CNS-Anatomy

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Lecture 1

Meninges and Dural Venous Sinuses

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Lecture 1

1. As per arachnoid matter, one of the following is correct:

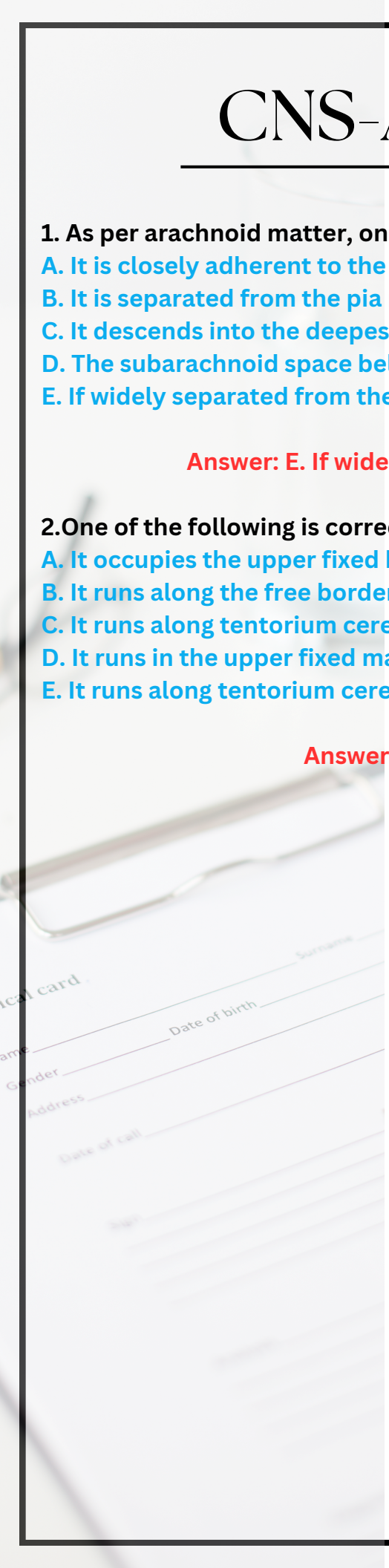
A. It is closely adherent to the dura matter.
B. It is separated from the pia matter by a potential space filled by a film of fluid.
C. It descends into the deepest sulci.
D. The subarachnoid space below it contains the choroidal plexuses.
E. If widely separated from the pia matter, it will form subarachnoid cisternae.

Answer: E. If widely separated from the pia matter, it will form subarachnoid cisternae.

2.One of the following is correctly related to superior petrosal sinus:

A. It occupies the upper fixed border of the falx cerebri.
B. It runs along the free border of tentorium cerebelli.
C. It runs along tentorium cerebelli attachment to the falx cerebri.
D. It runs in the upper fixed margin of falx cerebri.
E. It runs along tentorium cerebelli attachment to the petrous bone.

Answer: E. It runs along tentorium cerebelli attachment to the petrous bone.



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Lecture 1

االأسئلة التالية هي أرشيف سابق وهي لا تتعلق بشكل مباشر مع المحاضرات السنة الحالية

1. The filum terminal is:

A. A part of arachnoid matter.
B. A part of pia matter.
C. A part of dura matter.
D. The lower part of the spinal cord.
E. One of the contents of the cauda equina in adults only.

Answer: B. A part of pia matter.

2. Tela Choridae situated:

A. Body of the central canal.
B. Roof of the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle.
C. Superior surface of the thalamus and the body fornix.

Answer: C. Superior surface of the thalamus and the body fornix.

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Lecture 2

The Spinal Cord
External & Internal Features

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 2

1. Parasympathetic gray column is confined to spinal cord segments?
a. Third cervical to first thoracic
b. Second cervical to first lumber
c. Ninth thoracic to first lumber
d. Second to fourth sacral
e. Second to fourth lumber

ANSWER: D

2. The end of the spinal cord is?
a. Cylindrical in shape
b. Triangular in shape
c. Tapering in shape
d. Pyriform in shape
e. Oval in shape

ANSWER: C

3. At adult, the spinal cord ends at?
a. L1/L2
b. L2/L3
c. L3/L4
d. L4/L5
e. Tip of the coccyx

ANSWER: A

4. The spinal cord begins? Select one:
a. As a continuation of the upper end of medulla oblongata
b. As a continuation of the lower end of medulla oblongata
c. AS a continuation of the pons
d. As a continuation of the midbrain
e. As a continuation of the medulla oblongata

ANSWER: B

5. Choice the wrong answer :
Answer : Spinal cord occupied the whole length of vertebral column

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Lecture 3

The Spinal Cord
Meninges & Blood Supply

CNS-Anatomy

Lecture 3

1. A doctor told her patient that he is going to take the CSF sample from her lower back at the level of L3-L4, why do we take the sample from there?

a. Because conus medullaris ends at the level of L1.

b. Because the intervertebral foramen between L3 and L4 is large.

c. Because there is no internal venous plexus.

ANSWER: A

2. The filum terminal is?

a. The part of arachnoid matter

b. The part of pia matter

c. The part of dura matter

d. The lower part of the spinal cord

e. One of the contents of the cauda equina in adult only

ANSWER: B

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Lecture 4

Exter features of brain stem

Corrected By :

Ahmad Qawasmi

CNS-Anatomy

Lecture 4

1 The vagus nerve exits from?

a. The anterior median fissure

b, Upper part of the posterolateral sulcus

c. Anterolateral sulcus

e. Middle part of the posterolateral sulcus

Ans:(e)

2Anterolateral sulcus gives exit to?

a. The 5th cranial nerve

b. The 7th cranial nerve

c. The 12th cranial nerve

d. The 10th cranial nerve

e. The 9th cranial nerve

Ans:(c)

3 Section in the medulla oblongata will contain:

A superior colliculi

B Inferior olivary nucleus

C inferior colliculi

Answer : b

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 4

االأسئلة التالية هي أرشيف سابق وهي لا تتعلق بشكل مباشر مع المحاضرات السنة الحالية

1. Vagal trigone is found in the posterior aspect of?
a. Medulla oblongata
b.pons
c.midbrain

Ans:(a)

2. What cranial nerve exits from the posterior aspect of the brainstem?L6
a.CN III
b. CN V
c.CN VI
d. CN IV

Ans:(d)

3 All of the followings nuclei in the pons except?
a. Superior vestibular nucleus
b. Inferior vestibular nucleus
c. Lateral vestibular nucleus
d. Medial vestibular nucleus
e. Special lacrimatory nucleus

Ans:(b)

4 Which cranial nerve exits from the posterior of the brain stem? L6
a. The oculomotor nerve
b. The vestibular nerve
c. The facial nerve
d. The cochlear nerve
e. The trochlear

Ans:(e)

5 Which is true about pons?
a. Posterior surface of pons forms the floor of 4th ventricle.
b. The trigeminal nerve emerges from the lateral part of the pons at its junction with the middle cerebellar peduncle
c. The abducent nerve emerges at the lower border of the pons, between it and the olive
d. all are true.

Ans:(a)

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Lecture 5

internal features of brain stem

Corrected By :

Ahmad Qawasmi

CNS-Anatomy

Lecture 5

1 Which nucleus presents in the medulla and pons?

a. Solitary nucleus
b. Spinal nucleus of the trigeminal nerve
c. Vestibular nuclei
d. Mesencephalic nucleus of the trigeminal nerve
e. Olivary nucleus

Ans:(b)

2 Which nucleus passes in all of the brain stem? Select one:

a. Solitary nucleus
b. Spinal nucleus of the trigeminal nerve
c. Vestibular nucleus
d. Mesencephalic nucleus of the trigeminal nerve
e. Olivary nucleus

Ans:(b)

3 Section in the open medulla oblongata will contain:

A Inferior olivary nucleus
B Motor Decussation
C Gracile & Cuneate nucle

Answer : (A)

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 5

الأسئلة التالية هي أرشيف سابق وهي لا تتعلق بشكل مباشر مع المحاضرات السنة الحالية

1. The motor nuclei of the facial nerve are situated in the --------- ?
a. Floor of the third ventricle
b. Cerebellum
c. Midbrain
d.Pons
e. Medulla oblongata

Ans:(d)

2. All of the following nerves carry parasympathetic except? Select one:
a.Glossopharyngeal nerve
b.Facial nerve
c.Trochlear nerve.
d Oculomotor nerve
e. Mandibular nerve

Ans:(c)

3. All of the followings are nuclei of trigeminal except? Select one:
a. Spinal nucleus
b. Main sensory nucleus
c. Mesencephalic nucleus
d. Solitary nucleus
e. Motor nucleus to muscles of mastication

Ans:(d)

4. Which of the followings parasympathetic nuclei of the facial nerve ?
a. Inferior salivary nucleus
b. Superior salivary nucleus
c. Edinger westphal nucleus
d. Solitary nucleus
e. Mesencephalic nucleus

Ans:(d)

5 Which of the followings nuclei are motor?
a. Nucleus ambigus
b. Solitary nucleus
c. Inferior vestibular nucleus
d. Spinal nucleus of trigeminal

Ans:(a)

CNS-Anatomy

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Lecture 6

Internal features of spinal cord

Corrected By :
Heba AL-Teahi

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 6

1. What cranial nerve exits from the posterior aspect of the brainstem?
   a. CN III
   b. CN V
   c. CN VI
   d. CN IV

Answer: D

2. The vagus nerve exits from?
   a. The anterior median fissure
   b. Upper part of the posterolateral sulcus
   c. Anterolateral sulcus
   e. Middle part of the posterolateral sulcus

Answer: E

3. All of the followings nuclei in the pons except?
   a. Superior vestibular nucleus
   b. Inferior vestibular nucleus
   c. Lateral vestibular nucleus
   d. Medial vestibular nucleus
   e. Special lacrimatory nucleus

Answer: B

4. Anterolateral sulcus gives exit to?
   a. The 5th cranial nerve
   b. The 7th cranial nerve
   c. The 12th cranial nerve
   d. The 10th cranial nerve
   e. The 9th cranial nerve

Answer: C

5. Which cranial nerve exits from the posterior of the brain stem?
   a. The oculomotor nerve
   b. The vestibular nerve
   c. The facial nerve
   d. The cochlear nerve
   e. The trochlear

Answer: E

6. Which is true about pons?
   a. Posterior surface of pons forms the floor of 4th ventricle.
   b. The trigeminal nerve emerges from the lateral part of the pons at its junction with the middle cerebellar peduncle .
   c. The abducent nerve emerges at the lower border of the pons, between it and the olive .
   d. all are true

Answer: A

CNS-Anatomy

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Lecture 7

Cerebellum

Corrected By :

Sara farajat

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 7

1.Incorrect about cerebellum ?

a. It is related to the 3rd ventricle

What part of the CNS is involved in equilibrium?

a . Archi -cerebellum
b .neo -cerebellum
c . paleo -cerebellum

Ans : (a)

Superior cerebellar artery is from

a . 4th part of vertebral artery
b . Basilar artery

Ans : (b)

The cerebellum has the following except.

a . It occupies the greater part of the middle cranial fossa
b . It is covered by the tentorium cerebelli
c .It lies posterior to the 4th ventricle
d . It is formed of a median part called the vermis and 2 cerebellar hemisphere
e . It has 2 surfaces (Superior and inferior

Ans : (a)

The followings are blood supply and drainage of cerebellum except

a . Superior cerebellar artery
b .Anterior inferiorcerebellaarter
c .Posterior cerebral artery
d . Venous drainage into the dural venous sinuses
e . Posterior inferior cerebellar

Ans : (c)

The followings are seen in the inferior surface of cerebellume except ? Select one

a .Tonsil
b .Vallecula
c .Pyramid of vermis
d . Nodule of vermis
e .The lingulaA

Ans :(e)

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 7

7.Regarding the Fissures of cerebellum . Which one is false?

a . Great number of horizontal fissures on the inferior and superior surfaces

h Primary fissure is a V -shaped fissure on the superior surface

c .Secondary (postero -lateral) fissure on the inferior surface

d . Secondary fissure separates the folicculo -nodular lobe (infront) from the posteriol lobe of the cerebellum

e . Primary fissure separates the anterior lobe from the posterior lobe

Ans :(a)

8.Which of the following is wrong about cerebellum ?

a .Cerebellar peduncles are gray matter

b . gray matter forms 2 main part of cerebellum .

Ans :(a)

9. Which cerebellar nuclei is the most medial ?

a)Emboliform

b)Dentate nucleus

c)Fastigial

d)Globosus

Ans : (c).

10.Cerebellar ataxia is manifested by all the following .EXCEPT?

A .dysdiadochokinesia

B .statictremors

C .dysmetria

D .staccato speech

ans:(b).

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Lecture 8

Cerebrum and its blood supply

Corrected By :

Sara farajat

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 8

1. Which of the following is incorrect regarding functional area?
a . Primary motor area corresponds to the precentral gyrus
b . Secondary auditory area is found in the middle of the superior temporal gyrus
c . Writing area is found in the middle frontal gyrus

Ans :(b)

2. What is the Broca 's area ? Select one:
a . Area 39
b . Area 6
c . Area 44
d . Area 22
e . Area 8

Ans :(c)

3.All of the following are areas of the frontal lobe except :
a . Exner area
b . Motor area
c . Wernicke 's area
d . Broca 's area
e . Areas of 6&8

Ans :(c)

4.Which body part is represented most inferiorly within the primary motor cortex
a . Face
b .Hand
c . Neck
d .Abdomen
e . Lower limb

Ans :(a)

5.Broca 's area is a specialized portion of motor cortex. Which condition best describes the deficit resulting from damage to Broca's are :
a. Spastic paralysis of the same side hand
b . Paralysis of the muscles of the larynx and pharynx
c . Inability to use two hands to grasp an object
d . Inability to direct the two eyes to the contralateral side
e . Inability to speak whole words correctly

Ans :(e)

.

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 8

6. What is the motor speech area ?

a . Area 39
b . Area 6
c .Area 44
d . Area 22
e . Area 8

Ans :(c)

7 . Areas of Frontal eye field 8 except ?

a . Brodmann area
b .Eye movement
c .Visual
d .lie in the superior frontal gyrus
e .all are ture

Ans :(c)

8 .Motor area 4 of the cerebrum ? Select one :

a . It lies on the superolateral and medial surface
b . The body is erect
c . It is supplied by inferior cerebral artery
d . The area of the hand is larger than the foot in the hand writer
e . It gives origin to corticocerebellar tract

Ans :(a)

9. Urinary incontinence (lesion of any area ?)

Answer :Paracentral lobule (between the 2 Rami of cingulate sulcus)

10. If Wernicke 's -area damaged what will happen ?

a)visual disturbance
b)write disability
c)loss of language
d) loss language comprehension

Ans :d.

12. Exner area responsible of

A -vision
B -auditory
C -mathematical solving and writing
D -speech

Ans :c

13. **the cause of aphasia damage in which area ?**

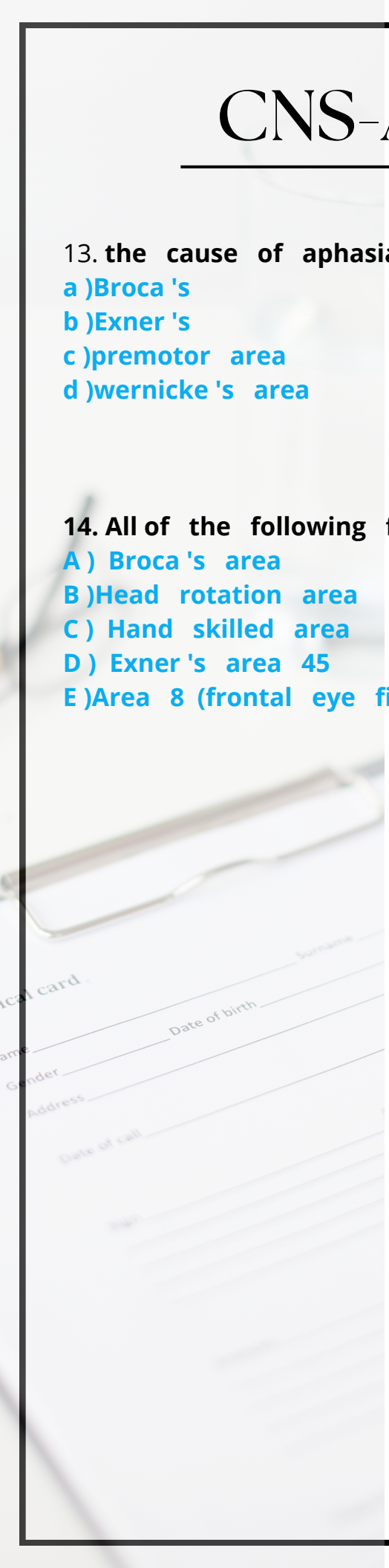
a)Broca 's
b)Exner 's
c)premotor area
d)wernicke 's area

Ans :(a)

14. All of the following found in premotor area 6,except :

A) Broca 's area
B)Head rotation area
C) Hand skilled area
D) Exner 's area 45
E)Area 8 (frontal eye field)

Ans :(e)



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Lecture 9

Cerebrum and its blood supply 2

Corrected By :
Ahmad Qawasmi

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 9

1 One of the following dose not share in circle of Willis ?
a) Posterior cerebral Artery
b) middle cerebral artery
c) Anterior communicating Artery
d) Anterior cerebral Artery
e) internal carotid artery

Ans: c

2 Which artery run in callosal sulcus?
a)ACA
b)MCA
c) PCA
d) Internal Cerebral Artery

Ans: a

3 Genu of cc is supplied by any artery ?
Ans :Ant.cerebral artery

4 number of arteries that are sharing in circle of Willis ?
Answer :9

5 Which of the following arteries supplies the insula ?
Ans: Middle cerebral artery

6 Brain supply ,except ?
A)thalmus ..PCA
B)motor foot ...ACA
C)motor hand...MCA
D)centre micturition..MCA

Ans:d

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Lecture 10

Cerebral White Matter

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 10

1.The commissural fibers:

A. Connect cerebral cortex with lower centers.
B. Connect parts of cerebral cortex in the same hemisphere.
C. Coordinate the activities of the right and left cerebral hemispheres.
D. Connect pasts of cerebral cortex of one hemisphere with the same part of the opposite side.
E. Connect the lower centers with the cerebral cortex.

Answer: C: Coordinate the activities of the right and left cerebral hemispheres.

2. All of the following are parts of the corpus callosum, EXCEPT:

A. Splenium.
B. Rostrum.
C. Genu.
D. Body.
E. Lamina terminalis.

Answer: E. Lamina terminalis

3. The 2 frontal lobes are connected together by:

A. Rostrum.
B. Genu.
C. Rostrum and genu.
D. Trunk (body)
E. Splenium.

Answer: C. Rostrum and genu.

4. The fiber that connects frontal, occipital and temporal lobes is:

A. Superior longitudinal bundle.
B. Inferior longitudinal fasciculus.
C. Corpus callosum.
D. Cingulum.
E. Uncinate fasciculus.

Answer: A. Superior longitudinal bundle

5. Genu of corpus callosum is supplied by:

A. Anterior cerebral artery.
B. Middle cerebral artery.
C. Posterior cerebral artery.
D. Anterior communicating artery.
E. Posterior communicating artery.

Answer: A. Anterior cerebral artery

** The question might be better fitted in the Cerebrum lecture, however, it is mentioned in this lecture that Genu of corpus callosum has an anterior relation with this artery, link it to its supply **.

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 10

6. The 2 crura of fornix are connected together by:

A. Association fibers.
B. Commissural fibers.
C. Projections fibers.
D. Parahippocampal commissure.
E. Cingulum.

Answer: B. Commissural fibers.

7. The two temporal lobes are connected together by:

A. Anterior commissure.
B. Trunk (body).
C. Posterior commissure.
D. B+ C.
E. B+ A.

Answer: E. B+ A.

8. All of the following statements about the body of corpus callosum are correct, EXCEPT:

A. Lower surface is attached to septum pellucidum.
B. Lower surface is related to lateral ventricle.
C. Separated from cingulate gyrus by cingulate sulcus.
D. Connects parietal lobes on both sides.
E. Connects temporal lobes on both sides.

Answer: C. Separated from cingulate gyrus by cingulate sulcus.

9. As per anterior commissure, all of the following are true, EXCEPT:

A. In front of columns of fornix.
B. Connects olfactory bulbs.
C. Connects hippocampus.
D. Connects uncus.
E. Connects anterior perforated substance.

Answer: C. Connects hippocampus.

10. White matter that connects uncus with anterior perforated substance is:

A. Anterior commissure.
B. Uncinate fasciculus.
C. Superior longitudinal fasciculus.
D. Cingulum.
E. Corpus callosum.

Answer: D. Cingulum.

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 10

11. The artery that runs in the callosal sulcus is:

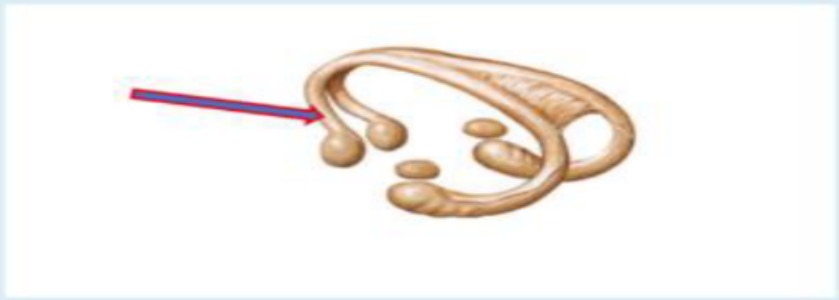
A. ACA.
B. MCA.
C. PCA.
D. Internal carotid artery.
E. Internal cerebral artery.

Answer: A. ACA.

**** Lab Exam Questions: ****

1.

What is the labeled structure?



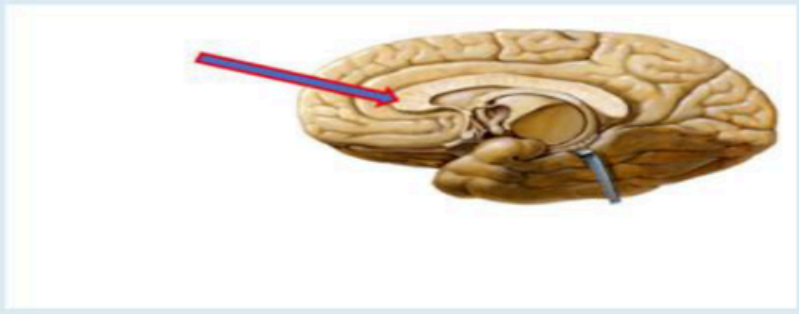
Select one:

- a. Posterior column of the fornix
- b. Body of the fornix
- c. Fimbria of the hippocampus
- d. Amygdaloid nucleus
- e. Anterior column of the fornix

Answer: E. Anterior columns of the fornix.

2.

What is the labeled structure?



Select one:

- a. Body of fornix
- b. Genu of corpus callosum
- c. Splenium of corpus callosum
- d. Septum pellucidum
- e. Thalamus

Answer: B. Genu of corpus callosum.

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 10

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Lecture 11

Projection Fibers & Basal Nuclei

CNS-Anatomy

Lecture 11

1.A 65- years- old patient presents to the ER with right- sided weakness. MRI shows a tumor spreading between the thalamus and the lenticular nucleus. The most probable injured part is:

A. Anterior limb of internal nucleus.
B. Posterior limb of internal nucleus.
C. Caudate nucleus.
D. Genu of corpus callosum.
E. Genu of the internal nucleus.

Answer: B. Posterior limb of internal nucleus.

2. The following tract carries voluntary movements from the cortex:

A. Corticospinal. tract
B. Optic radiation
C. Auditory radiation
D. Anterior thalamic radiation.
E. Superior thalamic radiation.

Answer: A. Corticospinal tract.

3. One of the following is INCORRECT about projection fibers:

A. Short anterior limb of internal capsule lies between the head of caudate and lentiform.
B. Long posterior limb of internal capsules lies between the thalamus and lentiform.
C. Retrolenticular of internal capsule lies behind lentiform.
D. Internal capsule lies to the lateral side of thalamus.
E. Internal capsule lies to the lateral side of lentiform nucleus.

Answer: E. Internal capsule lies to the lateral side of lentiform nucleus.

4. One of the following is correct regarding caudate nucleus:

A. Tail forms part of the floor of the inferior horn of lateral ventricle.
B. Striate branches of the middle and anterior cerebral arteries are below to the head.
C. Head forms medial wall of the anterior horn of lateral ventricle.
D. Tail curves downward and backward.
E. Body forms roof of the central part of the lateral ventricle.

Answer: B. Striate branches of the middle and anterior cerebral arteries are below to the head.

5. One of the following is FALSE:

A. Globus pallidus is the efferent part of lentiform.
B. Globus pallidus is the smaller medial part of lentiform.
C. Putamen is the efferent part of lentiform.
D. Putamen is the larger lateral part of lentiform.
E. Lentiform has a convex lateral and medial surfaces.

Answer: C. Putamen is the efferent part of lentiform.

CNS-Anatomy

Lecture 11

6. Claustrum presents:
A. Lateral to the insula.
B. Medial to the insula.
C. Lateral to the internal capsule.
D. Adherent to the lentiform nucleus.
E. Lateral to the globus pallidus.

Answer: B. Medial to the insula.

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1.About lateral corticospinal tract, which of the following is incorrect?
a. Smaller than ventral corticospinal tract ✓

2. What tract carries efferent, motor, information from the primary motor cortex to the muscles of face, neck and head?
a. Corticobulbar ✓

3. All of the following tracts are ascending EXCEPT:
✓ الخيار اللي ببدأ بـ Cortico

4. All of the following start from the cortex EXCEPT:
✓ الخيار اللي ما ببدأ بـ Cortico

5. Controls axial muscles:
Ventral corticospinal tract ✓

6. Mainly passes and forms pyramids:
Corticospinal tracts ✓

7. Which is wrong about amygdaloid body?
a. Its function is emotional behavior
b. Its afferent comes from olfactory tract ✓
c. It is part of the limbic system
d. It is situated close to the uncus
e. Its efferent ends in the epithalamus

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Lecture 12

DIENCEPHALON 1

Corrected By :

NOor Almaharmah

CNS-Anatomy

Lecture 12

1)which of the following have no relation to the thalamu?

A. Posterior limb of internal capsule

B. Lentiform nucleus

C. Body of corpus callosum

Answer:c

2)Which of the following related to superior thalamus?

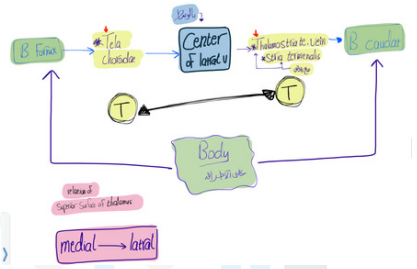
A. Anterior horn of lateral ventricle

B.Cavity of third ventricle

C. Tela chorida

Answer:c

مفيد جداً للربط



3) Tela choridae situated :

A. Body of the central canal.

B. Roof of the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle.

C.superior surface of the thalamus and the body fornix.

Answer:c

4)All of the following are parts of the diencephalon except?

a. Pineal gland

b. Subthalamus

c. Epithalamus

d. Metathalamus

e. all are true

Answer:e

5)All of the following is related to ant horn of lateral ventricle except :

Thalamus

*The thalamus forms the floor of the center of lateral ventricle

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 12

الاسئلة المتبقية ليست من ضمن الأرشيف ...من د. أيمن خنفور

6)Which of the following is a part of the metathalamus?

a. Preoptic
b. Paraventricular
c. Medial geniculate body
d. Suprooptic

Answer:c

7)Which wall of the third ventricle formed by the thalamus?

a. Roof
b. Floor
c. Anterior wall
d. Medial wall
e. Lateral wall

Answer:e

8)The thalamus is overlying which part of the midbrain?

a. Substantia nigra
b. Crus cerebri
c. Tectum
d. Tegmentum

Answer:d

9)The hypothalamic sulcus separates the thalamus from which of the following structures?

a. Subthalamus
b. Epithalamus
c. Metathalamus
d. Hypothalamus

Answer:d

((يا ربِّ ، بارك في الوقت والجُهد♡))

CNS-Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 13

DIENCEPHALON 2

Corrected By :

Ahmad Abo Markyh

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 13

1. The third ventricle: Which is incorrect?
a. The tela choroidea situated above the roof of the ventricle
b. Body of the fornix in its roof
c. Pineal gland in its posterior wall
d. Lower part of its lateral wall is the thalamus
e. Posteriorly communicates with the fourth ventricle through the cerebral aqueduct (of Sylvius)

Answers: d

2. The following statements concern the hypothalamus are false EXCEPT?
a. It lies below the thalamus in the tectum of the midbrain
b. Itis not related to the limbic system
c. The hypophyseal portal system carries the releasing hormones and the release-inhibiting hormones to the secretory cells of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis
d. Have on somatic and visceral afferents
e. The lateral boundary of the hypothalamus is formed by the external capsule

Ans:(d)

3. All of the following are parts of the diencephalon except?
a. Pineal gland
b. Subthalamus
c. Epithalamus
d. Metathalamus
e. all are true

Ans:e

4. Lateral wall of the 3rd ventricle is formed of all of the following except?
a. Subthalamus ✓

5. Hypothalamus, which of the following is incorrect?
a. Unrelated to the limbic system ✓

6. Lateral wall of the 3rd ventricle is formed of all of the following except?
a. Subthalamus ✓

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 13

7. one of the following is wrong about 3 ventricle?
Answer :Tectum of midbrain related to the floor of 3 ventricle

8. All are True except :
Calsification of pulvinar called brain sand

9.not a boundary of the 3rd ventricle:
A. Optic tract
B. mamillary body
C.Tegmentum of the midbrain

Ans: A

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Lecture 14

Limbic system

Corrected By :

X

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 14

1. All of the following is an input of hippocampus except :

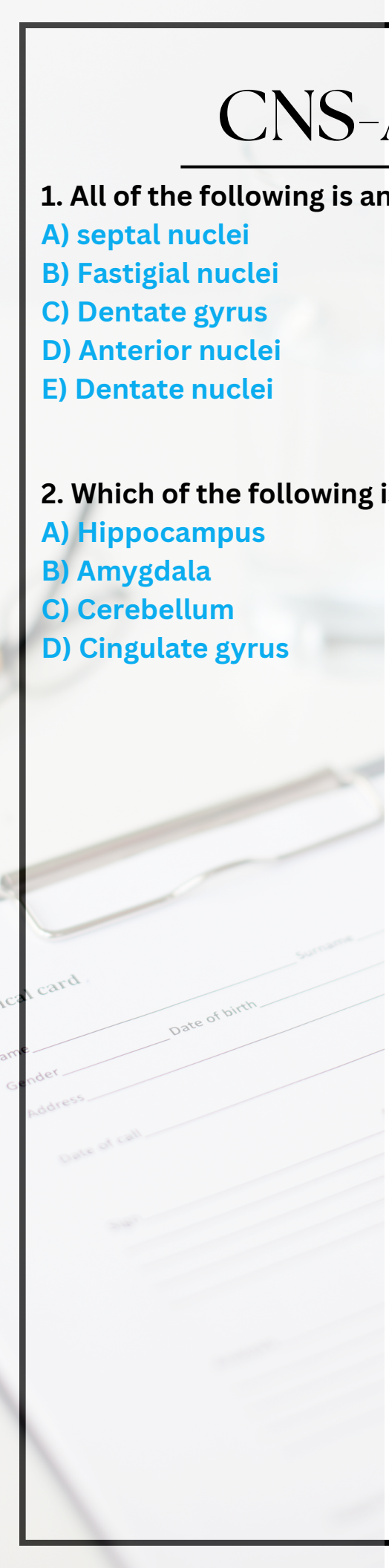
A) septal nuclei
B) Fastigial nuclei
C) Dentate gyrus
D) Anterior nuclei
E) Dentate nuclei

ANSWER: E

2. Which of the following is NOT part of the limbic system :

A) Hippocampus
B) Amygdala
C) Cerebellum
D) Cingulate gyrus

ANSWER: C



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Lecture 15

Lateral ventricle and CSF Circulation

Corrected By :

X

CNS-Anatomy Lecture 15

1. The calcar avis is most closely associated with which part of the lateral ventricle?

A) Anterior horn
B) Body
C) Posterior horn
D) Inferior horn
E) Interventricular foramen

ANSWER: C

2. Which of the following structures is NOT directly related to the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle?

Choices:

A) Head of the caudate nucleus
B) Internal capsule
C) Thalamus
D) Globus pallidus
E) Lenticulostriate arteries

ANSWER: D