

Academic Advance

Editorial Staff

English is Basic to Academic Advance

This is number two of our English-is-basic-to-academic-advance series after a support and encouragement from our readers. We'd like to put emphasis on the fact that, as you are taking care of the human health and you know very well that medicine is a life-long sort of education just like other branches of studies. Srinagarind medical Journal would like to serve as a means among others to help achieve such fact. This time we shall start you off with stimulating questions from three departments. The next numbers to come will be the rest of preclinical and clinical departments. Please look forward to reading Srinagarind Medical Journal. Now enjoy exercising your brain.

Anatomy

Select one best answer

1. In the floor of the submandibular triangle, one will find the artery that runs deep to the hyoglossus muscle. It is the
 - A. facial artery.
 - B. superior thyroid artery.
 - C. occipital artery.
 - D. lingual artery.
 - E. posterior auricular artery.
2. The oropharynx mucosa obtains its sensory innervation from the
 - A. glossopharyngeal nerve.
 - B. facial nerve.
 - C. vagus nerve.
 - D. Spinal accessory nerve.
 - E. trigeminal nerve.
3. Identify the muscle that abducts the true vocal folds.
 - A. lateral cricoarytenoid muscle
 - B. posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
 - C. thyro-arytenoid muscle
 - D. thyro-epiglottic muscle
 - E. transverse arytenoid muscle
4. The feature which is characteristic of a typical cervical vertebra is
 - A. long sloping spinous process.
 - B. large massive body.
 - C. transverse foramen.
 - D. costal facet.
 - E. thick, hatchet-shaped spinous process.
5. The retropharyngeal space is provided for the free movement of the esophagus while swallowing. This space is limited by

- A. prevertebral fascia.
 - B. carotid sheath.
 - C. superficial layer of cervical fascia.
 - D. buccopharyngeal fascia.
 - E. fascia of infrahyoid muscle.
6. The structure locating superior to the piriformis muscle in the gluteal region is the
- A. sciatic nerve.
 - B. pudendal nerve.
 - C. inferior gluteal artery.
 - D. superior gemellus muscle.
 - E. superior gluteal nerve.
7. A person is presented at the doctor's office with the loss of the sensation of the lower teeth. You know from the dissecting room that it results from the damage to the
- A. buccal nerve.
 - B. inferior alveolar nerve.
 - C. auriculotemporal nerve.
 - D. Infraorbital nerve.
 - E. lingual nerve.
8. Which muscle, do you think, is abducting the thigh at the hip joint?
- A. Obturator internus muscle.
 - B. Gluteus medius muscle.
 - C. Quadratus femoris muscle.
 - D. Piriformis muscle.
 - E. Vastus lateralis muscle.
9. You all remember that the anterior interventricular sulcus separates the right ventricle from the
- A. left atrium.
 - B. right atrium.
 - C. left ventricle.
 - D. diaphragmatic surface of the heart.
 - E. pulmonary trunk.
10. A motorcyclist had a fracture at the neck of the fibula. This is most likely to injure the
- A. lateral sural cutaneous nerve.
 - B. tibial nerve.
 - C. common peroneal nerve.
 - D. femoral nerve.
 - E. saphenous nerve.