MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. The "Nissl substance" represents which organelle of neuron?
A. Golgi complex
B. Nucleolus
C. Rough endoplasmic reticulum
D. Mitochondria

Q2. Which of the following provides myelin sheath to the axons of the CNS?
A. Astrocytes
B. Oligodendrocytes
C. Microglia
D. Ependymocytes

Q3. The perivascular foot of the "blood–brain barrier" is an extension from the:
A. Oligodendrocyte
B. Ependymocyte
C. Astrocyte
D. Microglia

Q4. Sensation of pain is detected by:
A. Mechanoreceptor
B. Chemoreceptor
C. Nociceptor
D. Thermoreceptor

Q5. The cerebral aqueduct is developed from the cavity of:
A. Rhombencephalon
B. Mesencephalon
C. Telencephalon
D. Diencephalon

Q6. The failure of closure of the cranial end of neural tube gives rise to:
A. Anencephaly
B. Hydrocephalus
C. Microcephaly
D. Meningomyelocoele

Q7. By which week of intrauterine life does the neural tube close?
A. Fourth
B. Fifth
C. Sixth
D. Seventh

Q8. The cervical flexure of the neural tube occurs:
A. Between the forebrain and midbrain
B. In the midbrain
C. Between hindbrain and spinal cord
D. In the hindbrain

ANSWERS

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. C

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. At birth, the lower end of spinal cord lies at the level of which vertebra?
A. L1
B. L3
C. S2
D. S4

Q2. In adults, the length of the spinal cord in centimeter is:
A. 25
B. 35
C. 45
D. 55

Q3. Inferior continuation of the pia mater of spinal cord is called as:
A. Conus medullaris
B. Cauda equina
C. Filum terminale
D. Ganglion impar

Q4. Ligamentum denticulatum is an extension from the:
A. Posterior longitudinal ligament
B. Pia mater
C. Ligamentum flavum
D. Dura mater

Q5. The surface landmark used for inserting the needle while doing lumbar puncture is:
A. Highest point of iliac crest
B. Posterosuperior iliac spine
C. Tubercle of iliac crest
D. Anterosuperior iliac spine

Q6. Total number of spinal segments is:
A. 30
B. 31
C. 32
D. 33

Q7. Ninth thoracic spine corresponds to which spinal segment?
A. T9
B. T10
C. T11
D. T12

Q8. Cervical enlargement of the spinal cord extends between which of the following spinal segments?
A. C1 and C8
B. C1 and T2
C. C3 and C8
D. C3 and T2

Q9. Spinal segments responsible for biceps tendon reflex are:
A. C5, C6
B. C6, C7
C. C7, C8
D. C8, T1

Q10. Spinal segments responsible for plantar reflex are:
A. L3, L4
B. L5, S1
C. S2, S3, S4
D. S3, S4

Q11. Which artery gives rise to arteria radicularis magna (artery of Adamkiewicz)?
A. Vertebral
B. Fifth intercostal
C. 11th intercostal
D. First lumbar

Q12. Anterior spinal artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?
A. Internal carotid
B. Vertebral
C. Subclavian
D. Posteroinferior cerebellar

ANSWERS

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. B	5. A	6. B	7. D	8. D	9. A	10. B
11. C	12. B								

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. The somatic efferent cells of the ventral grey column of spinal cord are known as:

A. Alpha motor neurons
B. Ganglion cells
C. Gamma motor neurons
D. Renshaw cells

Q2. The fibres of posterior spinocerebellar tract arise from:

A. Visceral afferent nucleus
B. Substantia gelatinosa
C. Nucleus dorsalis
D. Nucleus proprius

Q3. The LMNs are located in the:

A. Dorsal root ganglion
B. Pontine nuclei
C. Sympathetic chain
D. Anterior grey column of the spinal cord

Q4. Which of the following is the most posterior in the dorsal grey column of the spinal cord?

A. Substantia gelatinosa (of Rolando)
B. Nucleus dorsalis (Clarke's column)
C. Nucleus proprius
D. Visceral afferent nucleus

Q5. Which of the following tracts is concerned with reflex head and neck movements in response to the stimulation of body parts?

A. Spino-olivary
B. Spinoreticular
C. Spinotectal
D. Spinovestibular

Q6. Which of the following funiculi of the spinal cord contains the fasciculus cuneatus?

A. Anterior
B. Lateral, anterior half
C. Lateral, posterior half
D. Posterior

Q7. The fibres of the medial reticulospinal tract begins from:

A. Medulla oblongata
B. Pons
C. Midbrain
D. Diencephalon

ANSWERS

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. B

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. The cranial nerve that emerges from the medulla oblongata between the pyramid and the olive is:
A. Glossopharyngeal
B. Vagus
C. Cranial accessory
D. Hypoglossal

Q2. The cranial nerve that emerges lateral to the olive is:
A. Abducent
B. Spinal accessory
C. Glossopharyngeal
D. Hypoglossal

Q3. The structure that lies deep to tuberculum cinereum is:
A. Nucleus gracilis
B. Spinal nucleus of trigeminal
C. Nucleus coeruleus
D. Hypoglossal nucleus

Q4. One of the cranial nerves that lies at the cerebellopontine angle is:
A. Vestibulocochlear
B. Trochlear
C. Trigeminal
D. Accessory

Q5. To which structure does the superior brachium connect the superior colliculus?
A. Medial geniculate body
B. Cerebellum
C. Lateral geniculate body
D. Pulvinar

Q6. The dorsolateral part of medulla oblongata is supplied by which of the following arteries?
A. Posterior spinal
B. Basilar
C. Superior cerebellar
D. posterior inferior cerebellar

ANSWERS

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. D

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Which of the following tracts decussates at the level of superior colliculus of midbrain?

A. Dentatothalamic
B. Cerebellorubral
C. Tectospinal
D. Medial longitudinal fasciculus

Q2. If a patient presents with left sided hemiplegia and right-sided lateral squint, the lesion is likely to be at the level of:

A. Right lower pons
B. Left upper midbrain
C. Right upper midbrain
D. Left lower pons

Q3. The structure separating the basilar and tegmental parts of the pons is:

A. Substantia nigra
B. Trapezoid body
C. Vestibular nucleus
D. Striae medullares

Q4. The fibres that decussate in the trapezoid body originate from which of the following nuclei?

A. Arcuate
B. Vestibular
C. Inferior olivary
D. Cochlear

Q5. The fibres passing through the middle cerebellar peduncle originate from:

A. Pontine nuclei
B. Tectum
C. Spinal cord
D. Spinal trigeminal nucleus

Q6. Frontopontine fibres pass through which part of midbrain?

A. Dorsal tegmentum
B. Medial part of crus cerebri
C. Ventral tegmentum
D. Lateral part of crus cerebri

Q7. Which type of sensations is carried by the spinal lemniscus?

A. Pain
B. Unconscious proprioception
C. Vibration
D. Tactile localization

ANSWERS

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Which one of the following nuclei belongs to the general visceral efferent column?
A. Motor nucleus of facial
B. Motor nucleus of trigeminal
C. Dorsal nucleus of vagus
D. Nucleus ambiguus

Q2. The cranial nerve that emerges from dorsal surface of brain is:
A. II
B. IV
C. VI
D. VII

Q3. The axons that supply the ciliaris muscle of the eye are located in the:
A. Oculomotor nucleus
B. Superior cervical ganglion
C. Edinger-Westphal nucleus
D. Ciliary ganglion

Q4. The mesencephalic nucleus of the trigeminal nerve receives:
A. Pain sensations from the scalp
B. Proprioceptive impulses from the muscles of mastication
C. Sensations from the cornea
D. Tactile impulses from the face

Q5. The nerves belonging to the somatic efferent column supply the muscles developed from:
A. Somites
B. Intermediate mesoderm
C. Pharyngeal arches
D. Somatopleuric mesoderm

Q6. Which one of the following nuclei belong to the special visceral efferent column?
A. Oculomotor
B. Trochlear
C. Abducent
D. Facial

Q7. Which one of the following functional components is represented by the accessory nerve?
A. Somatic efferent
B. Special visceral efferent
C. General visceral efferent
D. General somatic afferent

Q8. The functional component of the taste sensations carried by glossopharyngeal nerve is:
A. General somatic afferent
B. Special somatic afferent
C. General visceral efferent
D. Special visceral afferent

Q9. The nucleus ambiguus is associated with which one of the following cranial nerves:
A. Facial
B. Glossopharyngeal
C. Spinal accessory
D. Hypoglossal

Q10. The nucleus that carries the parasympathetic fibres of the facial nerve begins from:
A. Motor nucleus of facial nerve
B. Inferior salivatory nucleus
C. Nucleus of tractus solitarius
D. Superior salivatory nucleus

ANSWERS

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. B	5. A	6. D	7. B	8. D	9. B	10. D

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Which one of the following cells forms fibres of olfactory tract?
- A. Bipolar
- B. Granule
- C. Mitral
- D. Periglomerular

Q2. Where does the medial olfactory stria terminate?
- A. Gyrus semilunaris
- B. Anterior perforated substance
- C. Gyrus ambiens
- D. Paraterminal gyrus

Q3. Which of the following acts as a reflex and integration centre of the visual system?
- A. Lateral geniculate body
- B. Oculomotor nucleus
- C. Pontine paramedian reticular formation
- D. Superior colliculus

Q4. Which of the following is the centre for pupillary light reflex?
- A. Lateral geniculate body
- B. Oculomotor nucleus
- C. Pretectal nucleus
- D. Superior colliculus

Q5. The cells present in retina in its outer nuclear layer are:
- A. Amacrine cells
- B. Bipolar cells
- C. Pigment epithelium
- D. Rods and cones

Q6. Lesion of which part of the optic pathway results in bitemporal hemianopia?
- A. Optic chiasma
- B. Lateral geniculate body
- C. Optic tract
- D. Superior part of optic radiation

Q7. The primary auditory neurons terminate in:
- A. Cochlear nucleus
- B. Inferior colliculus
- C. Superior olivary nucleus
- D. Trapezoid body

Q8. Auditory radiations commence from:
- A. Inferior colliculus
- B. Medial geniculate body
- C. Transverse temporal gyrus
- D. Trapezoid body

Q9. Dendrites of geniculate ganglia reach the gustatory receptors located in the:
- A. Circumvallate papillae
- B. Posterior one-third of tongue
- C. Soft palate
- D. Vallecular region

Q10. Axons from the inferior vagal ganglion, carrying taste sensations, terminate in:
- A. Dorsal nucleus of vagus
- B. Nucleus ambiguus
- C. Nucleus of tractus solitarius
- D. Ventral posteromedial nucleus of thalamus

ANSWERS

1. C	2. D	3. D	4. C	5. D	6. A	7. A	8. B	9. C	10. C

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Which one of the following fissures divides the cerebellum into anterior and posterior lobes?
A. Horizontal
B. Primary
C. Posterolateral
D. Secondary

Q2. Which one of the following is a part of the paleo-cerebellum?
A. Flocculus
B. Lingula
C. Nodule
D. Uvula

Q3. The deep furrow separating the cerebellar hemispheres inferiorly is known as:
A. Cerebellar notch
B. Fissura prima
C. Vallecula
D. Vermis

Q4. The neocerebellum is concerned with:
A. Regulation of muscle tone of limbs
B. Maintenance of equilibrium
C. Regulation of muscle tone of trunk
D. Smooth performance of skilled acts

Q5. Most of the efferents of the cerebellum are projected to the:
A. Midbrain
B. Pons
C. Medulla oblongata
D. Spinal cord

Q6. The excitatory neurons of the cerebellar cortex are:
A. Basket
B. Granule
C. Golgi
D. Stellate

Q7. The pathway that passes through the middle cerebellar peduncle is:
A. Anterior spinocerebellar
B. Pontocerebellar
C. Posterior spinocerebellar
D. Tectocerebellar

Q8. The dendrites of Purkinje cells of the cerebellar cortex synapse with the axons of:
A. Deep cerebellar nuclei
B. Golgi cells
C. Mossy fibres
D. Granule cells

Q9. Which one of the following neurons forms the sole output neurons of the cerebellar cortex?
A. Basket
B. Golgi
C. Purkinje
D. Stellate

Q10. The axons of the Purkinje cells end mainly in the:
A. Cerebellar nuclei
B. Midbrain
C. Pons
D. Medulla oblongata

Q11. Flocculonodular lobe receives direct afferent connections from:
A. Spinal cord
B. Vestibular apparatus
C. Reticular formation
D. Inferior olivary nucleus

Q12. Climbing fibres of cerebellum arise from which tract?
A. Anterior spinocerebellar
B. Cuneocerebellar
C. Posterior spinocerebellar
D. Olivocerebellar

Q13. The cells contributing to the efferents of the cerebellar cortex are:
A. Purkinje
B. Basket
C. Granular
D. Golgi

Q14. The nucleus, from which the mossy fibres of cerebellum arise, is:
A. Inferior olivary
B. Dentate
C. Vestibular
D. Fastigius

ANSWERS

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. D	5. A	6. B	7. B	8. D	9. C	10. A
11. B	12. D	13. A	14. C						

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Which of the following nuclei is functionally a part of basal nuclei?
A. Dorsal thalamus
B. Epithalamus
C. Metathalamus
D. Subthalamus

Q2. The lateral surface of the thalamus is related to:
A. Globus pallidus
B. Head of the caudate nucleus
C. Posterior limb of internal capsule
D. Third ventricle

Q3. The sheet of white matter that divides the thalamus into different groups of nuclei is known as:
A. Internal medullary lamina
B. Lamina terminalis
C. Stratum zonale
D. Stria medullaris thalami

Q4. The medial group of thalamic nuclei is concerned with:
A. Emotional aspect of the behaviour
B. Receiving somatosensory impulses
C. Recent memory
D. Relay station from corpus striatum

Q5. Which of the following thalamic peduncles passes through the posterior limb of the internal capsule?
A. Anterior
B. Inferior
C. Posterior
D. Superior

Q6. Which of the following is the most posterior part of the hypothalamus?
A. Infundibulum
B. Lamina terminalis
C. Mamillary bodies
D. Tuber cinereum

Q7. Which of the following group of nuclei of the hypothalamus secretes the hormones of neurohypophysis?
A. Arcuate and tuberomamillary
B. Mamillary and suprachiasmatic
C. Preoptic and infundibular
D. Supraoptic and paraventricular

Q8. The centre located at the lateral part of hypothalamus regulates:
A. Autonomic activity
B. Hunger and thirst
C. Sexual activity
D. Temperature

Q9. Which sensory pathway reaches cerebral cortex bypassing thalamus?
A. Auditory
B. Gustatory
C. Olfactory
D. Visual

Q10. Nervus conarii supplying pineal gland arises from:
A. Nucleus of reticular formation
B. Preganglionic fibres from vagus nerve
C. Superior cervical sympathetic ganglion
D. Suprachiasmatic nucleus

ANSWERS

1. D	2. C	3. A	4. A	5. D	6. C	7. D	8. B	9. C	10. C

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. The cingulate gyrus is related inferiorly to:
A. Corpus callosum
B. Uncus
C. Hippocampus
D. Pineal body

Q2. The collateral sulcus is seen on which surface of the cerebral hemisphere?
A. Superolateral
B. Medial
C. Orbital
D. Tentorial

Q3. The paracentral lobule is located on which surface of cerebral hemisphere?
A. Medial
B. Tentorial
C. Superolateral
D. Orbital

Q4. Which structure lies posterior to the parieto-occipital sulcus on the medial surface of cerebral hemisphere?
A. Cuneus
B. Precuneus
C. Inferior parietal lobule
D. Paracentral lobule

Q5. The artery related to the trunk of the corpus callosum is:
A. Middle cerebral
B. Anterior cerebral
C. Posterior cerebral
D. Anterior choroidal

Q6. Which of the following parts of the body has maximum representation in the cerebral cortex?
A. Thigh
B. Trunk
C. Hand
D. Neck

Q7. Which of the following sulci is related to the primary visual area (17)?
A. Calcarine
B. Parieto-occipital
C. Occipito-temporal
D. Lateral occipital sulcus

Q8. On the superolateral surface of the cerebrum, which sulcus limits the primary visual area?
A. Calcarine
B. Parieto-occipital
C. Lunate
D. Lateral occipital

Q9. Lesion of Brodmann's area results in:
A. Auditory agnosia
B. Astereognosis
C. Visual agnosia
D. Alexia

Q10. Broca's area is located in:
A. Superior temporal gyrus
B. Inferior parietal lobule
C. Inferior frontal gyrus
D. Angular gyrus

ANSWERS

1. A	2. D	3. A	4. A	5. B	6. C	7. A	8. C	9. A	10. C

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. The cortical areas of the same cerebral hemisphere are connected by:
A. Internal capsule
B. Association fibres
C. Corona radiata
D. Commissural fibres

Q2. Internal capsule is an example of which type of white fibres?
A. Long association
B. Projection
C. Commissural
D. Short association

Q3. The upper surface of the corpus callosum is related to:
A. Indusium griseum
B. Arcuate fasciculus
C. Fornix
D. Locus coeruleus

Q4. The fibres forming corona radiata intersect with the fibres of:
A. Anterior commissure
B. Cingulum
C. Inferior longitudinal fasciculus
D. Corpus callosum

Q5. The structure related laterally to the internal capsule is:
A. Lentiform nucleus
B. Thalamus
C. Caudate nucleus
D. Amygdaloid body

Q6. The posterior limb of the internal capsule contains:
A. Corticospinal fibres
B. Corticorubral fibres
C. Superior thalamic radiation
D. All of the above

Q7. Which of the following parts of internal capsule lies between the head of the caudate nucleus and the lentiform nucleus?
A. Genu
B. Anterior limb
C. Posterior limb
D. Sublentiform part

Q8. Which part of the internal capsule is supplied by Charcot's artery of cerebral haemorrhage?
A. Anterior limb
B. Genu
C. Posterior limb
D. Sublentiform part

Q9. Anterior choroidal artery supplies which part of internal capsule?
A. Anterior limb
B. Genu
C. Upper part of posterior limb
D. Retrolentiform part

ANSWERS

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. D

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Which one of the following constitutes the basal nuclei of the cerebrum?
A. Habenular nucleus
B. Geniculate bodies
C. Claustrum
D. Subthalamus

Q2. The term "neostriatum" includes:
A. Caudate nucleus and putamen
B. Globus pallidus
C. Caudate nucleus and globus pallidus
D. Amygdaloid nucleus

Q3. The head of the caudate nucleus becomes continuous with the:
A. Lentiform nucleus
B. Amygdaloid body
C. Claustrum
D. Thalamus

Q4. The tail of the caudate nucleus ends in relation to:
A. Thalamus
B. Cerebral fornix
C. Amygdaloid body
D. Claustrum

Q5. The body of caudate nucleus is related to which part of the lateral ventricle?
A. Anterior horn
B. Posterior horn
C. Inferior horn
D. Central part

Q6. A lesion of the basal nuclei can produce:
A. Hypotonia
B. Intention tremor
C. Muscular atrophy
D. Aphasia

Q7. Parkinson's disease is due to a lesion of:
A. Amygdaloid body
B. Lentiform nucleus
C. Substantia nigra
D. Dorsal nucleus of thalamus

Q8. Which of the following neurotransmitters is deficient in Parkinson's disease?
A. GABA
B. Serotonin
C. Dopamine
D. Acetylcholine

ANSWERS

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. C

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. The fibres of the column of the fornix end in
- A. Mamillary body
- B. Caudate nucleus
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Collateral eminence

Q2. The following structures are included in the "Papez circuit" except
- A. Fornix
- B. Mamillary body
- C. Medial nucleus of thalamus
- D. Hippocampus

Q3. The hippocampal formation consists of
- A. Dentate gyrus
- B. Indusium griseum
- C. Gyrus fasciolaris
- D. All of the above

Q4. The fibres of the fornix arise from
- A. Mamillary body
- B. Hippocampus
- C. Amygdaloid body
- D. Collateral eminence

Q5. The layer of white fibres covering the ventricular surface of the hippocampus is known as
- A. Pes hippocampi
- B. Alveus
- C. Fimbria
- D. Stria terminalis

Q6. Cingulate gyrus is a part of
- A. Hippocampal formation
- B. Limbic lobe
- C. Subcallosal area
- D. Olfactory area

Q7. The functions of reticular formation are
- A. Maintenance of alert state
- B. Control of pain
- C. Neuroendocrine control
- D. All of the above

ANSWERS

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. D

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Which of the following exocrine glands gets secretomotor innervation from the sympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system?
A. Bronchial
B. Anal
C. Sweat
D. Bartholin's gland

Q2. The "stellate ganglion" is formed by the fusion of which of the following ganglia?
A. Middle and inferior cervical
B. Inferior cervical and first thoracic
C. First and second thoracic
D. Second and third thoracic

Q3. The usual number of pairs of thoracic ganglia is:
A. 8
B. 9
C. 10
D. 11

Q4. The white rami communicantes contain fibres from:
A. Paravertebral sympathetic ganglia to spinal nerves
B. Paravertebral sympathetic ganglia to viscera
C. Spinal cord to paravertebral sympathetic ganglia
D. Viscera to paravertebral sympathetic ganglia

Q5. The grey rami communicates entering the spinal nerves function as:
A. Vasomotor
B. Pilomotor
C. Sudomotor
D. All of the above

Q6. The internal carotid nerve is a branch of:
A. Vagus
B. Glossopharyngeal
C. Superior cervical ganglion
D. Stellate ganglion

Q7. Which of the following autonomic nerve plexuses is situated near the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta?
A. Superior hypogastric
B. Inferior hypogastric
C. Superior mesenteric
D. Inferior mesenteric

Q8. The control of the parasympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system is which part of hypothalamus?
A. Caudal
B. Lateral
C. Medial
D. Rostral

Q9. Where are the cell bodies that convey painful impulses from the heart located?
A. Ganglia located in cardiac plexus
B. Upper thoracic dorsal root ganglia
C. Substantia gelatinosa of thoracic spinal cord
D. Upper thoracic sympathetic ganglia

Q10. The receptors of postganglionic autonomic nerve endings at sudoriferous glands are:
A. Muscarinic
B. Nicotinic
C. α adrenergic
D. β adrenergic

ANSWERS

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. C	5. D	6. C	7. A	8. D	9. B	10. A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. The lateral ventricle communicates with the third ventricle through:
- A. Foramen of Magendie
- B. Foramen of Luschka
- C. Foramen of Monro
- D. Aqueduct of Sylvius

Q2. Which of the following lobes of the cerebrum is related to the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle?
- A. Frontal
- B. Parietal
- C. Temporal
- D. Occipital

Q3. The choroid plexus of which part of lateral ventricle is formed by posterior choroidal artery?
- A. Anterior horn
- B. Posterior horn
- C. Inferior horn
- D. Central part (body)

Q4. The bulb of the posterior horn is produced by:
- A. Forceps minor
- B. Tapetum
- C. Forceps major
- D. Optic radiation

Q5. The roof of the inferior horn is formed by:
- A. Optic radiation
- B. Stria terminalis
- C. Inferior longitudinal fasciculus
- D. Body of the fornix

Q6. The anterior wall of the third ventricle is formed by:
- A. Optic chiasma
- B. Tuber cinereum
- C. Lamina terminalis
- D. Habenular commissure

Q7. The invagination of the pia mater forming the tela choroidea of the third ventricle occurs through the:
- A. Median longitudinal fissure
- B. Transverse fissure
- C. Callosal sulcus
- D. Stem of lateral sulcus

Q8. Which of the following structures forms a part of the roof of the fourth ventricle?
- A. Stria medullaris
- B. Facial colliculi
- C. Vestibular area
- D. Inferior medullary velum

Q9. Which of the following forms a part of the floor of the fourth ventricle?
- A. Stria terminalis
- B. Facial colliculus
- C. Frenulum veli
- D. Foramen of Magendie

Q10. The facial colliculus is formed by:
- A. Facial nucleus with its fibres
- B. Abducent nucleus with its fibres
- C. Facial nucleus with fibres of abducent nerve
- D. Abducent nucleus with fibres of the facial nerve

ANSWERS

1. C	2. C	3. D	4. C	5. B	6. C	7. B	8. D	9. B	10. D

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. The venous sinus that is present at the base of falx cerebri is:
A. Occipital
B. Straight
C. Inferior sagittal
D. Cavernous

Q2. The branch of internal carotid artery that supplies the optic tract is:
A. Anterior choroidal
B. Middle cerebral
C. Posterior cerebral
D. Posterior communicating

Q3. Which artery lies in the pontine cistern?
A. Superior cerebellar
B. Basilar
C. Posterior cerebral
D. Anteroinferior cerebellar

Q4. The vessel that lies in the cisterna ambiens is:
A. Superior cerebellar artery
B. Basal vein
C. Anterior choroidal artery
D. Great cerebral vein

Q5. The medial surface of the cerebral hemisphere up to parieto-occipital sulcus is supplied by which artery?
A. Anterior cerebral
B. Middle cerebral
C. Medial striate
D. Posterior cerebral

Q6. Which of the following areas of the brain show blood-brain barrier?
A. Median eminence of hypothalamus
B. Hypophysis cerebri
C. Choroid plexus of ventricles
D. Tectum of midbrain

Q7. Which of the following veins is related to the transverse fissure of the brain?
A. Basal
B. Superficial middle cerebral
C. Great cerebral
D. Deep middle cerebral

Q8. Which of the following cerebral veins unite to form the great cerebral vein?
A. Superficial middle
B. Deep middle
C. Internal
D. Inferior

Q9. The superficial middle cerebral vein ends in which of the following dural venous sinuses?
A. Superior sagittal
B. Inferior sagittal
C. Transverse
D. Cavernous

ANSWERS

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. C 9. D