

Q1. Bregma is the name given to the junction of the :

- A. Coronal and sagittal sutures
- B. Frontal bone with the nasal bone
- C. Lambdoid and sagittal sutures
- D. Two parietal bones

Answer: A

Explanation: Coronal and sagittal sutures corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for bregma is the name given to the junction of the. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q2. 'Pterion' is :

- A. is a point of articulation of four skull bones
- B. is a point where 'bregma' and 'lambda' meet
- C. it is the region of the anterolateral fontanelle merge
- D. lies deep to the zygomatic arch

Answer: A

Explanation: is a point of articulation of four skull bones best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q3. Lateral part of middle cranial fossa and posterior cranial fossa are divided by :

- A. Petrous temporal bone
- B. Crista galli
- C. Transverse groove
- D. Sphenoid bone

Answer: A

Explanation: Petrous temporal bone corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for lateral part of middle cranial fossa and posterior cranial fossa are divided by. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q4. The maxilla articulates with all of the following bones, except one. Identify the exception.

- A. Frontal
- B. Zygomatic
- C. Palatine
- D. Temporal

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Temporal is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q5. Highest point on skull :

- A. Pterion
- B. Pogonion
- C. Lambda
- D. Vertex

Answer: D

Explanation: Vertex corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for highest point on skull. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q6. Which of the following structures is not present on the internal surface of the mandible ?

- A. Genial Tubercl
- B. Mylohyoid ridge
- C. Lingula
- D. Mental foramen

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Mental foramen is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q7. Among all the following foramen in the base of the skull, which is the most posteriorly present?

- A. Foramen spinosum
- B. Foramen rotundum
- C. Foramen lacerum
- D. Foramen ovale

Answer: C

Explanation: Foramen lacerum corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for among all the following foramen in the base of the skull, which is the most posteriorly present. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q8. Mental foramen is located :

- A. Between roots of premolars
- B. Between roots of molars
- C. Near canine
- D. Between incisors

Answer: A

Explanation: Between roots of premolars corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for mental foramen is located. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q9. The palatine bone furnishes the link between :

- A. Maxilla and the sphenoid bone
- B. Sphenoid and the ethmoid bone
- C. Sphenoid and the vomer
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation: Maxilla and the sphenoid bone corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for the palatine bone furnishes the link between. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q10. Lingula gives attachment to :

- A. Upper medial incisor
- B. Sphenomandibular ligament
- C. Temporomandibular ligament
- D. All

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests muscular anatomy or action. Sphenomandibular ligament is the muscle or group that performs the action or attachment in the stem. The remaining options do not match the specified function.

Q11. Number of bones in adult skull are :

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 22
- D. 40

Answer: C

Explanation: 22 corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for number of bones in adult skull are. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q12. The point where the parieto mastoid, occipito mastoid, and the lambdoid sutures meet is :

- A. Pterion
- B. Obelion
- C. Asterion
- D. Bregma

Answer: C

Explanation: Asterion corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for the point where the parieto mastoid, occipito mastoid, and the lambdoid sutures meet is. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q13. Which of the following is the unpaired bone of facial skeleton ?

- A. Nasal
- B. Lacrimal
- C. Inferior nasal conchae
- D. Vomer

Answer: D

Explanation: Vomer corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for which of the following is the unpaired bone of facial skeleton. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q14. Foramen magnum transmits all except : (Two answers correct)

- A. Vertebral artery
- B. Spinal branch 10th nerve
- C. Spinal cord
- D. Vertebral venous plexus

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Spinal cord is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q15. Structure passing through foramen spinosum is :

- A. Accessory meningeal artery
- B. Middle meningeal artery
- C. Mandibular nerve
- D. Maxillary nerve

Answer: B

Explanation: Middle meningeal artery corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for structure passing through foramen spinosum is. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q16. Foramen caecum is seen in:

- A. Ethmoid bone
- B. Tongue
- C. Sphenoid
- D. A and B

Answer: D

Explanation: A and B corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for foramen caecum is seen in. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q17. Bone better described as 'bat with extended wings' is :

- A. Ethmoid
- B. Sphenoid
- C. Nasal
- D. Mandible

Answer: B

Explanation: Sphenoid corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for bone better described as 'bat with extended wings' is. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q18. All of the following features of skull of a newborn are true except :

- A. Diploe not formed
- B. Styloid process has not fused with rest of the temporal bone
- C. Anterior fontanelle open
- D. Mastoid process is of adult size

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Mastoid process is of adult size is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q19. Suprameatal triangle externally represents :

- A. Transverse sinus
- B. Promontory of middle ear
- C. Internal acoustic meatus
- D. Mastoid antrum

Answer: D

Explanation: Mastoid antrum best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q20. Anterior limit of infratemporal fossa is :

- A. Lateral pterygoid plate
- B. Maxillary posterior wall
- C. Pterygomaxillary fissure
- D. Mastoid process

Answer: B

Explanation: Maxillary posterior wall corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for anterior limit of infratemporal fossa is. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q21. Which of the following muscles originates from the zygomatic process off the maxilla ?

- A. Middle temporal
- B. Lateral pterygoid
- C. Superficial layer of masseter
- D. Posterior portion of the buccinator

Answer: C

Explanation: Superficial layer of masseter corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for which of the following muscles originates from the zygomatic process off the maxilla. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q22. Muscle, which pulls the disk of TMJ downward :

- A. Lateral pterygoid
- B. Medial pterygoid
- C. Digastric
- D. Mylohyoid

Answer: A

Explanation: This tests muscular anatomy or action. Lateral pterygoid is the muscle or group that performs the action or attachment in the stem. The remaining options do not match the specified function.

Q23. Foramen transversarium transmits :

- A. Inferior jugular vein
- B. Inferior petrosal sinus
- C. Sigmoid sinus
- D. Vertebral artery

Answer: D

Explanation: Vertebral artery corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for foramen transversarium transmits. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q24. Structures passing through foramen ovale :

- A. Emissary vein
- B. Mandibular nerve
- C. Trigeminal nerve
- D. A and B

Answer: D

Explanation: A and B corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for structures passing through foramen ovale. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q25. Which of the following is present in the posterior cranial fossa in a five year old child ?

- A. Foramen rotundum
- B. Foramen lacerum
- C. Jugular foramen
- D. Foramen spinosum

Answer: C

Explanation: Jugular foramen corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for which of the following is present in the posterior cranial fossa in a five year old child. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q26. Which structure passes through infra orbital fissures ?

- A. Superior ophthalmic vein
- B. Ophthalmic artery
- C. Trochlear nerve
- D. Zygomatic nerve

Answer: D

Explanation: Zygomatic nerve best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q27. Which of the following does not pass through superior orbital fissure ?

- A. Occulomotor nerve
- B. Optic nerve
- C. Ophthalmic division of the trigeminal
- D. Trochlear nerve

Answer: B

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Optic nerve is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q28. Which vertebra has the most prominent spine ?

- A. C2
- B. C7
- C. T10
- D. L2

Answer: B

Explanation: C7 best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q29. Accessory meningeal artery enters cranial cavity through :

- A. Foramen lacerum
- B. Foramen rotundum
- C. Foramen spinosum
- D. Foramen ovale

Answer: D

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Foramen ovale is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q30. Mental spine provide attachment to :

- A. Genioglossus
- B. Anterior and posterior bellies of digastric
- C. Mylohyoid
- D. Superior constrictor of pharynx

Answer: A

Explanation: This tests muscular anatomy or action. Genioglossus is the muscle or group that performs the action or attachment in the stem. The remaining options do not match the specified function.

Q31. Following foramina are found in greater wing of sphenoid except :

- A. Foramen rotundum
- B. Canaliculus innominatus
- C. Foramen spinosum
- D. Optic canal

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Optic canal is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q32. The first costochondral joint is a :

- A. Fibrous joint
- B. Synovial joint
- C. Fimosis
- D. Synarthrosis

Answer: D

Explanation: The stem asks for the most appropriate or primary option. Synarthrosis best matches the key feature in the stem. The other choices are secondary or refer to different structures.

Q33. The typical cervical differs from thoracic vertebra in that it:

- A. has a triangular body
- B. has a foramen transversarium
- C. Superior articular facet directed backwards and upwards
- D. has a large vertebral body

Answer: B

Explanation: has a foramen transversarium best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q34. The joint between the atlas and axis :

- A. is Synovial
- B. is closely related to the first cervical nerves
- C. allows rotation of the head
- D. is supported by the alar ligaments

Answer: C

Explanation: allows rotation of the head best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q35. Joint between two bony surfaces linked by cartilage in the plane of body is called :

- A. Syndesmosis
- B. Symphysis
- C. Synchondrosis
- D. Suture

Answer: C

Explanation: Synchondrosis best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q36. Which out of the following bones ossify first ?

- A. Mandible
- B. Nasal bone
- C. Vomer
- D. Occipital

Answer: A

Explanation: The stem asks for the most appropriate or primary option. Mandible best matches the key feature in the stem. The other choices are secondary or refer to different structures.

Q37. The type of suture represented by sagittal suture of the cranial vault is :

- A. Serrate
- B. Denticulate
- C. Squamous
- D. Plane

Answer: A

Explanation: Serrate corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for the type of suture represented by sagittal suture of the cranial vault is. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q38. Which of the following is the weakest part of the orbit ?

- A. Medial wall
- B. Lateral wall
- C. Floor of the orbit
- D. Roof of the orbit

Answer: A

Explanation: Medial wall best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q39. The hyoid bone lies in the midline at the front of the neck at the level of the :

- A. Third cervical vertebra
- B. Fourth cervical vertebra
- C. Fifth cervical vertebra
- D. Seventh cervical vertebra

Answer: A

Explanation: Third cervical vertebra corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for the hyoid bone lies in the midline at the front of the neck at the level of the. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q40. The orbital opening is somewhat:

- A. Quadrangular
- B. Oval
- C. Oblong
- D. Circular

Answer: A

Explanation: Quadrangular best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q41. Mandibular fossa is a part of :

- A. Mandible bone
- B. Maxilla bone
- C. Sphenoid bone
- D. Temporal bone

Answer: D

Explanation: Temporal bone corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for mandibular fossa is a part of. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q42. Which of the following is located medial to the third molar at the junction of the maxilla and the horizontal plate of the palatine bone ?

- A. Posterior nasal spine
- B. Mylohyoid line
- C. Pterygoid hamulus
- D. Greater palatine foramen

Answer: D

Explanation: Greater palatine foramen corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for which of the following is located medial to the third molar at the junction of the maxilla and the horizontal plate of the palatine bone. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q43. All of the following canals open on the posterior wall of the pterygopalatine fossa EXCEPT :

- A. Greater palatine canal
- B. Foramen rotundum
- C. Pterygoid canal
- D. Palatovaginal canal

Answer: A

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Greater palatine canal is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q44. All of the following are pneumatic bones except :

- A. Mastoid
- B. Mandible
- C. Maxilla
- D. Ethmoid

Answer: B

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Mandible is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q45. What is the number of bones a neonate has in the skeleton ?

- A. 270
- B. 250
- C. 230
- D. 206

Answer: A

Explanation: 270 corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for what is the number of bones a neonate has in the skeleton. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q46. Deepest layer of deep cervical fascia is :

- A. Prevertebral
- B. Carotid sheath
- C. Pretracheal
- D. Temporal

Answer: A

Explanation: Prevertebral best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q47. Not a part of Ethmoid bone is:

- A. Inferior turbinate
- B. Agar nasi cells
- C. Uncinate process
- D. Crista galli

Answer: A

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Inferior turbinate is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q48. A dome shaped skull is known as :

- A. Brachy-cephaly
- B. Oxy-cephaly
- C. Scapho-cephaly
- D. Rhombo-encephaly

Answer: B

Explanation: Oxy-cephaly corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for a dome shaped skull is known as. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q49. The suture between the two halves of the frontal bone is :

- A. Metopic
- B. Symphysis
- C. Mendosal
- D. Coronal

Answer: A

Explanation: Metopic corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for the suture between the two halves of the frontal bone is. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q50. The inferior dental artery is a branch of the :

- A. Mandibular artery
- B. Maxillary artery
- C. Pterygomandibular plexus
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Maxillary artery is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q51. The middle meningeal artery :

- A. Enters the skull through the foramen ovale
- B. Supplies the superolateral surface of the ipsilateral cerebral hemisphere
- C. Runs a subdural course within the cranial cavity
- D. Gives an interior branch which runs deep to the pterion

Answer: D

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Gives an interior branch which runs deep to the pterion is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q52. The cavernous sinus does not communicate with the :

- A. Ophthalmic vein
- B. Internal jugular vein
- C. External jugular vein
- D. Pterygoid plexus

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. External jugular vein is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q53. The artery, which runs along the lower border of posterior belly of digastric is :

- A. Lingual
- B. Ascending hypophyseal
- C. Occipital
- D. Palatine

Answer: C

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Occipital is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q54. All of the following are true of maxillary artery except :

- A. The branches of maxillary artery accompany the branches of maxillary nerve
- B. It is one of the terminal branches of ECA
- C. It passes deep between the two heads of lateral pterygoid muscle into the pterygopalatine fossa
- D. It is the arterial supply for mandible

Answer: A

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. The branches of maxillary artery accompany the branches of maxillary nerve is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q55. Little's area constitutes :

- A. Anastomosis between branch of maxillary artery and the branch of facial artery
- B. Anastomosis between two branches of facial artery
- C. Anastomosis between two branches of maxillary artery
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation: Anastomosis between branch of maxillary artery and the branch of facial artery best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q56. Ophthalmic artery is a branch of :

- A. Maxillary artery
- B. Sphenopalatine artery
- C. ICA
- D. ECA

Answer: C

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. ICA is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q57. All of the following are branches of external carotid artery except :

- A. Superior thyroid artery
- B. Anterior ethmoidal artery
- C. Posterior auricular artery
- D. Occipital artery

Answer: B

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Anterior ethmoidal artery is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q58. Which is the only medial branch of the external carotid artery ?

- A. Superior thyroid
- B. Lingual
- C. Internal maxillary
- D. Ascending pharyngeal

Answer: D

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Ascending pharyngeal is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q59. Submandibular gland is supplied by :

- A. Lingual artery
- B. Facial artery
- C. Submandibular artery
- D. Inferior alveolar artery

Answer: B

Explanation: Facial artery best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q60. The common carotid artery may be palpated at : (TWO ANSWERS CORRECT) Check page 141, Q.11

- A. Hyoid bone
- B. Upper border of thyroid cartilage
- C. Transverse process of C5
- D. Transverse process of C6

Answer: D

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Transverse process of C6 is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q61. The arterial supply of trachea is by the :

- A. Bronchial artery
- B. Tracheal artery
- C. Inferior thyroid artery
- D. Superior thyroid artery

Answer: C

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Inferior thyroid artery is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q62. First part of vertebral artery is related to :

- A. Superior cervical ganglion
- B. Middle cervical ganglion
- C. Stellate ganglion
- D. Ciliary ganglion

Answer: C

Explanation: The stem asks for the most appropriate or primary option. Stellate ganglion best matches the key feature in the stem. The other choices are secondary or refer to different structures.

Q63. Pulsations felt in the suprasternal space are probably due to :

- A. Subclavian artery
- B. Common carotid artery
- C. Inferior thyroid artery
- D. Vertebral artery

Answer: C

Explanation: Inferior thyroid artery best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q64. Ascending palatine artery is a branch of :

- A. Internal carotid artery
- B. External carotid artery
- C. Facial artery
- D. Ascending pharyngeal artery

Answer: C

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Facial artery is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q65. Arterial supply of Submandibular gland is through which branch of ECA ?

- A. Ascending pharyngeal
- B. Superior pharyngeal
- C. Maxillary
- D. Facial

Answer: D

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Facial is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q66. The tonsillar ring or Waldeyer's ring consists of :

- A. The adenoid
- B. The lingual tonsil
- C. The tonsil
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: All of the above best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q67. Facial artery is the branch of the :

- A. Internal carotid artery
- B. External carotid artery
- C. Superficial temporal
- D. Maxillary artery

Answer: B

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. External carotid artery is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q68. The major blood supply of hard palate is through :

- A. Lesser palatine artery
- B. Greater (anterior) palatine artery
- C. Nasopalatine artery
- D. Sphenopalatine artery

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Greater (anterior) palatine artery is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q69. Superior thyroid artery accompanies which nerve ?

- A. External laryngeal
- B. Internal laryngeal
- C. Superior laryngeal
- D. Both A and C

Answer: A

Explanation: This tests neural supply. External laryngeal is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q70. Common carotid artery divides to ICA and ECA at :

- A. Cricoid cartilage
- B. Thyroid cartilage
- C. 1st tracheal ring
- D. Cricothyroid membrane

Answer: B

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Thyroid cartilage is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q71. Maxillary artery is a branch of :

- A. External carotid artery
- B. Internal carotid artery
- C. Trigeminal artery
- D. Facial artery

Answer: A

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. External carotid artery is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q72. Lingual artery is a branch of :

- A. Internal carotid artery
- B. External carotid artery
- C. Subclavian artery
- D. Maxillary artery

Answer: B

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. External carotid artery is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q73. The connective vein between facial vein and cavernous sinus is :

- A. Superior ophthalmic vein
- B. Inferior ophthalmic vein
- C. Connecting pterygoid plexus
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Superior ophthalmic vein is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q74. The main arterial trunk supplying the infratemporal fossa is :

- A. Infratemporal artery
- B. Deep Temporal artery
- C. Maxillary artery
- D. Posterior superior alveolar artery

Answer: C

Explanation: The stem asks for the most appropriate or primary option. Maxillary artery best matches the key feature in the stem. The other choices are secondary or refer to different structures.

Q75. The terminal branches of external carotid artery are :

- A. Superficial temporal and transverse facial
- B. Transverse facial and maxillary
- C. Posterior auricular and maxillary
- D. Superficial temporal and maxillary

Answer: D

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Superficial temporal and maxillary is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q76. First branch of external carotid artery is :

- A. Facial artery
- B. Ascending pharyngeal artery
- C. Occipital artery
- D. Lingual artery

Answer: B

Explanation: The stem asks for the most appropriate or primary option. Ascending pharyngeal artery best matches the key feature in the stem. The other choices are secondary or refer to different structures.

Q77. The middle meningeal artery is associated with which foramen ?

- A. Ovale
- B. Rotundum
- C. Styломастoid
- D. Spinosum

Answer: D

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Spinosum is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q78. Which of the following arteries does not supply the Circle of Willis ?

- A. Anterior cerebral
- B. Middle cerebral
- C. Posterior inferior cerebral
- D. Posterior communicating

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Posterior inferior cerebral is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q79. The blood supply of tonsils is :

- A. Lingual artery
- B. Superior thyroid artery
- C. Facial artery
- D. Pharyngeal artery

Answer: C

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Facial artery is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q80. All of the following are true of upper eyelid except:

- A. Muscles which close the eyelid are supplied by the facial nerve
- B. Muscles which open the eyelid are supplied by the branch of trigeminal nerve
- C. Sensory supply is by the fifth cranial nerve
- D. Blood supply is by the lacrimal and ophthalmic arteries

Answer: B

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Muscles which open the eyelid are supplied by the branch of trigeminal nerve is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q81. Ptosis may occur due to damage to:

- A. Trochlear nerve
- B. Oculomotor
- C. Trigeminal nerve
- D. Superior oblique muscle

Answer: B

Explanation: Oculomotor best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q82. Paralysis of upper eyelid is due to paralysis of:

- A. III
- B. IV
- C. V
- D. VII

Answer: A

Explanation: III best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q83. The oculomotor nerve supplies all the muscles of eye except:

- A. Lateral Rectus
- B. Superior oblique
- C. Superior rectus
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Both A and B is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q84. On applying pressure on angle of jaw while maintaining patent airway, which nerve is likely to be damaged?

- A. 6th
- B. 7th
- C. 4th
- D. 9th

Answer: B

Explanation: The stem asks for the most appropriate or primary option. 7th best matches the key feature in the stem. The other choices are secondary or refer to different structures.

Q85. All of the following Structures are in the lateral wall of cavernous sinus except:

- A. Oculomotor
- B. Trochlear
- C. Trigeminal
- D. Ophthalmic

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Trigeminal is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q86. All of the following structures are related to cavernous sinus except:

- A. 2nd or optic nerve
- B. 4th nerve
- C. 6th nerve
- D. Mandibular division of trigeminal nerve

Answer: A

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. 2nd or optic nerve is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q87. A person has inability to look downwards and laterally. The nerve injured is:

- A. Oculomotor
- B. Trochlear
- C. Trigeminal
- D. Ophthalmic

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Trochlear is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q88. The lower lip gets its sensory supply through the:

- A. Buccal branch of the facial nerve
- B. Buccal branch of the mandibular nerve
- C. Mandibular branch of the facial nerve
- D. Mental nerve

Answer: D

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Mental nerve is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q89. All of the following structures are associated with branches of the trigeminal nerve EXCEPT the:

- A. Foramen Ovale
- B. Foramen Rotundum
- C. Superior Orbital Fissure
- D. Styломastoid foramen

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Styломастoid foramen is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q90. The structure that is closely related to the posterior end of the mylohyoid ridge is:

- A. Lingual nerve
- B. Inferior alveolar nerve
- C. Mylohyoid nerve
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation: Lingual nerve best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q91. Maxillary nerve innervates all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Ala of the nose and lower eyelid
- B. The upper cheeks
- C. Gingiva of the maxilla
- D. Temporomandibular Joint

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Temporomandibular Joint is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q92. All are true of mandibular nerve except:

- A. Sensory branch arises from anterior trunk
- B. Muscles of mastication are innervated by branches of main trunk
- C. Nerve to medial pterygoid arises from main trunk
- D. Buccal nerve innervates buccinator muscle

Answer: B

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Muscles of mastication are innervated by branches of main trunk is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q93. Tumor infiltrating into the foramen ovale will cause all EXCEPT:

- A. Anesthesia of the TMJ
- B. Paralysis of the Tensor tympani
- C. Paresthesia of the lips
- D. Paralysis of stylohyoid

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Paralysis of stylohyoid is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q94. Injury to the motor division of the mandibular nerve will cause paralysis of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Medial Pterygoid
- B. Masseter
- C. Buccinator
- D. Anterior Belly of Digastric

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Buccinator is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q95. All of the following muscles are supplied by the mandibular nerve EXCEPT:

- A. Masseter
- B. Buccinator
- C. Medial Pterygoid
- D. Anterior belly of digastric

Answer: B

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Buccinator is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q96. TMJ is supplied mainly by:

- A. Masseteric and auriculotemporal nerve
- B. Superficial temporal nerve
- C. Facial nerve peripheral branch
- D. Posterior auricular nerve

Answer: A

Explanation: The stem asks for the most appropriate or primary option. Masseteric and auriculotemporal nerve best matches the key feature in the stem. The other choices are secondary or refer to different structures.

Q97. Which of the following nerves are branches of mandibular nerve?

- A. Lingual, facial and palatine nerve
- B. Lingual and Inferior alveolar nerve
- C. Inferior alveolar and cervical nerves
- D. All of the above

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Lingual and Inferior alveolar nerve is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q98. The otic ganglion:

- A. Is in relation to maxillary nerve
- B. Receives preganglionic parasympathetic fibers, through the greater superficial petrosal nerve
- C. Sends postganglionic parasympathetic fibers to auriculotemporal nerve
- D. Is related to the tensor tympani

Answer: C

Explanation: Sends postganglionic parasympathetic fibers to auriculotemporal nerve best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q99. The maxillary nerve exits the cranium through which foramen?

- A. Ovale
- B. Rotundum
- C. Styломastoid
- D. Inferior orbital fissure

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Rotundum is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q100. Mandibular nerve supplies:

- A. Anterior belly of digastric, mylohyoid, tensor tympani, tensor palati
- B. Posterior belly of digastric, mylohyoid
- C. Stapes, Malleus, Incus
- D. Anterior belly of digastric, stapes

Answer: A

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Anterior belly of digastric, mylohyoid, tensor tympani, tensor palati is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q101. The nasal septum is supplied by all of the following except:

- A. Nasopalatine nerve
- B. Posterior ethmoidal nerve
- C. Pterygopalatine ganglion
- D. Nasociliary nerve

Answer: B

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Posterior ethmoidal nerve is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q102. All are branches of the posterior division of mandibular nerve except:

- A. Lingual nerve
- B. Inferior alveolar nerve
- C. Deep Temporal nerve
- D. Mylohyoid nerve

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Deep Temporal nerve is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q103. Sphenoidal air sinus is supplied by _____ nerve.

- A. Posterior ethmoidal nerve
- B. Posterior superior alveolar nerve
- C. Sphenoidal nerve
- D. Infratemporal nerve

Answer: A

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Posterior ethmoidal nerve is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q104. Which of the following is not a branch of ophthalmic nerve?

- A. Frontal
- B. Lacrimal
- C. Nasociliary
- D. Medial ethmoid

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Medial ethmoid is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q105. Skin over the prominence of the cheek is supplied by_____ nerve.

- A. Zygomaticofacial
- B. Zygomaticotemporal
- C. Auriculotemporal
- D. Infratrocchlear

Answer: A

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Zygomaticofacial is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q106. Which of the following is not true regarding trigeminal nerve?

- A. Roots of trigeminal nerve are attached to the Pons
- B. It has three main divisions
- C. Trigeminal nerve supplies the dura mater of middle cranial fossa
- D. The trigeminal ganglion contributes to the sensory root only

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. The trigeminal ganglion contributes to the sensory root only is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q107. Which of the following muscles is supplied by mandibular nerve?

- A. Stapedius
- B. Buccinator
- C. Tensor veli palatini
- D. Posterior belly of digastric

Answer: C

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Tensor veli palatini is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q108. Inferior alveolar nerve runs:

- A. Medial to lateral pterygoid
- B. From infratemporal fossa
- C. Lateral to medial pterygoid
- D. Lateral to lateral pterygoid

Answer: C

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Lateral to medial pterygoid is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q109. Structures passing through the sigmoid (mandibular) notch are:

- A. Auriculotemporal nerve
- B. Mandibular nerve
- C. Masseteric nerve and vessels
- D. Chorda tympani

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Masseteric nerve and vessels is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q110. Mandibular anterior division nerve has:

- A. One sensory and all motor branches
- B. One motor and all sensory branches
- C. All motor branches
- D. All sensory branches

Answer: A

Explanation: This tests neural supply. One sensory and all motor branches is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q111. The fifth nerve innervates the following:

- A. Mylohyoid, anterior and posterior belly of digastric
- B. Mylohyoid, anterior belly of digastric and tensor tympani
- C. Mylohyoid, posterior belly of digastric and tensor tympani
- D. Mylohyoid, posterior belly of digastric, stapedius and tensor tympani

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Mylohyoid, anterior belly of digastric and tensor tympani is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q112. All the following nerves are related to the mandible EXCEPT:

- A. Lingual nerve
- B. Auriculotemporal nerve
- C. Chorda Tympani
- D. Mental nerve

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Chorda Tympani is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q113. Motor division of trigeminal nerve comes out via:

- A. Foramen spinosum
- B. Foramen magnum
- C. Foramen ovale
- D. Foramen lacerum

Answer: C

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Foramen ovale is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q114. The auriculotemporal nerve supplies which gland?

- A. Lacrimal gland
- B. Parotid
- C. Submandibular
- D. Sublingual

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Parotid is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q115. Nerve supply to temporalis muscle:

- A. VIII cranial nerve
- B. V cranial nerve
- C. VII cranial nerve
- D. II cranial nerve

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests neural supply. V cranial nerve is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q116. TMJ is supplied by:

- A. Auriculotemporal nerve
- B. Buccal branch of facial nerve
- C. Inferior alveolar nerve
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

Explanation: Auriculotemporal nerve best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q117. Ganglion associated with lacrimal gland:

- A. Sphenopalatine
- B. Otic ganglion
- C. Submandibular ganglion
- D. Ciliary ganglion

Answer: A

Explanation: Sphenopalatine best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q118. Nerve which hooks around Wharton's duct is:

- A. Mylohyoid nerve
- B. Lingual nerve
- C. Auriculotemporal nerve
- D. Inferior alveolar nerve

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Lingual nerve is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q119. Anterior belly of digastric is supplied by:

- A. Branch of mandibular nerve
- B. Branch of facial nerve
- C. Branch of cervical plexus
- D. Hypoglossal nerve

Answer: A

Explanation: Branch of mandibular nerve best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q120. Injury to the right mandibular nerve as it passes through foramen ovale produces following effects:

- A. Loss of taste from the anterior 2/3rd of the tongue
- B. Deviation of the tongue to the left
- C. Deviation of the chin to left when mouth is opened
- D. Loss of general sensation to anterior 2/3rd of tongue

Answer: D

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Loss of general sensation to anterior 2/3rd of tongue is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q121. Afferent sensation from the lower molar teeth is carried by:

- A. Facial nerve
- B. Mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve
- C. Maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve
- D. Motor branch of the facial nerve

Answer: B

Explanation: Mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q122. Masseteric nerve is a branch of:

- A. Long buccal nerve
- B. Mandibular division of trigeminal nerve
- C. Maxillary division of trigeminal nerve
- D. Motor branch of the facial nerve

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Mandibular division of trigeminal nerve is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q123. The innervation of the tensor tympani muscle is:

- A. Vagus
- B. Mandibular
- C. Facial
- D. Maxillary

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Mandibular is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q124. Which structure passes through infraorbital fissure?

- A. Superior ophthalmic vein
- B. Ophthalmic artery
- C. Trochlear nerve
- D. Zygomatic nerve

Answer: D

Explanation: Zygomatic nerve best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q125. Sphenopalatine ganglion does not supply:

- A. Nasal mucosae
- B. Sublingual gland
- C. Ciliary ganglion
- D. Both B and C

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Both B and C is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q126. Sensory supply of pinna is by _____ nerve.

- A. Mandibular
- B. Maxillary
- C. Facial
- D. Abducent

Answer: A

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Mandibular is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q127. Trigeminal nerve has how many nuclei in CNS?

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Six

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Four is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q128. Which nerve is in close relation with the root of the lower third molar?

- A. Inferior alveolar nerve
- B. Chorda tympani
- C. Lingual nerve
- D. Mylohyoid nerve

Answer: C

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Lingual nerve is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q129. Anterior belly of digastric is supplied by:

- A. Mylohyoid nerve
- B. Branch of facial nerve
- C. Branch of cervical plexus
- D. Hypoglossal nerve

Answer: A

Explanation: Mylohyoid nerve best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q130. All of the following is true of facial nerve EXCEPT:

- A. Supplies motor branches to the muscles of facial expression
- B. It has no sensory component
- C. The muscles of the eyelid will be spared in upper motor neuron lesions
- D. It is a nerve of 2nd arch

Answer: B

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. It has no sensory component is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q131. All of the following muscles are supplied by the facial nerve EXCEPT:

- A. Stapedius
- B. Occipitofrontalis
- C. Anterior belly of digastric
- D. Buccinator

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Anterior belly of digastric is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q132. The special visceral afferent fibers of the facial nerve are located in which nuclei:

- A. Motor nucleus
- B. Nucleus ambiguus
- C. Nucleus of the tractus solitarius
- D. Lacrimal nucleus

Answer: C

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Nucleus of the tractus solitarius is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q133. The nerve supply for motor action of buccinator:

- A. Facial nerve
- B. Mandibular nerve
- C. Maxillary nerve
- D. Auriculotemporal nerve

Answer: A

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Facial nerve is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q134. Secretomotor fibers to the submandibular salivary gland are carried in all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Facial
- B. Chorda tympani
- C. Mylohyoid
- D. Lingual

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Mylohyoid is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q135. Chorda tympani contain:

- A. Preganglionic sympathetic fibers
- B. Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers
- C. Postganglionic sympathetic fibers
- D. Postganglionic parasympathetic fibers

Answer: B

Explanation: Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q136. Facial nerve has:

- A. Motor root only
- B. Motor and sensory root
- C. Motor and sympathetic
- D. Motor, sympathetic and parasympathetic fibers

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Motor and sensory root is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q137. Branches of facial nerve are:

- A. Digastric
- B. Stylohyoid
- C. Posterior auricular
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: This tests neural supply. All of the above is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q138. All of the following nerves are related to the mandible EXCEPT:

- A. Lingual nerve
- B. Auriculotemporal nerve
- C. Chorda tympani
- D. Mental nerve

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Chorda tympani is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q139. Protrusion of tongue is brought out by (MAN - 02)

- A. Genioglossus
- B. Intrinsic muscles of tongue
- C. Styloglossus
- D. Palatoglossus

Answer: A

Explanation: This stems from tongue anatomy. Genioglossus is the structure that matches the feature described. The other options relate to different regions or functions of the tongue.

Q140. Hypoglossal nerve supplies to all the following muscles EXCEPT (MAN - 99, AP-06)

- A. Palatoglossus
- B. Genioglossus
- C. Hyoglossus
- D. Styloglossus

Answer: A

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Palatoglossus is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q141. The lymphatic drainage from the tip of tongue first passes to: (MAR-98)

- A. Submental nodes
- B. Supra clavicular nodes
- C. Sub mandibular nodes
- D. Superior deep cervical nodes

Answer: A

Explanation: The stem asks for the most appropriate or primary option. Submental nodes best matches the key feature in the stem. The other choices are secondary or refer to different structures.

Q142. When a patient protrudes his tongue, it deviated to the right. Which of the following nerves is damaged? (MAN-99)

- A. Left hypoglossal
- B. Glossopharyngeal
- C. Right hypoglossal
- D. Facial nerve

Answer: C

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Right hypoglossal is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q143. Impulses generated in the taste buds of the tongue reach the cerebral cortex via the: (KAR-97)

- A. Thalamus
- B. Internal Capsule
- C. Cervical spinal nerve
- D. Trigeminal nerve

Answer: A

Explanation: This stems from tongue anatomy. Thalamus is the structure that matches the feature described. The other options relate to different regions or functions of the tongue.

Q144. In which of the following papillae of the tongue are the taste buds predominantly located?(AIIMS - 93)

- A. Circumvallate
- B. Filiiform
- C. Foliate
- D. Fungi form

Answer: A

Explanation: This stems from tongue anatomy. Circumvallate is the structure that matches the feature described. The other options relate to different regions or functions of the tongue.

Q145. Circumvallate papillae are present: (AIPG-2000)

- A. Behind sulcus terminalis
- B. Front of sulcus terminalis
- C. Anterior 2/3 of tongue
- D. Lateral border of tongue

Answer: B

Explanation: This stems from tongue anatomy. Front of sulcus terminalis is the structure that matches the feature described. The other options relate to different regions or functions of the tongue.

Q146. All are structures lying deep to the hyoglossus muscle except:(AIIMS - 98)

- A. Hypoglossal nerve
- B. Lingual artery
- C. Stylohyoid muscle
- D. Geniohyoid muscle

Answer: A

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Hypoglossal nerve is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q147. The papillae present on margins of the tongue: (AIPG - 98)

- A. Fungiform papillae
- B. Filiform papillae
- C. Vallate papillae
- D. Foliate papillae

Answer: A

Explanation: This stems from tongue anatomy. Fungiform papillae is the structure that matches the feature described. The other options relate to different regions or functions of the tongue.

Q148. Anterior 2/3rd of tongue arises from: (AIIMS - 90)

- A. Hypobranchial eminence
- B. Two lingual swellings
- C. Tuberculum impar
- D. Two lingual Swelling & Tuberculum impar

Answer: D

Explanation: This stems from tongue anatomy. Two lingual Swelling & Tuberculum impar is the structure that matches the feature described. The other options relate to different regions or functions of the tongue.

Q149. Deep surface of hyoglossus is related to: (C0MEDK-06)

- A. Hypoglossal nerve
- B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- C. Lingual nerve
- D. Submandibular Ganglion

Answer: B

Explanation: Glossopharyngeal nerve best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q150. Which of the following muscle of tongue runs from dorsum of tongue to ventral

- A. Verticalis
- B. Transverse
- C. Inferior longitudinal
- D. Superior longitudinal

Answer: A

Explanation: This tests muscular anatomy or action. Verticalis is the muscle or group that performs the action or attachment in the stem. The remaining options do not match the specified function.

Q151. The extrinsic muscles that aid in depressing the tongue are the: (KAR -97)

- A. Styloglossi and palatoglossi
- B. Genioglossi and palatoglossi
- C. Hyoglossi and styloglossi
- D. Genioglossi and hyoglossi

Answer: D

Explanation: This tests muscular anatomy or action. Genioglossi and hyoglossi is the muscle or group that performs the action or attachment in the stem. The remaining options do not match the specified function.

Q152. Structures related to the medial surface of the hyoglossus muscle include the following EXCEPT: (COMEDK-08)

- A. Hypoglossal nerve
- B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- C. Stylohyoid ligament
- D. Lingual artery

Answer: A

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Hypoglossal nerve is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q153. The mucosa of the posterior third of the tongue is supplied by: (KCET-2009)

- A. Trigeminal nerve
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Mandibular nerve
- D. Glossopharyngeal nerve

Answer: D

Explanation: This stems from tongue anatomy. Glossopharyngeal nerve is the structure that matches the feature described. The other options relate to different regions or functions of the tongue.

Q154. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by: (AIPG -99, AIIMS -94)

- A. Chorda tympani
- B. Hypoglossal
- C. Lingual nerve
- D. Glossopharyngeal nerve

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests muscular anatomy or action. Hypoglossal is the muscle or group that performs the action or attachment in the stem. The remaining options do not match the specified function.

Q155. Main arterial supply to the tongue is: (AIPG -96)

- A. Lingual artery
- B. Facial Artery
- C. Ascending palatine artery
- D. Ascending pharyngeal artery

Answer: A

Explanation: The stem asks for the most appropriate or primary option. Lingual artery best matches the key feature in the stem. The other choices are secondary or refer to different structures.

Q156. Tongue develops from which branchial arches: (AIPG -93)

- A. I, II, III
- B. I, II, III, IV
- C. I,II, IV
- D. I, III, IV

Answer: D

Explanation: This stems from tongue anatomy. I, III, IV is the structure that matches the feature described. The other options relate to different regions or functions of the tongue.

Q157. Sensory nerve fibres to posterior one third of the tongue is supplied by: (AIIMS -92)

- A. XII cranial nerve
- B. X cranial nerve
- C. VII cranial nerve
- D. IX cranial nerve

Answer: D

Explanation: This tests neural supply. IX cranial nerve is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q158. Palsy of the right genioglossus causes:

- A. Deviation of soft palate to left
- B. Deviation of tongue to left
- C. Deviation of tongue to right
- D. Deviation of soft palate to right

Answer: C

Explanation: Deviation of tongue to right best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q159. Safety muscle of tongue is: (KAR -13)

- A. Palatoglossus
- B. Styloglossus
- C. Genioglossus
- D. Hyoglossus

Answer: C

Explanation: This tests muscular anatomy or action. Genioglossus is the muscle or group that performs the action or attachment in the stem. The remaining options do not match the specified function.

Q160. The Tongue: (PGI-06)

- A. Separated from the epiglottis by glossoepiglottic folds
- B. Contains 6-10 circumvallate papilla located posterior to sulcus terminalis
- C. Embryologically derives from 1st branchial arch only
- D. Contains foramen caecum which is present on the dorsum of frenulum

Answer: A

Explanation: This stems from tongue anatomy. Separated from the epiglottis by glossoepiglottic folds is the structure that matches the feature described. The other options relate to different regions or functions of the tongue.

Q161. Taste receptors: (GCET-14)

- A. Are a type of chemoreceptor
- B. All of them
- C. Are innervated by afferent fibres of V, VII & IX
- D. Primary taste sensations are spatially separated on the surface of the tongue

Answer: A

Explanation: This stems from tongue anatomy. Are a type of chemoreceptor is the structure that matches the feature described. The other options relate to different regions or functions of the tongue.

Q162. Taste sensation is carried by all except: (AIIMS MAY-13)

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

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Trigeminal nerve is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q163. The action of styloglossus muscle is: (AIPG-2010)

- A. Elevation of tongue
- B. Posteriorly retracts the tongue
- C. Protrusion of tongue
- D. Depression of tongue

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests muscular anatomy or action. Posteriorly retracts the tongue is the muscle or group that performs the action or attachment in the stem. The remaining options do not match the specified function.

Q164. Lymph from tongue not drained by following vessels: (AIIMS NOV-13)

- A. Posterior
- B. Central
- C. Marginal
- D. Ventral

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Ventral is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q165. Tongue movement has its primary effect on: (AIIMS-07)

- A. Cheeks
- B. Facial musculature
- C. Palatoglossus arch
- D. Lips

Answer: C

Explanation: The stem asks for the most appropriate or primary option. Palatoglossus arch best matches the key feature in the stem. The other choices are secondary or refer to different structures.

Q166. The number of branches of the internal carotid artery in the neck is :

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Four
- D. None

Answer: D

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. None is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q167. Lymph from the teeth drains into all of the following nodes except :

- A. Sub mandibular nodes
- B. Deep cervical nodes
- C. Retropharyngeal nodes
- D. Sub mental nodes

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Retropharyngeal nodes is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q168. Facial artery does not supply the :

- A. Tonsils
- B. Submandibular gland
- C. External auditory meatus
- D. Lower part of the nasal septum

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. External auditory meatus is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q169. The external jugular vein :

- A. Lies deep to the Sternocleidomastoid muscle
- B. It drains into internal jugular vein
- C. It is formed by the union of the posterior auricular vein and posterior division of the retromandibular vein
- D. It pierces pre-tracheal layer of cervical fascia before termination

Answer: C

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. It is formed by the union of the posterior auricular vein and posterior division of the retromandibular vein is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q170. Danger area of face is called so because of connection of facial veins to cavernous sinus through :

- A. Transverse facial vein
- B. Superior ophthalmic vein
- C. Maxillary vein
- D. Ethmoidal vein

Answer: B

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Superior ophthalmic vein is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q171. Origin of maxillary artery :

- A. Angle of mandible
- B. Neck of condyle
- C. Body of mandible
- D. Coronoid process

Answer: B

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Neck of condyle is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q172. Facial artery arises at the level of :

- A. Below hyoid bone
- B. Above hyoid bone
- C. Hyoid bone
- D. Above styloid process

Answer: B

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Above hyoid bone is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q173. The ascending palatine artery is a branch of :

- A. Ascending pharyngeal artery
- B. First part of the facial artery
- C. Pterygopalatine part of the maxillary artery
- D. Sphenopalatine artery

Answer: B

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. First part of the facial artery is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q174. Which of the following is not a branch of the external carotid artery ?

- A. Ophthalmic artery
- B. Pharyngeal artery
- C. Maxillary artery
- D. Lingual artery

Answer: A

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Ophthalmic artery is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q175. Internal jugular vein is a continuation of :

- A. Common facial vein
- B. External jugular vein
- C. Sigmoid sinus
- D. Superior petrosal sinus

Answer: C

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Sigmoid sinus is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q176. The retromandibular vein is formed by :

- A. Superficial temporal and maxillary veins
- B. Superficial temporal and internal jugular vein
- C. Superficial temporal and supratrochlear
- D. Maxillary and posterior auricular

Answer: A

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Superficial temporal and maxillary veins is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q177. The main arterial supply of the face is :

- A. Superficial temporal
- B. Maxillary
- C. Facial
- D. Internal carotid artery

Answer: C

Explanation: The stem asks for the most appropriate or primary option. Facial best matches the key feature in the stem. The other choices are secondary or refer to different structures.

Q178. Transverse facial artery is a branch of :

- A. Superficial temporal
- B. Maxillary
- C. Facial
- D. Internal carotid artery

Answer: A

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Superficial temporal is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q179. Largest vein of face is :

- A. Facial vein
- B. Retromandibular vein
- C. Posterior auricular
- D. Supratrochlear

Answer: A

Explanation: The stem asks for the most appropriate or primary option. Facial vein best matches the key feature in the stem. The other choices are secondary or refer to different structures.

Q180. Carotid sheath contains all except :

- A. Vagus nerve
- B. Internal carotid artery
- C. Common carotid artery
- D. External carotid artery
- E. Internal jugular vein

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. External carotid artery is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q181. Vertebral artery is a branch of :

- A. Subclavian artery
- B. Internal carotid artery
- C. External carotid artery
- D. Superficial temporal artery

Answer: A

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Subclavian artery is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q182. Which of the following is a paired venous sinus of duramater ?

- A. Cavernous sinus
- B. Superior petrosal
- C. Transverse sinus
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: All of the above best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q183. Hypophysis cerebri is supplied by

- A. Internal carotid
- B. External carotid
- C. Maxillary artery
- D. Facial artery

Answer: A

Explanation: Internal carotid best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q184. Which of the following is not correct ?

- A. Right common carotid artery is a branch of brachiocephalic artery
- B. Left common carotid artery is a branch of arch of aorta
- C. The common carotid artery is divided into external and internal carotid arteries at level of upper border of thyroid cartilage
- D. Carotid sinus acts as a chemoreceptor

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Carotid sinus acts as a chemoreceptor is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q185. Occipital artery is a branch of :

- A. Internal carotid artery
- B. Posterior branch of external carotid
- C. Medial branch of external carotid
- D. Anterior branch of external carotid

Answer: B

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Posterior branch of external carotid is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q186. TMJ is supplied by :

- A. Superficial temporal
- B. Maxillary
- C. Internal carotid
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Explanation: Both A and B best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q187. True about subclavian artery :

- A. Principal artery of the upper limb
- B. Right subclavian artery is a branch of brachiocephalic artery
- C. Left subclavian artery is a branch of arch of aorta
- D. Internal thoracic, vertebral and thyrocervical trunk are branches of subclavian artery
- E. All of the above

Answer: E

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. All of the above is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q188. Which of the following is correct ?

- A. Subclavian vein is a continuation of axillary vein
- B. Internal jugular vein is a direct continuation of sigmoid sinus
- C. Brachiocephalic vein is formed behind the sternoclavicular joint by the union of internal jugular vein and the subclavian vein
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: All of the above best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q189. Soft palate is supplied by :

- A. Greater palatine artery
- B. Ascending palatine artery
- C. Ascending pharyngeal artery
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: All of the above best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q190. The stage of deglutition, which is voluntary in nature is :

- A. Stage - I
- B. Stage - II
- C. Stage - III
- D. Satge I and Stage II

Answer: A

Explanation: Stage - I best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q191. Auditory tube is supplied by :

- A. Ascending pharyngeal
- B. Middle meningeal
- C. Artery of pterygoid canal
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: All of the above best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q192. The maxillary vein accompanies :

- A. First part of the maxillary artery
- B. Second part of maxillary artery
- C. Third part of maxillary artery
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. First part of the maxillary artery is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q193. Superior vena cava is formed by :

- A. Subclavian vein
- B. Internal jugular vein
- C. External jugular vein
- D. Thoracic vein
- E. Brachiocephalic vein

Answer: E

Explanation: Brachiocephalic vein best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q194. What is not true for facial artery ?

- A. Main source of blood supply to palatine tonsil
- B. Supplies branches to upper and lower lips
- C. Conveys post ganglionic sympathetic fibers to submandibular gland
- D. Is a branch of internal carotid artery

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Is a branch of internal carotid artery is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q195. Internal carotid artery at the bifurcation from the common carotid is :

- A. Lateral to the external carotid
- B. Medial to external carotid
- C. Posterior to external carotid
- D. Anterior to external carotid

Answer: A

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Lateral to the external carotid is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q196. Foramen transversarium transmit :

- A. Internal jugular vein
- B. Inferior petrosal sinus
- C. Sigmoid sinus
- D. Vertebral artery

Answer: D

Explanation: Vertebral artery corresponds to the anatomical landmark or relationship asked. It is the correct match for foramen transversarium transmit. The other options refer to different landmarks or bones.

Q197. The cavernous sinus communicates directly with all except :

- A. Inferior petrosal sinus
- B. Pterygoid venous plexus
- C. Veins in orbit
- D. Sigmoid sinus and straight sinus

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Sigmoid sinus and straight sinus is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q198. Middle thyroid vein drains into :

- A. External jugular vein
- B. Anterior jugular vein
- C. Internal jugular vein
- D. Brachiocephalic vein

Answer: C

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Internal jugular vein is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q199. Ophthalmic artery is the branch of _____ part of internal carotid artery .

- A. Intra cavernous
- B. Intra petrous
- C. Intra cerebral
- D. Extra cranial

Answer: C

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Intra cerebral is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q200. Artery palpable at the anterior border of masseter is :

- A. Maxillary artery
- B. Facial artery
- C. Lingual artery
- D. Superficial temporal artery

Answer: B

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Facial artery is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q201. Anterior spinal artery is a branch of :

- A. Internal carotid artery
- B. Basilar artery
- C. Vertebral artery
- D. Labynthine artery

Answer: C

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Vertebral artery is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q202. Blood supply of coronoid process of mandible is primarily from :

- A. Inferior alveolar artery
- B. Deep temporal artery
- C. Facial artery
- D. Middle meningeal artery

Answer: B

Explanation: This tests neural supply. Deep temporal artery is the nerve/structure that supplies the region or muscle named in the stem. The other options do not provide the correct innervation.

Q203. Dangerous area of the face is :

- A. Above the line joining tragus to the nasal fold
- B. Area drained by angular facial vein
- C. Spheno-ethmoidal recess
- D. All of the above

Answer: B

Explanation: Area drained by angular facial vein best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q204. Middle meningeal artery is a direct branch of :

- A. External carotid artery
- B. Internal maxillary artery
- C. Superficial temporal artery
- D. Middle cerebral artery

Answer: B

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Internal maxillary artery is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q205. Posterior communicating artery is a branch of :

- A. Middle cerebral artery
- B. External carotid artery
- C. Internal carotid artery
- D. Ophthalmic artery

Answer: C

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Internal carotid artery is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q206. Carotid sheath contains all except :

- A. Carotid artery
- B. Internal jugular vein
- C. Vagus nerve
- D. Phrenic nerve

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Phrenic nerve is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q207. The facial vein communicates with the cavernous sinus through :

- A. Retromolar vein and internal jugular vein
- B. External jugular vein and internal jugular vein
- C. Internal jugular vein and retromandibular vein
- D. Superior ophthalmic vein and pterygoid venous plexus

Answer: D

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Superior ophthalmic vein and pterygoid venous plexus is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q208. What is not true of facial artery ?

- A. Main source of oxygenated blood to palatine tonsil
- B. Is a branch of internal carotid artery
- C. Supplies branches to both upper and lower lips
- D. Conveys post ganglionic sympathetic nerve fibers to the submandibular gland

Answer: B

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Is a branch of internal carotid artery is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q209. Treatment of choice for subgaleal hematoma is:

- A. Incision and evacuation
- B. Needle aspiration
- C. Antibiotics and then drain
- D. Conservative

Answer: D

Explanation: Conservative best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q210. Internal thoracic veins are tributaries of the :

- A. Azygous
- B. Subclavian
- C. Internal jugular
- D. Brachiocephalic

Answer: D

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Brachiocephalic is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q211. Injury to one of the following arteries leads to extradural hematoma :

- A. Middle meningeal artery
- B. Facial artery
- C. Temporal artery
- D. Anterior cerebral artery

Answer: A

Explanation: Middle meningeal artery best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q212. Infection spreading via lymphatics from the lower lip first enter the blood stream at the :

- A. Brachiocephalic vein
- B. Inferior labial vein
- C. Inferior labial artery
- D. Pterygoid venous plexus

Answer: A

Explanation: The stem asks for the most appropriate or primary option. Brachiocephalic vein best matches the key feature in the stem. The other choices are secondary or refer to different structures.

Q213. The following arteries provide a rich blood supply to the face , EXCEPT the :

- A. Buccal artery
- B. Mental artery
- C. Posterior auricular artery
- D. Infraorbital artery

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Posterior auricular artery is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q214. Tributaries of the cavernous sinus includes all of the following except :

- A. Superior petrosal sinus
- B. Inferior petrosal sinus
- C. Superficial middle cerebral vein
- D. Deep middle cerebral vein

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Deep middle cerebral vein is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q215. The transverse venous sinus continues as :

- A. Straight sinus
- B. Cavernous sinus
- C. Sigmoid sinus
- D. Ethmoidal sinus

Answer: C

Explanation: Sigmoid sinus best fits the anatomical fact tested in the stem. The other options do not satisfy the relationship or definition described.

Q216. All of the following supply TMJ except :

- A. External carotid artery
- B. Internal maxillary artery
- C. Transverse facial artery
- D. Branches supplying lateral pterygoid

Answer: C

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Transverse facial artery is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q217. Right anterior quadrant of the scalp is supplied by the following arteries except :

- A. Right supra orbital artery
- B. Right supra trochlear artery
- C. Right superficial temporal artery
- D. Right maxillary artery

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Right maxillary artery is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q218. The following branches originate directly from the subclavian artery except :

- A. Vertebral
- B. Thyrocervical trunk
- C. Internal thoracic
- D. Supra scapular

Answer: D

Explanation: This is an exception-style question. Supra scapular is the choice that does not fit the group described in the stem. The other options share the common feature being tested.

Q219. Common facial vein is formed by the union of :

- A. Anterior facial and posterior facial veins
- B. Anterior facial and posterior auricular veins
- C. Anterior facial and maxillary veins
- D. anterior facial and anterior branch of the *

Answer: D

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. anterior facial and anterior branch of the * is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.

Q220. The external carotid artery divides at the level of :

- A. Angle of mandible
- B. Neck of the mandible
- C. Oblique line of thyroid cartilage
- D. Lower border of cricoid cartilage

Answer: B

Explanation: This question concerns vascular anatomy. Neck of the mandible is the vessel or branch that fits the description in the stem. The other options are different vessels or supply different territories.