1. The facial nerve innervates all of the following EXCEPT
A.   Procerus
B.   corrugator supercilii
C.   masseter
D.   depressor anguli oris
E.   zygomaticus major

2. Which nerve is NOT correctly matched with its distribution?
A.   lingual nerve . . . sensation from the anterior two-thirds of the tongue
B.   lingual nerve . . . sensation from floor of mouth and lingual gingivae
C.   chorda tympani nerve . . . taste fibers from anterior two-thirds of tongue
D.   chorda tympani nerve . . . secretomotor fibers to submandibular and sublingual glands
E.   chorda tympani nerve . . . motor fibers to tensor tympani

3. The temporomandibular joint is what type of joint?
A.   fibrous joint
B.   cartilaginous joint
C.   modified hinge-type synovial joint
D.   pivot-type synovial joint
E.   saddle-type synovial joint

4. Infection in the region drained by the angular vein may result in venous thrombosis of the cavernous sinus via the:
A.   Anterior superior alveolar vein
B.   Infraorbital vein
C.   Internal maxillary vein
D.   Sphenopalatine vein
E.   Superior ophthalmic vein

5. In dislocation of the jaw, displacement of the articular disk beyond the articular tubercle of the temporomandibular joint results from spasm or excessive contraction of which of the following muscles?
A.   Buccinator.
B.   Lateral pterygoid.
C.   Medial pterygoid.
D.   Masseter.
E.   Temporalis

6. Injury to the motor root of the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve would cause paralysis of all of the following EXCEPT the:
F.   Anterior belly of the digastric muscle.
G.   Buccinator muscle.
H.   Mylohyoid muscle.
I.   Tensor tempani muscle.
J.   Tensor veli palatine muscle

7. Difficulty with mastication is the result of the paralysis of the:
A.   buccinators muscle.
B.   pharyngopalatine muscle.
C.   corrugator muscle.
D.   zygomaticus major muscle.
E.   Levator palpebrae superioris aleque nasi

8. Name the muscles moving the temporomandibular joint forward and backward mentioning their innervation.