

# LEGEND

testbank

***CNS - MID  
FIRST WEEK***

***PREPARED BY  
ANAD ALSABEALAH  
EBAA ALZUBI  
ESRAA ALNAIMAT  
RANEEM ALHRIZAT***

# Physiology

1) Decreased sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Transduction
- B) Difference threshold
- C) Sensory adaptation
- D) Inattentional blindness

2) \_\_\_\_\_ involves the conversion of sensory stimulus energy into neural impulses.

- A) Sensory adaptation
- B) Inattentional blindness
- C) Difference threshold
- D) Transduction

3) \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when sensory information is organized, interpreted, and consciously experienced.

- A) Sensation
- B) Perception
- C) Transduction
- D) adaptation

**C,D,B**

The basic purpose of all sense organs is to convert stimulus energy into action potentials. Anything that converts one energy form into another like this is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) adapter
- B) transducer
- C) generator
- D) encoder

Special senses include all of the following except

- A) pain.
- B) smell.
- C) hearing.
- D) taste.

An environmental stimulus acting on the body initially produces an electrical response, called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the receptor. Search ▼

- A) generator potential.
- B) excitatory postsynaptic potential.
- C) action potential.
- D) stimulus potential.

Receptors provide information about the intensity of a stimulus through

- A) the duration of their response.
- B) the frequency of their action potentials.
- C) the amplitude of their action potentials.
- D) their generator potentials.

1. If Alice lives near a cattle plant, she probably doesn't notice the neighborhood smell that visitors to her house complain about. What idea explains this phenomenon?

- A) Opponent process theory
- B) Afterimages
- C) Sensory adaptation
- D) Perceptual constancy

B,A,C,B,C

From the time a tactile stimulus is detected by a receptor in the foot, to the time the resulting nerve impulses arrive in the postcentral gyrus of the brain, the impulses will have traveled over \_\_\_\_ neurons.

- A) one
- B) two
- C) three
- D) hundreds of

The two-point touch threshold test serves as a demonstration of

- A) lateral inhibition.
- B) the law of specific nerve energies.
- C) sensory adaptation.
- D) receptive fields.

The most important effect of lateral inhibition is to

- A) enable two points of skin contact to be felt separately rather than as one.
- B) sharpen perception of the precise location of a stimulus.
- C) enable the brain to distinguish between one sensory modality and another.
- D) allow for stimulus intensity to be encoded in the firing frequency of a neuron.

# When a cup starts to slip from one's hand it makes quick vibrations, which are felt through the hand. Which receptor, that is important in perceiving vibration, is being triggered?

A) The Ruffini cylinder, a slow-adapting (SA II) mechanoreceptor that fires to continuous pressure

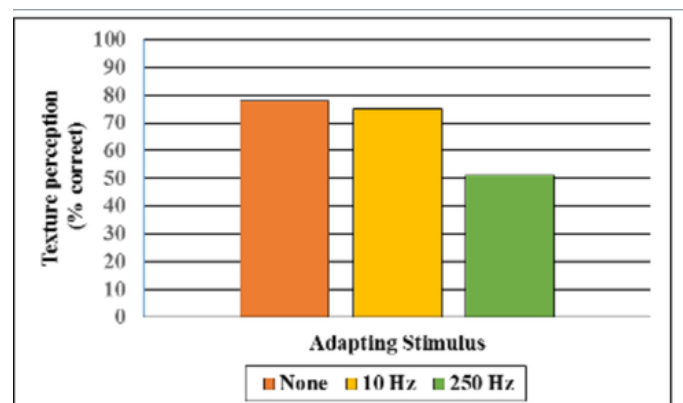
A

B) The Merkel receptor, a slow-adapting (SA I) mechanoreceptor that fires to continuous pressure

C) The Meissner corpuscle, a fast-adapting (FA I) mechanoreceptor that fires to 'on' and 'off' stimulus

D) The Pacinian corpuscle, a fast adapting (FA II) mechanoreceptor that fires to 'on' and 'off' stimulus

# A researcher is attempting to test the hypothesis that vibrotactile is important in the perception of fine or closely spaced texture. She uses a 10 Hz vibration stimulus applied to the skin for 7 minutes to adapt the Meissner corpuscle and a 250 Hz stimulus applied for 7 minutes to adapt the Pacinian corpuscle. What effect did adaptation of the Meissner corpuscle and the Pacinian corpuscle have on the ability to perceive texture, based on the chart below?



A) The adaptation did not affect fine texture perception.

B) The adaptation of the Meissner corpuscle caused the patient to be unable to reliably sense fine texture

C) The adaptation of the Pacinian corpuscle caused the patient to be unable to reliably sense fine texture

D) The adaptation of both the Meissner and Pacinian corpuscle likely significantly affected fine texture perception

D,C

**# What term describes how a neuron down-regulates its responsiveness over time to a constant stimulus?**

- A) Dishabituation**
- B) Adaptation**
- C) Haptic perception**
- D) Active touch**

**# Which of these factors does NOT affect the perception of pain?**

**The expected pain Intensive (Choice A)**

**.The attention given to the paIn (Choice B)**

**.The actual intensity of the painful stimulus (Choice C)**

**The existence of the neurons producing the pain (Choice D) stimulus**

**# Tactile acuity can be measured by comparing the two-point thresholds of different parts of the body. Which of these areas would have the highest tactile acuity?**

- A) Thumb**
- B) Upper Lip**
- C) Sole of the foot**
- D) Forearm**

**# Which sense relates to the perception of motion and uses neurons in muscles, joints, and tendons?**

- A) Vestibular sense**
- B) Proprioception**
- C) Nociception**
- D) Kinesthesia**

# What is(are) the name(s) of the primary pathway(s) that transmit(s) somatosensory information from the body to processing points in the brain?

(Note: There may be only one pathway.)

- ;The anterolateral system
- ;The dorsal-column medial-lemniscal system
- ;The spinothalamic tract
- ;Both alternatives a and b are correct
- ;Both alternatives a and c are correct

# The dorsal-column medial-lemniscal somatosensory system conveys \_\_\_\_\_.

- ;Diffuse information about temperature on the skin
- ;Precise information about fine touch on the skin
- ;Information about kinesthetic body position
- ;Both a and b are correct
- ;Both b and c are correct

# Where are the cell bodies of the somatosensory receptors located?

- ;In the dorsal columns
- ;In the spinal cord white matter
- ;In the dorsal root ganglia
- ;In the spinal cord grey matter
- ;None of the alternatives is correct

# Both the primary and the secondary somatosensory cortex \_\_\_\_\_.

- ;Are organized in a columnar fashion
- ;Are found in the parietal lobe
- ;Contribute to the ability of stereognosis
- Are organized according to the sensation processed and the part of the body
  - ;represented
- ;All of the alternatives above are correct

C,D,C,D

# The dorsal columns \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Transmit information from the somatosensory receptors to the medulla
- B) Convey kinesthetic information from joints and muscles
- C) Convey fine touch Information from the skin
- D) Transmit information from the somatosensory receptors to the nuclei of the dorsal columns
- E) All of the alternatives provided are correct

# The medial lemniscus \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Carries fibers to the opposite side of the brain
- B) Decussates at the level of the medulla
- C) Consists of the axons of the second-order somatosensory neurons projecting to the thalamus
- D) Consists of kinesthetic and fine touch somatosensory Information
- E) All of the alternatives above are correct

# Which of the following statement(s) Is(are) true about the primary somatosensory cortex?

- A) It receives projections from the ventral posterior nucleus of the thalamus
- B) It receives projections from the medial lemniscus
- C) It projects to the secondary somatosensory cortex
- D) Both alternatives a and c are correct
- E) All of the alternatives provided are correct

**E,E,D**



# PATHOLOGY

**-WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A COMPLICATION OF TRANSTENTORIAL HERNIATION?**

- A. DUVET HEMORRHAGE
- B. ISCHEMIA OF THE VISUAL CORTEX
- C. THIRD CRANIAL NERVE COMPRESSION
- D. COMPRESSION OF THE ANTERIOR CEREBRAL ARTERY
- E. IMPAIRED OCULAR MOVEMENT ON THE SIDE OF THE LESION

**ANSWER:D**

**-WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IS INCORRECT REGARDING STROKE?**

- A. OCCLUSION OF THE MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY IS THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF STROKES.
- B. ISCHEMIC STROKE RESULTS IN LIQUEFACTIVE NECROSIS
- C. HEMORRHAGIC STROKES CAN RESULT AS A COMPLICATION OF HYPERTENSION
- D. TIA (TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACKS) CAN PRECEDE FULL BLOWN ISCHEMIC STROKE AND HENCE SHOULD BE TREATED PROMPTLY
- E. THROMBOTIC STROKES ARE COMMONER THAN EMBOLIC STROKES

**ANSWER:E**

**-CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT REGARDING RED NEURONS:**

- A) THEY INDICATE IRREVERSIBLE INJURY TO NEURONS.
- B) THEIR NUCLEI ARE SMALL AND HYPERCHROMATIC.
- C) THEY ARE CHARACTERIZED BY INCREASED CYTOPLASMIC ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM.
- D) THEIR DENDRITES ARE THE MAIN COMPONENT OF GLIOSIS
- E) THEY ARE SEEN IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS QUIESCENT PLAQUES.

**ANSWER: B**

**-A 67 YEAR OLD LADY COMPLAINED OF SUDDEN WEAKNESS IN HER RIGHT ARM FOLLOWED BY SLURRED SPEECH AND FACIAL ASYMMETRY. NO HEMORRHAGE WAS SEEN ON A CT SCAN. THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF HER SYMPTOMS IS:**

- A) THROMBOTIC OCCLUSION OF THE MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY.
- B) EMBOLIC OCCLUSION OF THE MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY
- C) EMBOLIC OCCLUSION OF THE MIDDLE MENINGEAL ARTERY
- D) THROMBOTIC OCCLUSION OF THE MIDDLE MENINGEAL ARTERY.
- E) PARADOXICALEMBOLUS

**ANSWER: B**

**-ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARE COMPLICATIONS OF TRANSTENTORIAL HERNIATION EXCEPT:**

- A) BRAIN STEM HEMORRHAGE
- B) ISCHEMIC DAMAGE OF THE VISUAL CORTEX
- C) THIRD CRANIAL NERVE COMPRESSION
- D) IMPAIRED OCULAR MOVEMENT
- E) ANTERIOR CEREBRAL ARTERY COMPRESSION

**ANSWER: E**

**- THE MOST COMMON SITE OF EMBOLIC OBSTRUCTION:**

- A) MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY
- B) ANTERIOR CEREBRAL ARTERY
- C) BASILAR ARTERY

**ANSWER: A**

**-WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS A FATAL COMPLICATION OF TRANSTENTORIAL HERNIATION?**

- A) DURET HAEMORRHAGES
- B) COMPRESSED ANTERIOR CEREBRAL ARTERY
- C) COMPRESSED POSTERIOR CEREBRAL ARTERY
- D) COMPRESSION OF THE OCULOMOTOR NERVE
- E) ALL OF THE ABOVE

**ANSWER: A**

**- ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARE COMPLICATIONS OF TRANS-TENTORIAL HERNIATION EXCEPT :**

- A) COMPRESSION OF THE ANTERIOR CEREBRAL ARTERY.
- B) IMPAIRED OCULAR MOVEMENT
- C) LINEAR BLEEDINGS IN THE MIDBRAIN.
- D) ISCHEMIC INJURY TO THE VISUAL CORTEX
- E) DURET HEMORRHAGE.

**ANSWER: A**

**-WRONG ABOUT BRAIN HERNIATION:**

CINGULATE GYRUS HERNIATES IN TRANSTENTORIAL HERNIATIONS

**-A WOMAN HAD AN ISCHEMIC STROKE AFTER TONSILLECTOMY, WRONG ABOUT THIS:**

BRAIN IS SHRUNKEN WITH WIDE GYRI AND NARROW SULCI

**- WHILE EXAMINING A HISTOLOGIC SLIDE FROM THE BRAIN TISSUE OF A 77-YEAR-OLD WOMAN WHO DIED AFTER SUFFERING FROM A ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT YOU NOTED SHRUNK NEURONS WITH INTENSE EOSINOPHILIC CYTOPLASM AND PYKNOTIC NUCLEI. YOU ALSO FOUND OCCASIONAL EXTRACELLULAR AMYLOID PLAQUES. HER BRAIN WEIGHT WAS LARGER THAN NORMAL WITH NARROW SULCI AND WIDE GYRI. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS ABOUT HER CONDITION IS CORRECT ?**

- A) PRIOR TO THE ACCIDENT, THIS LADY MOST LIKELY SUFFERED FROM DEMENTIA .
- B) THE INTENSE EOSINOPHILIA IN THE NEURONS IS A RESULT OF INCREASED NISSL SUBSTANCE .
- C) SHE DIED WITHIN LESS THAN AN HOUR OF THE ACCIDENT.
- D) THE NARROW SULCI AND WIDE GYRI SUGGEST THAT SHE DEFINITELY HAD A HISTORY OF HYPERTENSION.
- E) THE NEURONS DESCRIBED ARE A CONSEQUENCE OF HYPOXIC DAMAGE AND THE BRAIN WEIGHT SUPPORTS THIS ASSUMPTION.

**ANSWER: E**

## **LECTURE 2**

**-THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE IS:  
HYPERTENSION**

**-WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT CHARACTERISTIC OF EPIDURAL HAEMORRHAGE?**

- A. USUALLY NOT ASSOCIATED WITH A FRACTURE.
- B. USUALLY MIDDLE MENINGEAL ARTERY IS TORN.
- C. BLOOD ACCUMULATE UNDER ARTERIAL PRESSURE, AND DISSECTS THE DURA.
- D. BICONVEX SHAPE ON CT SCAN
- E. BRAIN PARENCHYMA IS COMPRESSED BY THE BLEEDING

**ANSWER: A**

**- A 66 YEAR OLD LADY SUFFERED FROM SEVERE HEADACHE. HER RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING REVEALED AN INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. HER PAST MEDICAL HISTORY INCLUDED HYPERTENSION AND LONG STANDING BRONCHIECTASIS. HER BRAIN HEMORRHAGE IS LEAST LIKELY CAUSED BY:**

- A) RUPTURED ANEURYSM
- B) AMYLOID ANGIOPATHY
- C) COMPLICATION OF HYALINE ARTERIOLOSCLEROSIS
- D) AUTOIMMUNE ARTERITIS
- E) PRIMARY BRAIN HEMORRHAGE

**ANSWER: D**

# Behavioral

**WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS CORRECT DEFINITION OF PSYCHOLOGY?**

- A. PSYCHOLOGY STUDIES BEHAVIOUR AND MENTAL PROCESSES
- B. IS THE SCIENCE OF STUDYING SOCIAL PROBLEMS
- C. IS THE SCIENCE OF ANATOMY OF A NERVOUS SYSTEM
- D. IS THE SCIENCE OF PHYSIOLOGY OF THE CEREBRAL HEMISPHERE
- E. IS THE STUDY OF HUMAN SOCIETIES AND CULTURES

**ANS: A**

**EXPLAINING BEHAVIOUR ACCORDING TO NEUROTRANSMITTERS, BELONGS TO WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING THE SCHOOLS?**

- A. BEHAVIOURAL SCHOOL.
- B. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL
- C. PSYCHOANALYTIC SCHOOL
- D. EVOLUTIONARY SCHOOL
- E. DEVELOPMENTAL SCHOOL

**ANS: B**

**WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS REGARDING CORRELATIONAL STUDIES IS CORRECT?**

- A. WE CAN OBSERVE AND REGISTER BEHAVIORAL CHANGES
- . B) WE CAN MEASURE RELATIONSHIP OF VARIABLES.
- C) WE CAN EXPLAIN THE EFFECTS OF THERAPY ON BEHAVIORS.
- D) WE CAN INTERPRET CAUSES OF CERTAIN BEHAVIORS.
- E) WE CAN SUGGEST REMEDIES FOR CERTAIN BEHAVIORS.

**ANS: B**

**WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING RESEARCH METHODS IS USED FOR DETERMINING CAUSATION?**

- A) CORRELATIONAL STUDIES.
- B) EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES
- C) CROSS-SECTIONALSTUDIES
- D) OBSERVATIONAL STUDIES
- E) DESCRIPTIVESTUDIES

**ANS: B**

**ALL OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS PLAY IMPORTANT ROLES IN BEHAVIOUR, EXCEPT?**

- A) INDIVIDUAL'S VALUES
- B) GENETIC MAKEUP
- C) INDIVIDUAL'S SKIN COLOUR
- D) INDIVIDUAL'S CULTURE
- E) EMOTIONALSTATES

**ANS: C**

**WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SCHOOLS OF PSYCHOLOGY STUDIED PERSONALITY THROUGH THE UNCONSCIOUS ?**

- A) TRAIT SCHOOL
- B) BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL
- C) HUMANISTIC SCHOOL
- D) PSYCHODYNAMIC SCHOOL
- E) SOCIAL COGNITIVE SCHOOL

**ANS: D**

## LECTURE 2

### WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE ABOUT INTELLIGENCE?

- A. INTELLIGENCE CHANGES SIGNIFICANTLY OVERTIME
- B. INTELLIGENCE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEXES IS SIGNIFICANT
- C. INTELLIGENCE IS NOT INHERITED
- D. THE DIFFERENCE IN INTELLIGENCE IS INTRARACIAL
- E. GOOD EDUCATION INCREASES INTELLIGENCE SIGNIFICANTLY

**ANS: D**

### WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IS TRUE ABOUT INTELLIGENCE ?

- A) ENVIRONMENT HAS NO EFFECT ON INTELLIGENCE.
- B) INTELLIGENCE CHANGES OVERUME WHILE GROWING UP.
- C) THE FIRST TO ASSESS INTELLIGENCE THROUGH TEST IS DURKHEIM IN 1890.
- D) PEOPLE SCORE BETWEEN 90 - 110 IN WECHSLER INTELLIGENCE SCALE
- . E) THE AVERAGE CORRELAUON BETWEEN PARENTS IQ AND THEIR CHILDREN IS 90.

**ANS: D**

### - THE FOLLOWING ARE RECOGNIZED TYPES OF INTELLIGENCE, EXCEPT?

- A) MUSICAL
- B) LINGUISTIC
- C) INTRAPERSONAL
- D) HISTORICAL
- E) MATHEMATICAL

**ANS: D**

### WHICH OF THE FOLLOWINGS IS TRUE ABOUT INTELLIGENCE?

- A) GOOD EDUCATION INCREASES INTELLIGENCE SIGNIFICANTLY.
- B) INTELLIGENCE IS NOT INHERITED.
- C) THE DIFFERENCE IN INTELLIGENCE IS INTER-RACIAL.
- D) INTELLIGENCE CHANGES SIGNIFICANTLY OVER TIME.
- E) INTELLIGENCE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEXES IS SIGNIFICANT.

**ANS: A**

### - WRONG ABOUT INTELLIGENCE:

CAN BE INCREASED BY 30 POINTS WITH GOOD EDUCATION.

### -TRUE ABOUT INTELLIGENCE:

MORE DIFFERENCES ARE INTRARACIAL THAN INTERRACIAL

**WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IS TRUE ABOUT WECHSLER INTELLIGENCE SCALE?**

- A) HAS MODERATE VALIDITY.
- B) HAS 6 VERBAL AND 5 PERFORMANCE SCALES.
- C) IT IS NO MORE USED TO ASSESS INTELLIGENCE.
- D) IT IS A GROUP TEST.
- E) MINORITY OF PEOPLE SCORE BETWEEN 70 & 110

**ANS: B**

**WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS IS IRRELEVANT TO THE INDIVIDUAL'S IQ\*\*?**

- A) GENETICS
- B) BIRTH ORDER
- C) SOCIOECONOMICCLASS
- D) QUALITY OF STIMULATION
- E) EMOTIONALCLIMATE

**ANS: B**

**THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MOST AGREED UPON ASPECTS OF INTELLIGENCE EXCEPT:**

- A) VERBAL SKILLS
- B) PROBLEM SOLVING
- C) ADAPTATION
- D) ABILITY TO LEARN
- E) GETTING RICH

**ANS: E**

**WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS IRRELEVANT TO THE INDIVIDUAL IQ\*?**

- A) UNCLE'S IQ.
- B) EMOTIONAL CLIMATE.
- C) QUALITY OF STIMULATION.
- D) SOCIOECONOMIC CLASS
- . E) MARITAL STATUS

**ANS: E**

**ALL THE FOLLOWING ARE FALSE ABOUT INTELLIGENCE EXCEPT:**

- A) INTELLIGENCE IS THE PRODUCT OF STIMULATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD ONLY
- B) IQ WAS CALCULATED ACCORDING TO MENTAL AGE OVER CHRONOLOGICAL AGE
- C) INTELLIGENCE CONTINUES GROWING UNTIL AGE OF 25
- D) SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE ARE NOT NECESSARILY HIGHLY INTELLIGENT
- E) PEOPLE OF ARE USUALLY LOW IN INTELLIGENCE

**ANS: B**

**WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS WRONG ABOUT INTELLIGENCE:**

- A) FIRST ASSESSMENT OF INTELLIGENCE WAS DONE BY BINET IN 1904
- B) IQ IS STABLE OVER TIME
- C) THERE ARE NO IQ DIFFERENCES BTW RACES
- D) EDUCATION INCREASE INTELLIGENCE BY 30 POINTS IN WISC
- E) THERE IS NO CORRELATION BTW PARENTS IQ AND THEIR CHILDREN.

**ANS: E**

**WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IS TRUE ABOUT INTELLIGENCE**

**?**

- A) THE FIRST TO ASSESS INTELLIGENCE THROUGH TEST IS DURKHEIM IN 1890
- B) INTELLIGENCE CHANGES OVERTIME WHILE GROWING UP
- C) ENVIRONMENT HAS NO EFFECT ON INTELLIGENCE
- D) MOST PEOPLE SCORE BETWEEN 90 - 110 IN WECHSLER INTELLIGENCE SCALE
- E) THE AVERAGE CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENTS IQ AND THEIR CHILDREN IS 90

**ANS: D**

**WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A WELL-KNOWN FORM OF INTELLIGENCE:**

- A) MATHEMATICAL
- B) RECREATIONAL
- C) MUSICAL
- D) KINAESTHETIC

**ANS: B**

**WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS WRONG ABOUT IQ:**

- A) AVERAGE CORRELATION BTW PARENTS IQ AND THEIR CHILDREN IS 80
- B) AVERAGE CORRELATION BTW ADOPTED CHILDREN IS 25
- C) AVERAGE CORRELATION BTW MZ TWINS IS 90
- D) AVERAGE CORRELATION BTW DZ TWINS IS 55

**ANS: A**

**WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE ABOUT WECHSLER INTELLIGENCE SCALE:**

- A) ASSESS THE INTELLIGENCE OF CHILDREN
- B) CONTAINS 9 VERBAL SCALES
- C) CONTAINS 3 PERFORMANCE SCALES
- D) HIGH VALIDITY AND LOW RELIABILITY OF THE TEST
- E) MOST PEOPLE SCORE BTW 90 AND 110

**ANS: E**



**ALL THE FOLLOWING ARE TRUE ABOUT INTELLIGENCE EXCEPT:**

- A) SPEARMAN DEVELOPED THE CONCEPT OF GENERAL (G) FACTOR
- B) MOST PEOPLE HAVE AVERAGE IQ
- C) 68% OF PEOPLE LIES WITHIN ONE STANDARD DEVIATION OF IQ CURVE
- D) GENES ARE THE ONLY DETERMINANT OF IQ
- E) NO DIFFERENCE IN IQ AMONG HUMAN RACE

**ANS: D**

**REGARDING INTELLIGENCE WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IS FALSE?**

- A) INTELLIGENCE CAN BE INCREASED BY 30 POINTS WITH GOOD TEACHING .
- B) INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT STARTED BY BINET IN1904 .
- C) THERE IS NO REAL IQ DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RACES .
- D) IQ IS FAIRLY STABLE OVER TIME .
- E) THERE IS CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENTS IQ AND THERE CHILDREN

**ANS: A**

**WHICH FACTOR IS NOT SIGNIFICANT IN DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLIGENCE :**

- A) GENETIC FACTORS
- B) ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
- C) EARLY CHILDHOOD MENTAL STIMULATION
- D) RACIAL FACTORS
- E) NUTRITIONAL FACTORS

**ANS: D**

**- NATURE VS. NURTURE CAN BE EXPRESSED AS :  
GENETICS VS LEARNING**

**-WRONG ABOUT IQ:  
PARENT IQ IS NOT RELATED TO THEIR OFFSPRING'S**

# Anatomy lec 1+2+3

According to lateral spinothalamic tracts, which of the following is wrong?

1. The cell bodies of the 3rd order neuron are present in the medulla
2. Receptors: free nerve endings
3. 1st Neuron: Dorsal root ganglia
4. Axons of 2nd order neurons cross obliquely to the opposite side in the anterior gray and white commissures

Ans: A

Right fasciculus cuneatus lesion will lead to?

1. Left upper limb will be affected
2. Right lower limb will be affected
3. Right upper limb will be affected
4. Left lower limb will be affected

Ans: C

How many spinal nerves are there ?

A. 31

B. 32

C. 30

D. 33

Ans: A

**Which of the following is the correct sequence of the layers of meningeal membranes beginning with the brain and going to the skull?**

- 1. Pia mater, arachnoid mater, dura mater**
- 2. Pia mater, dura mater, arachnoid mater**
- 3. Dura mater, arachnoid mater, pia mater**
- 4. Arachnoid mater, pia mater, dura mater**

**Ans: A**

**Associated with the anterior fontanel of a newborn, the parietal and frontal bones are separated. There is a membrane covering the "exposed" area that one can feel if one touches the fontanel area lightly. This membrane would be the mater.**

- 1. Pia**
- 2. Dura**
- 3. Arachnoid**

**Ans: B**

**A bundle of axons held together by a connective sheath is outside the CNS**

**is :**

- 1. Nerve**
- 2. Tract**
- 3. Ganglion**
- 4. Grey matter**

**Ans: A**

**Where does Cerebrospinal fluid circulate ?**

- 1. Epidural space**
- 2. Subdural space**
- 3. Subarachnoid space**
- 4. Subpial Space**

**Ans: C**

**S1 dermatome affects :**

- 1. Thigh sensation**
- 2. Leg sensation**
- 3. Sensation of lateral foot**

**Ans: C**

**A Herniation in L4/L5 will affect which Nerve ?**

- 1. L3**
- 2. L4**
- 3. L5**
- 4. L6**

**Ans: C**

Which is the denticulate ligament an extension of ?

1. Dura matter
2. Arachnoid matter
3. Pia matter
4. The spinal cord

Ans: C

At what vertebral level does the spinal cord termina

1. L1/L
2. L2/L
3. L3/L
4. L4/L

What is the name of the space that separates the dura mater of the spinal cord and the vertebral column?

Arachnoid trabeculae

Spinal subarachnoid space

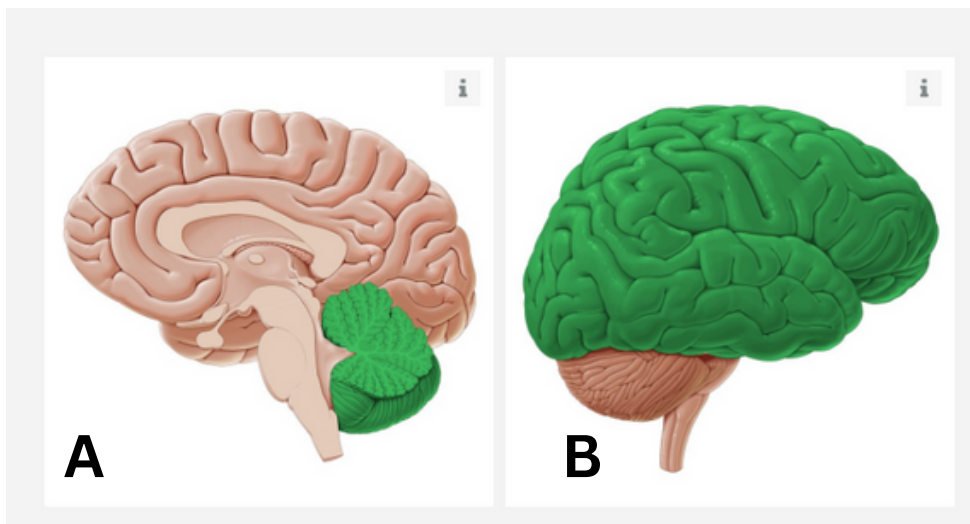
Medullary cone

Epidural space

Subdural space

Ans: A

Cerebellum  ?



ANS : A

Which lobe of the brain fills the anterior cranial fossa (fossa cranii anterior)?

**A** Temporal lobe

**B** Parietal lobe

**C** Frontal lobe

**D** Occipital lobe

What is the name of the space that separates the dura mater of the spinal cord and the vertebral column?

**A** Arachnoid trabeculae

**B** Spinal subarachnoid space

**C** Medullary cone

**D** Epidural space

**E** Subdural space

Which structure of the brain is the continuation of the spinal cord cranially?

**A** Diencephalon

**B** Pons

**C** Medulla oblongata

**D** Midbrain

**E** Cerebellum

**C , D , C**

Through which openings do the nerve roots of the spinal cord exit the spinal canal?

- A** Vertebral foramen
- B** Obturator foramen of hip bone
- C** Transverse foramen of vertebra
- D** Intervertebral disc
- E** Intervertebral foramen

What is the fibrous structure that extends inferiorly from the conus medullaris of the spinal cord to the coccyx?

- A** Lateral funiculus of medulla oblongata
- B** Posterior longitudinal ligament
- C** Filum terminale
- D** Flexor retinaculum of wrist
- E** Sacrospinous ligament

**E , C**