

Course No: MGDC 2203
Course Title: Neuroanatomy
Date: 21/03/2015
No. of Questions: 3
Time: One hour

University of Palestine



Midterm Examine
Second Semester 2015
Total Grade: 20

Instructor Name: Dr Eyad Hussein
Student No.: _____
Student Name: _____
College Name: _____

• **Answer all Questions:**

Q1: Fill the answer in the space for the following statements: _____ (5/5)

1. The enlargements of the spinal cord:

2. The internal structures of the pons:

3. The important sulci and gyri of the parietal lobe:

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4. Components and functions of basal nuclei:

5. Dura mater (layers, adherent, termination and functions) :

Q2: Put true (T) or false (F) between brackets: _____ (5/5)

1. The diencephalon:

- A. () The epithalamus consists of right and left posterior commissure.
- B. () The thalamus is a large, C-shaped mass of gray matter lying in the middle of the cerebrum.
- C. () The trigeminal lemniscus is structure of posterior larger part of subthalamus.
- D. () The metathalamus is part of diencephalon which is attached to posterior part of the superior surface of the thalamus.
- E. () The tuberal part of hypothalamus has dorsomedial nucleus.

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2. The relationship between the vertebral and the spinal cord segment:

- A. () The L1 vertebra lies opposite the L4 SC segment.
- B. () The T3 vertebra lies opposite the T6 SC segment.
- C. () The C5 SC segment lies opposite the C4 vertebra.
- D. () The T11 SC segment lies opposite the T8 vertebra.
- E. () The C3 SC segment lies opposite the C2 vertebra.

3. The ventricular system:

- A. () It contains choroids plexus that secrete CSF.
- B. () The interventricular foramen of Monro is located between the posterior part of lateral and third ventricles.
- C. () Obstruction of the aqueduct of Sylvius causes dilatation of the third ventricle only.
- D. () The third ventricle has three recesses.
- E. () The third ventricle is the cavity of the basal nuclei.

4. The cerebral hemisphere:

- A. () The middle frontal gyrus lies between the superior and middle frontal sulci.
- B. () The main part of the occipital lobe lies on the medial surface.
- C. () The area 45 (writing center) lies in the middle frontal gyrus.
- D. () The inferior parietal gyrus lies below the inferior parietal sulcus.
- E. () The angular gyrus surrounding the upper end of the superior temporal sulcus.

5. The basal nuclei:

- A. () The putamen is a larger, lighter and medial part of lentiform nucleus.
- B. () The external capsule is related laterally to the claustrum.
- C. () The lentiform nucleus is C-shape as seen on horizontal section.
- D. () Receive efferent information from the cerebral hemisphere, thalamus, subthalamus and brain stem..
- E. () The amygdaloid nucleus is situated in the parietal lobe.

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Q3: Choose the correct (ONE) answer for each of the following: (10/10):

- 1. A group of nerve fibers in the CNS which have the same origin, termination and function:**
 - A. Tract.
 - B. Bundle.
 - C. Fasciculus.
 - D. Peduncles.
 - E. All of the above.

- 2. The following statement concerning the vertebral levels and the spinal cord segmental levels are correct Except:**
 - A. The first lumbar vertebra lies opposite the sacral and coccygeal segments of the cord.
 - B. The second thoracic vertebra lies opposite the fourth thoracic spinal cord segment.
 - C. The sixth cervical vertebra lies opposite the eighth cervical spinal cord segment.
 - D. The eight thoracic vertebra lies opposite the eleventh thoracic spinal cord segment.
 - E. The third cervical vertebra lies opposite the third cervical spinal cord segment.

- 3. The following statements concern the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata:**
 - A. On each side of the midline, there is an ovoid swelling called olive, which contains the corticospinal fibers.
 - B. The hypoglossal nerve emerges from the posteriolateral sulcus of medulla.
 - C. The vagus nerve emerges from the anteriolateral sulcus of medulla.
 - D. The pyramid is located between anteriolateral and posteriolateral sulci of medulla oblongata.
 - E. The olive is located between anteriolateral and posteriolateral sulci of medulla oblongata.

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4. Dorsal nucleus of vagus nerve is:

- A. Sensory nucleus for taste.
- B. Nucleus for general sensation.
- C. Parasympathetic nucleus.
- D. Somatic motor nucleus.
- E. None of the above.

5. Regarding the internal capsule, all the statements are correct except:

- A. It lies medial to the lentiform nucleus and lateral to the head of caudate nucleus and the thalamus.
- B. It is a broad lamina of white mater made up of projection fibers.
- C. It is continues below with the corona radiata.
- D. The posterior limb located between the lentiform nucleus and thalamus.
- E. It contains short anterior limb, genu, and long posterior limb.

6. The striatum consists of which of the following?

- A. Caudate nucleus and globus pallidus.
- B. Putamen and globus pallidus.
- C. Caudate nucleus and lentiform nucleus.
- D. Caudate nucleus and substantia nigra.
- E. Caudate nucleus and putamen.

7. The fourth ventricle has all of the following except:

- A. Lies between posterior surface of pons, medulla oblongata and anterior surface of cerebellum.
- B. Foramen Magendie located in the lateral angle.
- C. It has choroidal plexus.
- D. It is cavity of the rhombencephalon.
- E. Has three angles.

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8. The following statements concerning the area 44 are correct except:

- A. Located in middle frontal gyrus.
- B. Located in dominant hemisphere.
- C. The area 44 is Brocca's center.
- D. Area 44 is expressive speech center.
- E. Area 44 is motor speech center.

9. Regarding the hypothalamus, all the statements are correct except:

- A. Mamillary part of the hypothalamus has posterior nucleus.
- B. Tuberal part of the hypothalamus has lateral nucleus.
- C. Lies in front of subthalamus and anteroinferior to the thalamus.
- D. It is responsible for temperature regulation.
- E. Optic part of the hypothalamus has paraventricular nucleus.

10. The following statements concerning the cerebrospinal fluid in the fourth ventricle are correct except:

- A. It is produced by the ependymal cells covering the choroid plexuses of the ventricles.
- B. It leaves the midbrain through the cerebral aqueduct.
- C. It leaves the lateral ventricles through the foramen of Monro.
- D. The subdural space is filled with cerebrospinal fluid.
- E. It enters the spinal cord through the central spinal canal.

End of Questions

GOOD LUCK