

# Muscles Of The Head And Neck Quiz Answer Key PDF

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Which artery	primarily	supplies	blood to	the 1	facial	muscles?
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- A. Carotid artery
- B. Facial artery ✓
- C. Lingual artery
- D. Occipital artery

## Which muscle is involved in the lateral flexation of the neck?

- A. Sternocleidomastoideus 🗸
- B. Trapezius
- C. Temporalis
- D. Buccinator

# Which of the following muscles contribute to neck flexation? (Select all that apply)

- A. Sternocleidomastoideus ✓
- B. Trapezius
- C. Longus colli ✓
- D. Scalenes ✓

## Which muscles are involved in facial expressions? (Select all that apply)

- A. Orbicularis oris ✓
- B. Zygomaticus minor ✓
- C. Temporalis
- D. Platysma ✓

# Describe the role of the sternocleidomastoideus muscle in head movement.



The sternocleidomastoideus muscle facilitates head movement by allowing rotation and flexation of the neck.

Which muscles	are part of t	he suprahy	oid group?	(Select all t	hat apply)

- A. Mylohyoid ✓
- B. Geniohyoid ✓
- C. Sternohyoid
- D. Digastric ✓

# Which muscle assists in elevating the hyoid bone during swallowing?

- A. Sternohyoid
- B. Mylohyoid ✓
- C. Platysma
- D. Omohyoid

# Which muscle is known for its role in smiling?

- A. Buccinator
- B. Zygomaticus major ✓
- C. Masseter
- D. Platysma

## Discuss the impact of Bell's palsy on the muscles of the head and neck.

Bell's palsy causes unilateral facial muscle weakness, impacting facial expressions, speech, and eye closure, and may also affect neck muscle function.

## Explain how the trapezius muscle contributes to both head and shoulder movements.

The trapezius muscle contributes to head movements by enabling head extension and lateral flexions, while it aids shoulder movements through scapular elevation, retraction, and rotation.

Outline the blood supply to the neck muscles and its importance.



The neck muscles receive blood supply mainly from the external carotid artery and its branches, which are essential for their proper function and health.

- A. Masseter ✓
- B. Temporalis ✓
- C. Orbicularis oculi
- D. Lateral pterygoid ✓

# Identify the muscles involved in swallowing and describe their functions.

The primary muscles involved in swallowing are the tongue (which pushes food to the back of the mouth), the pharyngeal constrictor muscles (which contract to push food down the throat), and the esophageal muscles (which facilitate the movement of food through the esophagus into the stomach).

## What is the origin of the temporalis muscle?

- A. Zygomatic arch
- B. Temporal fossa ✓
- C. Mandibular angle
- D. Occipital bone

## What is the main function of the masseter muscle?

- A. Elevates the eyebrows
- B. Closes the jaw ✓
- C. Rotates the head
- D. Depresses the mandible

## Which of the following muscles are involved in mastication? (Select all that apply)

- A. Masseter ✓
- B. Temporalis ✓
- C. Buccinator



D.	Medioal	pterv	aoid	√

# Which muscle is primarily responsible for closing the eyelids?

- A. Orbicularis oris
- B. Orbicularis oculi ✓
- C. Masseter
- D. Temporalis

# Which muscles assist in the elevation of the mandible? (Select all that apply)

- A. Masseter ✓
- B. Temporalis ✓
- C. Lateral pterygoid
- D. Medioal pterygoid ✓

#### Which nerve innervates the muscles of facial expression?

- A. Trigeminal nerve
- B. Facial nerve ✓
- C. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- D. Vagus nerve

# Explain the clinical significance of the facial nerve in facial muscle function.

The facial nerve (craniofacal nerve VII) is clinically significant as it innervates the muscles of facial expression, and damage to this nerve can lead to conditions such as Bell's palsy, resulting in facial asymmetry and loss of function.