**Question 1**

Regarding the larynx:

Select one:

a. All muscles are supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve

b. Contraction of the thyroarytenoid muscles shorten the vocal cords

c. During swallowing, the epiglottis moves passively

d. Recurrent laryngeal nerve passes anterior to the cricothyroid joint

Answer B. Moore 6th edition pg 1028 table 8.5 “relaxes vocal ligament”

**Question 2**

The cricoid cartilage:

Select one:

a. Provides attachment for the anterior cricoarytenoid muscle

b. Is an incomplete cartilaginous ring

c. Articulates with the thyroid cartilage via fibrocartilage joints

d. Articulates superiorly with the inferior horn of the thyroid cartilage

Answer D. Moore 6th edition pg 1023 “inferior margin of the thyroid cartilage”

**Question 3**

The cricothyroid muscle is supplied by the:

Select one:

a. Internal laryngeal nerve

b. Superior laryngeal nerve

c. External laryngeal nerve

d. Inferior laryngeal nerve

Answer C. Moore 6th edition pg 1030 “continues to supply the cricothyroid muscle”

**Question 4**

The hypopharynx:

Select one:

a. None of the above are true

b. Lies superior to the piriform recesses

c. Is the most superior part of the nasopharynx

d. Communicates anteriorly with the larynx via the aperture of the larynx

Answer A. Moore 6th edition pg 1032 figure 8.42

**Question 5**

The larynx:

Select one:

a. Is a respiratory organ whose essential function is phonation

b. Extends from the anterior upper border of the epiglottis to the level of C6

c. Consists of two single cartilages, the thyroid and cricoid

d. Is hauled up beneath the tongue during swallowing, epiglottis tilted anteriorly

Answer B. Moore 6th Edition pg 1022 “C3-C6”

**Question 6**

The pharyngeal muscles are supplied by:

Select one:

a. Glossopharyngeal nerve and maxillary nerve

b. Recurrent laryngeal nerve

c. Internal laryngeal nerve and pharyngeal plexus

d. Pharyngeal plexus, except for stylopharyngeus

Answer D. Moore 6th edition pg 1037 table 8.6

**Question 7**

The trachea:

Select one:

a. Has the isthmus of the thyroid adherent to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th tracheal rings

b. Maintains airway patency by the presence of complete hyaline cartilage rings

c. Begins at the level of C4

d. Is posterior to the oesophagus as it enters the thorax

Answer A. Moore 6th Edition pg 1029 figure 8.39

**Question 8**

The trachea:

Select one:

a. Commences below the cricoid at the level of C5

b. Drains to the axillary lymph nodes

c. Is supplied by the glossopharyngeal nerve

d. Is marked at its lower end by the level of the sternal angle

Answer D. Moore 6th edition pg 1030 “ends at the level of the sternal angle”

**Question 9**

Which of the following pairs of muscles is most instrumental in preventing food from entering the larynx during swallowing?

Select one:

a. Levator veli palatini and tensor veli palatini muscles

b. Oblique arytenoid and aryepiglottic muscles

c. Sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles

d. Inferior pharyngeal constrictor and thyrohyoid muscles

Answer B. Moore 6th Edition pg 1028 table 8.5 “closing posterior rima glottidis”

**Question 10**

With regard to the thyroid gland, which is NOT true?

Select one:

a. It is enclosed by an envelope of pretracheal fascia

b. The lateral lobe normally extends laterally to be anterior to the internal jugular vein

c. Extension of the hypertrophic gland upwards is limited by sternothyroid muscle

d. Accessory thyroid glands may be present in the tongue or superior mediastinum

Answer B. Moore 6th edition pg 1019 figure 8.26C