

## **Respiratory System**

- 1. The pharynx begins at the base of the skull and ends at the:
  - a) Superior border of the cricoid cartilage
  - b) Lower border of the thyroid cartilage
  - c) Lower border of the hyoid bone
  - d) Lower border of the cricoid cartilage
- 2. The pharyngeal plexus is mainly formed by branches of which nerve?
  - a) Facial nerve
  - b) Vagus nerve
  - c) Glossopharyngeal nerve
  - d) Hypoglossal nerve
- 3. Which muscle forms the sphincter at the lower end of the pharynx?
  - a) Stylopharyngeus
  - b) Salpingopharyngeus
  - c) Cricopharyngeus
  - d) Palatopharyngeus
- 4. The sensory nerve supply to the nasopharynx is mainly provided by which nerve?
  - a) Maxillary nerve
  - b) Mandibular nerve
  - c) Ophthalmic nerve
  - d) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- 5. Which part of the pharynx is supported by the second and third cervical vertebrae?
  - a) Nasopharynx
  - b) Oropharynx
  - c) Laryngopharynx
  - d) Hypopharynx
- 6. The tonsillar fossa, where the palatine tonsils are located, lies between which arches?
  - a) Palatoglossal and palatopharyngeal arches
  - b) Palatoglossal and hyoglossal arches
  - c) Palatopharyngeal and hyopharyngeal arches
  - d) Palatoglossal and palatohyoid arches
- 7. Which artery is the main arterial supply to the tonsils?
  - a) Facial artery
  - b) Lingual artery
  - c) Ascending pharyngeal artery
  - d) Tonsillar branch of the maxillary artery





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- 8. The piriform fossa is located in which part of the pharynx?
  - a) Nasopharynx
  - b) Oropharynx
  - c) Laryngopharynx
  - d) Hypopharynx
- 9. Which muscle is responsible for pulling the larynx and pharynx upward during the second stage of swallowing to close the laryngeal inlet?
  - a) Stylopharyngeus
  - b) Palatopharyngeus
  - c) Cricopharyngeus
  - d) Salpingopharyngeus
  - E) all of the above except c
- 10. Which nerve supplies the sensory innervation to the oropharynx?
  - a) Mandibular nerve
  - b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
  - c) Vagus nerve
  - d) Hypoglossal nerve
- خارجي:11. The pharyngeal tonsils are also known as
  - a) Lingual tonsils
  - b) Palatine tonsils
  - c) Adenoids
  - d) Tubal tonsils
- 12. The superior boundary of the oropharynx is marked by:
  - a) The hard palate
  - b) The soft palate
  - c) The hyoid bone
  - d) The epiglottis
- 13. Which artery primarily supplies the nasopharynx?
  - a) Facial artery
  - b) Maxillary artery
  - c) Lingual artery
  - d) Ascending pharyngeal artery
- 14. The laryngopharynx extends from the level of the hyoid bone to the:
  - a) Superior border of the cricoid cartilage
  - b) Inferior border of the cricoid cartilage
  - c) Epiglottis
  - d) Inferior border of the thyroid cartilage
- 15. The muscle responsible for the involuntary constriction of the upper esophageal sphincter is the:
  - a) Cricopharyngeus
  - b) Palatopharyngeus
  - c) Salpingopharyngeus
  - d) Stylopharyngeus





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## Key answers

- 1. a) Superior border of the cricoid cartilage
- 2. b) Vagus nerve
- 3. c) Cricopharyngeus
- 4. a) Maxillary nerve
- 5. b) Oropharynx
- 6. a) Palatoglossal and palatopharyngeal arches
- 7. d) Tonsillar branch of the maxillary artery
- 8. c) Laryngopharynx
- 9. E
- 10. b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- 11. c) Adenoids
- 12. b) The soft palate
- 13. b) Maxillary artery
- 14. b) Inferior border of the cricoid cartilage
- 15. a) Cricopharyngeus

