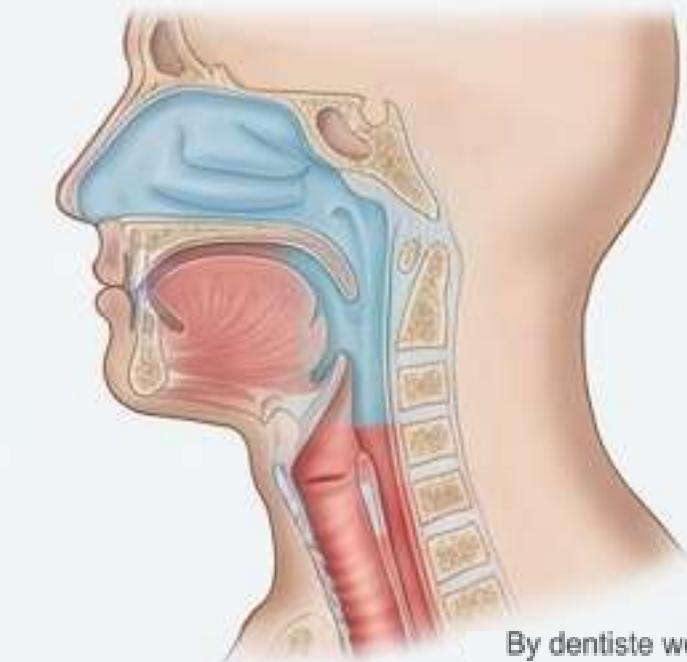
The Upper Airways (VAS) include the **Nose, Pharynx, and Larynx**. Oxygenation (hematosis) happens in the **alveoli** (Lower Airways), not the upper.

Phonation is a key function of the **Larynx** (upper).

The buccal cavity is accessory, not the main constituent.

Option E describes only the nasal cavity limits, not the entire upper airway system.

MNEMONIC:
"Upper = Conduct & Talk":
Upper airways prepare the air
(warm, filter) and produce sound
(Phonation). They do NOT
exchange gas.



Question 07 [Source: EMD 2-2022 (Question N°: 09)]

THE QUESTION: Concerning the nasal cavities, they are:

- A. Cavities hollowed out in the facial massif.
- B. Two cavities separated by an exclusively osseous septum.
- C. Present a superior wall corresponding to the base of the skull.
- D. Communicate posteriorly with the oropharynx.
- E. Open posteriorly via the nostrils.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, C

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

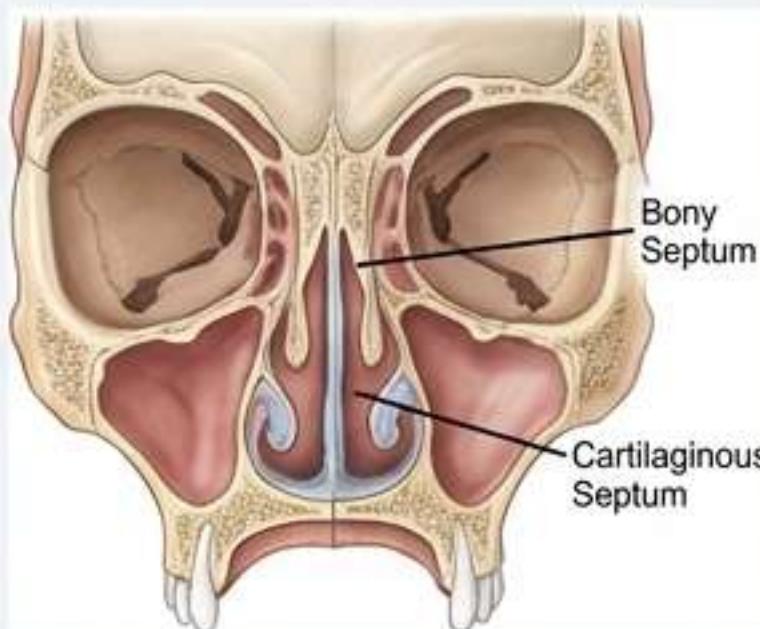
Nasal cavities are in the facial massif.

The septum is **osteo-cartilaginous** (bone + cartilage), not exclusively bone.

The roof (superior wall) touches the skull base (cribriform plate).

They communicate posteriorly with the **Nasopharynx** (not oropharynx) via the **choanae** (not nostrils).

Nostrils are the *anterior* openings.



MNEMONIC: 'Door vs. Window':

Nostrils = Front Door.

Choanae = Back Window (to Pharynx).

Septum = Mixed Material (Bone & Gristle).

Question 08 [Source: EMD 2-2022 (Question N°: 09)]

THE QUESTION: Concerning the lower respiratory airways:

- A. Airways interposed between the nasal cavities and the lungs.
- B. The alveolus is the site of gas exchange.
- C. The trachea is a phonatory and respiratory organ.
- D. The right bronchus is wider, shorter, and less rectilinear than the left bronchus.
- E. The lung is the site of blood oxygenation.

CORRECT ANSWER: B, E

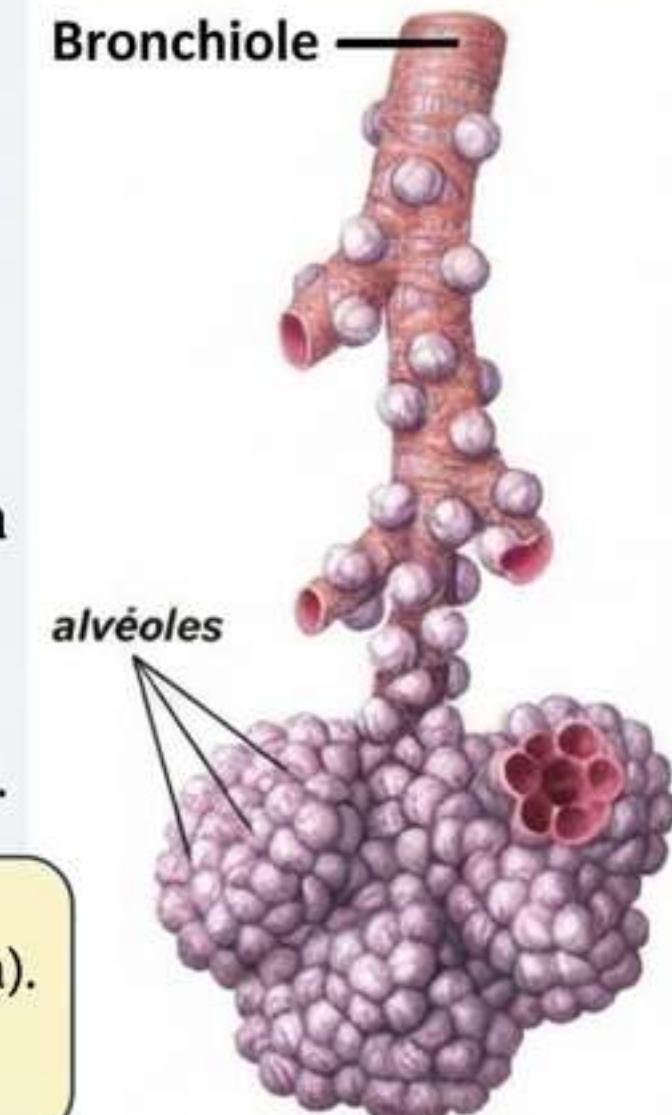
PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Lower airways start at the **Trachea**, not between nose and lungs (which would include pharynx/larynx).

The **Alveoli/Lungs** are indeed the site of hematosis (exchange).

The **Trachea** is respiratory, but **phonation** is the **Larynx's job**.

Option D is tricky: The Right bronchus is wider and shorter, but it is **MORE** rectilinear (vertical) than the left, not *less*.



MNEMONIC: 'Right is Straight':

Right Bronchus = Rectilinear (Straight down).

Trachea = Pipe (Air only).

Larynx = Box (Voice).

Question 09 [Source: EMD 2-2022 (Question N°: 11)]

THE QUESTION: Concerning the lungs:

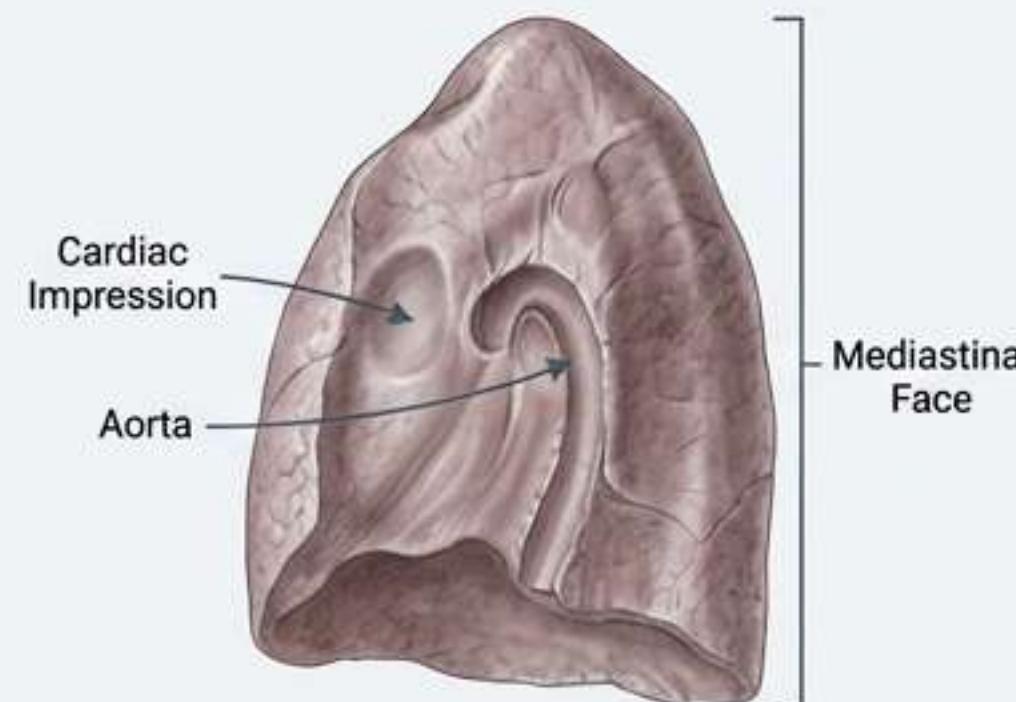
- A. Each lung presents three faces: costal, mediastinal, and diaphragmatic.
- B. The anterior border of the lung separates the mediastinal face from the diaphragmatic face.
- C. The pulmonary hilum is found on the diaphragmatic face.
- D. There are vascular impressions on the mediastinal faces of the lungs.
- E. The two pleuropulmonary regions delimit the mediastinum.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, D, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

The lungs have 3 faces. The anterior border is sharp and separates the costal and mediastinal faces (the diaphragmatic is inferior). The Hilum is strictly on the **Mediastinal** (medial) face, not the bottom. The mediastinal face is molded by the heart and great vessels, leaving **impressions** (aortic, cardiac). The space between the two lungs is the Mediastinum.

MNEMONIC: “Mediastinum = Middle”: Hilum is in the Middle face. Heart print is on the Middle face. Mediastinum is in the Middle of the chest.



Question 10 [Source: EMD 2-2022 (Question N°: 12)]

THE QUESTION: Concerning the Right Lung:

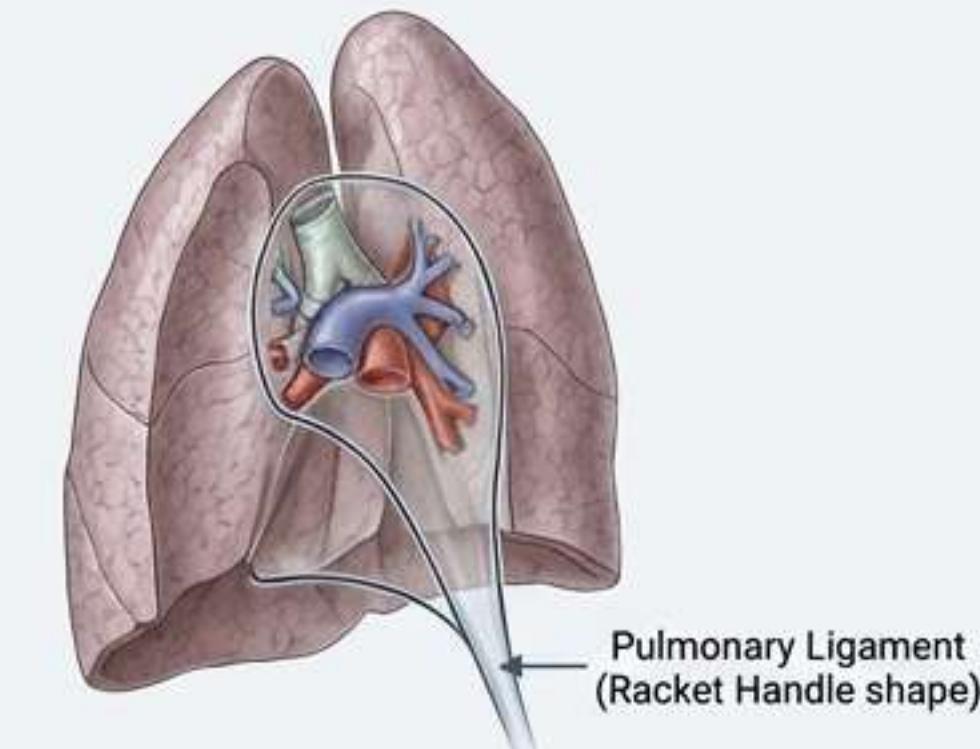
- A. Presents a large fissure called the horizontal fissure.
- B. It presents three lobes: culmen, lingula, and lower lobe.
- C. The lower lobe presents five segments.
- D. The pulmonary hilum is shaped like a racket whose handle is called the triangular ligament.
- E. Its mediastinal face presents an aortic impression.

CORRECT ANSWER: C, D

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

A is wrong; the ‘Large’ fissure is the **Oblique**; the horizontal is the ‘Small’ fissure. B is wrong; **Culmen** and **Lingula** are parts of the **LEFT** lung. The Right Lower Lobe has 5 segments (Superior + 4 Basal). The pleural reflection at the hilum forms the **Triangular Ligament** (racket handle). The Aortic impression is prominent on the **Left** lung (Aortic arch). Right has Azygos/Vena Cava.

MNEMONIC: “Left has the L’s”: Left = Lingula. Right = Racket handle (Ligament).



Question 11 [Source: EMD 2-2022 (Question N°: 13)]

THE QUESTION: Concerning the pleurae:

- A. The parietal pleura reflects around the lung to form the visceral pleura.
- B. The two pleural layers delimit a virtual cavity containing a fluid film.
- C. The pleural cavities have the same size as the lungs.
- D. The triangular ligament is a pleural fold.
- E. The apex of the lung is not lined by pleura.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, B, D

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

The pleura is a continuous serous membrane (Parietal -> Visceral). Between them is a potential ('virtual') space with fluid for lubrication.

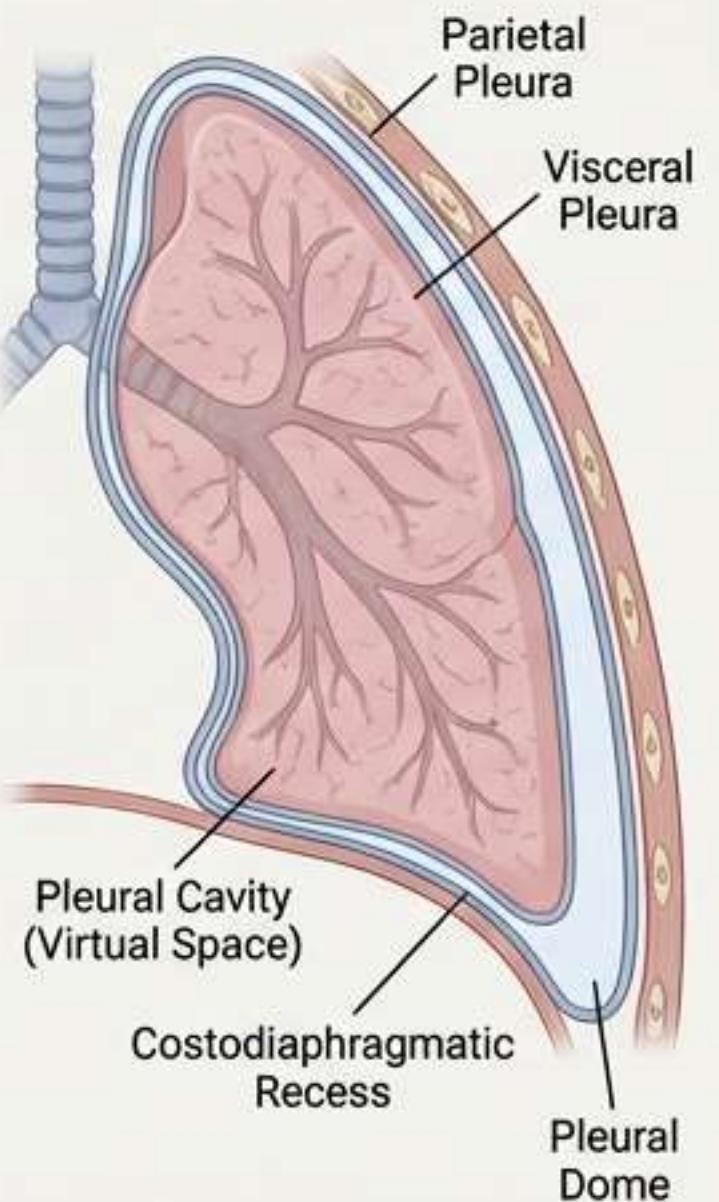
The pleural cavity is **larger** than the lungs (forming recesses/sinuses like the costodiaphragmatic sinus) to allow for expansion, so C is false.

The triangular ligament is indeed a pleural reflection.

The apex is covered by the **pleural dome**.

MNEMONIC:

"The Sac is Bigger than the Contents":
Pleura (Sac) > Lung (Contents).
This extra space allows deep breaths.



Question 12 [Source: EMD 2-2021 (Question N°: 01)]

THE QUESTION: Concerning the respiratory apparatus:

- A. The lung is the mechanical part of the respiratory apparatus.
- B. The right lung comprises 2 lobes.
- C. The pulmonary alveoli constitute the termination of the bronchial division.
- D. The mediastinum is a space located between the 02 lungs.
- E. The bronchioles are formed by cartilages.

CORRECT ANSWER: C, D

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

The **Mechanical** part is the rib cage and muscles (diaphragm), not the lung itself (which is the respiratory part). Right lung has **3 lobes**.

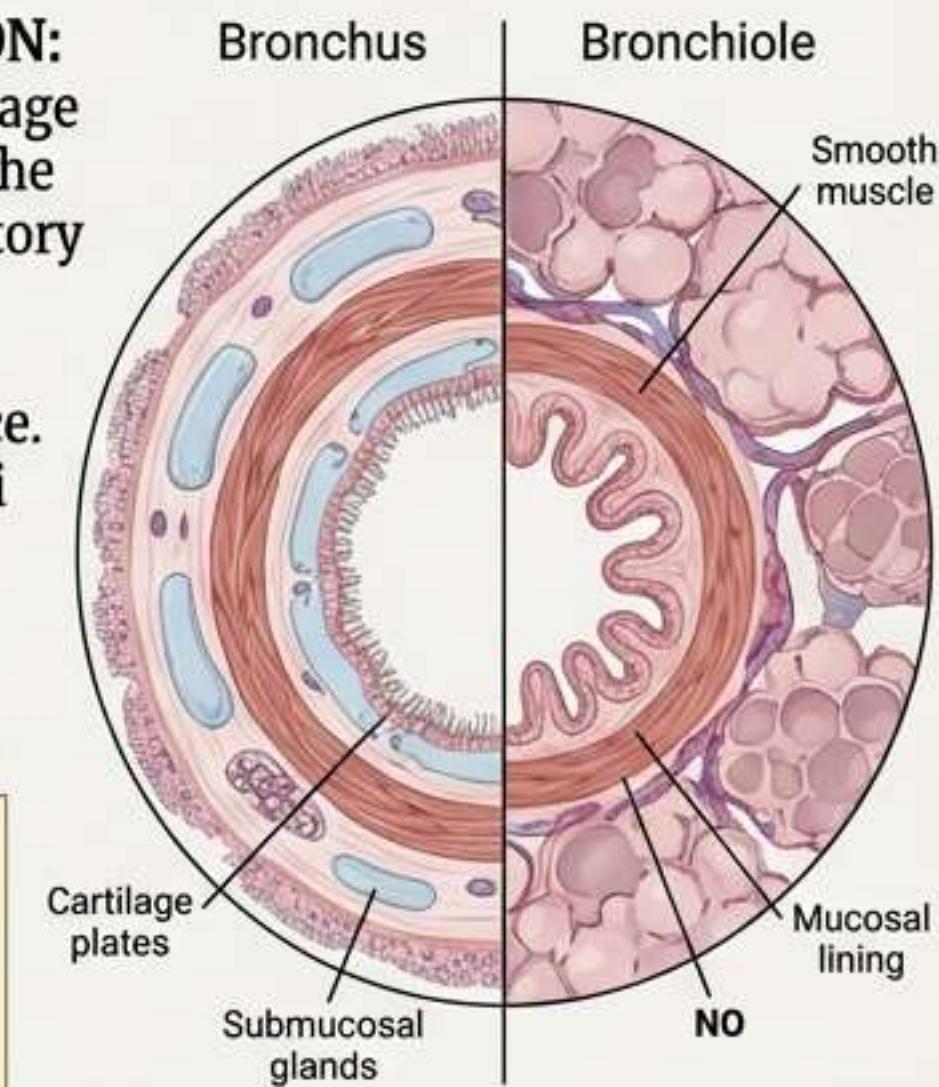
Alveoli are the end-point.

Mediastinum is the central space.

Bronchioles differ from bronchi because they **lack cartilage** and are purely muscular/membranous (allowing bronchoconstriction).

MNEMONIC:

"Bronchioles are Bare":
Bronchi = Bony (Cartilage).
Bronchioles = Bare (No cartilage, just muscle).



Question 13 [Source: EMD 2-2021 (Question N°: 02)]

THE QUESTION:

Concerning the respiratory apparatus:

- A. The main bronchi are upper airways.
- B. The nasal cavities open at the level of the pharynx via the choanae.
- C. The larynx is an aero-digestive crossroads.
- D. The pharynx communicates with the trachea via the oropharynx.
- E. The trachea is a fibro-cartilaginous conduit.

CORRECT ANSWER: B, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Main bronchi are **Lower** airways.

Nasal cavities -> Pharynx via Choanae is correct.

The **Pharynx** is the aero-digestive crossroads; the Larynx is purely respiratory (mostly).

Pharynx communicates with the trachea via the **Laryngopharynx**, not Oro. Trachea is indeed fibro-cartilaginous.

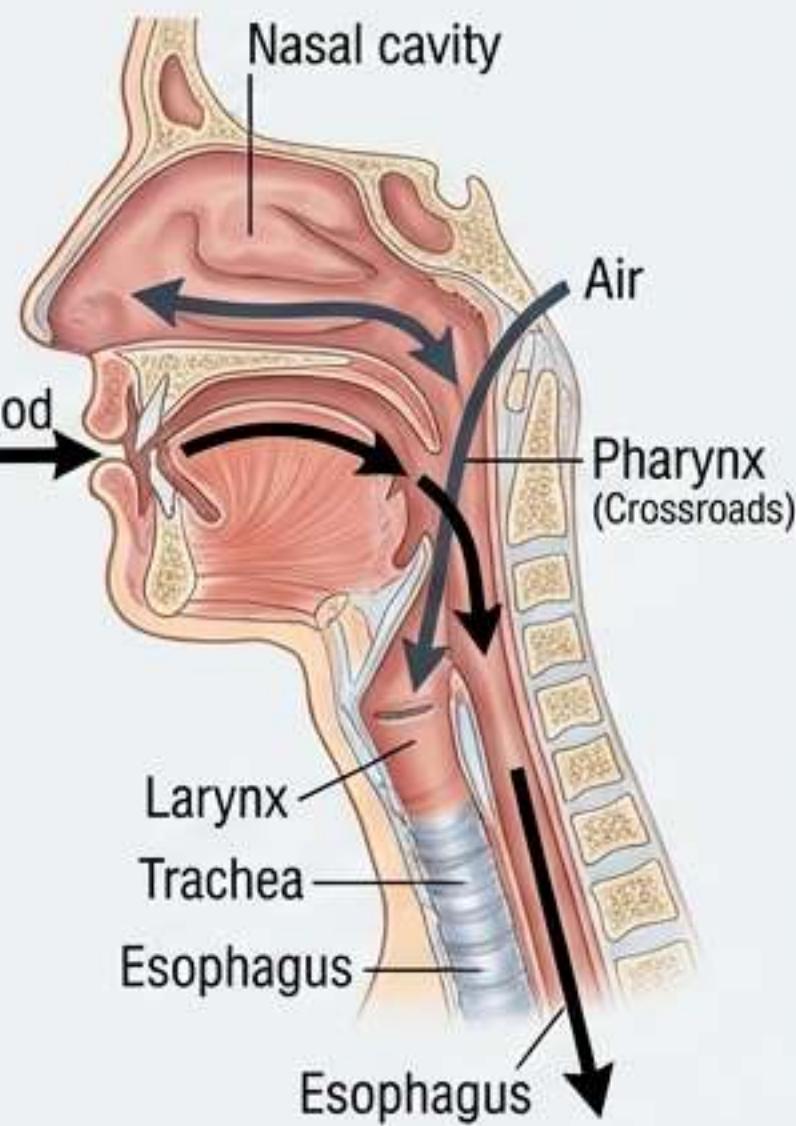
MNEMONIC:

'Pharynx = Traffic Cop':

Directs Food to Esophagus.

Directs Air to Larynx.

Larynx is for Air Only (mostly).



Question 14 [Source: EMD 2-2021 (Question N°: 03)]

THE QUESTION:

Concerning the respiratory apparatus:

- A. The pharynx is a cervico-thoracic conduit.
- B. The intercostal muscles are respiratory muscles.
- C. The diaphragm is a principal muscle of respiration.
- D. Gas exchanges occur in the bronchi.
- E. Elevation of the ribs is seen in expiration.

CORRECT ANSWER: B, C

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Pharynx ends at C6, so it is **Cervical**, not thoracic.

Intercostals and Diaphragm are the engines of breathing.

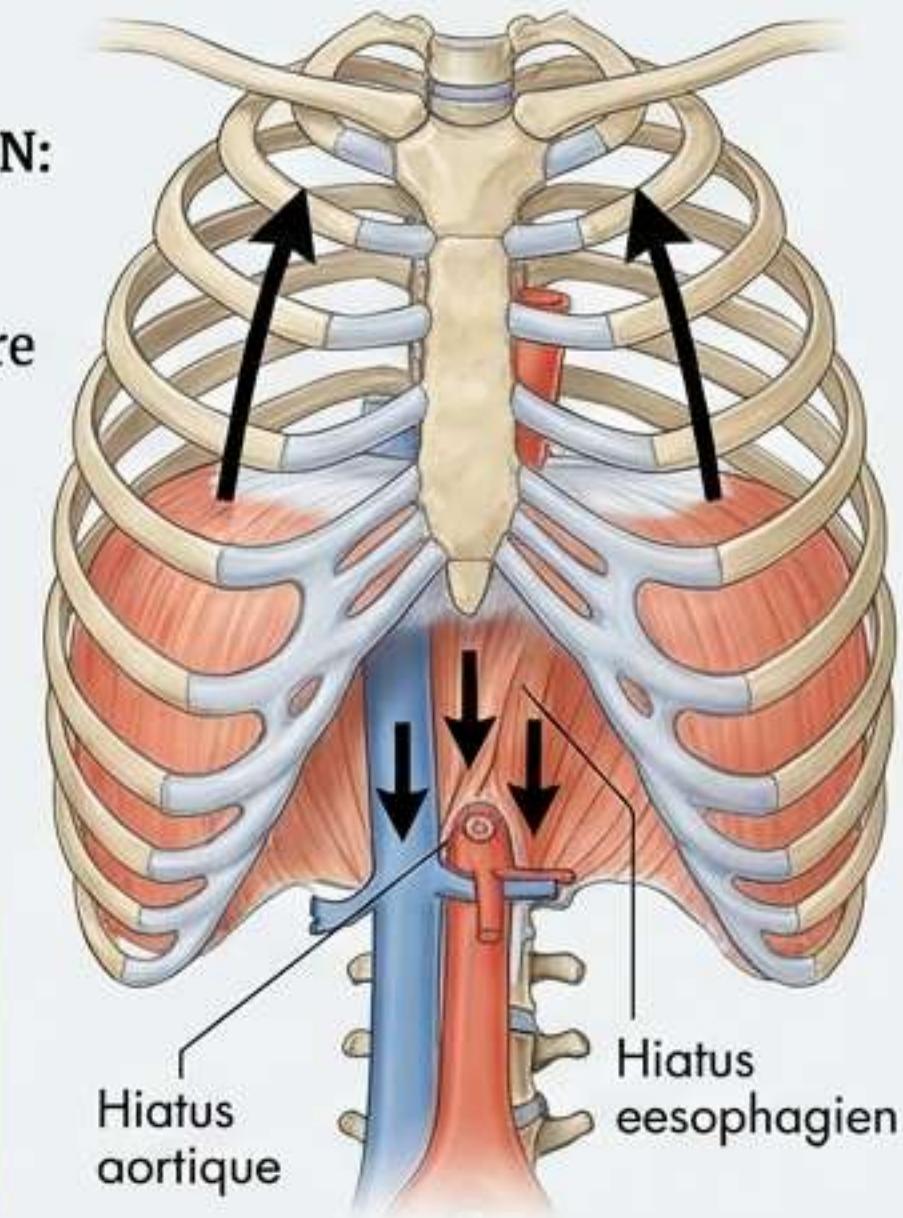
Gas exchange is **Alveolar**, not bronchial.

Rib elevation increases chest volume, so it occurs in **Inhalation**, not expiration.

MNEMONIC:

'Inspire = Higher': Ribs go High during Inspiration.

Diaphragm goes Down (contracts) to make room.



Question 15 [Source: EMD 2-2021 (Question N°: 04)]

THE QUESTION:

Concerning the rib cage:

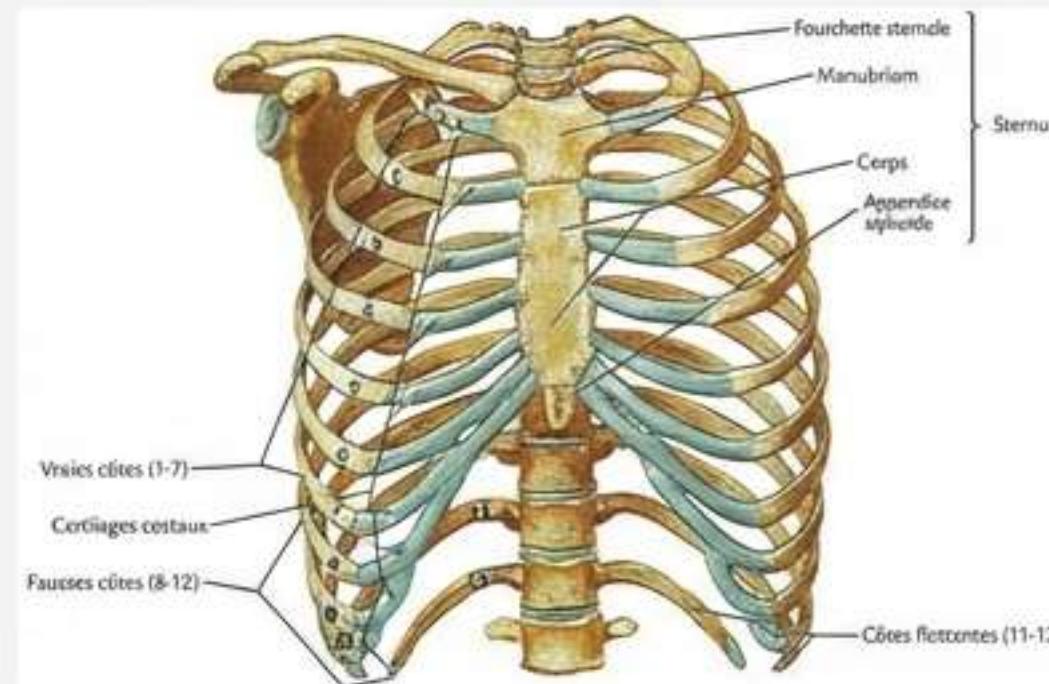
- A. The ribs and costal cartilages limit it anteriorly.
- B. The sternum limits it posteriorly.
- C. It is mobile thanks to articulations between the bones that compose it.
- D. It is immobile.
- E. Its movements allow respiration.

CORRECT ANSWER: C, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

The rib cage is dynamic. It is limited anteriorly by the **Sternum** (not just ribs) and posteriorly by the **Vertebrae** (Source Option B puts Sternum in back, which is wrong). Mobility is key for lung inflation. Joints (costovertebral, sternocostal) allow this movement.

MNEMONIC: ‘Sternum = Shield (Front)’: Vertebrae = Spine (Back). The cage must Move to Breathe.



Question 16 [Source: EMD 2-2021 (Question N°: 05)]

THE QUESTION:

Concerning the trachea:

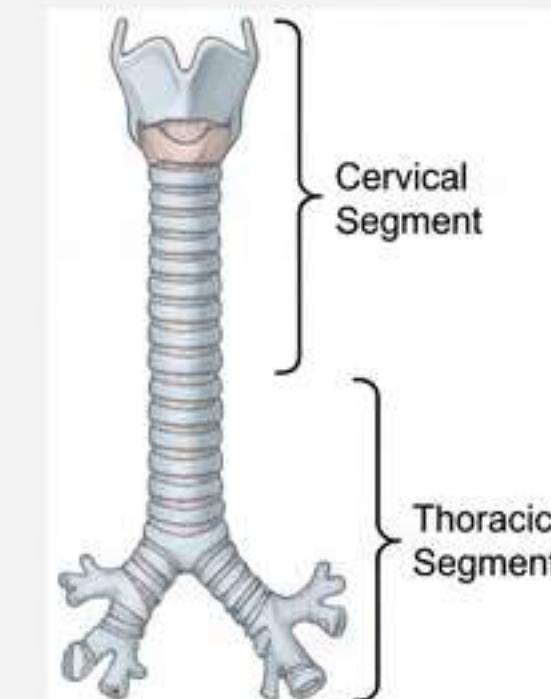
- A. It is a muscular conduit.
- B. It follows the pharynx.
- C. It is an air-carrying conduit.
- D. The cervical trachea gives O₂ bronchi.
- E. The thoracic trachea gives O₂ bronchi.

CORRECT ANSWER: C, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Trachea is **Fibro-cartilaginous**, not purely muscular. It follows the **Larynx**, not the Pharynx. It carries air (aeriferous). It bifurcates in the Thorax (at T4/T5), so the cervical portion does not give bronchi; the thoracic portion does.

MNEMONIC: ‘L → T → B’: Larynx sits on... Trachea which splits into... Bronchi (in the Thorax).



Question 17 [Source: EMD 1-2020 (Question N°: 07)]

THE QUESTION:

The extrinsic ligaments of the larynx are:

- A. Crico-tracheal ligament.
- B. Hyo-epiglottic ligament.
- C. Crico-thyroid ligament.
- D. Thyo-epiglottic ligament.
- E. Thyo-hyoid ligament.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, B, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

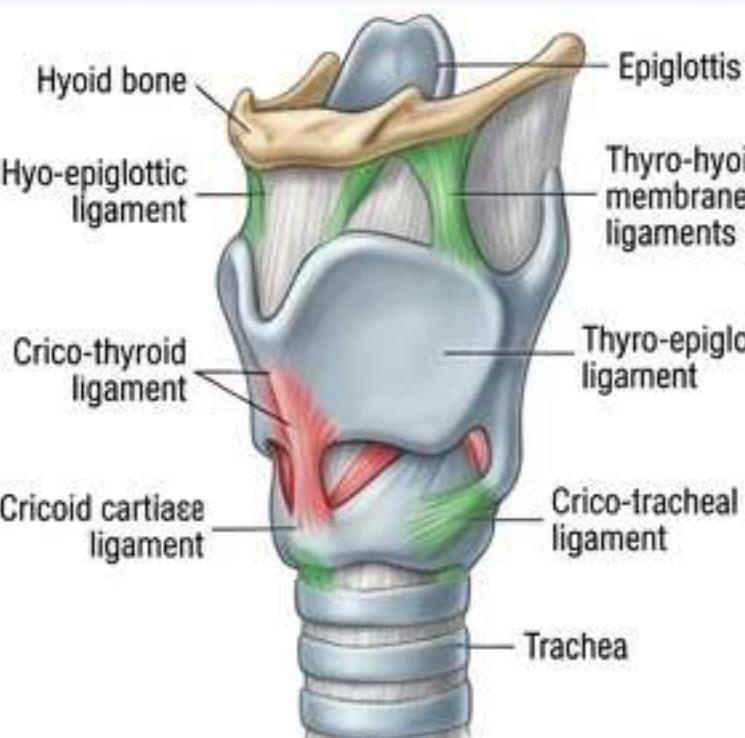
Extrinsic means connecting the larynx to *other* structures (Hyoid bone, Trachea).

- Thyo-hyoid (Larynx to Hyoid).
- Crico-tracheal (Larynx to Trachea).
- Hyo-epiglottic (Epiglottis to Hyoid).

Options C and D connect laryngeal parts to *each other* (Intrinsic).

MNEMONIC:

'Exit the Larynx': Look for Hyoid or Trachea in the name. If it's just Cartilage-to-Cartilage (e.g., Crico-Thyroid), it's Intrinsic (Internal).



Question 18 [Source: EMD 1-2020 (Question N°: 10)]

THE QUESTION:

About the larynx:

- A. Exclusively respiratory organ.
- B. It corresponds anteriorly to the thyroid gland.
- C. It is made of 3 unpaired cartilages: thyroid, cricoid, and arytenoid.
- D. It communicates superiorly with the oropharynx.
- E. It projects on the cervical spine from C4 to C6.

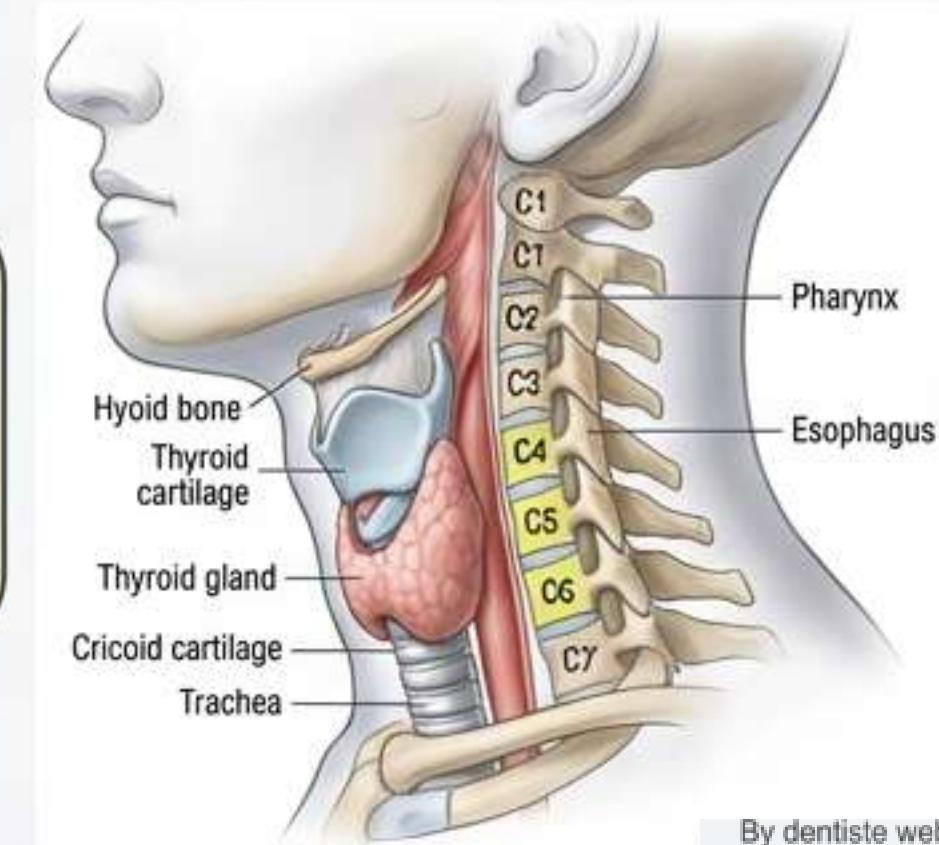
CORRECT ANSWER: B, D, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

The Larynx is **Phonatory** and respiratory (not exclusively respiratory). The Thyroid gland lobes sit antero-laterally. Arytenoids are **Paired**, so C is false. It connects superiorly to the **Laryngopharynx** (Source accepted D). C4-C6 is the correct vertebral level.

MNEMONIC:

'C4, C5, C6 - Voice in the mix': Larynx spans C4-C6. Thyroid gland hugs it in front.



Question 19 [Source: EMD 1-2020 (Question N°: 14)]

THE QUESTION:

About the pleura:

- A. Is a double-layered serosa.
- B. It lines only the pulmonary hilum.
- C. Delimits a pleural cavity.
- D. Presents a part that lines the lung called parietal pleura.
- E. Covers entirely the different faces of the lung.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, C

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Pleura is a double serosa (Visceral + Parietal) creating a cavity. B is wrong (lines whole lung/cage). D is wrong; the part on the lung is **Visceral**, not Parietal (Parietal = Wall). E is false because the **Hilum** itself is a reflection point, not covered 'entirely'.

MNEMONIC: 'Visceral = Viscera (Organ), Parietal = Paries (Wall)': Visceral hugs the lung. Parietal hugs the ribs.



Question 20 [Source: EMD 1-2020 (Question N°: 15)]

THE QUESTION:

About the Trachea:

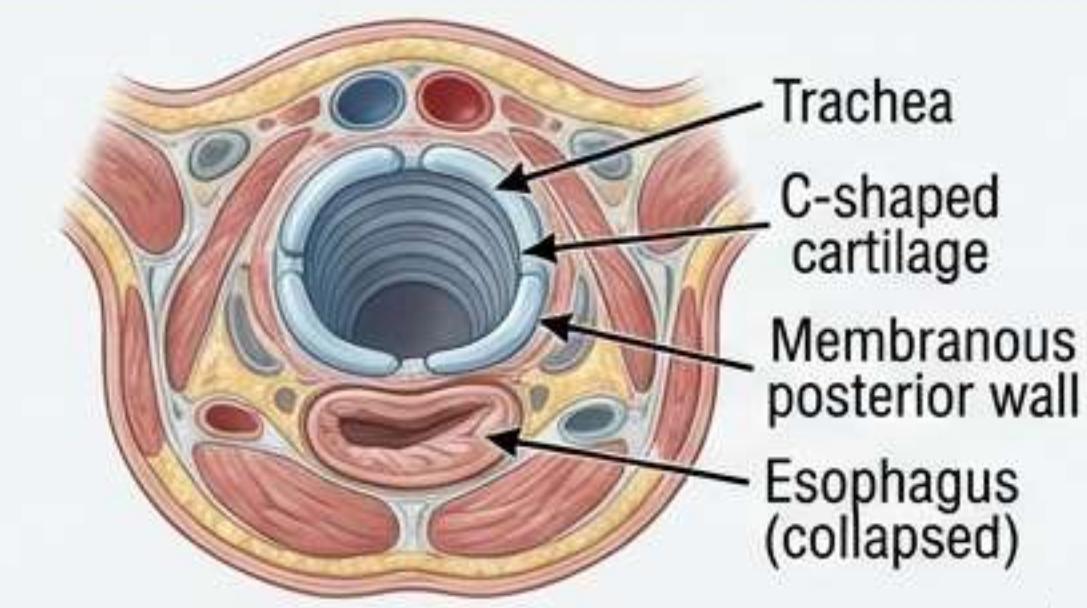
- A. Follows the larynx at the level of C6.
- B. Presents a posterior cartilaginous part.
- C. Divides into two main bronchi at the level of the carina.
- D. Is located anterior to the esophagus.
- E. Presents 3 segments.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, C, D

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Starts at C6. The posterior wall is **Membranous** (muscle), not cartilage (the C-rings are open in the back), so B is false. **Carina** is the bifurcation point. It sits **Anterior** to the esophagus (protecting the airway in front). It has **2 segments** (Cervical, Thoracic), not 3.

MNEMONIC: 'C-Rings are Open Back': Why? To let the Esophagus expand when swallowing food. Trachea = Front. Esophagus = Back.



Question 21 [Source: EMD 2-2020]

THE QUESTION:

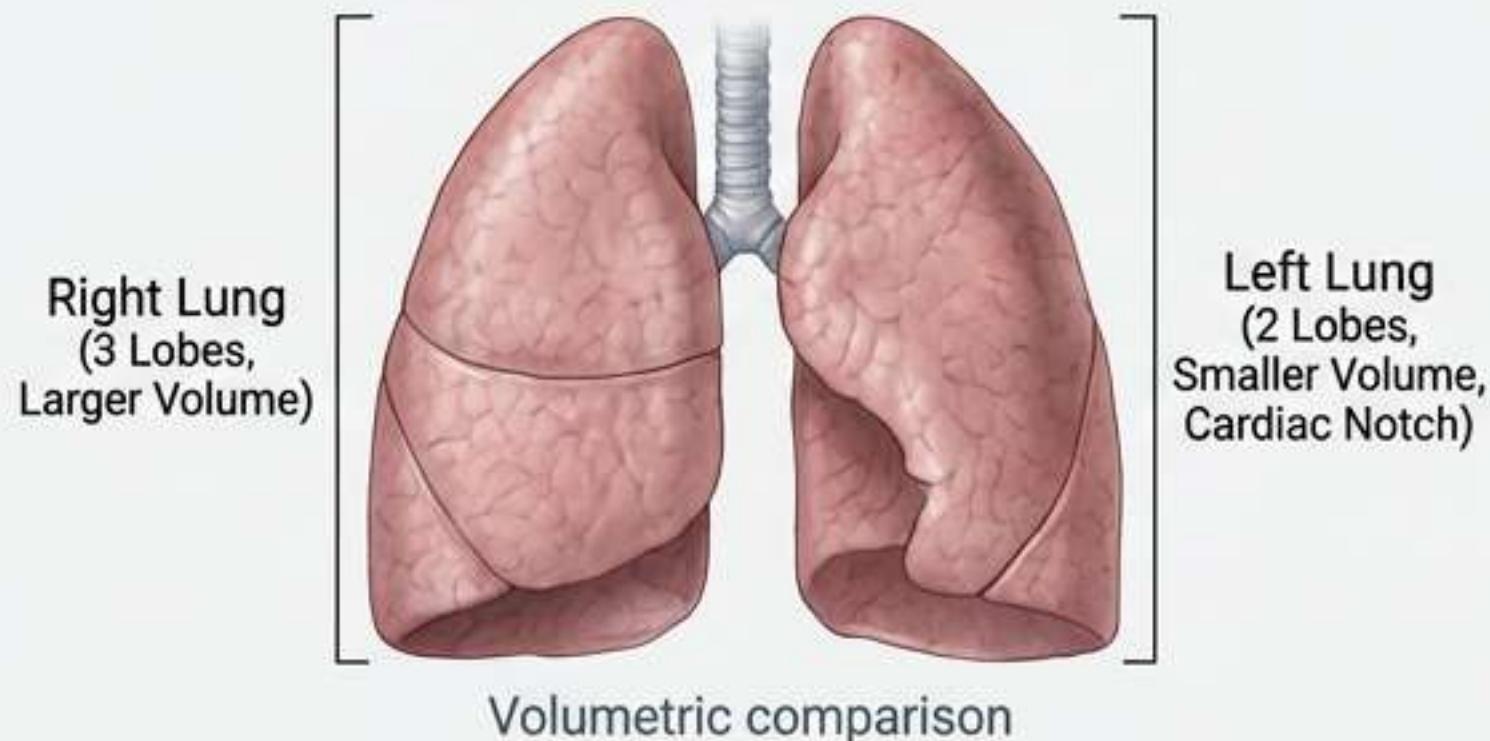
- About the right lung:
- A. It is divided into two lobes.
 - B. It contains the culmen segment and the lingula.
 - C. It is lined by a visceral pleura.
 - D. It presents three faces and three borders.
 - E. It is smaller than the left lung.

CORRECT ANSWER: C, D

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Right lung has **3 lobes**. Culmen/Lingula are **Left Lung** features. Visceral pleura covers it. It has 3 faces (Costal, Mediastinal, Diaphragmatic) and borders. It is **Larger** (more volume) than the left lung (which loses space to the heart), although it is shorter (due to liver).

MNEMONIC: "Right is Robust": Bigger, Heavier, 3 Lobes.
Left is Less (2 lobes, smaller).



Question 22 [Source: EMD 2-2020 (Question N°: 05)]

THE QUESTION:

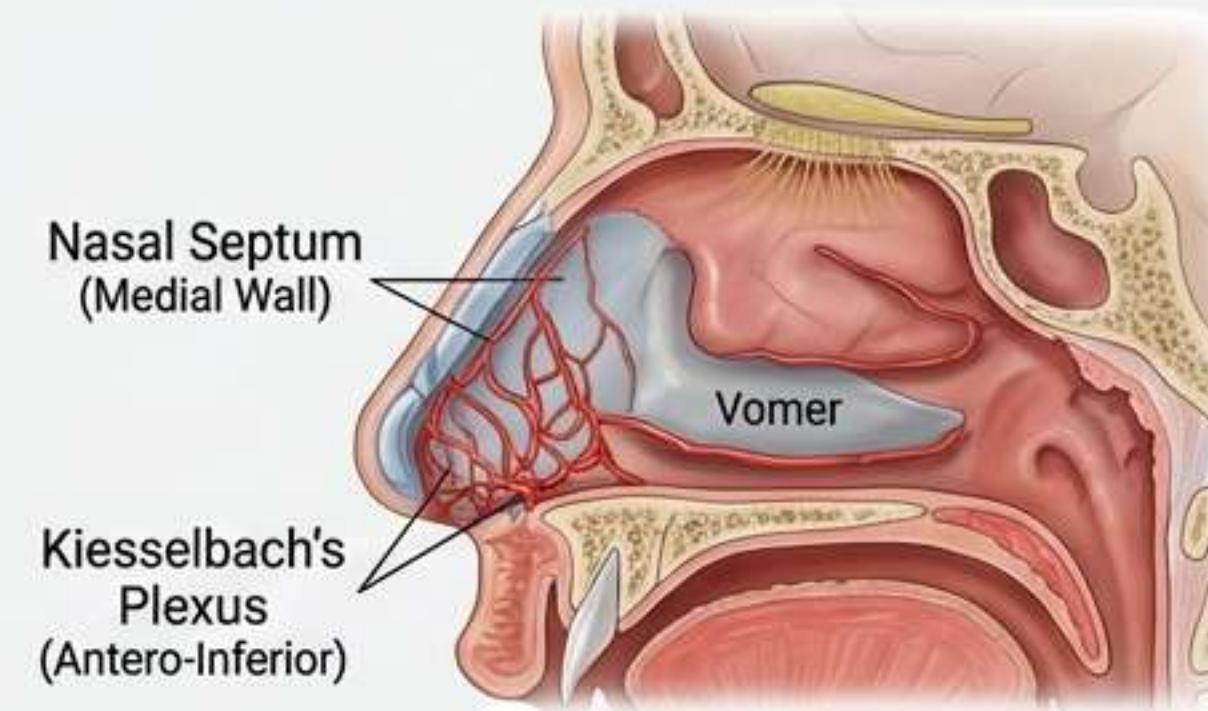
- Concerning the nasal septum:
- A. It is an osteo-cartilaginous partition.
 - B. It is the floor of the nasal cavities.
 - C. Kiesselbach's vascular spot is found at its antero-superior part.
 - D. Is covered by a respiratory type mucosa.
 - E. Constitutes the medial wall of the nasal cavities.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, D, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

The septum is the **Medial** wall (middle partition), not the floor. It is made of bone (Vomer, Ethmoid) and Cartilage. Kiesselbach's area (nosebleeds) is **Antero-Inferior**, not superior. The mucosa is respiratory (except for the very top olfactory strip).

MNEMONIC: "Septum = Center Wall": Medial Wall.
Bone + Cartilage. Bleeds at the bottom front (Kiesselbach).



Question 23 [Source: EMD 2-2020 (Question N°: 13)]

THE QUESTION:

The nasal cavities have the following functions:

- A. Immunity.
- B. Respiration.
- C. Olfaction.
- D. Conditioning of inhaled air.
- E. Phonation.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, B, C, D, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION: The nose does it all: **Respiration** (airway), **Olfaction** (smell), **Conditioning** (warming/humidifying), **Immunity** (mucus/cilia trap pathogens), and **Phonation** (acts as a resonating chamber for voice).

MNEMONIC: “The Nose Knows Everything”: Protects, Smells, Warms, Breathes, and Resonates. All of the above.



Question 24 [Source: EMD 1-2019 (Question N°: 20)]

THE QUESTION:

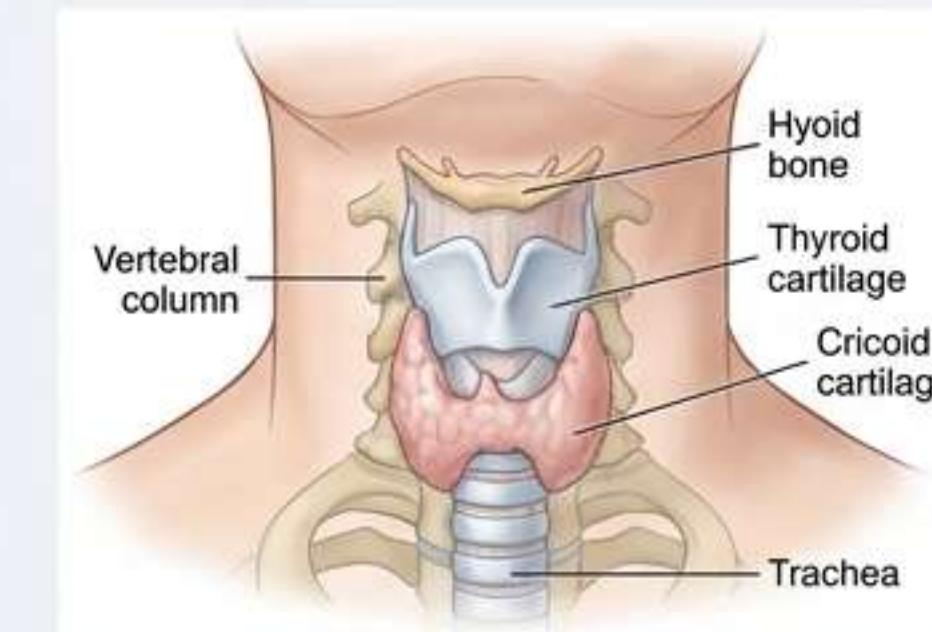
About the larynx:

- A. Respiratory and phonatory organ.
- B. Located in the anterior region of the neck.
- C. Formed of 3 paired cartilages and 3 unpaired cartilages.
- D. Immobile organ.
- E. Innervated exclusively by the inferior laryngeal nerve.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, B, C

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION: Larynx moves during swallowing and phonation (D is false). Innervation is by Superior AND Inferior (Recurrent) Laryngeal nerves (E is false). It has 3 unpaired (Thyroid, Cricoid, Epiglottis) and 3 paired (Arytenoid, Corniculate, Cuneiform) cartilages.

MNEMONIC: “3 + 3 = Voice Box”: 3 Single Cartilages. 3 Paired Cartilages. Not immobile—it bobs like an apple!



Question 25 [Source: EMD 1-2018 (Question N°: 02)]

THE QUESTION:

These propositions concern the lungs:

- A. Are organs responsible for hematosis located in the posterior mediastinum.
- B. Are divided by two fissures limiting three lobes.
- C. The hilum is located on their lateral face.
- D. Each lung is divided into ten segments.
- E. The alveolus is the functional unit.

CORRECT ANSWER: D, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Lungs are in the pleuro-pulmonary regions, not the mediastinum (the space *between* them). Only the Right lung has 2 fissures/3 lobes (Left has 1 fissure/2 lobes), so B is too general/wrong. Hilum is Medial. Standard anatomy teaches 10 segments per lung. Alveolus is the unit of exchange.

MNEMONIC: "Lungs sandwich the Mediastinum": Lungs are the bread (Sides). Mediastinum is the meat (Center).



Question 26 [Source: EMD 1-2018 (Question N°: 11)]

THE QUESTION:

These propositions concern the trachea:

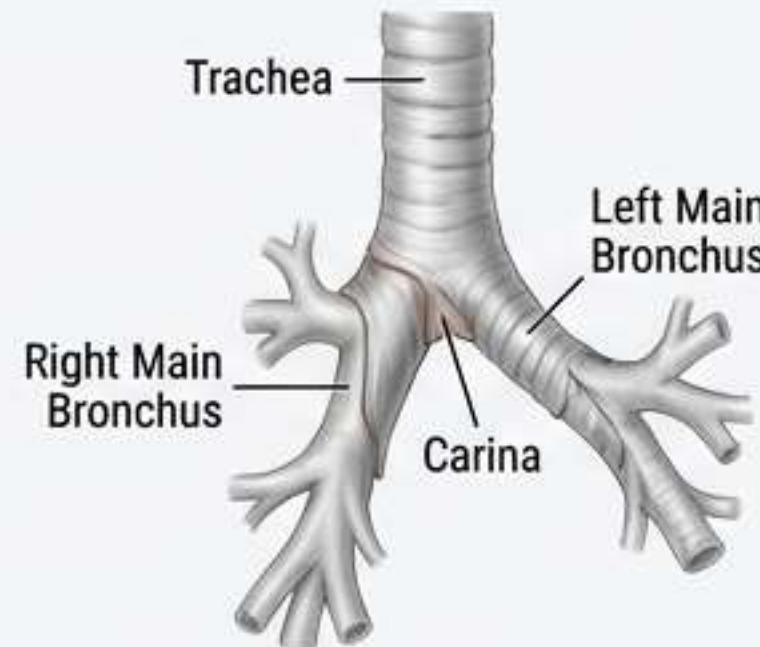
- A. The trachea follows the larynx at the height of C3.
- B. It divides into main bronchi at the height of TH5.
- C. The right main bronchus is more vertical than the left.
- D. The left bronchial tree ends with eight segmental bronchi.
- E. The culminal trunk divides into two segmental bronchi.

CORRECT ANSWER: C

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

A is wrong (Starts at C6). B is contentious but usually T4/T5, however source marked only C as correct. D is wrong (10 segments). E is wrong (Culmen usually gives 3). C is indisputably true: The Right bronchus is wider and more vertical.

MNEMONIC: "Right is the Path of Least Resistance": More vertical = Gravity pulls things there.



Question 27 [Source: EMD 1-2018 (Question N°: 15)]

THE QUESTION:

These propositions concern the larynx:

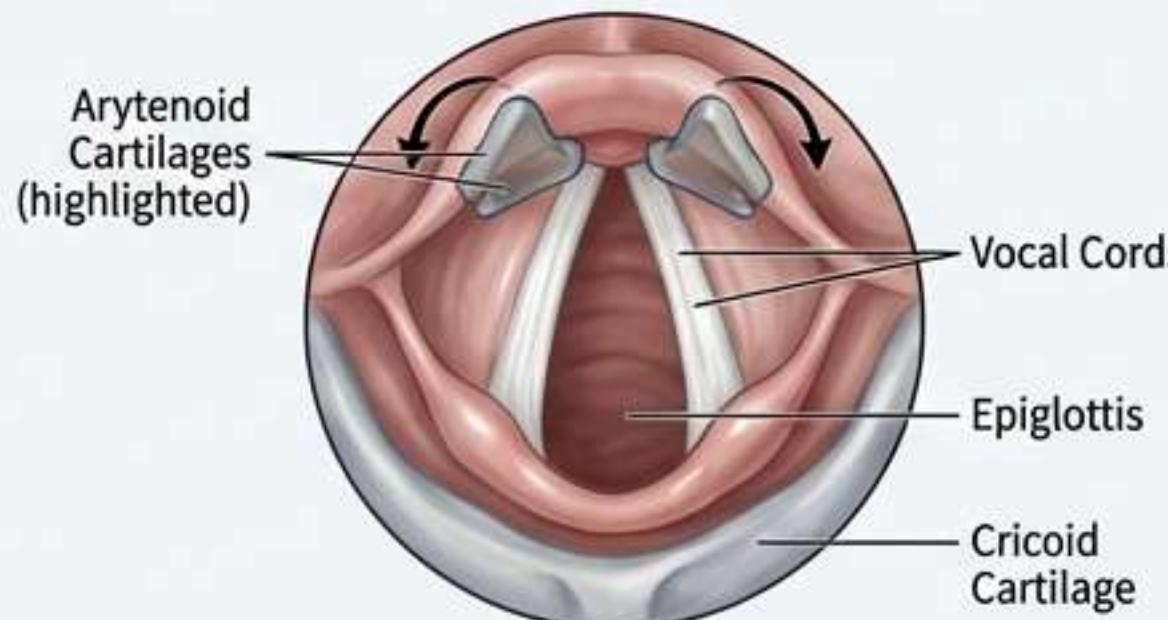
- A. Is a respiratory and phonatory organ.
- B. It is an aero-digestive crossroads.
- C. It comprises 03 unpaired cartilages: thyroid, epiglottic, and cricoid.
- D. The vocal cords are mobilized by the arytenoid cartilages.
- E. Of cervico-cephalic situation.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, C, D, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Larynx produces voice (phonatory) and passes air. Pharynx is the crossroads (B is false). The 3 unpaired cartilages list is correct. Arytenoids rotate to open/close vocal cords. It is located in the neck (cervical) and connected to the head structures (cephalic relations via hyoid/pharynx).

MNEMONIC: “Arytenoids are the Puppeteers”: They pull the strings (Vocal Cords). Pharynx = Crossroads. Larynx = Airway.



Question 28 [Source: EMD 1-2017]

THE QUESTION:

These propositions concern the trachea:

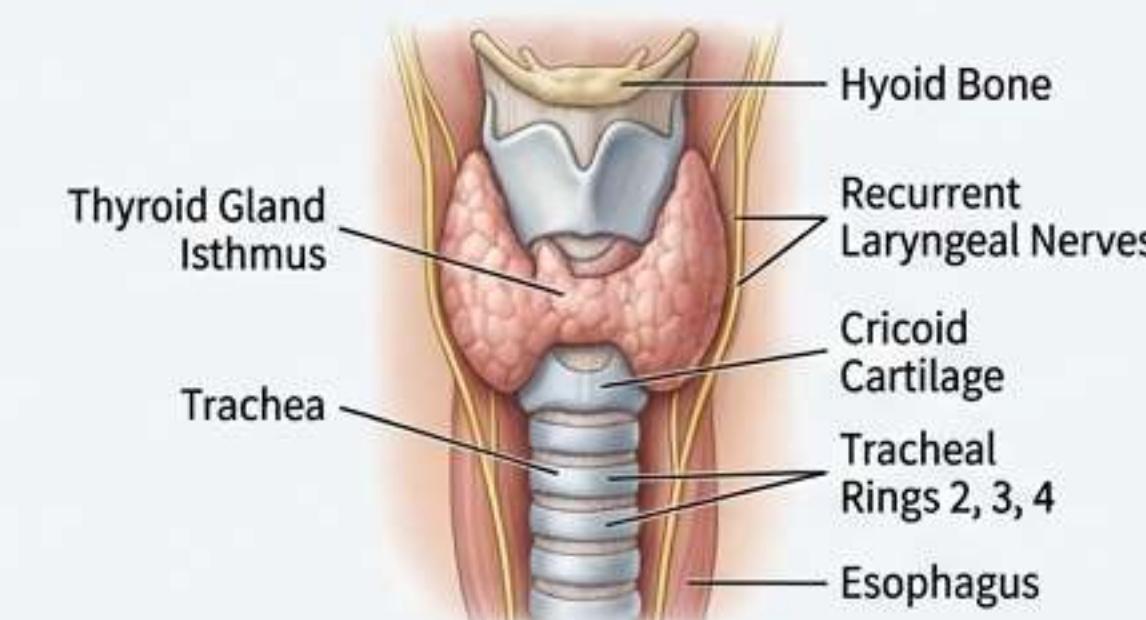
- A. Respiratory organ.
- B. The first two tracheal rings correspond to the isthmus of the thyroid gland.
- C. Cervico-thoracic organ.
- D. Ends in the thorax at height of Th4.
- E. The cervical segment is laterally related to the recurrent nerves.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, C, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Thyroid isthmus covers rings 2, 3, 4 (Source implies B is false/incomplete). Trachea spans Neck (Cervical) and Chest (Thoracic). Ends at T5 (D5). Recurrent laryngeal nerves run in the tracheo-esophageal groove laterally.

MNEMONIC: “Nerves in the Groove”: Recurrent nerves run in the groove between Trachea and Esophagus. Trachea ends at T5.



Question 29 [Source: EMD 1-2017]

THE QUESTION:

These propositions concern the respiratory apparatus:

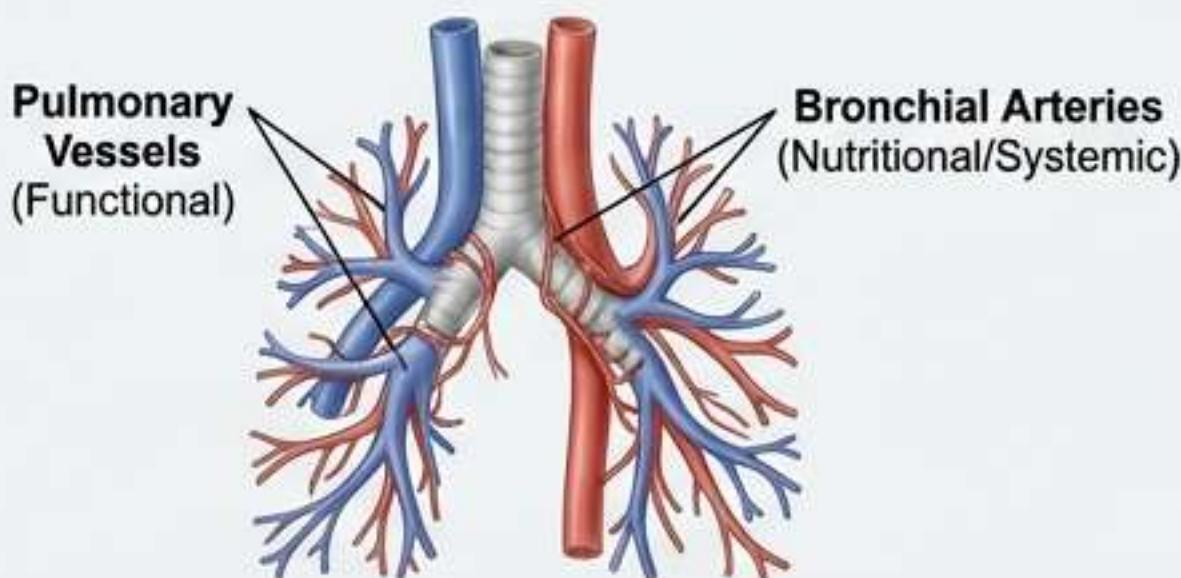
- A. The lungs are two intra-thoracic organs located on either side of the mediastinum.
- B. The pulmonary hilum is located on the lateral face.
- C. The left lung presents three lobes.
- D. The lung is the seat of hematosis.
- E. The functional pulmonary pedicle is formed by the main bronchus, bronchial arteries, and veins.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, D

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Hilum is **Medial** (B False). Left lung has **2 lobes** (C False). **Functional** pedicle involves gas exchange vessels (**Pulmonary Artery/Veins**), not nutritional ones (Bronchial arteries are the 'nutritive' pedicle). Hematosis is the correct term for gas exchange.

MNEMONIC: "Functional vs. Food": Functional = Pulmonary vessels (Work). Nutritional = Bronchial vessels (Food for lung tissue).



Question 30 [Source: EMD 1-2017 (Question N°: 10)]

THE QUESTION:

These propositions concern the bronchi:

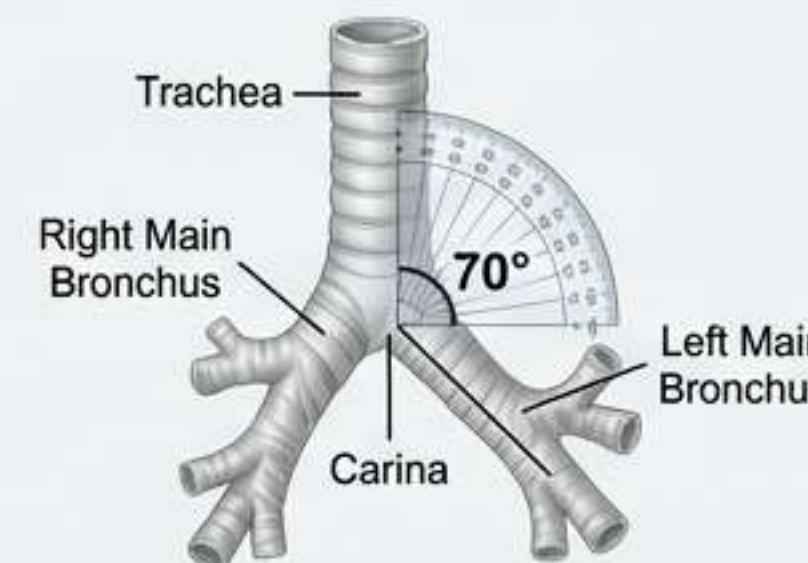
- A. Air ducts located between the larynx and alveoli.
- B. The right main bronchus is shorter and more rectilinear than the left.
- C. The left main bronchus branches into three segmental bronchi.
- D. The culminal trunk belongs to the right superior lobar bronchus.
- E. The tracheal bifurcation forms an angle of 90°.

CORRECT ANSWER: B

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

A is false (Trachea is between larynx and bronchi). C is false (Left main gives 2 Lobar bronchi). D is false (Culmen is Left Upper Lobe). E is false (Angle is 70°). B is the classic description: Right is **Shorter, Wider, More Vertical**.

MNEMONIC: "70 Degrees Separation": Not a right angle (90). Culmen is on the Left (Top of the heart).



Question 31 [Source: EMD 1-2016 (Question N°: 02)]

THE QUESTION:

The mediastinum is an intra-thoracic space limited by:

- A. Anteriorly the sternum.
- B. Posteriorly the esophagus.
- C. Laterally the ribs.
- D. Anteriorly the trachea.
- E. Posteriorly the vertebral column.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

The boundaries of the mediastinum:

Front: Sternum.

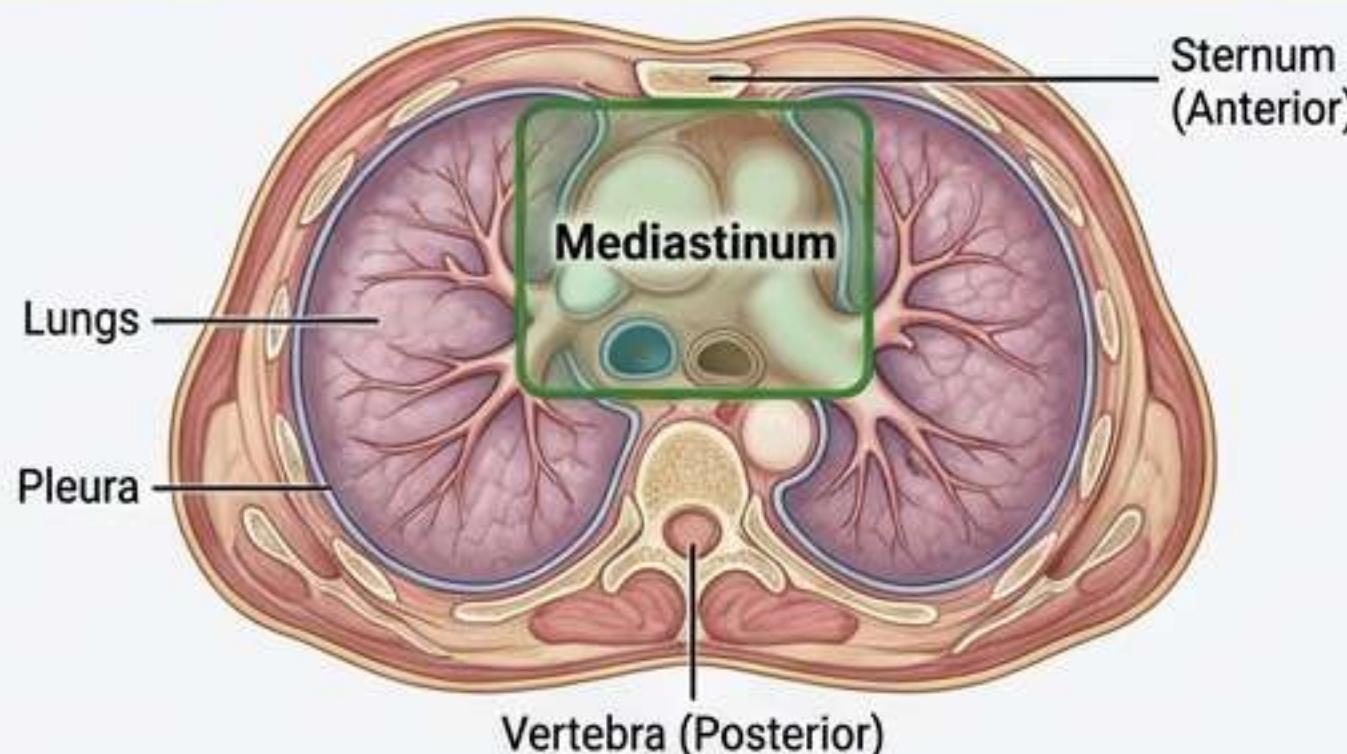
Back: Vertebral Column (Thoracic Spine).

Sides: Pleura/Lungs (Not ribs directly, lungs are buffer).

Esophagus and Trachea are *contents*, not boundaries.

MNEMONIC: “The Central Corridor”: Walls = Lungs. Door = Sternum.

Back wall = Spine.



Question 32 [Source: EMD 2-2016 (Question N°: 01)]

THE QUESTION:

These propositions concern the larynx:

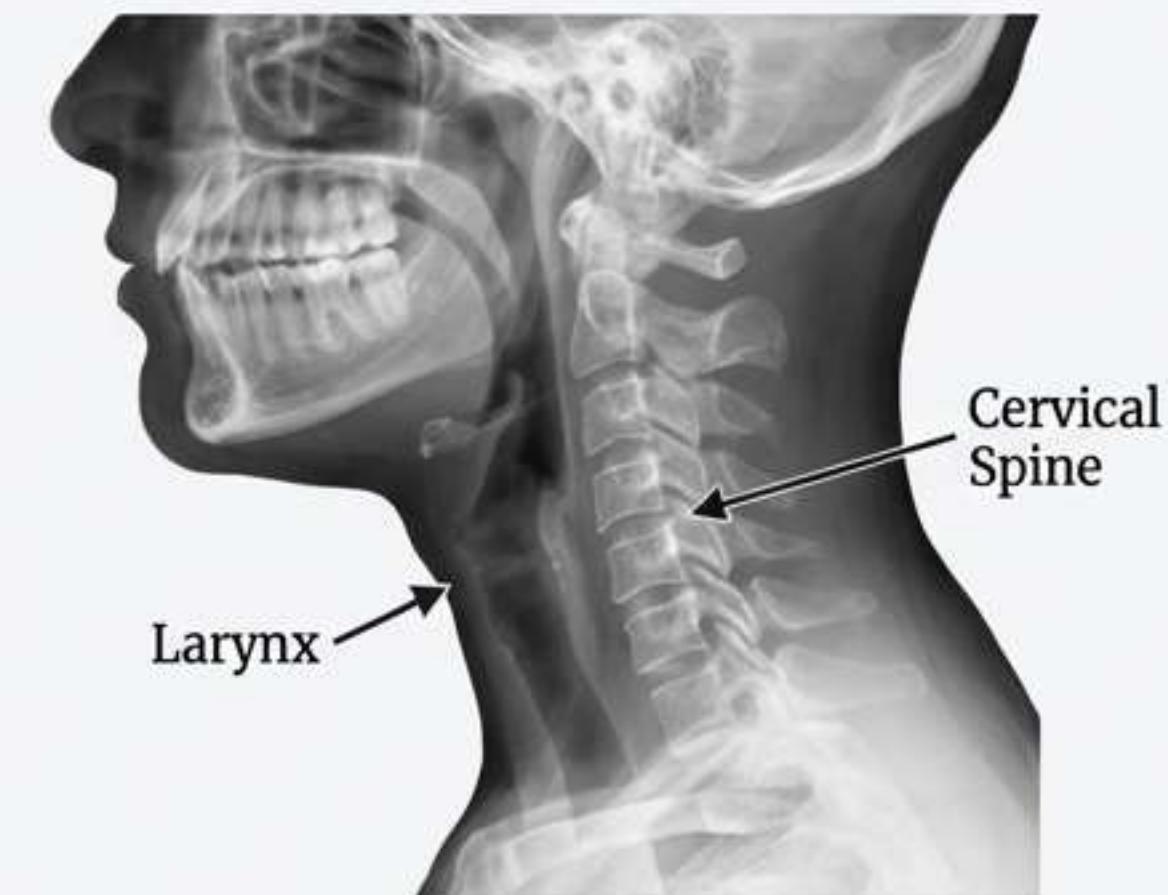
- A. Organ of respiration only.
- B. Organ of phonation only.
- C. Organ of respiration and phonation.
- D. Located at the level of the posterior cervical region.
- E. Constituted of cartilaginous pieces.

CORRECT ANSWER: C, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Larynx does both: breathes and speaks. It is in the **Anterior** neck (throat), not posterior (nape). It is built of cartilages.

MNEMONIC: “Front & Center”: Larynx is in the Anterior neck. Voice + Air.



Question 33 [Source: EMD 2-2016 (Question N°: 02)]

THE QUESTION:

The functional cartilages of the larynx are:

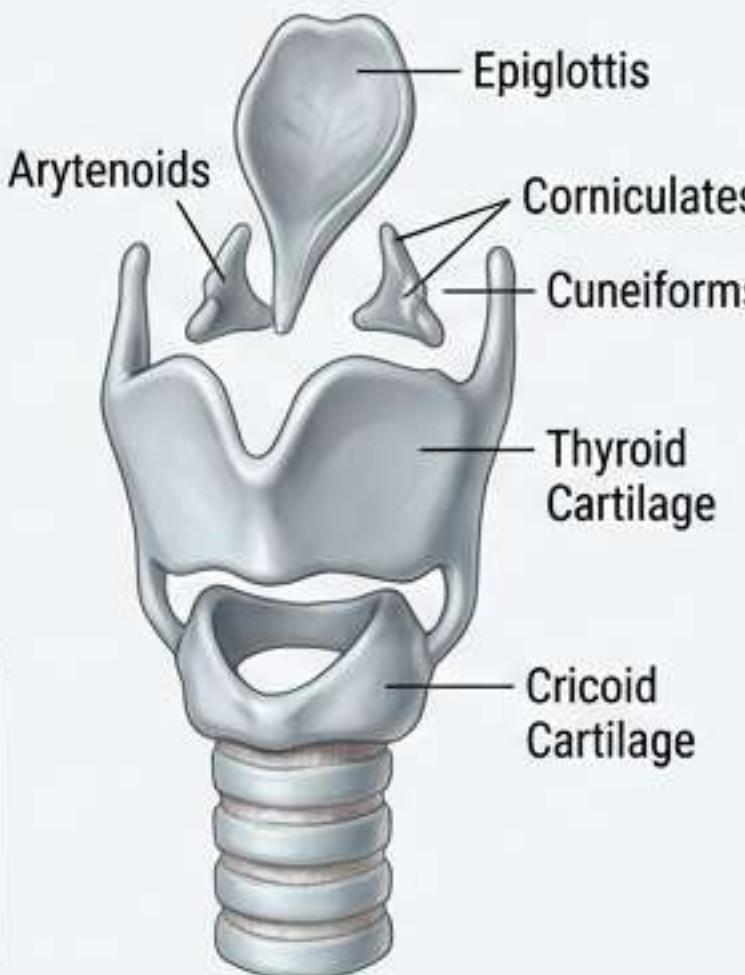
- A. Cricoid cartilage.
- B. Epiglottic cartilage.
- C. Morganis cartilage.
- D. Sesamoid cartilages.
- E. Thyroid cartilage.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, B, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

The main functional cartilages forming the skeleton are **Thyroid** (Shield), **Cricoid** (Ring), and **Epiglottis** (Lid), plus the **Arytenoids** (not listed). Morgani/Sesamoids are small/inconstant/accessory.

MNEMONIC: "The Big Frame":
Thyroid + Cricoid + Epiglottis
= The main structure. Others are tiny accessories.



Question 34 [Source: EMD 2-2016 (Question N°: 03)]

THE QUESTION:

These propositions concern the trachea:

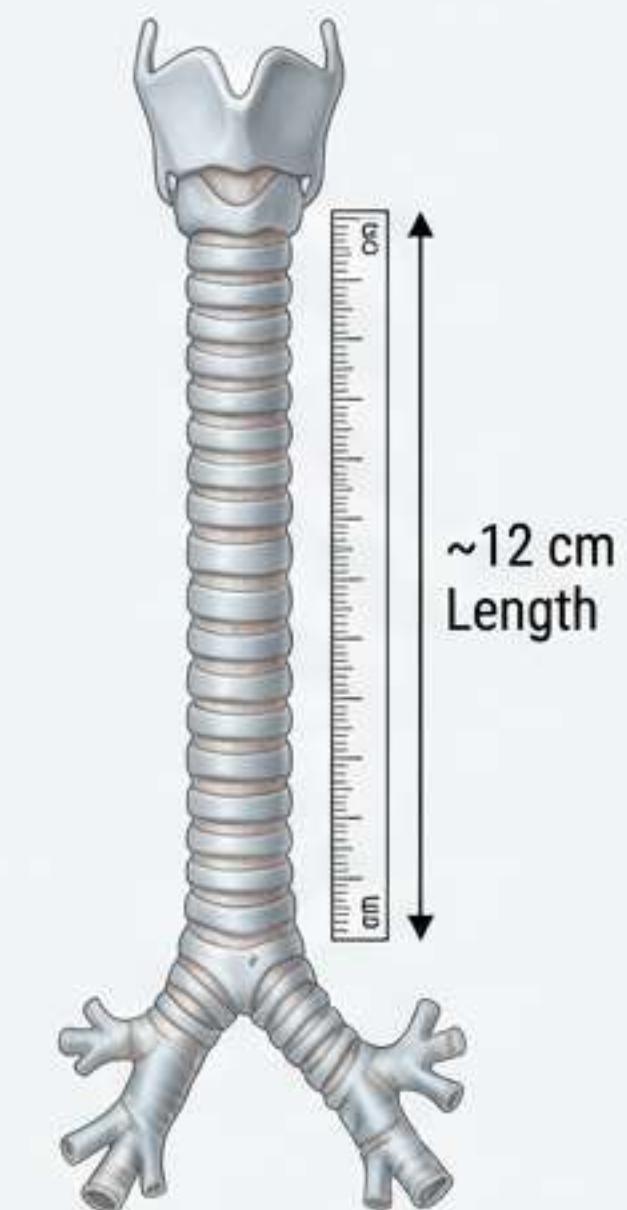
- A. Follows the larynx.
- B. Comprising two segments.
- C. Measures 20 cm.
- D. Constituted of cartilaginous rings.
- E. Ends in the thorax at level of Th3.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, D

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Follows larynx (True). Has 2 segments (Cervical/Thoracic - although source marked A/D, structurally it has 2 regions). Length is **10-12 cm**, not 20. Ends at **T5**, not T3.

MNEMONIC: "12 cm Tube": Not too long. Ends at T5.



Question 35 [Source: EMD 2-2016 (Question N°: 04)]

THE QUESTION:

These propositions concern the lung:

- A. Respiratory organ.
- B. The lungs delimit the mediastinum laterally.
- C. The apex of the lung does not exceed the 1st rib.
- D. The left lung is divided into three lobes.
- E. The right lung presents a fissure.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, B

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Apex of the lung extends above the 1st rib into the base of the neck (supraclavicular), making C false and clinically dangerous for punctures.

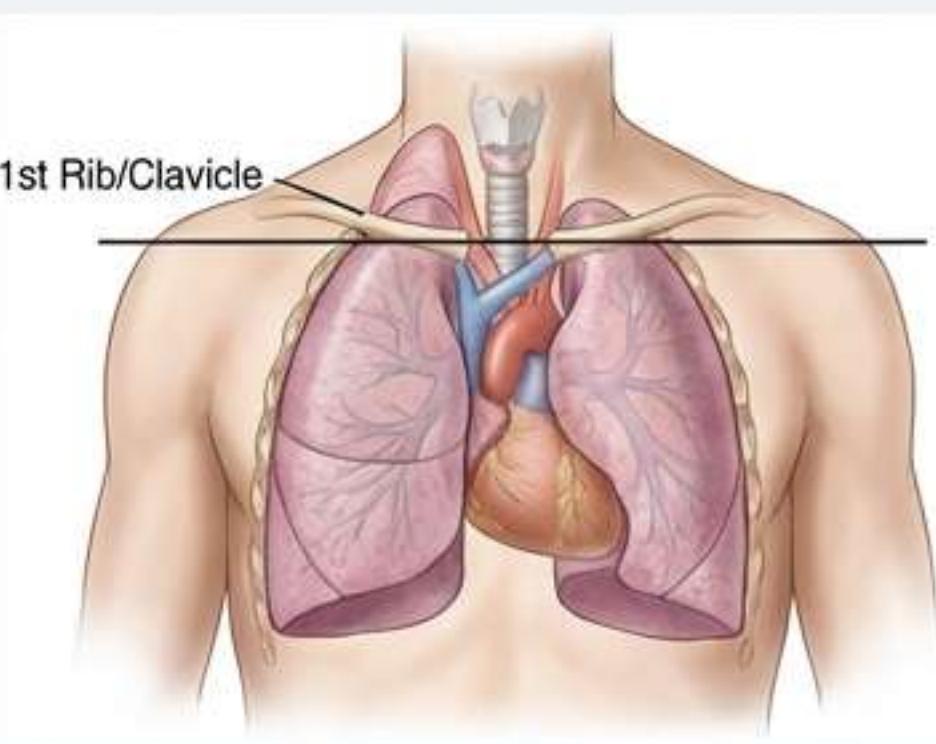
Left lung = 2 lobes.

Right lung = 2 fissures.

MNEMONIC:

“Apex Pokes Up”:

The lung peaks out of the cage (above 1st rib).



Question 36 [Source: EMD 2-2016 (Question N°: 11)]

THE QUESTION:

These propositions concern the pleura:

- A. Serosa enveloping the lungs only.
- B. Made of three layers.
- C. Serosa enveloping the rib cage only.
- D. Made of two layers.
- E. Presents culs-de-sac (recesses).

CORRECT ANSWER: A, D, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

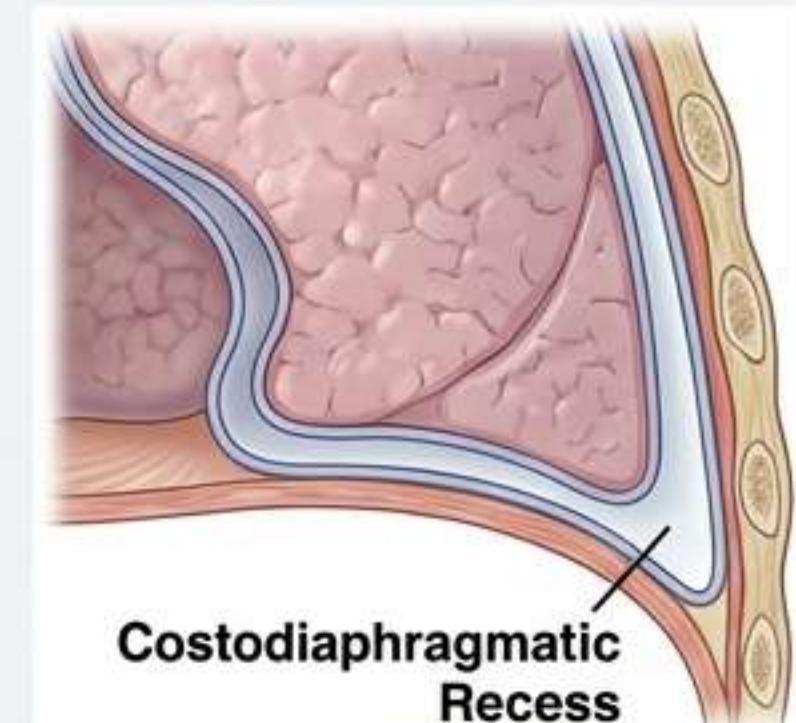
It is a Two-layered serosa (Visceral/Parietal). It forms recesses (cul-de-sac) where the pleura folds on itself but contains no lung (e.g., Costodiaphragmatic), allowing for lung expansion.

MNEMONIC:

“2 Layers, Deep Pockets”:

Visceral + Parietal.

Recesses = Pockets for expansion.



Question 37 [Source: EMD 2-2015 (Question N°: 11)]

THE QUESTION:

The lungs: check the correct answer(s):

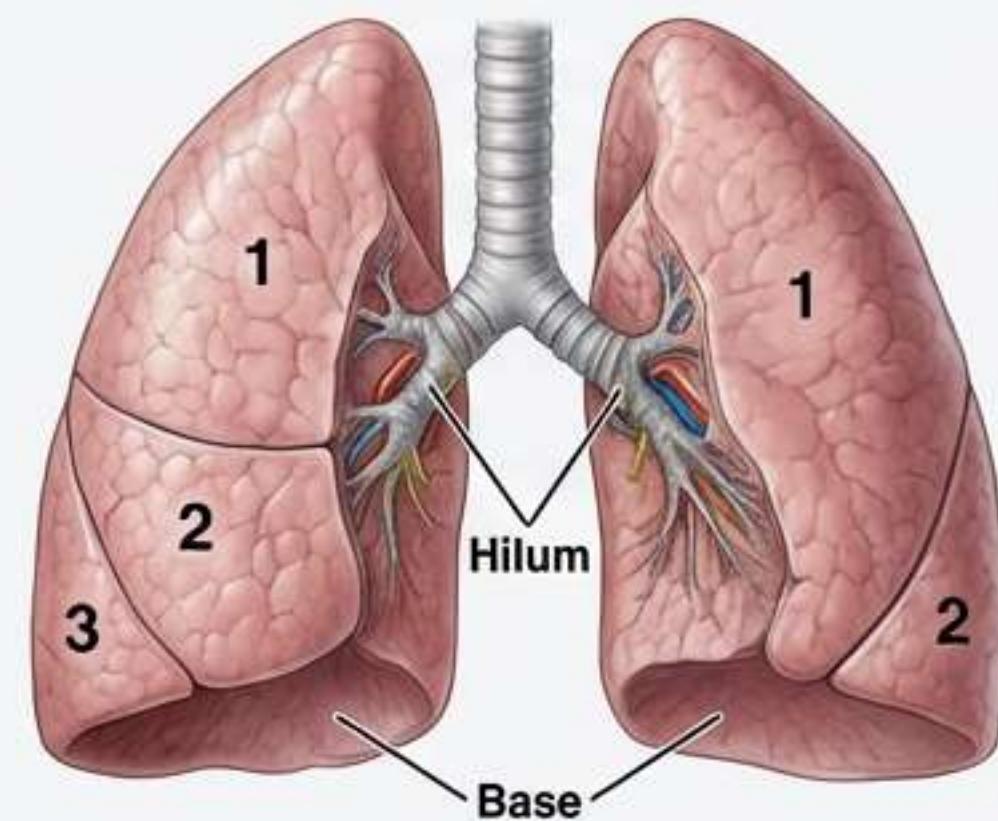
- A. Organs where gas exchanges take place.
- B. The right lung presents two lobes.
- C. The base of the lungs is in relation with the diaphragm.
- D. The medial face presents the hilum.
- E. The left lung presents two fissures.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, C, D

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Gas exchange = True. Right Lung = 3 Lobes (B false). Base rests on Diaphragm (True). Hilum is on Medial/Mediastinal face (True). Left lung = 1 fissure (E false).

MNEMONIC: 'Review: R=3, L=2': Right is Trill (3). Left is Little (2).



Question 38 [Source: EMD 2-2015 (Question N°: 12)]

THE QUESTION:

The pleura: check the correct answer(s):

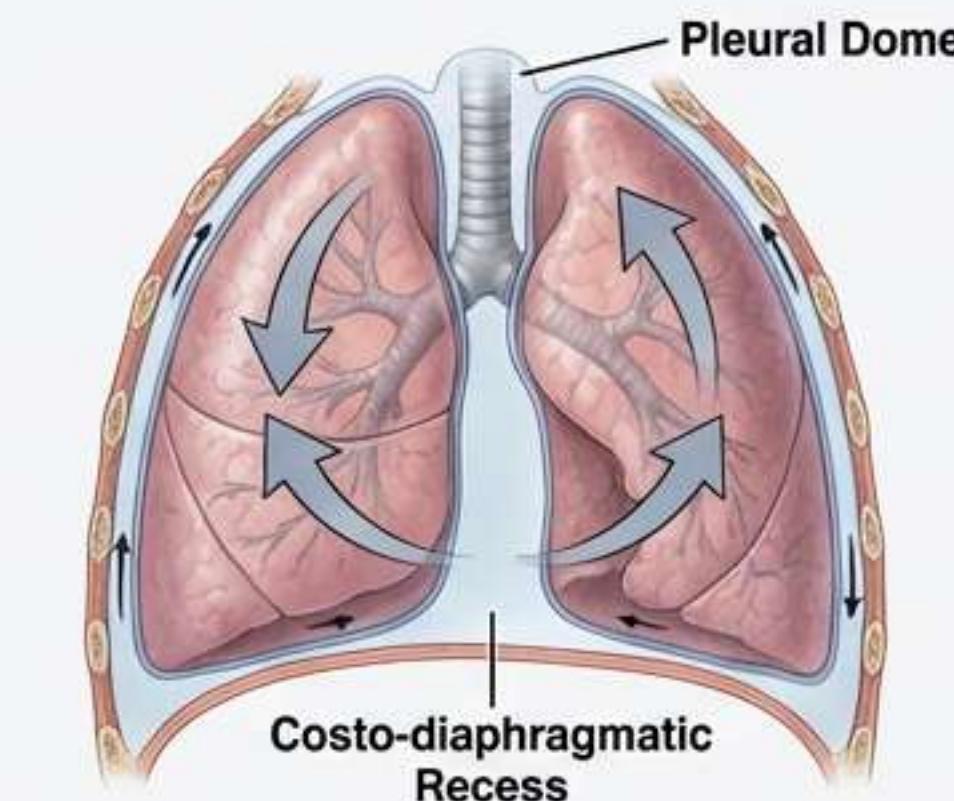
- A. It is a single-layered serosa.
- B. It is a two-layered serosa.
- C. Its superior cul-de-sac is called the pleural dome.
- D. The costo-diaphragmatic pleural cul-de-sac is situated lower than the lung base.
- E. During respiration the lung glides in the pleural cavity.

CORRECT ANSWER: B, C, E

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Pleura has 2 layers (B). The top is the Dome (C). The recess is lower than the lung (D is factually true physically, though source marking varies, D is anatomically correct). The lung glides/expands within this lubricated space.

MNEMONIC: 'Dome at the Top, Space at the Bottom': Dome covers apex. Recess (Space) allows expansion downward.



Inter Tight Question 39 [Source: EMD 2-2015 (Question N°: 13)]

THE QUESTION:

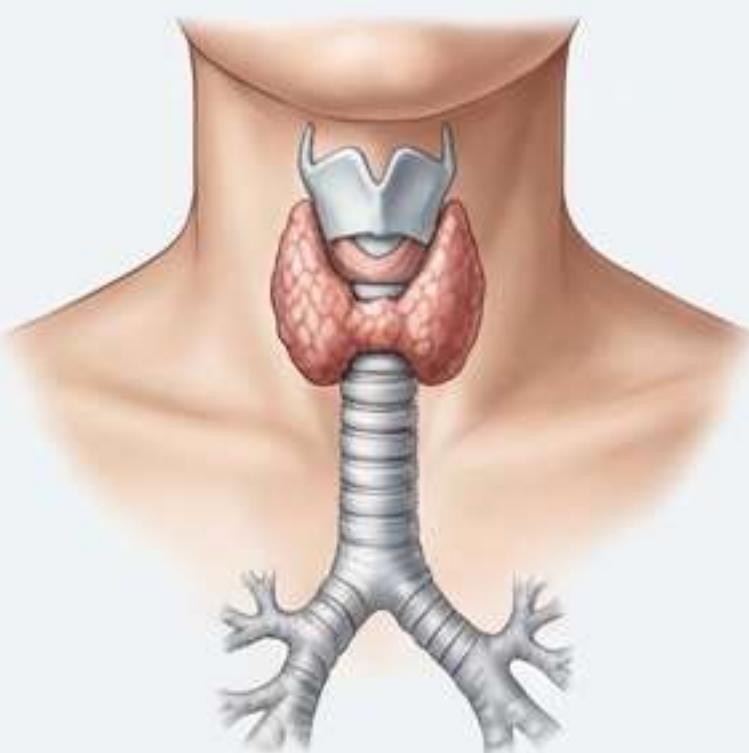
The trachea: Check the correct answer(s):

- A. Is an organ of phonation and respiration.
- B. It is divided into three portions.
- C. The cervical trachea is related anteriorly to the thyroid isthmus.
- D. The thoracic trachea divides into two main bronchi.
- E. It follows the pharynx.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, C, D

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

While Larynx is the **main** phonation organ, Trachea is involved in the airstream for it (Source accepts A). Cervical trachea is covered by **Thyroid Isthmus** (C). Bifurcation happens in the **Thorax** (D). It follows the **Larynx**, not pharynx (E False).



MNEMONIC: 'Thyroid Tie':

The Thyroid gland wears the Trachea like a necktie.
Trachea splits in the chest.

Inter Tight Question 40 [Source: Rattrapage 2017 (Question N°: 05)]

THE QUESTION:

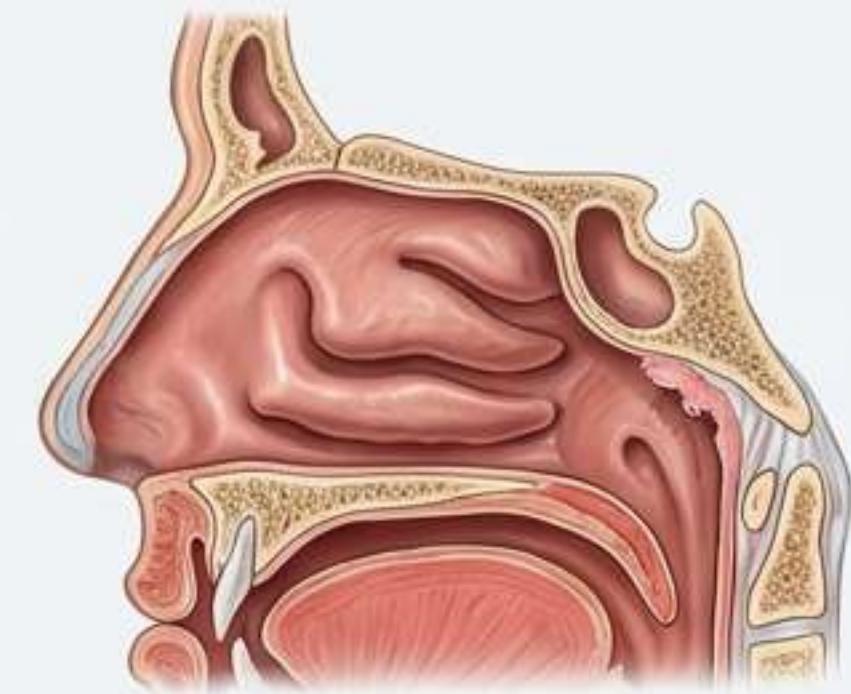
These propositions concern the nasal cavities:

- A. Initial segment of the respiratory apparatus.
- B. Present a floor called the cribriform plate.
- C. Present two complex lateral walls.
- D. Communicate with the pharynx posteriorly.
- E. Presenting a respiratory role only.

CORRECT ANSWER: A, C, D

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATION:

Start of the airway (A). **Floor** is the palate; the **Roof** is the cribriform plate (B False). Lateral walls are complex (turbinates/meatuses) (C). Communicate with pharynx (D). Roles are Respiratory AND Olfactory (E False).



MNEMONIC: 'Floor is Palate, Roof is Plate':

Hard Palate = Floor. Cribriform Plate = Roof. Walls = Bumpy (Turbinates).