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

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: 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

Q: 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.

Q: 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

Q: 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)

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

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

Q: 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.

Q: 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

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Q: 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

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

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

Q: 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

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

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

Q: 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

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

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

Q: 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

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

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

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

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

Q: 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

Q: 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

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

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

Q: 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

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

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

Q: 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.

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

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

Q: 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.

Q: 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

Chapter Pretests - Chapter 01

Q: 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)

Q: 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

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

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

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

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

Q: 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)

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

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

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

A. Apex of the nose
B. External nose (Correct)
C. Nasal septum
D. Naris

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

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

Q: The nostrils of face are separated by the midline

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

Q: 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

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

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

Q: 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

Q: 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)

Q: 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

Q: 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
D. Labial mucosa

Q: 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)

Q: The symphysis is in the midline area of the

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

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

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

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

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

Q: Which of the following is an endocrine gland?

A. Thyroid (Correct)
B. Parotid
C. Submandibular
D. Sublingual

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q: Where is the tubercle located on the lips?

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

Q: 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)
D. Alternating dark and light areas

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

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

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

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

Q: 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.

Q: 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

Q: 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)

Q: 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.

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

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

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Q: 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

Q: 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)

Q: 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

Q: 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.

Q: 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.

Q: 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.

Q: 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.

Q: 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