

Anatomy dentistry P.P for Dr. Al-Salem

Topic 1: cerebellum

The flocculonodular lobe is separated from the rest of the cerebellum

by..... fissure:

- A. Paravermal
- B. Horizontal
- C. Primary
- D. Posterolateral
- E. Retrotonsillar

ANS:D

All of the following are symptoms of cerebellar lesions EXCEPT:

- A. Dysdiadochokinesia
- B. Dysarthria
- C. Dysmetria
- D. Hypotonia
- E. Static tremors

Ans:E

-Which of the following represents failure of progression of movement?

- A. Dysmetria
- B. Dysdiadochokinesia
- C. Static tremors
- D. Wide-based gait
- E. Hypotonia

ANS:B

The term "Dysdiadochokinesia" means:

- a. Disorders of speech
- b. Rhythmic oscillations of the eyes
- c. Alteration of gait
- d. Struggling to perform fast alternating movements
- e. Loss muscle tone

ANS:D

-Regarding structure and function of the cerebellar cortex, all of the following are true

EXCEPT:

- a. Granule cells use GABA as a neurotransmitter.
- b. Golgi cells are located in the granular layer.
- c. Climbing fibers are the terminal fibers of the olivocerebellar tract.
- d. Climbing fiber stimulate purkinje cells directly.

e. A single purkinje neuron makes synaptic contact with only one climbing fiber

ANS:A

- Fibers that leave the interposed nuclei to reach red nucleus pass through:

- a. Middle cerebellar peduncle
- b. Cerebral peduncle
- c. Superior cerebellar peduncle
- d. Pyramids
- e. Inferior cerebellar peduncle

ANS:C

flocculo-nodular function is

- A. Equilibrium
- B. Muscle tone
- C. Coordination of movement
- D. Voluntary movement
- E. Postural control

ANS:A

.inferior cerebellar peduncle connects:

- A. Cerebellum with pons
- B. Cerebellum with midbrain

- C. Cerebrum with medullary oblongata
- D. cerebellum with medullary oblongata
- E. Cerebellum with pons

ANS:D

Anterior & posterior lobe of the cerebellum separated by:

- A. Horizontal fissure
- B. Posterolateral fissure
- C. Primary fissure
- D. Median fissure
- E. Lateral fissure

ANS:C

The flocculonodular lobe is separated from the rest of the cerebellum by which of the following fissures ?

- A) paravermal.
- B) Horizontal.
- C) Primary.
- D) Posterolateral.
- E) Retrotonsillar

ANS:D

. About the Huntington disease, the wrong statement is ?

- A) An x ray shows shrinkage in the lateral ventricle.
- B) It is inherited disease due to single gene mutation at chromosome 4.
- C) Involuntary movement of the extremities is one of its symptoms.
- D) The dopa-secreting neurons become more active in this disease.
- E) Striatonigral inhibiting neurons are degenerated in this disease

ANS:A

Regarding structure and function of the cerebellar cortex, the wrong statement is ?

- A) Granule cells use GABA as a neurotransmitter.
- B) Golgi cells are located in the granular layer.
- C) Climbing fibers are the terminal fibers of the cerebrocerebellar tract.
- D) Climbing fiber stimulate purkinje cells directly.
- E) A single purkinje neuron makes synaptic contact with only one climbing fiber.

ANS:A and C

The word nystagmus means ?

- A) Rhythmic oscillations of the eyes.
- B) Difficulty performing rapid alternating movements.
- C) Disorders of speech.
- D) Involuntary oscillations of limbs.
- E) Past pointing.

ANS:A

The only output of the cerebellar system is ?

- A) Purkinje cells.
- B) Granular cells.
- C) Stellate cells.
- D) Basket cells.
- E) Golgi cells.

ANS:A

. The function of the vermis is to ?

- A) influences the movements of the long axis of the body.
- B) Control muscles of the distal parts of the limbs.

C) concerned with planning of sequential movements of the entire body.

D) Short memory.

E) Emotions.

ANS:A

A term that describes the cerebellar disease “dysmetria” is ?

A) hypotonia.

B) Past pointing.

C) Ataxia.

D) Tremors.

E) Dysdiadochokinesia

ANS:B

The most laterally located cerebellar nucleus is ?

A) fastigial.

B) Globous.

C) Emboliform.

D) Dentate.

E) Caudate.

ANS:D

TOPIC 2: basal nuclei, thalamus, hypothalamus

-Which of the following is not a part of the forebrain?

Answer: Midbrain.

-Not a part of basal ganglia?

Answer: red nucleus.

-Find the mismatch:

A)precentral gyrus _> contralateral hemiplegia

B)postcentral gyrus _> loss in sensation

C)temporal lobe _> hearing defect mainly contralateral

D)occipital lobe _> contralateral hemianopia

E)middle frontal gyrus_> conjugate movements of both eyes to the opposite side.

Answer: middle frontal gyrus_> conjugate movements of both eyes to the opposite side

-Which one of the following statements is incorrect about the thalamus?

A. It is a part of the diencephalon I

B. is formed of grey matter

C. Lies on the medial surface of the brain

- D. Forms part of the medial wall of the third ventricle
- E. Considered as the main sensory station of the human brain

ANS:D

Regarding Hypothalamic nuclei, choose the WRONG statement:

- A. Lesion of suprachiasmatic nucleus abolishes circadian rhythms
- B. Medial preoptic nucleus manufactures gonadotropin- releasing hormones
- C. Stimulation of lateral hypothalamic nucleus increases feeding
- D. Lesion of ventromedial nucleus decrease feeding
- E. Posterior hypothalamic nucleus maintains body temperature (heating)

ANS:D

Which of the following thalamic nuclei influences levels of consciousness and alertness?

- A. Anterior thalamic nuclei

- B. Ventral lateral nucleus
- C. Ventral posteromedial nucleus
- D. Ventral anterior nucleus
- E. Intralaminar nuclei

ANS: E

The Primary Mode of Basal Nuclear Function is:

- A. Disinhibition
- B. Inhibition
- C. Activation
- D. Disactivation
- E. Neutrlization

ANS: A

7. Thalamus is the relay station for all sensory information of all types

EXCEPT:

- A. Olfaction
- B. Vision
- C. Hearing
- D. Crude touch
- E. Pain and temperature

ANS:A

Regarding Indirect pathway of basal ganglia, choose the WRONG statement:

- A. The net effect of this pathway is to decrease the activity of the thalamus and the cerebral cortex
- B. This pathway starts by excitatory fibers from cerebral cortex to striatum
- C. Striatopallidal fibers of this pathway are inhibitory
- D. Substantia nigra pars reticulata (SNr) are functionally similar to globus pallidus externus (GPe)
- E. Thalamocortical fibers are excitatory

ANS:D

One of the following is considered nucleus of the hypothalamus:

- a. Caudate
- b. Red
- c. Lentiform
- d. Mammillary
- e. Dentate

ANS:D

The posterior limb of the internal capsule is located between one of the following:

- a. Caudate and lentiform nuclei
- b. Caudate nucleus and thalamus
- c. Lentiform nucleus and thalamus
- d. The two thalami
- e. Lentiform nucleus and insula

ANS:C

- One of the following is Incorrect about the caudate nucleus.

- a. The tail is located in the temporal lobe
- b. It is C shaped structure
- c. It is not connected with the Amygdaloid nucleus
- d. It is one of the basal nuclei
- e. The head is located in the frontal lobe

ANS:C

Choose the Incorrect statement regarding the caudate nucleus:

- a. Is a part of the basal nuclei
- b. Has no direct connection with the spinal cord

c. Lies medial to the anterior limb of internal capsule in the transverse section of the

brain

d. Is composed of head, body and tail

e. Supplied by anterior and posterior cerebral arteries.

ANS:E

Structure lie below hypothalamic sulcus:

A. Thalamus

MAY BE NOT
INCLUDED

B. Interventricular foramen

C. Subthalamus

D. Epithalamus

E. Metathalamus

ANS:C

.One of the following is true about Hypothalamic sulcus:

A. Between Third & fourth ventricle

MAY BE NOT
INCLUDED

B. Between Interventricular foramen and cerebral aqueduct

C. Between third ventricle & cerebral aqueduct

D. Between fourth ventricle and central canal

E. Between central canal & cerebral aqueduct

ANS:B

.Dopamine secreted by :

A. Claustrum

B. Amygdaloid

C. Substantia nigra

D. Lentiform nucleus

E. Caudate nucleus

ANS:C

Which of the followings is part of metathalamus :

A. medial geniculate body

B. Mammillary body

C. Optic chiasma

D. Laminate terminalis

E. Infundibulum

ANS:A

.not part of basal ganglia :

A. Putamen

B. Claustrum

C. Caudate nucleus

METATHALAMUS IS
MEDIAL AND
LATERA GBs

D. Amygdala

E. Dentate

ANS:E

Wrong about lentiform nucleus :

A- Surrounded by external capsule laterally

B- Consist 2 parts C- medial to thalamus

ANS:C

Which of the following thalamic nuclei influence the level of

consciousness and alertness ?

A) Lateral geniculate.

B) Ventral posteromedial nuclei.

C) Ventral anterior nucleus.

D) Anterior thalamic nuclei.

E) Intralaminar nuclei.

ANS:E

. The anterior limb of the internal capsule runs between?

A) Caudate and thalamus.

B) Caudate and lentiform.

C) Lentiform and thalamus.

D) Lentiform and insula.

E) The two thalami.

ANS:B

Regarding the indirect pathway of the basal ganglia, the wrong

statement is ?

A) The net effect of the pathway is to decrease the activity of the

thalamus and cortex.

B) This pathway starts with inhibitory neuron from the cortex to striatum.

C) Substantia nigra pars reticulata (SNr) is functionality similar to globus

pallidus internus (GPI).

D) Thalamocortical fibers are excitatory.

E) Striatopallidal fibers of this pathway are inhibitory.

ANS:B

Regarding the hypothalamic nuclei, the incorrect statement is ?

A) Lesion to the suprachiasmatic abolish the circadian rhythm.

B) Medial preoptic nucleus manufacture the GnRH.

C) Stimulation of the lateral hypothalamic nucleus stimulates feeding.

D) Lesion of ventromedial nucleus increase feeding.

E) Posterior hypothalamic nucleus maintains body temperature (cooling

ANS:E

the thin sheet of gray matter separated from lentiform by the external capsule is ?

A) Insular cortex.

B) thalamus.

C) Caudate.

D) Hippocampus.

E) claustrum.

ANS:E

. Which one of the thalamic nuclei concerned with sensation from the head and neck region ?

A) Ventroposterolateral.

B) Ventroposteromedial.

- C) Anterior nucleus.
- D) Intralminar nucleus.
- E) Ventrolateral

ANS:B

TOPIC3: cerebrum

-Pre-occipital notch is located between?

Answer: temporal and occipital lobe.

-Which of the following is not a motor area?

A) 4

B) 6

C)8

D) 44

E) 39

Answer: 39(angular area)

-Which of the following is true:

Answer: corpus callosum is located below the cingulate gyrus

and above the fornix

-.The cerebral area which is responsible for production of fine movements

of hand is located :

- A. In the superior temporal gyrus
- B. Behind the central sulcus
- C. On the medial surface of the brain
- D. In the occipital lobe
- E. In front of the central sulcus

ANS: E

-Which of the following occurs due to destructive lesion restricted to the Wernicke area?

- A. Expressive aphasia
- B. Paralysis of the tongue
- C. Global aphasia
- D. Receptive aphasia
- E. Deafness

ANS:D

.Calcarine sulcus is separating between which of the following gyri?

- A. Orbital and tentorial
- B. Lingual and cuneus
- C. Precuneus and paracentral
- D. Cingulate and corpus callosum

E. Cuneus and precuneus

ANS:B

Frontal eye field area is present in which of the following gyri?

A. Middle frontal

B. Superior frontal

C. Inferior parietal

D. Superior parietal

E. Inferior frontal

ANS: A

-Which one of the following functional areas is not situated on the lateral surface of the brain?

A. Speech center

B. Sensory area of the face and trunk

C. Auditory center

D. Eye field area

E. Motor area of feet

ANS:E

.Regarding Premotor area, All of the following are true EXCEPT:

A. Lesions of this area alone produce more severe paralysis than

destruction of primary motor area

B. It receives numerous inputs from the sensory cortex, the thalamus,

and the basal ganglia

C. It uses cues for the selection of appropriate action

D. It is involved in controlling coarse postural movements |

E. located anterior to the primary motor area

ANS:A

Wernicke's area contributes which part in the cortex:

Ans: Lateral sulcus

Wernicke's area is present in thelobe:

a. parietal

b. occipital

c. frontal

d. Insular

ANS:A

The higher cerebral center responsible for taste sensation is located in

- a. Geniculate ganglion
- b. Temporal lobe
- c. Insula
- d. Geniculate bodies
- e. Frontal lobe

ANS:C

12- The orbital and tentorial surfaces of the brain are separated by the fissure

- a. Occipitotemporal
- b. Stem of lateral
- c. Collateral
- d. Calcarine
- e. Lingual

ANS:B

- Primary visual area is present around the ... fissure

- a. Occipitotemporal
- b. Calcarine
- c. Lingual
- d. Parietooccipital

e. Collateral

ANS:B

- Parietooccipital fissure is present between one of these two lobes of the cerebrum:

- a. Parietal and frontal
- b. Occipital and temporal
- c. Occipital and frontal
- d. Occipital and parietal
- e. Parietal and frontal

ANS:D

One of the following is not considered part of the Diencephalon...

- a. Lentiform nucleus
- b. Pineal body
- c. Lamina terminalis
- d. Medial Geniculate body
- e. Thalamus

ANS:A

- One of the following is considered white matter of the cerebrum

- a. Cerebral cortex

- b. Tuber cinereum
- c. Lentiform nucleus
- d. Thalamus
- e. Forceps major

ANS:E

- The part of corpus callosum that connects the occipital lobes is called:

- a. Rostrum
- b. Forceps minor
- c. Forceps major
- d. Body
- e. Genu

ANS:C

The cerebral area which is responsible for receiving sensations from the right hand is

located in:

- a. Left postcentral gyrus.
- b. Left precentral gyrus.
- c. Right precentral gyrus
- d. Right postcentral gyrus

e. Supplementary sensory area

ANS:A

Which one of the following Structures is not present on the medial surface of the brain?

a. Corpus callosum

b. Visual area 17

c. Occipitotemporal sulcus

d. Cingulate gyrus

e. Calcarine fissure

ANS:C

Which of the following structure is most posterior on the lateral surface of the brain?

a. Area 8

b. Area 3.1.2

c. Area 44,45

d. Area 4

e. Area 6

ANS:B

- Choose the incorrect statement, regarding area 6:

a. Lies in the frontal lobe.

b. Lies in front of primary motor area 4

- c. Supplied mainly by anterior cerebral artery
- d. Control trunk muscles
- e. Is considered motor area

ANS:C

- The lateral ventricle is the cavity of which of the following vesicles?

- a. Mesencephalon
- b. Telencephalon
- c. Diencephalon
- d. Metencephalon
- e. Myelencephalon

ANS:B

Cingulate gyrus lie between:

- A. Parietal & occipital lobe
- B. CC& cingulate sulcus
- C. Caudate & lentiform nucleus
- D. Thalamus & tegmentum of midbrain
- E. CC & parietal lobe

ANS:B

The area that controls movement of big toe presents
:

- A. medialsurface
- B. Lateralsurface
- C. Posterior surface

ANS:A

Visual center is in:

- A. Lie between CC & cingulate sulcus
- B. Calcarine sulcus
- C. Lie on frontal lobe
- D. Lie on temporal lobe

ANS:B

. Which lobe lies in inferior:

- A. Temporal
- B. Frontal
- C. Parietal
- D. Occipital

ANS:A

What will happen if there is a defect in the right hand?

- A. contralateral hemiplagia of the left hemisphere
- B. Semilateral hemiplagia of the right hemisphere

C. Motor aphasia

D. Sensory loss in opposite side

E. Apraxia

ANS:A

Which one of the following is mismatched pair ?

A- Visual association area ...complete loss of vision

B- Frontal eye field ... conjugate movement pf both eyes to the same side

C- Primary hearing centerslight diminution in auditory acuity mainly on

contralateral

ANS:A

Which part of corpus callosum connects with occipital lobe ?

A- Forceps minor

B- Forceps major

C- Genu

D- Splenium

ANS:D

Sensory area :

A- 6

B- 4

C- 8

D- 39

E- 45

ANS:D

Broca`s area:

A- inferior temporal gyrus

B- anterior frontal gyrus

C- inferior frontal gyrus

D- in front of central sulcus

ANS:C

Right about corpus callosum :

A- Below fornix

B- Roof of the 3rd ventricles

ANS:B

correct about area 312:

ANSWER: Body is represented upside down,
postcentral gyrus of lateral surface of opposite side

Regarding the premotor are all of the following are true except ?

A) Lesion to this area alone produce severe paralysis in compare with the primary motor area.

B) It receives numerous inputs from the sensory cortex, thalamus and basal ganglia.

C) It uses cues for selection of appropriate action.

D) It is involved in controlling the coarse postural movement.

E) It is located anterior to the primary motor area

ANS:A

Which of the following functional areas is not situated of the

lateral surface of the hemisphere ?

A) Speech center.

B) Motor area of leg.

C) Sensory are of the face and trunk.

D) Eye filed area.

E) Auditory center.

ANS:B

Calcarine sulcus is separating between which two gyri ?

- A) Orbital and tentorial.
- B) Cuneus and precuneus.
- C) Lingual and cuneus.
- D) Cingulate and corpus callosum.
- E) Precuneus and paracentral.

ANS:C

The best answer regarding aphasia is ?

- A) Damage to Werneck's 'expressive' / damage to Broca's 'receptive'.
- B) Damage to Werneck's 'global aphasia'.
- C) Damage to Werneck's 'receptive' / damage to Broca's 'expressive'.
- D) Damage to the frontal lobe 'Werneck's is the affected one'.
- E) Damage to Broca's area 'nonsense spoken words'.

ANS:C

Which one of the following is located on the medial surface of the brain ?

- A) Motor area of hand.

- B) Cingulate cortex.
- C) Motor speech area.
- D) Sensory area of head.
- E) Sensory association area.

ANS:B

Regarding the frontal eye field, the correct statement is ?

- A) Located in the superior frontal gyrus.
- B) Function independently of visual stimuli.
- C) Located posterior to the primary motor area in the frontal lobe.
- D) In case of lesion the patient looks toward the irritation but away from the destruction.
- E) None of the above is correct

ANS:B

TOPIC 4: meninges and blood supply for the brain

-Which of the following is not a branch from the Basilar artery?

Answer: posterior inferior cerebellar artery

-Regarding blood supply to the brain, what is the wrong statement?

Answer: the lower limb and genital area are supplied by middle cerebral A

-.Regarding Hematomas, Choose the INCORRECT statement:

- A. Subdural hematoma does not cross suture line
- B. Chronic subdural hematoma can remain undetected
- C. Epidural hematoma could occur due to fracture of pterion
- D. Subdural hematoma is mainly venous
- E. Subarachnoid hematoma occur due to tearing of cerebral arteries or Aneurysm

ANS:A

Occlusion of the middle cerebral artery will produce?

- A. Ipsilateral paralysis and sensory defecit of the leg and foot

B. Contralateral paralysis and sensory deficit of the arm and face

C. Ipsilateral paralysis and sensory deficit of the arm and face

D. Contralateral paralysis and sensory deficit of the leg and foot

E. Blindness

ANS: B

-Which of the following dural venous sinuses is located in the lateral fixed part of tentorium cerebelli?

A. Cavernous sinus

B. Occipital sinus

C. Sigmoid sinus

D. Superior sagittal sinus

E. Transverse sinus

ANS:E

Which of the following folds of dura matter covers the hypophysial fossa?

A. Falx cerebelli

B. Falx cerebri

C. Tentorium cerebelli

D. Falx sellae

E. Diaphragma sellae

ANS: E

what artery supplies the anterior end of caudate and lentiform nucleus:

Ans: Anterior cerebral artery

The space between the two layers of the dura is called.....

it could be wrong question

a. Extradural

b. Intradural

c. Subarachnoid

d. Subdural

e. Epidural

ANS:E

- One of the following neurological findings could be manifested by Posterior cerebral artery lesion:

a. Squint

b. Visual agnosia

c. Inability to abduct eyes

d. Conjugate movement of both eyes to the opposite side

e. Sensory aphasia

ANS:B

Which one of the following arteries is not supplying the internal capsule?

a. Anterior choroidal

b. Posterior choroidal

c. Middle cerebral

d. Posterior cerebral

e. Anterior cerebral

ANS:B

- The part of corpus callosum that is not supplied by the anterior cerebral artery is the:

a. Tapetum

b. Splenium

c. Body

d. Genu

e. Rostrum

ANS:B

- Arterial supply of the anterior ends of caudate and lentiform nuclei is derived from:

- a. Anterior cerebral
- b. Middle cerebral
- c. Basilar
- d. Vertebral
- e. Posterior cerebral

ANS:A

- One of the following arteries is NOT a branch of the basilar artery:

- a. Internal auditory
- b. None of the above
- c. Anterior inferior cerebellar
- d. Posterior inferior cerebellar
- e. Superior cerebellar

ANS:D

- In the horizontal section of the brain, All of the following parts could be seen except:

- a. Caudate and lentiform nuclei
- b. The two thalami
- c. Anterior limb of the internal capsule
- d. Sublentiform part of the internal capsule
- e. Posterior limb of the internal capsule

ANS:D

In the Horizontal section of the brain, which arrangement is correct from medial to lateral?

- a. Third ventricle, Thalamus, claustrum, internal capsule
- b. Third ventricle, thalamus, insula, internal capsule
- c. Third ventricle, internal capsule, claustrum, thalamus
- d. Third ventricle, thalamus, internal capsule, insula
- e. Third ventricle, internal capsule, thalamus, Insula

ANS:D

Anterior limb of internal capsule supplied by
Answer:

- A. Ophthalmic A
- B. MCA
- C. ACA
- D. Basilar artery
- E. Subclavian artery

ANS:C

One of the following Is not part of circle willis:

this is the ans in 2 forms
and in quizzlet

- A. Basilar artery
- B. Right cerebral artery
- C. Posterior cerebral artery
- D. Posterior communicating artery
- E. Middle cerebral artery

ANS:E

All of the following Branch of the vertebral artery
EXCEPT :

- A. Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- B. Anterior spinal artery
- C. Posterior spinal artery
- D. Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- E. None of the following

ANS:D

.Occlusion in which artery causes motor aphasia :

- A- Anterior cerebral artery
- B- Middle cerebral artery
- C- Posterior inferior cerebral artery

ANS:B

.Example of gray matter :

A- Lateral ventricles

B- Cerebral cortex

C- 3rd ventricles

ANS:B

.Reterolentiform

A- Below lentiform nuclei

B- Behind lentiform nuclei

C- Above lentiform nuclei

ANS:B

. All the following are branches from the internal carotid, except ?

A) Choroidal artery.

B) Ophthalmic artery.

C) Posterior cerebral artery.

D) Middle cerebral artery.

E) Anterior cerebral artery.

ANS:C

Concerning the brain ventricle, the correct statement is ?

A) There is no communication between the fourth and subarachnoid

space.

B) The third and lateral ventricles communicate through the cerebral aqueduct.

C) The third ventricle is considered the cavity of the diencephalon.

D) The body of the lateral ventricle extends into the frontal lobe.

E) The third and fourth ventricle communicate by interventricular

Foramen

ANS:C

Occlusion of the anterior cerebral artery causes which of the following ?

A) contralateral paralysis and sensory deficits in the leg/foot.

B) ipsilateral paralysis and sensory deficits in the leg/foot.

C) contralateral paralysis and sensory deficits in the hand and foot.

D) ipsilateral paralysis and sensory deficits in the hand and back.

E) contralateral paralysis and sensory deficits of face, arm, aphasia.

ANS:A

TOPIC 5: ventricles and CSF

-Wrong about CSF?

Answer: it does not drain into the subarachnoid space.

-Which of the following is true:

Answer: third ventricle is connected to the lateral ventricle by interventricular foramen.

.Lateral ventricle is connected with the third ventricle through the...

- A. Foramen of Magendie
- B. Foramen of Monro
- C. Foramen of luschka
- D. Cerebral aqueduct

ANSWER: B

58.All of the following present in the posterior wall of the third ventricle except :

- A. Cerebral aqueduct
- B. Lamina terminalis
- C. Pineal recess
- D. Habenular commissure
- E. Pineal body

Ans: B

-Concerning the brain ventricles, choose the correct statement :

- A. There is no communication between the fourth ventricle and subarachnoid space
- B. The third and lateral ventricles communicate through cerebral aqueduct
- C. The third ventricle is considered the cavity of the diencephalon
- D. The body of the lateral ventricle extends into the frontal lobe
- E. The third and fourth ventricles communicate through the interventricular foramen

ANS:C

Superior angle of the 4th ventricle attached to?

Ans: cerebral aqueduct

38) CSF is drained by:

Ans: arachnoid villi and granulations

- Concerning the brain ventricles, choose the correct statement.

- a. The body of the lateral ventricle extends into the frontal lobe
- b. The lateral ventricle is formed of body and 3 horns
- c. The third and fourth ventricles communicates through the interventricular foramen
- d. The third and lateral ventricles communicates through cerebral aqueduct
- e. There is no communication between the fourth ventricle and subarachnoid space

ANS:B

Part of floor of the fourth ventricle :

- A. facial colliculus
- B. SCP
- C. Optic chiasma
- D. Medial & lateral geniculate body

E. Thalamus

ANS:A

All of the followings is true regarding fourth ventricle EXCEPT :

- A. It's superior angle continuous with the cerebral aqueduct
- B. IMV connect the fourth ventricle to the subarachnoid space
- C. Inferior angle continuous with interventricular foramen
- D. It has a connection with spinal cord
- E. It's a diamond shape cavity

ANS:C

one of the following structure doesn't found in the floor of the 3rd

ventricle :

- A- lamina terminalis
- B- optic chiasma
- C- midbrain
- D- tuber cinereum

ANS:A

What the part of lateral ventricles in temporal lobe :

A- Inferior horn

B- Post horn

C- Anterior horn

ANS:A

.The lateral aperture in the fourth ventricles connect with:

A- Epidural space

B- Subarachnoid space

C- Subdural space

ANS:B

Concerning the cerebrospinal fluid, the wrong statement is ?

A) Protects the brain and spinal cord.

B) Secreted by choroid plexus.

C) fills the brain ventricles and the central canal of the spinal cord.

D) Pass through the subdural space.

E) Absorbed by archanoid granulation.

ANS:D

Which one of the following forms the roof of the body of the

lateral ventricle ?

- A) head of the caudate nucleus.
- B) inferior surface of the tapetum of the corpus callosum.
- C) Anterior part of the corpus callosum.
- D) undersurface of the corpus callosum.
- E) tapetum of the corpus callosum

ANS:D

Which of the following forms the lateral wall of third ventricle ?

- A) Lamina terminalis.
- B) Pineal body.
- C) Ependyma.
- D) Corpus callosum.
- E) Thalamus.

ANS:E

Which of the following forms the floor of the anterior horn of the

lateral ventricle ?

- A) Hypothalamic sulcus.
- B) hippocampus.

C) collateral eminence.

D) head of the caudate nucleus.

E) body of the caudate nucleus and the lateral margin of the

Thalamus

ANS:D

TOPIC 6: limbic sys

Which of the following structures is responsible for the interpretation of

the emotional aspect of Pain?

A. occipital lobe

B. Cingulate gyrus

C. Insula

D. Midbrain

E. Reticular formation

Ans: B

Which of the following structures are involved in processing short term

memory into long term memory?

A. Ventromedial nucleus

B. Dorsomedial nucleus

C. Posterior hypothalamic nucleus

D. Arcuate nucleus

E. Mammillary body

ANS: E

Regarding Limbic system, all of the following are true EXCEPT:

A. Hippocampus forms the floor of the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle

B. Its function includes emotions and mechanisms of recent memory

C. Hypothalamus is the major output pathway of this system

D. It includes both cortical and subcortical structures

E. Fornix extends from hippocampus to thalamus

ANS: E

Which of the following connects Hypothalamus to septal areas?

A. Mammillothalamic tract

B. Medial forebrain bundle

C. Cingulum

D. Stria terminalis

E. Fornix

ANS: B

All of the following are symptoms of Kluver Bucy syndrome Except:

A. increased sexual activity

B. Docility

C. Hyperphagia

D. Show no evidence of fear or anger

E. Hypertonia

ANS:E

The first area to show damage Alzheimer disease is:

A. Hypothalamus

B. Prefrontal cortex

C. Hippocampus

D. Insula

E. Thalamus

ANS:C

Which of the following areas is responsible for interpretation of the emotional aspect of pain?

- a. Cingulate gyrus
- b. Tectum
- c. Reticular formation
- d. Pyramids
- e. Insular gyrus

ANS:A

what does the fornix connect :

- A- hippocampi
- B- 3rd ventricles
- C- Lateral ventricles

ANS:A

. All of the following are symptoms of kløver bucy syndrome, except ?

- A) Increased sexual activity.
- B) Docility.
- C) Hyperphagia.
- D) Show no evidence of fear or anger.
- E) anterograde amnesia

ANS:E

. Which of the following statement about the fornix is not true ?

- A) It is considered as a white matter.
- B) Lies below the corpus callosum.
- C) Lies above the thalamus.
- D) Projects from parahippocampus to hypothalamus.
- E) It is a commissural fiber

ANS:D

Regarding Limbic system, all of the following are true except ?

- A) Hippocampus forms the floor of the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle.
- B) Its function includes emotions and mechanisms of recent memory.
- C) Hypothalamus is the major output pathway of this system.
- D) It includes both cortical and subcortical structures.
- E) Fornix extends from hippocampus to thalamus.

ANS:E

What connects hippocampus to cingulate cortex ?

- A) fornix.

B) Anterior commissure.

C) Cingulum.

D) Arcuate fibers.

E) Unicinate fibers

ANS:C

The components of the hippocampal formation ?

A) Hippocampus, Dentate gyrus, Parahippocampal gyrus.

B) Limbic lobe, Hippocampal Formation, Prefrontal Cortex.

C) Hypothalamus, Anterior nucleus of Thalamus, Amygdaloid nucleus.

D) Isthmus, Cingulate gyrus, Parahippocampal gyrus, Uncus.

E) Hippocampus, Dentate gyrus, insular gyrus

ANS:A

The layer of white matter that covers the surface of the inferior

horn of the lateral ventricle is ?

A) Lamina terminalis.

B) Pineal recesses.

- C) Alveous.
- D) Septum pellucidum.
- E) Internal capsule.

ANS:C

The location of the primary auditory area is best described ?

- A) Anterior part of middle frontal gyrus.
- B) Inferior wall of lateral sulcus.
- C) Anterior to central fissure.
- D) Posterior to central fissure.
- E) Posterior to postcentral gyrus.

ANS:B

The center of pleasure is ?

- A) hippocampus.
- B) Parahippocampus.
- C) Septal areas.
- D) Hypothalamus.
- E) Thalamus

ANS:C

Lab :

Which one of the following is a part from the white matter of the brain?

- A) lentiform nucleus .
- B) colostrum.
- C) cingulum.
- D) tuber cinereum.

Answer: cingulum

The part of corpus callosum that connects the occipital lobes is called :

- A. Forceps minor
- B. Forceps major
- C. Rostrum
- D. Genu
- E. Body

Ans: B

-Which of the following terms is used to describe fibers that connect the two cerebral hemispheres?

- A. Projection fibers
- B. External capsule

C. Commissural fibers

D. Association fibers

E. Internal capsule

ANS:C

Which one of the following statements is correct about the Uncinate

fasciculus of the brain?

A. Connects between frontal and temporal poles

B. Considered as commissural fibers

C. Connects between frontal and parietal lobes

D. Considered as short association fibers

E. Considered as grey matter of the brain

Ans: A

Which of the following statements is incorrect about the fornix of the

brain?

A. There are two fornices in the human brain

B. Lies below the corpus callosum

C. Lies above the thalamus

D. Situated on the inferior surface of the brain

E. is one of the commissural fibers

Ans: D

The posterior limb of the internal capsule runs between one of the following:

- A. Caudate nucleus and thalamus
- B. Caudate and lentiform nuclei
- C. Lentiform nucleus and thalamus
- D. Lentiform nucleus and insula
- E. The two thalami

ANS:C

-internal capsule fibers type?

Ans: Projection fibers

- The auditory radiation connects between:

- a. Occipital and temporal lobes
- b. Medial geniculate body with the occipital lobe
- c. Medial geniculate body with the temporal lobe
- d. Lateral geniculate body with the temporal lobe
- e. Lateral geniculate body with the occipital lobe

ANS:C

One of the following statements is correct about the corpus callosum:

- a. It is totally supplied by the anterior cerebral artery
- b. It is anatomically formed of 3 parts
- c. It is the largest association fibers of the brain
- d. It is a form of grey matter inside the cerebrum
- e. Forceps minor connects between frontal lobes

ANS:E

One of the following fibers is projecting to the areas 41,42

- a. Gustatory radiation
- b. Sensory radiation
- c. Auditory radiation
- d. Visual radiation
- e. Olfactory radiation

ANS:C

Cortico-pontine fibers consider:

- A. Commissural fiber
- B. Association fiber
- C. White matter
- D. Projection fiber
- E. Grey matter

ANS:D

Auditory association area lie:

- A. Temporal lobe
- B. Parietal lobe
- C. Frontal lobe
- D. Occipital lobe

ANS:A

The responsible of pupillary light reflex :

- A- Anterior commissure
- B- Post commissure
- C- Habenular commissure
- D- Fornix commissure

ANS:B

The sensory radiation pathway :

- A- From the thalamus to postcentral gyrus
- B- From lateral geniculate to the occipital lobe
- C- From medial geniculate to the temporal lobe

ANS:A

Which of the following terms used to describe fibers connecting

two different hemispheres ?

- A) Projecting fibers.
- B) Association fibers.
- C) Commissural fibers.
- D) External capsule.
- E) Internal capsule.

ANS:C

part of the corpus callosum that connects the frontal lobes is called ?

- A) Forceps major.
- B) Forceps minor.
- C) Rostrum.
- D) Genu.
- E) Body

ANS:B

Unicinate fasciculus considered as ?

- A) Association fibers.
- B) Commissural fibers.
- C) Projection fibers.
- D) A sheet of gray matter.

E) A bundle of gray and white matter.

ANS:A

Which of the following fibers connects the motor and sensory speech areas ?

A) Uncinate fasciculus.

B) Arcuate fasciculus.

C) The superior longitudinal fasciculus.

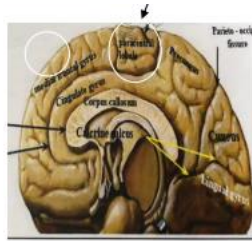
D) The inferior longitudinal fasciculus.

E) The cingulum

ANS:B

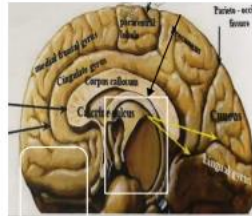
- The circled structure surrounds _____ sulcus.

Answer: central.



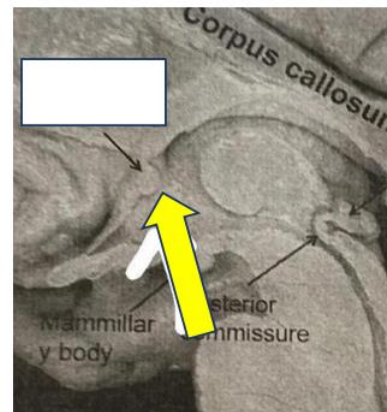
- The area pointed represents:

Answer: thalamus.



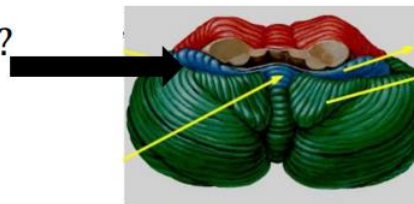
- The pointed structure is?

Answer: Anterior commissure.



- The black arrow is pointing at?

Answer: posterolateral fissure.



- The structure represents the?

Answer: insula.



- The function of the pointed structure is?

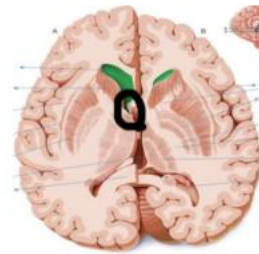
Answer: Auditory sensation.



- The circled area represents:

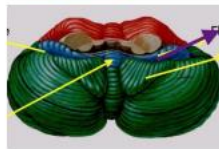
- A) lateral ventricle
- B) 3rd. ventricle
- C) foreman of Monro
- D) cerebral aqueduct

Answer: foreman of Monro



6) The purple arrow refers to:

Ans: foliculonodular lobe



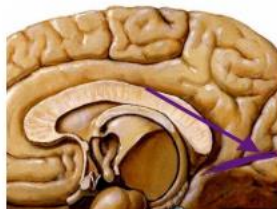
12) The purple arrow refers to:

Ans: postcentral gyrus



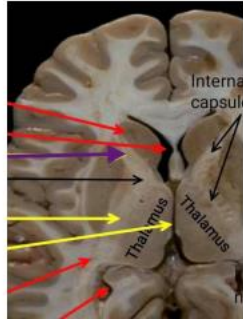
13) The purple arrow refers to:

Ans: calcarine sulcus



14) The purple arrow refers to:

Ans: anterior limb of internal capsule



20) The purple arrow refers to:

Ans: fornix



DONE BY NOOR ABU HANTASH

V2