Theory part

1. Q. on glial cell
2. Q. on the table of embryonic divisions
3. Layer V of the cerebral cortex
4. lesion of Frontal eye Field (8) or visual cortex
5. Q. on para central lobule
6. Q. on aphasia (Broca's or wernickes)
7. cingulum
8. Q. on projection fibers
9. Connections of BG
10. Q. about the location of IVF.
11. Q. on Relation of lateral ventricles especially (inf + post)
    - inf → floor
    - post → medial wall
12. Q. on choroid plexus of lateral ventricles or 3rd or 4th

13. Q. about one of these relations

important relations

1) the anterior column of the fornix is situated between Anterior commissure anteriorly and IVF posteriorly.

2) the pineal body is situated between Habenular commissure superiorly and posterior commissure inferiorly

3) choroid fissure is situated between fornix above and thalamus below so the choroid plexus in floor and medial wall of lateral ventricles and roof of 3rd ventricles

14. Q. on subarachnoid cisternes

15. Q. on Anatomy of cerebellum (lobes + surfaces + fissures)

16. Q. on one of the functional subdivision of cerebellum

17. what is the only structure that does not have deep cerebellum nuclei?
Flocculo-nodular lobe

18. Q. on Blood supply of internal capsule or Basal ganglia.

19. Q. on cerebral artery syndromes

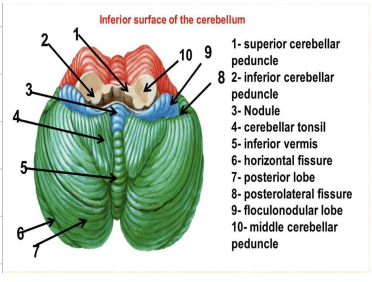
* Practical Part *

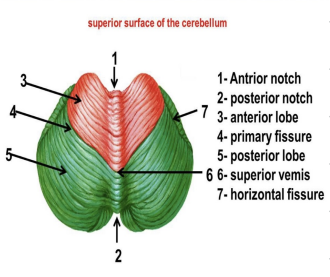
1. Sulci + gyri of medical surface of the brain

2. Horizental section → Relations of internal capsule - basal nuclie - ventricles

3. Coronal section

4. Q. about one of them





These Q. are From Dr. MAHA

1. The lateral ventricle communicates with the 3rd ventricle through:

   A. ? Aqueduct of Sylvius

   B. ? Foramen of Magendie

   C. ? Foramen of Monro.

   D. ? Foramen of Luschka.

   E. ? Central canal

2. The central canal of the spinal cord opens out into the

   A. ? Subarachnoid space.

   B. ? Lumbar cistern.

   C. ? Sacral hiatus

   D. ? Third ventricle

   E. ? Fourth ventricle

3. The floor of the 4th ventricle is formed by the:

   A. ? Superior medullary velum

   B. ? Inferior medullary velum

   C. ? cerebellum

   D. ? back of medulla

   E. ? back of midbrain

4. The primary fissure of the cerebellum separates the:

A. ? Superior surface from the inferior surface

B. ? Anterior lobe from the posterior lobe.

C. ? Posterior lobe from the flocculonodular lobe

D. ? Paleocerebellum from the neocerebellum.

E. ? tonsil from the rest of the cerebellum

5. One of the following is not present in the interpeduncular fossa

A. ? Tuber cinereum.

B. ? . Infundibulum of the pituitary gland

C. ? . Mamillary bodies

D. ? Posterior perforated substance

E. ? Trochlear nerve.

6. Regarding the cortical areas of the cerebral cortex, one is INCORRECT

A. ? All the motor areas are present in the frontal lobe

B. ? Broca's area is supplied b the middle cerebral artery

C. ? The primary visual area (area 17) is supplied by the posterior cerebral artery

D. ? The prefrontal cortex (frontal pole) contains the personality center

E. ? The auditory association area (area 22) lies in the middle temporal gyrus

7. Language areas are located in all of the following EXCEPT:

A. ? supramarginal gyrus

B. ? Angular gyrus

C. ? Superior temporal gyrus

D. ? Middle frontal gyrus

E. ? Inferior frontal gyrus

8. Association fibers include all of the following EXCEPT:

A. ? Corpus callosum

B. ? Superior longitudinal fasciculus

C. ? Inferior longitudinal fasciculus.

D. ? Cingulum.

E. ? Fasciculus uncinatus

9. One of the following statements is INCORRECT

A. ? Lesion in the premotor area 6 causes apraxia

B. ? Lesion in area 22 causes receptive aphasia.

C. ? Lesion in area 8 causes contralateral conjugate deviation of both eyes

D. ? Irritative lesion in the uncus causes olfactory hallucination

E. ? Lesion in Broca's area in the dominant hemisphere causes motor aphasia

10. One of the following fibers is not projecting from the cerebral cortex

A. ? Pyramidal tract

B. ? Thalamic radiation

C. ? Extra pyramidal tracts

D. ? corticothalmic

E. ? corticopontine

1- The area that controls Fine voluntary motor movement is……

A. 4
B. 6
C. 39
D. 41

2- The area that coordinates muscles of speech is……

A. 42
B. 39
C. 45
D. 3.1.2

3- Insula of the brain controls your……..

A. Smell
B. Hearing
C. Taste
D. Balance

4- A lesion in the parietal association area may results in……..

A. Visual agnosia
B. Motor aphasia
C. Sensory aphasia
D. Asteriognosia

1. cerebrospinal fluid communicates with the subarachnoid space via the……..

a. 4th ventricle
b. 3rd ventricle
c. subarachnoid granulations
d. choroids plexus
e. tela choroidia

2. Regarding the speech centers, chose the correct answer

a. It is supplied by Anterior cerebral artery
b. Broca's area is posterior
c. Wernicke's area controls motor response
d. Damage to Broca's area produces motor aphasia
e. Damage to Wernicke's area produces expressive aphasia

3- One of the following is not sharing in the anterior wall of the third ventricle:

A- anterior commissure
B- optic chiasma
C- lamina terminalis
D- Anterior column of the fornix
E- None of the above