Illustrated Dental Embryology Histology and Anatomy 6th edition Fehrenbach Test Bank

SKU: 9780443104244-TEST-BANK

Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q1: Which of the following facial features is located on the side of each naris?

A. Orbit
B. Nasal ala (Correct)
C. Nasal septum
D. Philtrum

Rationale: The nares are separated by the midline nasal septum. The nares are also bounded on each side by winglike cartilaginous structures, each ala (plural, alae) of the nose. In the orbital region of the face, the eyeball and all its supporting structures are contained in the orbit of the skull, the bony eye socket. On the midline of the upper lip extending inferiorly from the nasal septum, is a vertical groove, the philtrum.

Q2: The lips are outlined from the surrounding skin by a transition area that is the

A. philtrum.
B. mucogingival junction.
C. mucocutaneous junction. (Correct)
D. mandibular symphysis.

Rationale: The lips are outlined from the surrounding skin by a transition area, the mucocutaneous junction at the vermilion border. Each lip's inner vermilion zone is redder or darker with darker skin tones than the surrounding skin, possibly with localized physiologic pigmentation. On the midline of the upper lip extending inferiorly from the nasal septum is a vertical groove, the philtrum. The scallop-shaped line of demarcation within the oral vestibule between the attached gingiva with its thicker pink to darker pink tissue (with darker skin tones) and the alveolar mucosa with its thinner and redder to even darker red tissue that is noted by the mucogingival junction. The midline of the mandible is marked by the mandibular symphysis.

Q3: Which of the following structures is located in the anterior midline of the neck?

A. Thyroid cartilage (Correct)
B. Parathyroid glands
C. Sternocleidomastoid muscle
D. Submandibular salivary gland

Rationale: Located in the anterior midline and inferior to the hyoid bone, is the thyroid cartilage, which is the prominence of the “voice box” or larynx. The vocal cords or ligaments of the larynx are attached to the posterior surface of the thyroid cartilage. The parathyroid glands are located close to or within the posterior aspect of the thyroid gland; the thyroid gland itself is located within the midline cervical area. The large strap muscle, the sternocleidomastoid muscle, located on each side of the neck of a patient. The submandibular salivary gland is in the neck region but not in the midline.

Illustrated Dental Embryology Histology and Anatomy 6th edition Fehrenbach Test Bank

Q4: Which of the following statements concerning the zygomatic arch is correct?

A. Temporomandibular joint is superior.
B. Infraorbital region is inferior.
C. Overlies the mandible.
D. External ear is posterior. (Correct)

Rationale: Farther on the side to the infraorbital region is the zygomatic region, which overlies the bony support for the cheek, the zygomatic arch. The zygomatic arch extends from just below the side margin of the eye toward the middle part of the external ear, which is located posteriorly. Inferior to the zygomatic arch and just anterior to the external ear is the temporomandibular joint.

Q5: One of the muscles forming the cheek is the strong _____ muscle.

A. lateral pterygoid
B. masseter (Correct)
C. medial pterygoid
D. temporalis

Rationale: The buccal region of the face is composed of the soft tissue of the cheek. The cheek forms the side of the face and is a broad area of the face between the nose, mouth, and ear. Most of the upper cheek is composed of a mass of mostly mass of fat and muscles. One of these muscles forming the cheek is the strong masseter muscle. Other muscles listed are muscles of mastication.

Q6: Just inferior to the zygomatic arch and just anterior to the external ear is the

A. temporomandibular joint. (Correct)
B. infraorbital region.
C. mental region.
D. parotid gland.

Rationale: Inferior to the zygomatic arch and just anterior to the external ear is the temporomandibular joint. The infraorbital region of the face is located inferior to the orbital region and more to the side of the nasal region. Farther to the side is the zygomatic region, which overlies the bony support for the cheek, the zygomatic arch. The zygomatic arch extends from just below the side margin of the eye toward the middle part of the external ear. The chin is the main feature of the mental region of the face; the bone underlying the mental region is the mandible or lower jaw. The parotid is located irregularly from the zygomatic arch inferiorly to the posterior border of the lower jaw.

Q7: The _____ salivary gland is located irregularly from the zygomatic arch inferiorly to the posterior border of the lower jaw.

A. parotid (Correct)
B. submandibular
C. von Ebner
D. sublingual

Rationale: The parotid is located irregularly from the zygomatic arch inferiorly to the posterior border of the lower jaw. Both the submandibular salivary and sublingual are in the neck region. The von Ebner are minor glands located deep to the circumvallate lingual papillae on the dorsal surface of the tongue.

Q8: The _____ extends from just below the side margin of the eye toward the middle part of the external ear.

A. temporomandibular joint
B. zygomatic arch (Correct)
C. labial commissure
D. infraorbital region

Rationale: The zygomatic arch extends from just below the side margin of the eye toward the middle part of the external ear. Inferior to the zygomatic arch and just anterior to the external ear is the temporomandibular joint. The upper and lower lips meet at each corner of the mouth at the labial commissure. The infraorbital region of the face is located inferior to the orbital region and to more to the side of the nasal region.

Q9: The main feature of the _____ region of the face is the external nose.

A. infraorbital
B. zygomatic
C. nasal (Correct)
D. frontal

Rationale: The main feature of the nasal region of the face is the external nose. The infraorbital region of the face is located inferior to the orbital region and more to the side of the nasal region. Farther more on the side is the zygomatic region, which overlies the bony support for the cheek, the zygomatic arch.

Q10: Which of the following orofacial structures is located in the midline of the face or neck?

A. Philtrum (Correct)
B. Submandibular salivary gland
C. Naris and ala
D. Parotid salivary gland

Rationale: On the midline of the upper lip extending inferiorly from the nasal septum, is a vertical groove, the philtrum. The submandibular is NOT located in the midline. Inferior to the apex on each side of the nose is a nostril or naris (plural, nares). The nares are also bounded on each side by winglike cartilaginous structures, each ala (plural, alae) of the nose. The parotid is located irregularly from the zygomatic arch inferiorly to the posterior border of the lower jaw and NOT in the midline.

Q11: The _____ region includes the forehead and area superior to the eyes.

A. infraorbital
B. orbital
C. zygomatic
D. frontal (Correct)

Rationale: The frontal region of the face includes the forehead and the area superior to the eyes. The infraorbital region of the face is located inferior to the orbital region and to the side of the nasal region. In the orbital region of the face, the eyeball and all its supporting structures are contained in the orbit of the skull, the bony eye socket.

Q12: Which of the following may be involved in the disruption of the vermilion zone may make it hard to determine the exact location of its mucocutaneous junction between the lips and the surrounding skin?

A. Scar tissue (Correct)
B. Hypercalcification
C. Cleft palate
D. Symmetry

Rationale: Disruption of the vermilion zone may make it hard to determine the exact location of its mucocutaneous junction between the lips and the surrounding skin. These changes may be due to scar tissue from past traumatic incidents, developmental disturbances or cellular changes in the tissue such as occur with solar damage. These changes may also represent a more serious condition such as cancer; however, this can be verified only with tissue biopsy and microscopic examination. If this change is part of a past history of a cleft lip, this also needs to be recorded because of its impact on dental care.

Q13: The _____ region of the face is composed of the soft tissues of the cheek.

A. infraorbital
B. orbital
C. frontal
D. buccal (Correct)

Rationale: The buccal region of the face is composed of the soft tissue of the cheek. The infraorbital region of the face is located inferior to the orbital region and more to the side of the nasal region. In the orbital region of the face, the eyeball and all its supporting structures are contained in the orbit of the skull, the bony eye socket. The frontal region of the face includes the forehead and the area superior to the eyes.

Q14: Which of the following terms is used to describe a lesion that some clinicians call a variation from normal, but it must still be recorded?

A. Typical finding
B. Abnormal finding
C. Atypical finding (Correct)
D. Abnormal or atypical finding

Rationale: An atypical finding is a discovery that some clinicians call a variation from normal, but it must still be recorded. Typical finding is one that is NOT a lesion and is characteristic of the region. An abnormal finding is a discovery that is not only not typical but is a serious pathologic condition that must be recorded.

Q15: The chin is the main feature of the _____ region of the face.

A. zygomatic
B. infraorbital
C. mental (Correct)
D. oral

Rationale: The chin is the main feature of the mental region of the face. The infraorbital region of the face is located inferior to the orbital region and to the side of the nasal region. Farther to the side is the zygomatic region, which overlies the bony support for the cheek, the zygomatic arch. The oral region of the face has many structures within it, such as the lips and oral cavity.

Q16: The _____ gland, an endocrine gland, is located in the midline cervical area.

A. parathyroid
B. thyroid (Correct)
C. parotid
D. submandibular

Rationale: The thyroid gland, an endocrine gland, is located in the midline cervical area. The parathyroid glands are located close to or within the posterior aspect of the thyroid gland but cannot be palpated in a patient. The parotid is located irregularly from the zygomatic arch inferiorly to the posterior border of the lower jaw. The submandibular salivary gland is NOT in the midline.

Q17: The large strap muscle, the _____ muscle, is located on each side of the neck.

A. masseter
B. sternocleidomastoid (Correct)
C. lateral pterygoid
D. medial pterygoid

Rationale: The large strap muscle, the sternocleidomastoid muscle, is located on each side of the neck of a patient. One of the muscles forming the cheek is the strong masseter muscle. The pterygoid muscles are also located on each side of the face and are muscles of mastication.

Q18: The regions of the face include the frontal, _____, nasal, infraorbital, zygomatic, buccal, oral, and mental regions.

A. cervical
B. temporomandibular
C. orbital (Correct)
D. neck

Rationale: The regions of the face include: the frontal, orbital, nasal, infraorbital, zygomatic, buccal, oral, and mental regions. The cervical regions are located in the neck. There is NOT a temporomandibular region; the joint is located within the zygomatic region.

Q19: The _____ are separated by the midline nasal septum.

A. alae
B. nares (Correct)
C. zygomatic arches
D. commissures

Rationale: Inferior to the apex on each side of the nose is a nostril or naris (plural, nares). The nares are separated by the midline nasal septum. The nares are also bounded on each side by winglike cartilaginous structures, each ala (plural, alae) of the nose. Farther to the side is the zygomatic region, which overlies the bony support for the cheek, the zygomatic arch. The upper and lower lips meet at each corner of the mouth at the labial commissure.

Q20: What part of the mandible extends superiorly and posteriorly from the body of the mandible on each side?

A. Coronoid process
B. Mandibular symphysis
C. Ramus (Correct)
D. Coronoid notch

Rationale: The bone underlying the mental region is the mandible or lower jaw. On the side of the mandible, the stout flat plate of the ramus (plural, rami) extends superiorly and posteriorly from the body of the mandible on each side. At the anterior border of the ramus is a thin, sharp margin that terminates in the coronoid process. The midline of the mandible is marked by the mandibular symphysis. The main part of the anterior border of the ramus forms a concave forward curve, the coronoid notch.

Q21: The lips are soft tissue folds that mark the gateway of the _____ cavity proper.

A. zygomatic
B. infraorbital
C. mental
D. oral (Correct)

Rationale: The upper and lower lips are soft tissue folds that mark the gateway of the oral cavity proper. The infraorbital region of the face is located inferior to the orbital region and more to the side of nasal region. Farther to the side is the zygomatic region, which overlies the bony support for the cheek, the zygomatic arch. The chin is the main feature of the mental region of the face.

Q22: The sharp angle of the lower jaw inferior to the earlobe is the angle of the

A. mandible. (Correct)
B. maxilla.

C. temporomandibular joint.
D. zygomatic arch.

Rationale: The sharp angle of the lower jaw inferior to the earlobe is the angle of the mandible. The bone underlying the lower lip is the lower jaw or mandible. Underlying the upper lip is the upper jaw or maxilla. Inferior to the zygomatic arch and just anterior to the external ear is the temporomandibular joint. The zygomatic arch extends from just below the side margin of the eye toward the middle part of the external ear.

Q23: Between the vermilion zone and the inner oral cavity is the

A. philtrum.
B. mucogingival junction.
C. mucocutaneous junction.
D. intermediate zone. (Correct)

Rationale: The lips are outlined from the surrounding skin by a transition area, the mucocutaneous junction at the vermilion border. Each lip's inner vermilion zone is redder or darker with darker skin tones than the surrounding skin, possibly with localized physiologic pigmentation. Between the vermilion zone and the inner oral cavity is the intermediate zone. On the midline of the upper lip extending inferiorly from the nasal septum is a vertical groove, the philtrum. The scallop-shaped line of demarcation within the oral vestibule between the attached gingiva with its thicker pink to darker pink tissue (with darker skin tones) and the alveolar mucosa with its thinner and redder to even darker red tissue that is noted by the mucogingival junction.

Q24: The term used to for an abnormal mass of tissue that forms when cells grown and divide more than usual or never die off is

A. benign.
B. malignant.
C. neoplasm. (Correct)
D. atypical finding.

Rationale: A neoplasm or tumor is an abnormal mass of tissue that forms when cells grow and divide more than usual or never die off. A neoplasm may be either benign indicating its more-controlled nature or malignant as with cancer with its less-controlled nature, based on microscopic analysis after tissue biopsy. Typical finding is one that is not a lesion like a neoplasm and instead is characteristic of the region.

Q25: The philtrum terminates in a thicker area of the midline of the upper lip, the _____ of the upper lip.

A. septum
B. tubercle (Correct)
C. symphysis
D. ramus

Rationale: The philtrum terminates in a thicker area of the midline of the upper lip, the tubercle of the upper lip. The nares are separated by the midline nasal septum. The midline of the mandible is marked by the mandibular symphysis. On the side of the mandible, the stout flat plate of the ramus (plural, rami) extends superiorly and posteriorly from the body of the mandible on each side.

Illustrated Dental Embryology Histology and Anatomy 6th edition Fehrenbach Test Bank

Chapter Pretests - Chapter 01

Q1: The location where the upper skull forms a joint with the lower jaw is the

A. zygomatic arch.
B. nasal septum.
C. mucocutaneous region.
D. temporomandibular joint. (Correct)

Q2: What region of the face contains the eyeball and all of its supporting structures?

A. Nasal region
B. Orbital region (Correct)
C. Zygomatic region
D. Oral region

Q3: The face of a patient can be divided vertically into

A. halves.
B. thirds. (Correct)
C. quarters.
D. eighths.

Q4: The “voice box” within the patient’s neck is correctly termed as the

A. larynx. (Correct)
B. isthmus.
C. trachea.
D. hyoid bone.

Q5: One of the muscles of the face that help form the cheek on each side is the

A. sternocleidomastoid muscle.
B. mylohyoid muscle.
C. temporalis muscle.
D. masseter muscle. (Correct)

Q6: The chin of the face is the main feature of the

A. buccal region.
B. orbital region.
C. mental region. (Correct)
D. nasal region.

Q7: What is the main feature of the nasal region of the face?

A. Apex of the nose

Illustrated Dental Embryology Histology and Anatomy 6th edition Fehrenbach Test Bank

B. External nose (Correct)
C. Nasal septum
D. Naris

Q8: The lower jaw of the patient is also considered the

A. vermilion.
B. philtrum.
C. maxilla.
D. mandible. (Correct)

Q9: The nostrils of face are separated by the midline

A. nasal septum. (Correct)
B. vermilion.
C. labial commissure.
D. philtrum.

Q10: Disruption of what area may make it hard to determine the exact location of its mucocutaneous junction between the lips and the surrounding skin?

A. Coronoid notch
B. Mandibular symphysis
C. Vermilion zone (Correct)
D. Ramus

Practice Quizzes - Unit 1

Q1: What part of the mandibular condyle is the temporomandibular joint's articulating surface?

A. Angle
B. Head (Correct)
C. Notch
D. Process

Rationale: The temporomandibular joint's articulating surface is the head of mandibular condyle.

Q2: On what part does the winglike cartilaginous structure of the ala bound each of the nares?

A. Inferior
B. Side (Correct)
C. Superior
D. Bottom

Rationale: The ala is a winglike cartilaginous structure that bounds each nares on its side.

Q3: What type of concave curve does the coronoid notch as the main part of the anterior border of the mandibular ramus form?

A. Inferior
B. Posterior
C. Superior
D. Anterior (Correct)

Rationale: The coronoid notch is the main part of anterior border of the mandibular ramus that forms an anterior curve.

Q4: In what part of the neck is the hyoid bone located?

A. Anterior midline (Correct)
B. Posterior midline
C. Inferior to thyroid gland
D. Within parathyroid glands

Rationale: The hyoid bone is located in the anterior midline of the neck, having many muscle attachments.

Q5: What is the term used for the corner of the mouth where the upper and lower lips meet?

A. Philtrum
B. Labial commissure (Correct)
C. Vermilion zone

Illustrated Dental Embryology Histology and Anatomy 6th edition Fehrenbach Test Bank

D. Labial mucosa

Rationale: The labial commissure is the corner of the mouth where the upper and lower lips meet on each side of the oral cavity.

Q6: Which of the following extends from just below the side margin of the eye toward the middle part of the ear and overlies the bony support for the cheek?

A. Temporomandibular joint
B. Masseter muscle
C. Parotid salivary gland
D. Zygomatic arch (Correct)

Rationale: The zygomatic arch extends from just below the side margin of the eye toward the middle part of the ear and overlies the bony support for the cheek.

Q7: The symphysis is in the midline area of the

A. maxillary arch.
B. mandible. (Correct)
C. temporal bone.
D. hyoid bone.

Rationale: The mandibular symphysis marks the midline area of the mandible.

Q8: In which part of the head and neck is the sternocleidomastoid muscle located?

A. Forehead
B. Cheek
C. Chin
D. Neck (Correct)

Rationale: The sternocleidomastoid muscle is a large strap muscle on the lateral or side of the neck.

Q9: What part of the nose is separated by the nasal septum?

A. Alae
B. Bridge
C. Root
D. Nares (Correct)

Rationale: The nasal septum is the midline part of the nose that separates the nares.

Q10: Which of the following is an endocrine gland?

A. Thyroid (Correct)
B. Parotid

Illustrated Dental Embryology Histology and Anatomy 6th edition Fehrenbach Test Bank

C. Submandibular
D. Sublingual

Rationale: The thyroid gland is an endocrine glands located in midline of the cervical area.

Q11: What type of groove is the philtrum on midline of the upper lip?

A. Horizontal
B. Oblique
C. Vertical (Correct)
D. Curved

Rationale: The philtrum is a vertical groove on midline of the upper lip, its tubercle.

Q12: The temporomandibular joint is where the temporal bone of the skull articulates with the

A. maxilla.
B. mandible. (Correct)
C. hyoid.
D. occipital.

Rationale: The temporomandibular joint is where the temporal bone of the skull articulates with the mandible.

Q13: The thyroid cartilage is a midline prominence of which of the following structures?

A. Thyroid
B. Parathyroid
C. Hyoid
D. Larynx (Correct)

Rationale: The thyroid cartilage is a midline prominence of the larynx.

Q14: Where is the tubercle located on the lips?

A. Upper (Correct)
B. Lower
C. Corner
D. Both upper and lower

Rationale: The tubercle of the upper lip is a midline thickening of the upper lip.

Q15: Which of the following is used to describe the appearance of the vermilion zone as compared to the surrounding skin?

A. Lighter in appearance
B. Same color tones
C. Darker in appearance (Correct)

Illustrated Dental Embryology Histology and Anatomy 6th edition Fehrenbach Test Bank

D. Alternating dark and light areas

Rationale: The vermilion zone of the lips is darker in appearance compared with the surrounding skin.

Q16: The mandibular notch is a depression between coronoid process and the

A. ramus.
B. fovea.
C. condyle. (Correct)
D. head.

Rationale: The mandibular notch is a depression between coronoid process and mandibular condyle.

Q17: The vertical dimension of the face divides the face into how many horizontal parts?

A. Two
B. Three (Correct)
C. Four
D. Five

Rationale: Vertical dimension of the face is the division of the face into three horizontal parts.

Q18: At the anterior border of the ramus is a narrow and sharp margin that terminates in the

A. coronoid process. (Correct)
B. coronoid notch.
C. mandibular condyle.
D. mandibular notch.

Rationale: At the anterior border of the ramus is a narrow and sharp margin that terminates in the coronoid process.

Q19: Which of the following bones or cartilages controls the position of the base of the tongue?

A. Mandible
B. Hyoid (Correct)
C. Thyroid
D. Maxilla

Rationale: The hyoid bone controls the position of the base of the tongue.

Q20: Which of the following is considered the “voice box” in the midline of neck?

A. Thyroid cartilage
B. Hyoid bone
C. Esophagus

D. Larynx (Correct)

Rationale: The larynx is the "voice box" in the midline of neck composed of cartilages.

Q21: The body of the mandible is a heavy horizontal part of the lower jaw inferior to the

A. clavicle.
B. mandibular teeth. (Correct)
C. hyoid bone.
D. thyroid cartilage.

Rationale: The body of the mandible is a heavy horizontal part of the lower jaw inferior to the mandibular teeth.

Q22: The fauces opens posteriorly from the oral cavity proper into which structure?

A. Larynx
B. Nasal cavity
C. Orbit
D. Pharynx (Correct)

Rationale: The fauces opens from the oral cavity proper into the pharynx.

Q23: Which of the following can be used to describe the foramen cecum?

A. Posterior part of the palatal region in the oral cavity that is sensitive to touch
B. Small pitlike depression where the sulcus terminalis points backward toward pharynx (Correct)
C. Root of multirooted teeth where it originates from the crown
D. Groove located posteriorly on the dorsal tongue surface

Rationale: The foramen cecum is a small pitlike depression where the sulcus terminalis points backward toward pharynx.

Q24: The mucogingival junction is a line of demarcation between the attached gingiva and the

A. buccal mucosa.
B. marginal gingiva.
C. gingival sulcus.
D. alveolar mucosa. (Correct)

Rationale: The mucogingival junction is a line of demarcation between attached gingiva and alveolar mucosa.

Q25: Where does the pterygomandibular fold extend from initially from before it attaches to the mandible?

A. Hard palate only

B. Soft palate only

C. Both hard and soft palates (Correct)

D. Neither the soft nor hard palates

Rationale: The pterygomandibular fold is a tissue fold that extends from junction of both hard and soft palates down to the mandible, just posterior the most posterior mandibular tooth.

Q26: The floor of the mouth is located in the oral cavity proper inferior to the

A. ventral surface of the tongue. (Correct)

B. body of the mandible.

C. thyroid cartilage.

D. hyoid bone.

Rationale: The floor of the mouth is located in the oral cavity proper inferior to the ventral surface of the tongue.

Q27: The division of the pharynx that is superior to the level of the soft palate is the

A. oropharynx.

B. nasopharynx. (Correct)

C. laryngopharynx.

D. both the nasopharynx and laryngopharynx.

Rationale: The division of the pharynx that is superior to the level of the soft palate is the nasopharynx, which is continuous with the nasal cavity.

Q28: The vocal cords or ligaments of the larynx are attached to the posterior surface of the

A. thyroid gland.

B. thyroid cartilage. (Correct)

C. parathyroid glands.

D. hyoid bone.

Rationale: The vocal cords or ligaments of the larynx are attached to the posterior surface of the thyroid cartilage.

Q29: The posterior one-third of the tongue is the pharyngeal part of the tongue, which is considered the

A. base of the tongue. (Correct)

B. body of the tongue.

C. apex of the tongue.

D. ventral surface of the tongue.

Rationale: The posterior one-third of the tongue is the pharyngeal part of the tongue, which is considered the base of the tongue.

Q30: Which of the following lingual papillae give the dorsal surface of the tongue its velvety texture?

A. Fungiform
B. Filiform (Correct)
C. Circumvallate
D. Foliate

Rationale: The filiform lingual papillae give the dorsal surface of the tongue its velvety texture.