Ch. 14 Brain & Cranial Nerves Practice Questions

1. The Brainstem includes what structures?
   * 1. The Medulla oblongata
     2. The Pons
     3. The midbrain/mesencephalon
     4. Cerebrum
   1. All of the above
   2. i, ii, iii
   3. i, iii, iv
   4. ii, iii, iv
2. The diencephalon includes what two structures?
   * 1. Thalamus
     2. Corpus callosum
     3. Corpora quadrigemina
     4. Hypothalamus
     5. Pineal body
   1. i, iv
   2. iv, v
   3. iii, iv
   4. ii,iii
3. How many lobes are there in the cerebrum?
   1. 4
   2. 5
   3. 6
   4. 3
4. The lobes of the cerebrum are the \_\_\_.
   * 1. Parietal
     2. Frontal
     3. Temporal
     4. Occipital
     5. Ethmoid
   1. i, ii, iii, iv
   2. i, ii, iii, v
   3. i, ii, iv, v
   4. ii, iii, iv, v
5. The \_\_\_ cortex lies in the \_\_\_\_ lobe and handles information from the senses of hearing and balance.
   1. Auditory, Parietal
   2. Optic, Frontal
   3. Gustatory, Parietal
   4. Olfactory, Temporal
6. Information from the sense of vision comes from the \_\_\_ cortex which lies in the \_\_\_ lobe.
   1. Olfactory, Parietal
   2. Optic, Frontal
   3. Optic, Occipital
   4. Olfactory, Parietal
7. The sensory input from the taste-receptors on the tongue go to the \_\_\_ cortex which lies in the \_\_\_ cortex/lobe which is part of primary \_\_\_\_ lobe.
   1. Gustatory, Frontal, Insula
   2. Gustatory, Insula, Frontal
   3. Auditory, Occipital, Insula
   4. Gustatory, Frontal, Insula
8. Scents that are processed by the olfactory bulb of the olfactory cranial nerve have their information processed by the \_\_\_ cortex that lies in the \_\_\_ lobe.
   1. Gustatory, Temporal
   2. Auditory, Occipital
   3. Olfactory, Parietal
   4. Gustatory, Temporal
9. The \_\_ is the link between the CNS and the \_\_\_ system that regulates the hormone levels of the body.
   1. Hypothalamus, Endocrine
   2. Thalamus, Endocrine
   3. Hypothalamus, Somatic
   4. Thalamus, Endocrine
10. How many ventricles of the brain are there?
    1. 2
    2. 1
    3. 3
    4. 4
11. The ventricle that surrounds the thalamus is the \_\_\_ and is also connected to the \_\_ ventricle(s).
    1. Third, Lateral
    2. Second, Cerebral
    3. First, Medial
    4. Third, Frontal
12. The \_\_ ventricle is continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord and is connected to the third ventricle through a narrow canal called the \_\_\_\_.
    1. Third, arbor aqueduct
    2. Fourth, cerebral aqueduct
    3. Second, falx aqueduct
    4. Fourth, arbor aqueduct
13. The ventricles that look like a ram’s horn when viewed anteriorly are called the \_\_ ventricles.
    1. Third, first & fourth
    2. Second, second & fourth
    3. Lateral, First & Second
    4. Third, first & fourth
14. The \_\_\_\_ connects the \_\_\_ ventricle with the third ventricle?
    1. Central aqueduct, third
    2. Central aqueduct, fourth
    3. Interventricular foramen, lateral
    4. Central aqueduct, first
15. The primary purpose of the ventricles in the brain is to circulate what?
    1. Cerebrospinal fluid
    2. Cerebrumsputtum bile
    3. Cerebrospinal bile
    4. Dural fluids
16. The blood brain barrier is formed by the arrangement of what type of cells?
    1. Neuroglia
    2. Astrocytes
    3. Microphages
    4. Schwann cells
17. What cells produce the CSF?
    1. Astrocytes
    2. Ependymal
    3. Microphages
    4. Oligodendrocyte
18. The primary purpose of CSF is the delivery of \_\_ and the removal of \_\_\_?
    1. Dissolved gases, nutrients; waste products
    2. Bile, T-Cells; Buoyancy
    3. Axolemma, Cytoplasm; Axoplasm
    4. Hematomas, Osseous tissues; Meningitis
19. CSF is produced in the \_\_\_\_ which makes \_\_\_\_ and then circulates within the \_\_\_\_ cranial meningeal space of the cranium.
    1. Cerebral cortex, 600mL, epidural
    2. Choroid plexus, 500mL, subarachnoid
    3. Choroid plexus, 600mL, subpia
    4. Choroid plexus, 500mL, subdural
20. The cranial nerves ranked in the numerical order from lowest to highest are?
    1. Olfactory, Optic, Oculomotor, Trochlear, Trigeminal, Abducens, Facial, Vestibulocochlear, Glossopharyngeal, Vagus, Accessory, Hypoglossal
    2. Optic, Olfactory, Oculomotor, Trochlear, Trigeminal, Abducens, Facial, Vestibulocochlear, Glossopharyngeal, Vagus, Accessory, Hypoglossal
    3. Olfactory, Oculomotor, Optic, Trochlear, Trigeminal, Abducens, Facial, Vestibulocochlear, Glossopharyngeal, Vagus, Accessory, Hypoglossal
    4. Olfactory, Optic, Oculomotor, Trochlear, Trigeminal, Accessory Facial, Vestibulocochlear, Glossopharyngeal, Vagus, Abducens, Hypoglossal
21. If someone has lost their sense of smell what Cranial nerve is affected?
    1. I
    2. II
    3. III
    4. IV
22. Your father is having trouble swallowing since he fell yesterday what nerve is most likely to be damaged?
    1. Glossopharyngeal
    2. Vagus
    3. Facial
    4. Accessory
23. A person who is having visions problem recently after hitting their head may have damaged what cranial nerve?
    1. Optic
    2. Oculomotor
    3. Olfactory
    4. Trochlear
24. The Abducens nerve helps prevent \_\_\_ from being developed due to the constant pulling of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ not being able to be controlled properly.
    1. Slurred speech, platysma
    2. Loss of smell, Obicularis Oris
    3. Double vision, medial rectus muscle of the eye
    4. Chewing, Masseter
25. If someone has had damage to the occulotomotor nerve what side effects would they experience?
    1. Loss of the ability to smell.
    2. Loss of motor-control of the eye, the orbicularis oculi, and the pupils won’t dilate.
    3. Inability to see clearly.
    4. None of the above.
26. If someone is unable to rotate their eye left and right, look up and then down they have damage to what nerve?
    1. Trochlear
    2. Optic
    3. Oculomotor
    4. Accessory
27. The loss of the ability to chew their food likely points to a compression or complete interruption of which cranial nerve?
    1. V
    2. VIII
    3. IX
    4. X
28. The loss of the ability to smile on one’s face is from interrupted communications from what spinal nerve?
    1. Facial
    2. Trigeminal
    3. Hypoglossal
    4. Glossopharyngeal
29. A lack of balance from the body being unable to communicate with the inner ear is a sign that this nerve is no longer receiving the singles that it should.
    1. VIII
    2. IX
    3. X
    4. IV
30. The longest autonomic nerve of the body that is involved with the parasympathetic nervous system’s control over the heart and lungs is the \_\_\_ nerve.
    1. Vagus
    2. Vestibulocochlear
    3. Trochlear
    4. Accessory
31. After an injury someone who is no longer able to shrug their shoulders or turn their head from side to side has likely suffered damage to this nerve’s pathway.
    1. XI
    2. X
    3. IX
    4. VIII
32. The hypoglossal cranial nerve is numbered \_\_\_\_ and innervates the muscles of the tongue.
    1. XII
    2. XI
    3. X
    4. IX
33. Blood primarily is supplied to the brain by the \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
    1. Jugular veins, vertebral veins
    2. Carotid arteries, vertebral arteries
    3. Carotid veins, vertebral veins
    4. Jugular arteries, vertebral arteries
34. Blood is drained from the brain by the \_\_\_ and \_\_\_.
    1. Jugular veins, vertebral veins
    2. Carotid arteries, vertebral arteries
    3. Carotid veins, vertebral veins
    4. Jugular arteries, vertebral arteries
35. The cranial meninges of the of the brain ranked from superficial to deep are?
    1. Pia mater, arachnoid mater, dura mater
    2. Dura mater, arachnoid mater, pia mater
    3. Arachnoid mater, pia mater, dura mater
    4. Arachnoid mater, dura mater, pia mater
36. The only cranial meninges that has two layers instead of one like the spinal meninges is the \_\_\_?
    1. Dura mater
    2. Pia mater
    3. Arachnoid mater
    4. Superficial mater
37. What are the dural folds of the brain?
    1. Falx cerebri, tentorium cerebelii, falx cerebelli
    2. Faux cerebri, tentimus cerebri, faux cerebelli
    3. Folded cerebelli, tented cerebelli, folded cerebelli
    4. Falx cerebelli, tentorium cerebri, falx cerebri
38. What collects the CSF from the brain and helps send it to the veins?
    1. Dural sinuses
    2. Subdural spinuses
    3. Arachnoid sinuses
    4. Pia sinuses
39. What part of the dura mater is fused to the periosteium crysta galli of the cranial bone?
    1. Endosteal layer
    2. Episteal layer
    3. Epiperiosteium
    4. Endoosteium
40. The CSF flows into the dural sinuses from the \_\_\_ granulations of the \_\_\_ space during its circulation.
    1. Subarachnoid
    2. Subdural
    3. Subpia
    4. Epidural
41. Which one of the following is not a primary function of the CSF in regards to the brain?
    1. Protection
    2. Buoyancy
    3. Maintenance of homeostasis
    4. Clearing waste materials
    5. Repairing the periosteum of the cranial bones.
42. A partial blockage in the ability to circulate blood in the brain is called a?
    1. CVA
    2. AMI
    3. TMI
    4. ABC
43. The primary function of the Medulla Oblongata is?
    1. Coordinating autonomic reflexes
    2. Interpreting special sensory information
    3. Relaying information from the endocrine system to the CNS.
    4. None of the above.
44. The pons has nuclei that relay process and relay information from/to the \_\_\_?
    1. Cerebellum
    2. Cerebrum
    3. Pineal body
    4. Maxillary body
45. The postural muscle reflex that helps with maintaining posture is controlled by which brain division?
    1. Cerebellum
    2. Medulla oblongata
    3. Thalamus
    4. Pons
46. The thalamus is primarily a \_\_\_?
    1. Relay center
    2. Processing center of higher-order functions
    3. Gustatory decision maker
    4. Visceral functional controller
47. Where is CSF found within the spinal cord?
    1. Central Canal and the subdural space
    2. Central canal and the subarachnoid space
    3. Subdural space and subpia space
    4. External canal and subarachnoid space
48. The part of the brain that handles higher level functions is the?
    1. Cerebellum
    2. Cerebrum
    3. Medulla oblongata
    4. Midbrain
49. What is the connection between the hypothalamus and the pituitary gland called?
    1. Infundibulum
    2. Infuladibulus
    3. Hypothalamusipituatary link
    4. Stalk of connection
50. A disorder called \_\_\_ is of the \_\_\_ is caused by damage from trauma or a stroke but more often is from intoxication and results in \_\_\_\_
    1. Cerebrumia, Pons, decreased motor control
    2. Ataxia, Cerebellum, decreased motor control
    3. Attackia, Midbrain, decreased motor control
    4. Cerebrumia, Pons, decreased motor control
51. The hypothalamus secretes which two hormones?
    1. Oxytocin, Antidiuretic hormone
    2. Oxycodone, Diuretic hormone
    3. Human growth hormone, glucagon
    4. Pth, adrenaline
52. The \_\_\_ system links the conscious functions of the cerebral cortex with the autonomic functions of the brain stem, facilitates memory storage and retrieval, and establishes emotional states.
    1. Lumbar
    2. Endocrine
    3. Emotional
    4. Lustatory
    5. Limbic
53. The sulcus that divides the frontal lobe from the parietal lobe is the?
    1. Temporal sulcus
    2. Central sulcus
    3. Pareito-Occipital Sulcus
    4. Lateral Sulcus
54. The temporal lobe is separated from the frontal lobe by the \_\_\_ sulcus.
    1. Lateral Sulcus
    2. Pareito-Occipital Sulcus
    3. Temporal sulcus
    4. Central sulcus
55. Parietal lobe is separated from the occipital lobe by what sulcus?
    1. Temporal sulcus
    2. Central sulcus
    3. Lateral Sulcus
    4. Pareito-Occipital Sulcus
56. What is the feature of the brain that divides the cerebrum into two hemispheres?
    1. Longitudinal fissure
    2. Sagittal fissure
    3. Medial fissure
    4. Coronal fissure
    5. Longitudinal gyrus
57. The Insula lies \_\_\_ to the lateral sulcus and contains the gustatory cortex deep within the cerebrum.
    1. Medial
    2. Sagittal
    3. Lateral
    4. Superficial
58. The term for each hemisphere of the brain having specialized functions is called?
    1. Hemispheric specialization
    2. Hemispheric localization
    3. Hemisphere specialized functionality
    4. None of the above
59. You are sitting at the desk with your head on your hand what nerve is likely to be pinched?
    1. Ulnar
    2. Radial
    3. Brachial
    4. Femoral
60. What type of brain waves are normally seen in a healthy adult who is awake, at rest and has their eyes closed?
    1. Alpha
    2. Beta
    3. Gama
    4. Delta
61. You are stressed as you take your anatomy final what types of waves would show up on an EEG of your brain?
    1. Beta
    2. Alpha
    3. Gamma
    4. Delta
62. You are extremely flustered and frustrated as you cannot remember such an easy question on your anatomy final exam what type of brain waves might you be emitting if you were hooked up to an EEG?
    1. Theta
    2. Delta
    3. Alpha
    4. Beta
63. What is a temporary cerebral disorder that arises from a temporary interruption in the normal brain wave patterns?
    1. Seizure
    2. Septic shock
    3. Dancing fever
    4. Pneumonia

Chapter 14 Answer Key

1. B. i, ii, iii (The Medulla oblongata. The Pons, The midbrain/mesencephalon)
2. B. i, iv (Thalamus, Hypothalamus)
3. A. 4
4. B. i, ii, iii, iv (Frontal, Parietal, Temporal, Occipital)
5. A. Auditory, Parietal
6. C. Optic, Occipital
7. B. Gustatory, Insula, Frontal
8. C. Olfactory, Parietal
9. A. Hypothalamus, Endocrine
10. D. 4
11. A. Third, Lateral
12. B. Fourth, cerebral aqueduct
13. C. Lateral, First & Second
14. B. Central aqueduct, fourth
15. A. Cerebrospinal fluid
16. B. Astrocytes
17. C. Ependymal
18. A. Dissolved gases, nutrients; waste products
19. B. Choroid plexus, 500mL, subarachnoid
20. A. Olfactory, Optic, Oculomotor, Trochlear, Trigeminal, Abducens, Facial, Vestibulocochlear, Glossopharyngeal, Vagus, Accessory, Hypoglossal
21. A. I
22. A. Glossopharyngeal
23. A. Optic
24. C. Double vision, medial rectus muscle of the eye
25. B. Loss of motor-control of the eye, the orbicularis oculi, and the pupils won’t dilate.
26. A. Trochlear
27. A. V
28. A. Facial
29. D. VIII
30. A. Vagus
31. B. XI
32. A. XII
33. B. Carotid arteries, vertebral arteries
34. A. Jugular veins, vertebral veins
35. B. Dura mater, arachnoid mater, pia mater
36. A. Dura mater
37. A. Falx cerebri, tentorium cerebelii, falx cerebelli
38. A. Dural sinuses
39. A. Endosteal layer
40. A. Subarachnoid
41. E. Repairing the periosteum of the cranial bones.
42. A. CVA or Stroke
43. A. Coordinating autonomic reflexes
44. A. Cerebellum
45. A. Cerebellum
46. A. Relay center
47. B. Central canal and the subarachnoid space
48. B. Cerebrum
49. A. Infundibulum
50. B. Ataxia, Cerebellum, decreased motor control
51. A. Oxytocin, Antidiuretic hormone
52. E. Limbic
53. D. Central sulcus
54. C. Lateral Sulcus
55. D. Pareito-Occipital Sulcus
56. A. Longitudinal fissure
57. A. Medial
58. A. Hemispheric specialization
59. A. Ulnar
60. A. Alpha
61. A. Beta
62. A. Theta
63. C. Seizure