

## Facial Muscles Quiz Answer Key PDF

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**Which muscle is primarily involved in smiling?**

- A. Orbicularis oris
- B. Zygomaticus major ✓**
- C. Frontalis
- D. Platysma

**Which artery primarily supplies blood to the facial muscles?**

- A. Internal carotid artery
- B. External carotid artery ✓**
- C. Subclavian artery
- D. Vertebral artery

**What is the primary function of the orbicularis oris muscle?**

- A. Elevate the eyebrows
- B. Close the eyelids
- C. Control movements of the mouth and lips ✓**
- D. Tense the neck skin

**Which muscle helps in compresses the cheeks during chewing?**

- A. Buccinator ✓**
- B. Masseter
- C. Platysma
- D. Zygomaticus minor

**What nerve innervates the majority of the facial muscles?**

- A. Trigeminal nerve
- B. Vagus nerve
- C. Facial nerve ✓**
- D. Hypoglossal nerve

**What are the differences in the attachment of facial muscles compared to other skeletal muscles?**

**Facially attached muscles differ from other skeletal muscles in that they are primarily attached to the skin and soft tissues rather than bones, enabling intricate facial expressions.**

**Which of the following muscles are involved in facial expressions? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Frontalis ✓**
- B. Masseter
- C. Zygomaticus major ✓**
- D. Orbicularis oculi ✓**

**Which of the following conditions can affect facial muscles? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Bell's Palsy ✓**
- B. Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy ✓**
- C. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome
- D. Stroke ✓**

**Which muscles are innervated by the facial nerve? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Frontalis ✓**
- B. Masseter
- C. Orbicularis oculi ✓**
- D. Platysma ✓**

**How does the facial nerve contribute to the function of facial muscles? Provide examples.**

**The facial nerve contributes to the function of facial muscles by innervating them, enabling movements such as smiling (zygomaticus major), frowning (corrugator supercilii), and blinking (orbicularis oculi).**

**Which muscles are involved in the action of smiling? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Zygomaticus major ✓**
- B. Buccinator
- C. Orbicularis oris
- D. Zygomaticus minor ✓**

**Which muscle is affected in Bell's Palsy?**

- A. Masseter
- B. Frontalis
- C. Platysma
- D. Facial muscles innervated by the facial nerve ✓**

**Discuss the impact of facial muscle disorders on non-verbal communication.**

**Facial muscle disorders negatively impact non-verbal communication by restricting the ability to express emotions through facial expressions, leading to potential misunderstandings in social interactions.**

**Which muscle is primarily responsible for raising the eyebrows?**

- A. Orbicularis oculi
- B. Frontalis ✓**
- C. Buccinator
- D. Masseter

**Explain the role of the buccinator muscle in facial expressions and daily activities.**

**The buccinator muscle is responsible for compressing the cheeks against the teeth, aiding in chewing and preventing food from accumulating in the oral cavity, while also contributing to facial expressions such as smiling and whistling.**

**Which of the following are functions of the facial muscles? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Chewing
- B. Facial expressions ✓**
- C. Swallowing

#### D. Non-verbal communication ✓

**Describe the clinical symptoms and potential causes of Bell's Palsy.**

The clinical symptoms of Bell's Palsy include sudden onset of facial weakness or paralysis on one side of the face, drooping of the mouth, inability to close the eye, loss of the sense of taste, and increased sensitivity to sound. Potential causes include viral infections, particularly the herpes simplex virus, and other factors such as stress or autoimmune responses.

**Which muscle is known for closing the eyelids?**

- A. Orbicularis oris
- B. Zygomaticus major
- C. Orbicularis oculi ✓**
- D. Platysma

**Which muscles are targeted in cosmetic procedures like Botox? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Frontalis ✓**
- B. Masseter
- C. Orbicularis oris ✓**
- D. Zygomaticus major

**How do cosmetic procedures like Botox affect the function of facial muscles? Discuss the mechanism and effects.**

Botox affects the function of facial muscles by inhibiting the release of acetylcholine, a neurotransmitter responsible for muscle contraction. This results in temporary paralysis of the targeted muscles, reducing their activity and minimizing the appearance of wrinkles.