

**28 The seventh cranial nerve**

- A The intracranial segment can be exposed through a posterior fossa craniectomy.
- B The stylomastoid foramen can be visualized in the submentovertical view of the skull base.
- C The junction of the facial canal with the lateral semicircular canal is usually marked by a mucosal vein.
- D The anterior end of the digastric ridge is a useful landmark for the stylomastoid foramen.
- E The main trunk is usually divided and grafted during superficial parotidectomy.

**29 Physical properties of sound**

- A Frequency is subjectively perceived as pitch.
- B Intensity and loudness are related to sound energy.
- C The reference intensity pressure in audiology is 0.024 dyne/cm<sup>2</sup> at 100 Hz.
- D Overtones are multiples of the fundamental note.
- E White noise is produced by many frequencies at different intensities.

**30 Sound transmission in the middle ear**

- A The intact tympanic membrane protects the round window and directs sound energy to the ossicular chain and oval window.
- B The ossicular leverage action ratio of the malleus and incus is about 1.3:1.
- C The mode of vibration of the stapes changes with high sound intensities.
- D The physiological ratio of tympanic membrane to oval window surface area is about 21:1.
- E The transformer ratio of the ossicular chain plus the tympanic membrane is about 18:1.

**31 Middle ear acoustic impedance**

- A An increase in the stiffness of the vibrating parts produces frequency-selective deafness.
- B The presence of fluid affects mainly the high frequencies.
- C Ossicular chain discontinuity with an intact tympanic membrane results in a reduced middle ear compliance.
- D Otosclerosis and adhesive otitis media increase the stiffness of the vibrating parts.
- E Tympanosclerosis increases the middle ear compliance.