

Task list

| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| 1 | | | The superior border of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) corresponds to: | | |
| | * | | the plane of foramen magnum (foramen magnum) | | |
| | | | the anterior arch of C1 | | |
| | * | | the site of origin of the first pair of spinal roots (radix spinalis) | | |
| | | | the intervertebral disc C1-C2 | | |
| | | | the intervertebral disc C2-C3 | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | The inferior border of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) is located at the level of: | | |
| | * | | the intervertebral disc L1-L2 | | |
| | | | promontorium | | |
| | | | C1 | | |
| | | | C4 | | |
| | | | the sacral hiatus (hiatus sacralis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | Cervical enlargement (intumescentia cervicalis) of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) includes: | | |
| | * | | 3rd cervical- 2nd thoracic segments | | |
| | | | 1 st - 3 rd cervical segments | | |
| | | | 3 rd - 4 th cervical segments | | |
| | | | 7 th - 8 th cervical segments | | |
| | | | 1 st - 8 th cervical segments | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | Lumbosacral enlargement (intumescentia lumbosacralis) of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) includes: | | |
| | * | | 1 st - 5 th lumbar and 1 st - 3 rd sacral segments | | |
| | | | totally lumbar and sacral segments | | |
| | | | 5 th lumbar and 1 st sacral segments | | |
| | | | 5 th lumbar and 1 st - 5 th sacral segments | | |
| | | | only 1 st - 5 th lumbar segments | | |
| | | | | | |

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|---|---|--|--|--|
| 5 | | Terminal filum (filum terminale): | | |
| | | is mostly nervous structure in its nature | | |
| | * | is mostly meningeal structure in its nature | | |
| | * | is accompanied by the spinal roots | | |
| | * | originates at the level of the intervertebral disc LI-LII | | |
| | | is vitally important structure | | |
| | | | | |
| 6 | | At the level of the first lumbar vertebral body are situated the following segments of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis): | | |
| | | middle thoracic segments | | |
| | | lower thoracic segments | | |
| | | lumbar segments | | |
| | * | sacral segments | | |
| | * | coccygeal segments | | |
| | | | | |
| 7 | | Lumbar segments of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) are situated at the level of: | | |
| | * | the 10-11 thoracic vertebrae | | |
| | | the 7-9 thoracic vertebrae | | |
| | | the 1-2 lumbar vertebrae | | |
| | | the 1-5 lumbar vertebrae | | |
| | | the sacral vertebrae | | |
| | | | | |
| 8 | | The spinal cord (medulla spinalis) shows the following sulci and fissures: | | |
| | * | posterior median sulcus (sulcus medianus posterior) | | |
| | * | anterior median fissure (fissura mediana anterior) | | |
| | * | anterolateral sulcus (sulcus posterolateralis) | | |
| | * | posterolateral sulcus (sulcus posterolateralis) | | |
| | | terminal sulcus (sulcus terminalis) | | |
| | | | | |
| 9 | | The spinal cord (medulla spinalis) ends: | | |
| | * | with the medullary cone (conus medullaris) | | |
| | | at the level of the 12-th thoracic vertebral body | | |
| | | at the level of the 1 st sacral vertebral body | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| | * | | at the level of the intervertebral disc L1-L2 | | |
| | | | at the level of the intervertebral disc S1-S2 | | |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | | | The anterior roots (radix anterior) of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) issue from: | | |
| | | | posterior median sulcus (sulcus medianus posterior) | | |
| | | | anterior median fissure (fissura mediana anterior) | | |
| | * | | anterolateral sulcus (sulcus posterolateralis) | | |
| | | | posterolateral sulcus (sulcus posterolateralis) | | |
| | | | terminal sulcus (sulcus terminalis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 11 | | | Anterior funiculus (funiculus anterior) of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) is: | | |
| | * | | limited with the anterior median fissure (fissura mediana anterior) | | |
| | * | | limited with the anterolateral sulcus (sulcus anterolateralis) | | |
| | | | composed of the grey matter | | |
| | * | | composed of the white matter | | |
| | | | the site of origin of spinal nerves (nervi spinales) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 | | | The posterior roots (radix posterior) of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) enter the cord through: | | |
| | | | posterior median sulcus (sulcus medianus posterior) | | |
| | | | anterior median fissure (fissura mediana anterior) | | |
| | | | anterolateral sulcus (sulcus posterolateralis) | | |
| | * | | posterolateral sulcus (sulcus posterolateralis) | | |
| | | | terminal sulcus (sulcus terminalis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 13 | | | The segments of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis): | | |
| | * | | are not separated distinctly from each other by any fissures or sulci | | |
| | * | | correspond in number to the quantity of spinal nerves pairs | | |
| | * | | correspond in length to the region of issue (entrance) of every spinal roots pair | | |
| | * | | control the corresponding body segments | | |
| | | | are equal in their sizes | | |
| | | | | | |
| 14 | | | The number of segments of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) is equal to: | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|
| | * | | number of pairs of spinal nerves | | |
| | | | number of vertebrae | | |
| | * | | definitive number of embryonic trunksomites | | |
| | | | number of ribs | | |
| | | | number of spinal roots | | |
| | | | | | |
| 15 | | | The lateral (intermediate) columns (columnae laterales, intermediae) of the spinal cord extend from the: | | |
| | * | | VIII cervical segment to II lumbar (CVIII - LII) | | |
| | | | I cervicalsegment to VII cervical (CI - CVII) | | |
| | | | II cervicalsegment to VIII thoracic (CII - ThVIII) | | |
| | | | V cervical segment to II sacral (CV - SII) | | |
| | | | I cervical segment to II lumbar (CI - LII) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 16 | | | The neurons of the posterior horn (cornu posterius) of the spinal cord compose: | | |
| | * | | gelatinous substance (substantia gelatinosa) | | |
| | * | | proper nucleus (nucleus proprius) | | |
| | | | preterminal nucleus (nucleus preterminalis) | | |
| | | | intermediolateral nucleus (nucleus intermediolateralis) | | |
| | | | intermediomedial nucleus (nucleus intermediomedialis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 17 | | | The motor nuclei of the anterior horn (cornu anterius) of the spinal cord contain the bodies of neurons which are: | | |
| | * | | somatic motor | | |
| | * | | multipolar | | |
| | | | association | | |
| | | | sensory | | |
| | | | bipolar | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| 1 | | | The white matter of the spinal cord is represented by: | | |
| | * | | posterior funiculi (funiculus posterior) | | |
| | * | | lateral funiculi (funiculus lateralis) | | |
| | * | | anterior funiculi (funiculus anterior) | | |

| | | | | | |
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| | | | anterior columns (columna anterior) | | |
| | | | posterior columns (columna posterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | The posterior funiculus (funiculus posterior) of the spinal cord is composed in its upper part of: | | |
| | * | | gracilefasciculus (fasciculus gracilis) | | |
| | * | | cuneatefasciculus (fasciculus cuneatus) | | |
| | * | | posterior fasciculus proprius (fasciculus proprius posterior) | | |
| | | | posterior root (radix posterior) | | |
| | | | posterior column (columna posterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | The anterior funiculus (funiculus anterior) of the spinal cord contains: | | |
| | * | | anterior corticospinal tract (tractus corticospinalis anterior) | | |
| | * | | tectospinal tract (tractus tectospinalis) | | |
| | * | | anterior fasciculus proprius (fasciculus proprius anterior) | | |
| | | | rubrospinal tract (tractus rubrospinalis) | | |
| | | | anterior spinocerebellar tract (tractus spinocerebellaris anterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | Gracile and cuneatefasciculi (fasciculus gracilis et fasciculus cuneatus) relate to the: | | |
| | * | | pathways of proprioceptive sensitivity | | |
| | | | pyramidal system | | |
| | | | extrapyramidal system | | |
| | | | pathways of pain and temperature sensitivity | | |
| | | | pathways of interoceptive sensitivity | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | The lateral funiculus (funiculus lateralis) of the spinal cord contains: | | |
| | * | | lateral spinothalamic tract (tractus spinothalamicus lateralis) | | |
| | * | | rubrospinal tract (tractus rubrospinalis) | | |
| | * | | lateral corticospinal tract (tractus corticospinalis lateralis) | | |
| | | | tectospinal tract (tractus tectospinalis) | | |
| | * | | posterior spinocerebellar tract (tractus spinocerebellaris posterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | | White matter (substantia alba) of the spinal cord is: | | |

| | | | | | |
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| | * | | localized around of the gray matter of the spinal cord | | |
| | * | | formed by processes of neurons | | |
| | * | | represented by anterior, posterior and lateral funiculi (funiculus anterior, posterior, lateralis) | | |
| | | | formed by neuronal bodies | | |
| | | | represented by anterior, posterior and lateral columns (columna anterior, posterior, lateralis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| 1 | | | The location of body (soma) of a sensory neuron: | | |
| | * | | spinal ganglion (ganglion spinale) | | |
| | | | posterior horn (cornu posterius) of the spinal cord | | |
| | | | lateral horn (cornu laterale) of the spinal cord | | |
| | | | anterior funiculus (funiculus anterior) of the spinal cord | | |
| | | | anterior root (radix anterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | The location of body (soma) of the interneuron of the simple somatic reflex arc in the gray matter of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis): | | |
| | * | | posterior horns (cornu posterius) | | |
| | | | anterior horns (cornu anterius) | | |
| | | | lateral horns (cornu laterale) | | |
| | | | posterior funiculus (funiculus posterior) | | |
| | | | spinal ganglion (ganglion spinale) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | The sensory neurons of the spinal ganglia are in their shape: | | |
| | * | | pseudounipolar | | |
| | | | bipolar | | |
| | | | multipolar | | |
| | | | unipolar | | |
| | | | rod cell | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | The principle of the common final pathway in the nervous system regards: | | |
| | * | | somatic motor neurons | | |
| | * | | visceral motor neurons | | |

| | | | | | |
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| | | | sensory neurons | | |
| | | | association neurons | | |
| | | | neurosecretory neurons | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | Nucleus of a nerve is: | | |
| | | | local thickening of a nerve as a result of concentration of neurons bodies | | |
| | | | local thickening of a nerve as a result of concentration of its glial cells | | |
| | | | local thickening of a nerve as a result of concentration of both neurons bodies and glial cells | | |
| | * | | group of neurons inside the CNS related directly to this nerve | | |
| | | | group of neurons outside the CNS related directly to this nerve in the vascular walls | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | | Nucleus of a nerve: | | |
| | * | | is a component of the gray matter of the CNS | | |
| | | | is a component of the white matter of the CNS | | |
| | * | | in dependence of its nature may serve to be the origin of the nerve or of its part | | |
| | * | | in dependence of its nature may serve to be the site of ending of the nerve or of its part | | |
| | | | is an intramedullary portion of a nerve | | |
| | | | | | |
| 7 | | | Main types of nuclei of nerves: | | |
| | | | intermediate | | |
| | * | | sensory | | |
| | | | commissural | | |
| | * | | motor | | |
| | * | | autonomic, vegetative | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | | | Nuclei of nerves are considered to be segmental centers in the CNS because they: | | |
| | | | are always anatomically isolated from each other | | |
| | * | | are characterized by the principally segmental arrangement inside the CNS | | |
| | * | | are in closest interrelationship with the body segments via the corresponding nerves | | |
| | * | | are older evolutionally | | |
| | * | | control clearly marked areas of a body | | |
| | | | | | |

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| 9 | | | The segmental centers in the CNS: | | |
| | * | | are represented by the nuclei of nerves | | |
| | * | | are in closest interrelationship with the body segments via the corresponding nerves | | |
| | * | | their damages are manifested by clear symptoms in well-defined areas | | |
| | | | are present in every division of the CNS | | |
| | * | | are present in the spinal cord and brainstem only | | |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | | | The sensory nuclei of nerves: | | |
| | | | are formed by bodies of sensory neurons | | |
| | * | | are formed by bodies of interneurons (association neurons) | | |
| | * | | serve to be the site of termination of the sensory fibres of nerves | | |
| | | | serve to be the site of origin of the sensory fibres of nerves | | |
| | * | | their damage is manifested by anesthesia in the area of action of the corresponding nerve | | |
| | | | | | |
| 11 | | | The motor nuclei of nerves: | | |
| | * | | are formed by bodies of somatic motor neurons | | |
| | | | are formed by bodies of visceral motor neurons | | |
| | | | are formed by bodies of interneurons (association neurons) | | |
| | * | | serve to be the site of origin of the motor fibres of nerves | | |
| | * | | their damage is manifested by the peripheral palsy of muscular group controlled by the corresponding nerve | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 | | | The sensory nuclei of the spinal nerves: | | |
| | * | | compose the posterior columns of the spinal cord | | |
| | | | are composed of the sensory neurons bodies | | |
| | * | | are composed of the association neurons bodies | | |
| | * | | are in synaptic connections with the sensory portion of the corresponding spinal nerve | | |
| | * | | are different from each other by the modality of the transported sensory information | | |
| | | | | | |
| 13 | | | The motor nuclei of the spinal nerves: | | |
| | * | | compose the anterior columns of the spinal cord | | |
| | * | | are composed of the somatic motor neurons bodies | | |
| | | | are composed of the association neurons bodies | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|--|--|
| | * | | the axons of their cells compose the motor part of the corresponding spinal nerve | | |
| | * | | are different from each other by the muscular groups that they innervate | | |
| | | | | | |
| 14 | | | Fasciculi proprii of the spinal cord: | | |
| | | | are the outest components of the funiculi of the spinal cord | | |
| | | | are the outest components of the columns of the spinal cord | | |
| | * | | are the innermost components of the funiculi of the spinal cord | | |
| | * | | provide the intersegmental connections in the spinal cord | | |
| | | | provide the connections of the spinal cord with the encephalon | | |
| | | | | | |
| 15 | | | Fasciculi proprii of the spinal cord: | | |
| | * | | are the innermost components of the funiculi of the spinal cord | | |
| | * | | are the first components of the spinal cord white matter that appear and become myelinated in ontogenesis | | |
| | * | | are the components of the proper (segmental) apparatus of the spinal cord | | |
| | * | | provide the intersegmental connections in the spinal cord | | |
| | | | exist only in enlarged portion of the spinal cord | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| 1 | | | Spinal cord is provided with: | | |
| | * | | three meninges | | |
| | | | four meninges | | |
| | | | five meninges | | |
| | | | one meninx | | |
| | | | two meninges | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | Dura mater (dura mater spinalis) of the spinal cord is located: | | |
| | * | | in the vertebral canal (canalis vertebralis) | | |
| | * | | outwardly from the arachnoid mater of the spinal cord (arachnoidea mater spinalis) | | |
| | | | inwardly from the arachnoid mater of the spinal cord (arachnoidea mater spinalis) | | |
| | | | inwardly from pia mater of the spinal cord (pia mater spinalis) | | |
| | | | surrounds the central canal of the cord (canalis centralis) | | |
| | | | | | |

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| 3 | | Epidural space (spatium epidurale): | | |
| | * | contains an internal vertebral venous plexus (plexus venosus vertebralis internus) | | |
| | * | is filled with a fatty tissue | | |
| | | is a potential space that does not exist under normal condotions | | |
| | | is filled with cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) | | |
| | | there is no such space in the vertebral canal | | |
| | | | | |
| 4 | | Pia mater of the spinal cord (pia mater spinalis): | | |
| | * | is adherent to the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) | | |
| | * | forms filum terminale (filum terminale) | | |
| | * | is separated from the arachnoid mater by the subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum) | | |
| | | is deprived of blood vessels | | |
| | | gives rise to the denticulate ligaments (ligg. denticulata) | | |
| | | | | |
| 5 | | Spinal subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum spinale): | | |
| | * | is filled with the cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) | | |
| | | contains an internal vertebral venous plexus (plexus venosus vertebralis internus) | | |
| | * | contains cauda equina (cauda equina) | | |
| | | is filled with fatty tissue | | |
| | * | continues into the cranial subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum craniale) | | |
| | | | | |
| 6 | | The dura mater of the spinal cord (dura mater spinalis): | | |
| | * | is located in the vertebral canal (canalis vertebralis) | | |
| | * | is separated from the periosteum by epidural space (spatium epidurale) | | |
| | * | participates in composition of the lower part of filum terminale (filum terminale) | | |
| | | istightly adherent to the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) | | |
| | | contains an internal vertebral venous plexus (plexus venosus vertebralis internus) | | |
| | | | | |
| 7 | | The embryonic metencephalon (metencephalon) gives rise to the: | | |
| | * | pons | | |
| | * | cerebellum | | |
| | | midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | myelencephalon (myelencephalon, medulla oblongata) | | |
| | | | diencephalon | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | | | The embryonic prosencephalon (forebrain, prosencephalon) gives rise to the: | | |
| | | | metencephalon (metencephalon) | | |
| | * | | diencephalon | | |
| | | | myelencephalon | | |
| | * | | telencephalon | | |
| | | | mesencephalon | | |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | | | The embryonic rhombencephalon (hindbrain, rhombencephalon) gives rise to the: | | |
| | * | | metencephalon (metencephalon) | | |
| | | | diencephalon | | |
| | * | | myelencephalon | | |
| | | | telencephalon | | |
| | | | mesencephalon | | |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | | | The meninges (meninges) are represented by: | | |
| | * | | pia mater(pia mater) | | |
| | * | | arachnoid mater(arachnoidea mater) | | |
| | * | | dura mater(dura mater) | | |
| | | | serous membrane (tunica serosa) | | |
| | | | mucous membrane (tunica mucosa) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 11 | | | The intermeningeal spaces in the vertebral canal are: | | |
| | * | | epidural (spatium epidurale): | | |
| | * | | subdural (spatium subdurale) | | |
| | | | epiarachnoid (spatium epiarachnoideum): | | |
| | * | | subarachnoid (spatium subarachnoideum): | | |
| | | | subpial (spatium subpiaie) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 | | | The epidural space of the spinal cord (spatium epidurale): | | |

| | | | | | |
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| | * | | is located between the spinal dura mater, periosteum and intervertebral ligaments | | |
| | * | | contains fatty tissue | | |
| | * | | contains venous plexuses | | |
| | | | contains cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) | | |
| | | | contains serous fluid | | |
| | | | | | |
| 13 | | | The subdural space of the spinal cord (spatium subdurale) : | | |
| | * | | is located between the spinal dura mater and arachnoid mater (arachnoidea mater) | | |
| | | | is located between the spinal dura mater and pia mater (pia mater) | | |
| | | | contains fatty tissue and venous plexuses | | |
| | * | | is not true but potential space, the dura mater and arachnoid mater being in direct contact | | |
| | | | terminates at the level of the intervertebral disc L1-L2 | | |
| | | | | | |
| 14 | | | The subarachnoid space of the spinal cord (spatium subarachnoideum): | | |
| | * | | is located between the pia mater and spinal arachnoid mater (arachnoidea mater spinalis) | | |
| | * | | contains cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) | | |
| | * | | accompanies cauda equina (cauda equina) | | |
| | | | is not true but potential space, the pia mater and arachnoid mater being in direct contact | | |
| | | | contains fatty tissue and venous plexuses | | |
| | | | | | |
| 15 | | | The cranial intermeningeal spaces are: | | |
| | | | epidural (spatium epidurale): | | |
| | * | | subdural (spatium subdurale) | | |
| | | | epiarachnoid (spatium epiarachnoideum): | | |
| | * | | subarachnoid (spatium subarachnoideum): | | |
| | | | subpial (spatium subpiale) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 16 | | | The cranial subdural space (spatium subdurale): | | |
| | * | | is located between the cranial dura mater and arachnoid mater (arachnoidea mater) | | |
| | | | contains fatty tissue and venous plexuses | | |
| | * | | is not true but potential space, the dura mater and arachnoid mater being in direct contact | | |
| | | | contains cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) | | |

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| | | | contains serous fluid | | |
| 17 | | | The cranial dura mater (dura mater cranialis): | | |
| | | | is totally and firmly adherent to the cranial bones | | |
| | * | | is adherent to the cranial bones especially in sites of sutures | | |
| | * | | contains venous sinuses | | |
| | * | | penetrates into deep fissures of brain forming falx cerebri, falx cerebelli and tentorium cerebelli | | |
| | | | participates in production of the cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) | | |
| 18 | | | The cranial pia mater (pia mater cranialis): | | |
| | * | | is firmly adherent to the matter of brain | | |
| | * | | follows totally the relief of brain | | |
| | * | | is rich in small cerebral blood vessels | | |
| | * | | in two sites joins to the ventricular ependyma to form choroid membranes (telae choroideae) | | |
| | | | contains venous sinuses | | |
| 19 | | | The cranial arachnoid mater (arachnoidea mater cranialis): | | |
| | | | follows totally and exactly the relief of brain | | |
| | * | | does not enter the sulci of brain | | |
| | * | | is deprived of vessels | | |
| | * | | forms the granulations that penetrate into the dural venous sinuses | | |
| | | | forms the outgrowths that penetrate into the cerebral fissures | | |
| 20 | | | The cranial subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum): | | |
| | * | | is continuous with the spinal subarachnoid space | | |
| | | | is isolated from the spinal subarachnoid space | | |
| | * | | contains cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) | | |
| | * | | possesses the locally dilated compartments | | |
| | | | is not true but potential space, the pia mater and arachnoid mater being in direct contact | | |
| 21 | | | The cerebellomedullary cistern (cisterna cerebellomedullaris, cisterna magna) is: | | |
| | * | | a locally dilated compartment of the cranial subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum): | | |

| | | | | | |
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| | | | a locally dilated compartment of the cranial subdural space (spatium subdurale): | | |
| | | | a locally dilated compartment of dural venous sinus | | |
| | * | | is located dorsally to the brainstem | | |
| | | | is located ventrally to the brainstem | | |
| | | | | | |
| 22 | | | The cerebellomedullary cistern (cisterna cerebellomedullaris, cisterna magna): | | |
| | * | | is a locally dilated compartment of the cranial subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum): | | |
| | * | | contains cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) | | |
| | | | contains venous blood | | |
| | * | | may serve to be a site of puncture to take the cerebrospinal fluid for its further examination | | |
| | * | | is located dorsally between myelencephalon (medulla oblongata) and cerebellum | | |
| | | | | | |
| 23 | | | The cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) is: | | |
| | * | | contained in the cerebral ventricles and subarachnoid space(spatium subarachnoideum): | | |
| | | | produced by the arachnoid granulations (granulationes arachnoideae) | | |
| | * | | produced by the choroid plexuses (plexus choroidei) of the cerebral ventricles | | |
| | | | flows from the ventricles into the subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum) through the interventricular foramen (foramen interventriculare) | | |
| | * | | reabsorbed into dural venous sinuses via arachnoid granulations (granulationes arachnoideae) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 24 | | | The choroid plexuses (plexus choroidei) of the cerebral ventricles: | | |
| | * | | are the specialized components of the ventricular choroid membranes (telae choroideae) | | |
| | * | | are composed of pia mater and ependymal glia | | |
| | * | | are rich in blood capillaries | | |
| | * | | are main producers of the cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) | | |
| | | | provide the reabsorbtion of the cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 1 | | | The brainstem (truncus encephali) include: | | |
| | * | | pons | | |
| | * | | midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | | | diencephalon | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | * | | medulla oblongata | | |
| | | | cerebellum | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | The brainstem (truncus encephali) includesnamelymedulla oblongata, pons and midbrain (mesencephalon) because: | | |
| | | | they compose a certain trunk which is continuous with thespinal cord (medulla spinalis) | | |
| | | | they contain ascending and descending nerve tracts | | |
| | * | | being provided with the true cranial nerves they realize directly innervation of a certain region of human body like the spinal cord | | |
| | * | | in contrast to other divisions of a brain only they contain the nuclei of cranial nerves | | |
| | * | | at the same time they contain the suprasedgmental nerve centers | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | The brainstem (truncus encephali) includesnamelymedulla oblongata, pons and midbrain (mesencephalon) because: | | |
| | * | | they possess the characteristics in their organization similar both to the spinal cord and to the supratruncal part of the brain | | |
| | | | they contain the inner cavities | | |
| | | | they are located between the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) and the supratruncal part of the brain | | |
| | | | all of them are located in the posterior cranial fossa (fossa cranii posterior) | | |
| | | | their outer aspect look like a kind of tube | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | The surfaces of the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata): | | |
| | * | | ventral | | |
| | * | | lateral | | |
| | * | | dorsal | | |
| | | | superior | | |
| | | | inferior | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | The cranial nerves which issue from the medulla oblongata are: | | |
| | * | | hypoglossal nerve (n.hypoglossus) | | |
| | * | | accessory nerve (n.accessorius) | | |
| | * | | vagus nerve (n.vagus) | | |
| | * | | glossopharyngeal nerve (n.glossopharyngeus) | | |
| | | | facial nerve (n.facialis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | | The site of issue of the oculomotor nerve (n.oculomotorius) is located: | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| | * | | on the medial surface of the cerebral peduncle (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | | | on the superior medullary velum (velum medullare superius) | | |
| | | | on the lateral surface of medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) | | |
| | | | in the cerebellopontine angle (angulus pontocerebellaris) | | |
| | | | on the inferior medullary velum (velum medullare inferius) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 7 | | | The site of issue of the trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis) is located: | | |
| | | | on the medial surface of the cerebral peduncle (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | * | | on the superior medullary velum (velum medullare superius) | | |
| | | | on the lateral surface of medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) | | |
| | | | in the cerebellopontine angle (angulus pontocerebellaris) | | |
| | | | on the inferior medullary velum (velum medullare inferius) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | | | The site of issue of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus) is located: | | |
| | * | | on the lateral surface of the middle cerebellar peduncle (pedunculus cerebellaris medius) | | |
| | | | on the superior medullary velum (velum medullare superius) | | |
| | | | on the lateral surface of medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) | | |
| | | | in the cerebellopontine angle (angulus pontocerebellaris) | | |
| | | | on the cerebral peduncle (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | | | The site of issue of the abducent nerve (n. abducens) is located: | | |
| | | | on the lateral surface of the middle cerebellar peduncle (pedunculus cerebellaris medius) | | |
| | * | | in the medullopontine sulcus (sulcus bulbopontinus) | | |
| | | | on the lateral surface of medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) | | |
| | | | in the cerebellopontine angle (angulus pontocerebellaris) | | |
| | | | on the cerebral peduncle (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | | | The site of issue of the facial nerve (n. facialis) is located: | | |
| | * | | in the cerebellopontine angle (angulus pontocerebellaris) | | |
| | | | on the superior medullary velum (velum medullare superius) | | |
| | | | on the lateral surface of medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) | | |
| | | | on the lateral surface of the middle cerebellar peduncle (pedunculus cerebellaris medius) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | on the cerebral peduncle (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 11 | | | The site of issue of the vestibulocochlear nerve (n.vestibulocochlear) is located: | | |
| | * | | in the cerebellopontine angle (angulus pontocerebellaris) | | |
| | | | on the superior medullary velum (velum medullare superius) | | |
| | | | on the lateral surface of medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) | | |
| | | | on the lateral surface of the middle cerebellar peduncle (pedunculus cerebellaris medius) | | |
| | | | on the cerebral peduncle (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 | | | The site of issue of the hypoglossal nerve (n.hypoglossus) is located: | | |
| | | | in the cerebellopontine angle (angulus pontocerebellaris) | | |
| | | | on the superior medullary velum (velum medullare superius) | | |
| | * | | in the anterolateral sulcus of medulla oblongata (sulcus anterolateralis) | | |
| | | | on the lateral surface of the middle cerebellar peduncle (pedunculus cerebellaris medius) | | |
| | | | on the cerebral peduncle (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 13 | | | The ventral aspect of medulla oblongata presents: | | |
| | * | | olives (oliva) | | |
| | * | | pyramids (pyramis medullae oblongatae) | | |
| | * | | pyramidal decussation (decussatio pyramidum) | | |
| | | | cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | | | gracile tubercle (tuberculum gracile) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 14 | | | Pyramids (pyramis medullae oblongatae) are located: | | |
| | * | | medially from the olives (oliva) | | |
| | | | laterally from the olives (oliva) | | |
| | * | | on the sides of the anterior median fissure (fissura mediana anterior) | | |
| | | | on the sides of basilar sulcus (sulcus basilaris) | | |
| | | | on the sides of the posterior median sulcus (sulcus medianus posterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 15 | | | Anterolateral sulcus (sulcus anterolateralis) of the medulla oblongata: | | |
| | * | | is located on the ventral surface of the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| | * | | is located between the pyramid (pyramis medullae oblongatae) and olive (oliva) | | |
| | * | | is the site of issue of hypoglossal nerve (n. hypoglossus) | | |
| | | | is the site of issue of vagus nerve (n. vagus) | | |
| | | | contains the decussation of pyramids (decussatio pyramidum) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 16 | | | The decussation of pyramids (decussatio pyramidum) is located: | | |
| | * | | on the ventral surface of the medulla oblongata | | |
| | * | | inside of the anterior median fissure (fissure mediana anterior) of the medulla oblongata | | |
| | | | inside of the posterior median sulcus (sulcus medianus posterior) of the medulla oblongata | | |
| | | | between the cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | | | inside of the basilar sulcus of pons (sulcus basilaris) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 17 | | | The relief of the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) presents: | | |
| | * | | cuneate tubercle (tuberculum cuneatum) | | |
| | * | | rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea) | | |
| | * | | gracile tubercle (tuberculum gracilis) | | |
| | | | olive (oliva) | | |
| | | | pyramid (pyramis medullae oblongatae) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 18 | | | On the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) are located: | | |
| | * | | gracile tubercle (tuberculum gracile) | | |
| | * | | cuneiform tubercle (tuberculum cuneatum) | | |
| | | | site of issue of the trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis) | | |
| | | | facial colliculus (colliculus facialis) | | |
| | | | quadrigeminal plate (lamina quadrigemina) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 19 | | | The cuneate tubercle (tuberculum cuneatum) is located: | | |
| | * | | on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata | | |
| | | | on the ventral surface of the medulla oblongata | | |
| | | | on the ventral surface of the pons | | |
| | | | on the dorsal surface of the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | | | in the rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| 20 | | | Gracile tubercle (tuberculum gracile) is located: | | |
| | * | | medially from the cuneate tubercle (tuberculum cuneatum) | | |
| | * | | on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata | | |
| | | | laterally from the cuneate tubercle (tuberculum cuneatum) | | |
| | | | on the ventral surface of the pons | | |
| | | | on the dorsal surface of the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 21 | | | The posterior median sulcus (sulcus medianus posterior) is proper for: | | |
| | * | | the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) | | |
| | * | | the medulla oblongata | | |
| | | | the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | | | the pons | | |
| | | | the rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 22 | | | The border between the medulla oblongata and the pons is: | | |
| | * | | bulbopontine sulcus (sulcus bulbopontinus) | | |
| | | | the site of issue of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus) | | |
| | | | inferior cerebellar pedunculus (pedunculus cerebellaris inferior) | | |
| | | | decussation of pyramids (decussatio pyramidum) | | |
| | | | posterior perforated substance (substantia perforata posterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 23 | | | The inferior cerebellar pedunculi (pedunculus cerebellaris inferius): | | |
| | * | | relate to the dorsal aspect of the medulla oblongata | | |
| | | | relate to the dorsal aspect of the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | * | | connect the medulla oblongata and cerebellum | | |
| | | | connect the midbrain (mesencephalon) and cerebellum | | |
| | | | connect the pons and cerebellum | | |
| | | | | | |
| 24 | | | The components of the ventral surface of the midbrain (mesencephalon) are: | | |
| | * | | cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | * | | interpeduncular fossa (fossa interpeduncularis) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| | * | | posterior perforated substance (substantia perforata posterior) | | |
| | | | superior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris superior) | | |
| | | | anterior perforated substance (substantia perforata anterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 25 | | | The interpeduncular fossa (fossa interpeduncularis) is located: | | |
| | * | | between the cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | * | | on the ventral surface of the brainstem (truncus encephali) | | |
| | | | between the superior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris superior) | | |
| | | | on the dorsal surface of the brainstem (truncus encephali) | | |
| | | | between the inferior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris inferior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 26 | | | On the ventral surface of the midbrain are located: | | |
| | * | | the site of issue of the oculomotor nerve (n.oculomotorius) | | |
| | * | | posterior perforated substance (substantia perforata posterior) | | |
| | * | | interpeduncular fossa (fossa interpeduncularis) | | |
| | | | the site of issue of the trochlear nerve (n.trochlearis) | | |
| | | | superior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris superior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 27 | | | Cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri): | | |
| | * | | are the components of the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | * | | are located on the ventral surface of the brainstem (truncus encephali) | | |
| | | | are located on the dorsal surface of the brainstem (truncus encephali) | | |
| | | | are the components of the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata, myelencephalon) | | |
| | | | refer to the hindbrain (metencephalon) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 28 | | | The structures of the midbrain (mesencephalon)composing its dorsal surface are: | | |
| | * | | lamina quadrigemina(lamina quadrigemina, lamina tecti) | | |
| | | | inferiormedullary velum(velum medullare inferius) | | |
| | | | middle cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris medius) | | |
| | | | cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | | | olives(oliva) | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|
| 29 | | Brachium of superior colliculus (brachium colliculi superioris): | | |
| | * | is located on the dorsal surface of the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | * | connects the superior colliculus with lateral geniculate body (corpus geniculatum laterale) | | |
| | | is located on the ventral surface of the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | | is located on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata, myelencephalon) | | |
| | | connects the superior colliculus with the medial geniculate body (corpus geniculatum mediale) | | |
| | | | | |
| 30 | | Brachium of inferior colliculus (brachium colliculi inferioris): | | |
| | * | is located on the dorsal surface of the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | * | represents a border of trigone of lateral lemniscus (trigonum lemnisci lateralis) | | |
| | * | connects the inferior colliculus with the medial geniculate body (corpus geniculatum mediale) | | |
| | | is located on the ventral surface of the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | | connects the inferior colliculus with the lateral geniculate body (corpus geniculatum laterale) | | |
| | | | | |
| 31 | | The rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea) is: | | |
| | * | the ventral wall of the fourth ventricle of brain | | |
| | | depression between the cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | | depression between the colliculi of the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | | ventral depression between the pons and medulla oblongata | | |
| | | depression in the area of the cerebellopontine angle (angulus pontocerebellaris) | | |
| | | | | |
| 32 | | The bottom of the rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea) is composed of: | | |
| | * | part of the dorsal surface of the pons (pons) | | |
| | * | part of the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) | | |
| | | part of dorsal surface of the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | | middle cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris medius) | | |
| | | superior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris superior) | | |
| | | | | |
| 33 | | The rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea) is laterally bordered with: | | |
| | * | superior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris superior) | | |
| | * | inferior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris inferior) | | |
| | | brachia of inferior colliculi (brachium colliculi inferioris) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | | | brachia of superior colliculi (brachium colliculi superioris) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 34 | | | The components of the rhomboid fossa relief (fossa rhomboidea) are: | | |
| | * | | median sulcus (sulcus medianus) | | |
| | * | | medial eminences (eminencia medialis) | | |
| | * | | facial colliculi (colliculus facialis) | | |
| | | | gracile tubercle (tuberculum gracile) | | |
| | | | cuneate tubercle (tuberculum cuneatum) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 35 | | | The components of the rhomboid fossa relief (fossa rhomboidea) are: | | |
| | * | | medullary striae of the fourth ventricle (striae medullares ventriculi quarti) | | |
| | * | | trigone of hypoglossal nerve (trigonum n.hypoglossi) | | |
| | * | | vestibular area (area vestibularis) | | |
| | | | superior colliculus (colliculus superior) | | |
| | | | inferior colliculus (colliculus inferior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 36 | | | The inferior corner of the rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea) contains: | | |
| | * | | trigone of hypoglossal nerve (trigonum n.hypoglossi) | | |
| | * | | superior colliculi (colliculus superior) | | |
| | | | facial colliculi (colliculus facialis) | | |
| | * | | trigone of vagus nerve (trigonum n.vagi) | | |
| | | | posterior perforated substance (substantia perforata posterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| 1 | | | Among the following nuclei of cranial nerves the sensory nuclei are: | | |
| | * | | nucleus of solitary tract (nucleus tractus solitarii) | | |
| | * | | spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini) | | |
| | | | superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior) | | |
| | | | nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus) | | |
| | | | dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n. vagi) | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| 2 | | | The sensory nuclei of the cranial nerves: | | |
| | | | are composed of bodies (soma) of sensory neurons | | |
| | * | | are composed of bodies (soma) of association neurons | | |
| | | | in contrast to other nuclei are located nearer to the midline | | |
| | * | | in contrast to other nuclei are located at greater distance from the midline | | |
| | * | | relate to the segmental centers of the brainstem | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | The sensory nuclei of the cranial nerves: | | |
| | | | exist in every division of the encephalon | | |
| | * | | exist in the brainstem only | | |
| | * | | the severe trouble of every of them is manifested by anesthesia in the well-defined area of body | | |
| | | | relate to the suprasegmental centers of the brain | | |
| | * | | in their nature and connections are similar to the sensory nuclei of the spinal nerves | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | The motor nuclei of the cranial nerves: | | |
| | | | are composed of bodies (soma) of association neurons | | |
| | * | | are composed of bodies (soma) of motor neurons | | |
| | * | | in contrast to other nuclei are located nearer to the midline | | |
| | | | in contrast to other nuclei are located at greater distance from the midline | | |
| | * | | relate to the segmental centers of the brainstem | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | The motor nuclei of the cranial nerves: | | |
| | | | exist in every division of the encephalon | | |
| | * | | exist in the brainstem only | | |
| | * | | the severe trouble of every of them is manifested by peripheral palsy of the well-defined muscular group | | |
| | | | relate to the suprasegmental centers of the brain | | |
| | * | | in their nature and connections are similar to the motor nuclei of the spinal nerves | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | | Among the following nuclei of cranial nerves the vegetative nuclei are: | | |
| | * | | superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior) | | |
| | * | | dorsal nucleus of vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n.vagi) | | |
| | | | spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| | * | | inferior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inferior) | | |
| | | | nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 7 | | | Among the following nuclei of cranial nerves the motor nuclei are: | | |
| | * | | hypoglossal nerve nucleus (nucleus n. hypoglossi) | | |
| | * | | nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus) | | |
| | | | spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini) | | |
| | | | nucleus of solitary tract (nuclei tractus solitarii) | | |
| | | | dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n.vagi) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | | | Sensory nuclei of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus) include: | | |
| | * | | mesencephalic nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus mesencephalicus n. trigemini) | | |
| | * | | principal sensory nucleus of trigeminal nerve(nucleus principalis n. trigemini) | | |
| | * | | spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini) | | |
| | | | nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus) | | |
| | | | nucleus of solitary tract (nucleus tractus solitarii) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | | | The motor nucleus of the oculomotor nerve (nucleus n. oculomotorii): | | |
| | * | | is located in the midbrain(mesencephalon) | | |
| | * | | is in the central gray matter (substantia grisea centralis) | | |
| | | | is located above the cerebral aqueduct (aqueductus cerebri) | | |
| | * | | is projected at the level of the superior colliculus (colliculus superior) | | |
| | * | | is located below the cerebral aqueduct (aqueductus cerebri) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | | | The accessory nucleus of the oculomotor nerve (nucleus accessorius n.oculomotorii): | | |
| | * | | is vegetative in nature | | |
| | * | | is in the central gray matter (substantia grisea centralis) | | |
| | * | | lies below the cerebral aqueduct (aqueductus cerebri) | | |
| | * | | is projected at the level of the superior colliculus (colliculus superior) | | |
| | | | is motor somatic in nature | | |
| | | | | | |
| 11 | | | Among the following nuclei of cranial nerves the nuclei of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus) are: | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| | * | | spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini) | | |
| | * | | principal sensory nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus principalis n. trigemini) | | |
| | | | superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior) | | |
| | | | nucleus of solitary tract (nucleus tractus solitarii) | | |
| | | | nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 | | | The nucleus of the abducens nerve (n. abducens) is projected in the region of: | | |
| | * | | facial colliculus (colliculus facialis) | | |
| | | | superior colliculus (colliculus superior) | | |
| | | | inferior colliculus (colliculus inferior) | | |
| | | | cuneate tubercle (tuberculum cuneatum) | | |
| | | | gracile tubercle (tuberculum gracile) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 13 | | | Among the following nuclei of cranial nerves the nuclei of the facial nerve (n. facialis) are: | | |
| | * | | superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior) | | |
| | * | | nucleus of solitary tract (nuclei tractus solitarii) | | |
| | * | | motor nucleus of facial nerve (nucleus nervi facialis) | | |
| | | | cochlear nuclei (nuclei cochleares) | | |
| | | | nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 14 | | | The nuclei of cranial nerves are located: | | |
| | | | in tectum of the brainstem (truncus encephali) | | |
| | * | | in tegmentum of the brainstem | | |
| | | | in basis of the brainstem | | |
| | | | partly in brainstem and partly in diencephalon | | |
| | * | | in brainstem (truncus encephali) only | | |
| | | | | | |
| 15 | | | The nucleus of the facial nerve (nucleus nervi facialis) is projected on a rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea)at the level of: | | |
| | * | | facial colliculus (colliculus facialis) | | |
| | | | medullary striae of the fourth ventricle (striae medullares ventriculi quarti) | | |
| | | | vestibular area (area vestibularis) | | |
| | | | medial eminence (eminencia medialis) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | trigone of vagus nerve (trigonum nervi vagi) | | |
| 16 | | | The cranial nerves possessing the motor nuclei only are: | | |
| | * | | oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius) | | |
| | * | | troclear nerve (n. trochlearis) | | |
| | * | | accessory nerve (n. accessorius) | | |
| | * | | abducent nerve (n. abducens) | | |
| | | | glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus) | | |
| 17 | | | The cranial nerves possessing the sensory nuclei only are: | | |
| | | | trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus) | | |
| | | | facial nerve (n. facialis) | | |
| | * | | vestibulocochlear nerve (n. vestibulocochlearis) | | |
| | | | hypoglossal nerve (n. hypoglossus) | | |
| | | | glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus) | | |
| 18 | | | The nuclei of the vestibulocochlear nerve (n. vestibulocochlearis) are: | | |
| | * | | cochlear nuclei (nuclei cochleares) | | |
| | * | | vestibular nuclei (nuclei vestibulares) | | |
| | | | superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior) | | |
| | | | nucleus of solitary tract (nuclei tractus solitarii) | | |
| | | | nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus) | | |
| 19 | | | The glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus) exits the brain from: | | |
| | * | | posterolateral sulcus (sulcus posterolateralis) | | |
| | | | anterior median fissure (fissura mediana anterior) | | |
| | | | anterolateral sulcus (sulcus anterolateralis) | | |
| | | | posterior intermediate sulcus (sulcus intermedius posterior) | | |
| | | | posterior median sulcus (sulcus medianus posterior) | | |
| 20 | | | Nucleus of solitary tract nuclei (nucleus tractus solitarii) is common for the following nerves: | | |
| | * | | facial nerve (n. facialis) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| | * | | glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus) | | |
| | * | | vagus nerve (n. vagus) | | |
| | | | vestibulocochlear nerve (n. vestibulocochlearis) | | |
| | | | accessory nerve (n. accessorius) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 21 | | | The cranial nerves possessing both sensory, motor and vegetative nuclei are: | | |
| | * | | VII, IX, X | | |
| | | | V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI | | |
| | | | III, V, VII, IX, XI | | |
| | | | IV, VI, VIII, X, XII | | |
| | | | III, VI, IX, XII | | |
| | | | | | |
| 22 | | | The nuclei of the vagus nerve (n. vagus) are: | | |
| | * | | dorsal (posterior) nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis, posterior n. vagi) | | |
| | * | | nucleus of the solitary tract (nucleus tractus solitarii) | | |
| | * | | nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus) | | |
| | | | inferior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inferior) | | |
| | | | gracile nucleus (nucleus gracilis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 23 | | | Nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus) is common for the following nerves: | | |
| | * | | glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus) | | |
| | * | | the vagus nerve (n. vagus) | | |
| | | | accessory nerve (n. accessorius) | | |
| | | | facial nerve (n. facialis) | | |
| | | | vestibulocochlear nerve (n. vestibulocochlearis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 24 | | | The nuclei of spinal and cranial nerves are considered to be in their nature segmental centers because: | | |
| | | | every of them is subdivided onto segmental compartments | | |
| | * | | all of them are in immediate connection with the corresponding nerve | | |
| | * | | all of them innervate directly the well-defined peripheral area via the corresponding nerve | | |
| | * | | their injuries are manifested by evident symptoms in the well-defined peripheral areas | | |
| | * | | they serve to be the initial or terminal components in every nervous action | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| 25 | | | The nuclei of cranial nerves are located in: | | |
| | | | tectum of the brainstem (truncus encephali) | | |
| | * | | tegmentum of the brainstem | | |
| | | | basis tectum of the brainstem | | |
| | | | both in the tectum and tegmentum of the brainstem | | |
| | | | both in the tegmentum and basis of the brainstem | | |
| | | | | | |
| 26 | | | The nerve(s) issuing from the middle cerebellar peduncle is (are): | | |
| | * | | trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus) | | |
| | | | abducent nerve (n. abducens) | | |
| | | | facial nerve (n. facialis) | | |
| | | | vagus nerve (n. vagus) | | |
| | | | accessory nerve (n. accessorius) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 27 | | | The nerve(s) issuing from the brain in the area of cerebellopontine angle (angulus pontocerebellaris) is(are): | | |
| | | | oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius) | | |
| | | | trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus) | | |
| | * | | facial nerve (n. facialis) | | |
| | * | | vestibulocochlear nerve (n. vestibulocochlearis) | | |
| | | | glossopharyngeal nerve(n. glossopharyngeus) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| 1 | | | The white matter of myelencephalon (medulla oblongata) is represented by: | | |
| | * | | pyramid | | |
| | * | | cuneate fasciculus (fasciculus cuneatus) | | |
| | | | olive (oliva) | | |
| | * | | gracile fasciculus (fasciculus gracilis) | | |
| | * | | medial lemniscus(lemniscus medialis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | Pyramid (pyramis) is: | | |
| | * | | a bundle of nerve fibers | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | * | | located on the ventral surface of the brainstem (truncus encephali) | | |
| | | | a congestion of neuron bodies | | |
| | | | located in the depth of the myelencephalon (medulla oblongata) | | |
| | | | located on the dorsal surface of the brainstem (truncus encephali) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | Among the following nerve tracts the ascending pathways in the myelencephalon (medulla oblongata) are: | | |
| | * | | gracile fasciculus (fasciculus gracilis) | | |
| | * | | spinal lemniscus (lemniscus spinalis) | | |
| | * | | medial lemniscus (lemniscus medialis) | | |
| | | | tectospinal tract (tractus tectospinalis) | | |
| | | | corticospinal tracts (tractus corticospinales) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | Among the following nerve tracts the descending pathways in the myelencephalon (medulla oblongata) are: | | |
| | * | | tectospinal tract (tractus tectospinalis) | | |
| | * | | rubrospinal tract (tractus rubrospinalis) | | |
| | * | | corticospinal tracts (tractus corticospinales) | | |
| | | | cuneate fasciculus (fasciculus cuneatus) | | |
| | | | medial lemniscus (lemniscus medialis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | The nerve tracts realizing decussations in the myelencephalon (medulla oblongata), are: | | |
| | * | | medial lemniscus (lemniscus medialis) | | |
| | | | spinal lemniscus (lemniscus spinalis) | | |
| | * | | corticospinal tract(tractus corticospinalis) | | |
| | | | rubrospinal tract (tractus rubrospinalis) | | |
| | | | tectospinal tract (tractus tectospinalis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | | The nerve centers of the myelencephalon (medulla oblongata) are represented among others by: | | |
| | * | | nuclei of olive (oliva) | | |
| | * | | nuclei of reticular formation (formatio reticularis) | | |
| | * | | cuneate nucleus (nucleus cuneatus) | | |
| | * | | spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini) | | |
| | | | red nucleus (nucleus ruber) | | |

| | | | | | |
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| | | | | | |
| 7 | | | Among the following nuclei those which are most dorsally located in the myelencephalon (medulla oblongata) are: | | |
| | * | | gracile nucleus (nucleus gracilis) | | |
| | * | | cuneate nucleus (nucleus cuneatus) | | |
| | | | nuclei of olive (oliva) | | |
| | | | nuclei of inferior colliculus (nuclei colliculi inferioris) | | |
| | | | dentate nucleus (nucleus dentatus) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | | | Among the following nuclei of cranial nerves those which are contained in the myelencephalon (medulla oblongata) are: | | |
| | * | | dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n.vagi) | | |
| | * | | inferior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inferior) | | |
| | * | | nucleus of hypoglossal nerve (nucleus n. hypoglossi) | | |
| | * | | nucleus of solitary tract (nucleus tractus solitarii) | | |
| | | | motor nucleus of facial nerve (nucleus n. facialis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | | | In the myelencephalon (medulla oblongata) are located the vital centers of: | | |
| | * | | breathing | | |
| | * | | blood circulation | | |
| | | | equilibrium | | |
| | | | vision | | |
| | | | thermoregulation | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| 1 | | | Trapezoid body (corpus trapezoidum): | | |
| | | | is a component of midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | | | represents a gray matter | | |
| | * | | is composed of fibers of the auditory pathway | | |
| | | | is vertically oriented at cross section of the pons | | |
| | * | | serves to be a boundary between the tegmentum and the basilar part of pons | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | The pontine tegmentum (tegmentum pontis) is located: | | |
| | * | | dorsally to the trapezoid body (corpus trapezoideum) | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | * | | ventrally to the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) | | |
| | | | ventrally to the basilar part of the pons (pars basilaris pontis) | | |
| | | | dorsally to the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) | | |
| | | | caudally to the basilar part of the pons (pars basilaris pontis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | Pons is considered to be a subdivision of brainstem (truncus encephali) because it: | | |
| | | | continues the myelencephalon (medulla oblongata) | | |
| | | | contains the ascending and descending nerve tracts | | |
| | | | resembles in its shape a kind of tube | | |
| | * | | contains both segmental and suprasegmental nerve centers | | |
| | * | | is provided with its proper connections with the peripheral structures – cranial nerves | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | The pontine tegmentum (tegmentum pontis) is separated from the basilar part (pars basilaris pontis) by: | | |
| | * | | trapezoid body (corpus trapezoideum) | | |
| | | | the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) | | |
| | | | substantia nigra (substantia nigra) | | |
| | | | superior and inferior medullary velum (velum medullare superius et inferius) | | |
| | | | cerebellar peduncles (pedunculi cerebellares) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | Peripheral connections of the pons are represented by the cranial nerves: | | |
| | | | III, IV, VI | | |
| | | | IV, V, VI, VII | | |
| | * | | V, VI, VII, VIII | | |
| | | | VII, VIII, IX, X | | |
| | | | IX, X, XI, XII | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | | The basilar part of the pons (pars basilaris pontis) contains: | | |
| | * | | pontine nuclei (nn. pontis) | | |
| | * | | corticopontine fibers (fibrae corticopontinae) | | |
| | * | | corticonuclear fibers (fibrae corticonucleares) | | |
| | * | | corticospinal fibres (fibrae corticospinales) | | |
| | | | reticular formation (formatio reticularis) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| 7 | | | Pontine nuclei (nn.pontis) are: | | |
| | * | | the sites of termination of the corticopontine fibers (fibrae corticopontinae) | | |
| | * | | located in the basilar part of pons (pars basilaris pontis) | | |
| | | | located both in the basilar part and tegmentum of pons (pars basilaris et tegmentum pontis) | | |
| | | | located in tegmentum of pons (tegmentum pontis) | | |
| | | | the sites of termination of the pontine corticonuclear fibers (fibrae corticonucleares pontis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | | | Like the tegmentum of other divisions of the brainstem (truncus encephali) the pontine tegmentum (tegmentum pontis) contains: | | |
| | * | | nuclei of cranial nerves | | |
| | * | | corresponding suprasegmental centers | | |
| | * | | all of the ascending nerve tracts | | |
| | | | all of the descending nerve tracts | | |
| | * | | the ancient descending nerve tracts only | | |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | | | The connections of the pons with cerebellum are realized via: | | |
| | | | inferior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculi cerebellares inferiores) | | |
| | | | cerebral peduncles (pedunculi cerebri) | | |
| | * | | middle cerebellar peduncles (pedunculi cerebellares medii) | | |
| | | | trapezoid body (corpus trapezoideum) | | |
| | | | superior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculi cerebellares superiores) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | | | The sensory nuclei of cranial nerves contained in the pons are: | | |
| | * | | principal sensory nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus sensorius principalis n. trigemini) | | |
| | | | nucleus of abducent nerve (nucleus n. abducentis) | | |
| | * | | cochlear nuclei (nuclei cochleares) | | |
| | * | | vestibular nuclei (nuclei vestibulares) | | |
| | | | nucleus ambiguus | | |
| | | | | | |
| 11 | | | The motor nuclei of cranial nerves contained in the pontine tegmentum (tegmentum pontis) are: | | |
| | | | spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini) | | |
| | * | | nucleus of abducent nerve (nucleus n. abducentis) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|--|--|
| | * | | motor nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus motorius n. trigemini) | | |
| | * | | motor nucleus of facial nerve (nucleus n. facialis) | | |
| | | | nucleus ambiguus(nucleus ambiguous) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 | | | The pontine tegmentum (tegmentum pontis) contains among others: | | |
| | * | | motor nucleus of facial nerve (nucleus n. facialis) | | |
| | * | | spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini) | | |
| | | | dorsal nucleus of vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n.vagi) | | |
| | | | nucleus of hypoglossal nerve (nucleus n. hypoglossi) | | |
| | * | | reticular formation (formation reticularis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| 1 | | | As the whole brainstem (truncus encephali) the midbrain (mesencephalon) is composed of three main plates: | | |
| | * | | tectum | | |
| | * | | tegmentum | | |
| | * | | basis | | |
| | | | anterior column (columna anterior) | | |
| | | | posterior column (columna posterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | The tectum of the midbrain (tectum mesencephali) is represented by: | | |
| | * | | superior colliculus (colliculus superior) | | |
| | * | | inferior colliculus (colliculus inferior) | | |
| | | | cerebral peduncles (pedunculi cerebri) | | |
| | | | middle cerebellar peduncles (pedunculi cerebellares medii) | | |
| | | | epithalamus (epithalamus) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | The midbrain (mesencephalon) is divided into tectum, tegmentum and basis by: | | |
| | * | | the cerebral aqueduct (aqueductus cerebri) | | |
| | * | | substantia nigra (substantia nigra) | | |
| | | | fourth ventricle (ventriculus IV) | | |
| | | | quadrigeminal plate (lamina quadrigemina) | | |
| | | | trapezoid body (corpus trapezoideum) | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | The border between the tectum and the tegmentum of the midbrain is: | | |
| | * | | cerebral aqueduct (aqueductus cerebri) | | |
| | | | substantia nigra (substantia nigra) | | |
| | | | quadrigeminal plate (lamina quadrigemina) | | |
| | | | trapezoid body (corpus trapezoideum) | | |
| | | | red nucleus (nucleus ruber) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | Substantia nigra (substantia nigra) separates: | | |
| | * | | tegmentum mesencephali (tegmentum mesencephali) and the base of the cerebral peduncle (basis pedunculi cerebri) | | |
| | | | tectum mesencephali (tectum mesencephali) and the pedunculi cerebri (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | | | tegmentum (tegmentum) and tectum mesencephali (tectum mesencephali) | | |
| | | | right and left cerebral peduncles (pedunculi cerebri) | | |
| | | | superior and inferior colliculi (colliculus superior et inferior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | | Tectum mesencephali (tectum mesencephali) is represented by: | | |
| | * | | quadrigeminal plate (lamina quadrigemina) | | |
| | * | | brachium colliculi sup. and inf. (brachium colliculi sup. et inf.) | | |
| | | | central gray matter (substantia grisea centralis) | | |
| | | | lateral and medial geniculate body (corpus geniculatum mediale et laterale) | | |
| | | | trigone of lateral lemniscus (trigonum lemnisci lateralis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 7 | | | Inferior colliculi (colliculi inferiores): | | |
| | * | | are connected with medial geniculate bodies (corpus geniculatum mediale) by brachium of inferior colliculus (brachium colliculi inferioris) | | |
| | * | | are the subcortical centers of hearing | | |
| | | | are connected with lateral geniculate bodies (corpus geniculatum mediale) by brachium of inferior colliculus (brachium colliculi inferioris) | | |
| | | | are the subcortical centers of vision | | |
| | * | | refer to the tectum of midbrain (tectum mesencephali) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | | | Superior colliculi (colliculi superiores): | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| | * | | are connected with lateral geniculate bodies (corpus geniculatum laterale) by brachium of superior colliculus (brachium colliculi superioris) | | |
| | * | | are the subcortical centers of vision | | |
| | * | | refer to the tectum mesencephali (tectum mesencephali) | | |
| | | | are connected with medial geniculate bodies (corpus geniculatum mediale) by brachium of superior colliculus (brachium colliculi superioris) | | |
| | | | are the subcortical centers of hearing | | |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | | | The tectum of midbrain (tectum mesencephali) is composed of: | | |
| | * | | corpora quadrigemina (lamina quadrigemina) | | |
| | * | | superior colliculus (colliculus superior) | | |
| | * | | inferior colliculus (colliculus inferior) | | |
| | * | | brachia colliculi (brachium colliculi inferioris et superioris) | | |
| | | | optic chiasm (chiasma opticum) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | | | Tectum of midbrain (tectum mesencephali): | | |
| | * | | contains subcortical centers of vision | | |
| | * | | contains subcortical centers of hearing | | |
| | * | | contains the components of the extrapyramidal system | | |
| | | | contains the components of the pyramidal system | | |
| | | | contains nuclei of a number of cranial nerves | | |
| | | | | | |
| 11 | | | The gray matter of tegmentum of midbrain (tegmentum mesencephali) is represented among others by: | | |
| | * | | central gray matter (substantia grisea centralis) | | |
| | * | | red nucleus (nucleus ruber) | | |
| | * | | reticular formation (formatio reticularis) | | |
| | | | subthalamic nucleus (nucleus subthalamicus) | | |
| | | | paraventricular nucleus (nucleus paraventricularis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 | | | The nuclei contained in the tegmentum of midbrain (tegmentum mesencephali) are: | | |
| | * | | red nucleus | | |
| | * | | the accessory nucleus of the oculomotor nerve (nucleus accessorius n. oculomotorii) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | posterior nuclei of thalamus (nuclei posteriores thalami) | | |
| | | | nuclei of superior and inferior colliculi (nuclei colliculi superiores et inferiores) | | |
| | | | ambiguus nucleus (nucleus ambiguus) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 13 | | | The segmental centers of the midbrain (mesencephalon) are represented by: | | |
| | * | | nuclei of cranial nerves III, IV | | |
| | | | nuclei of cranial nerves III, IV, V, VI | | |
| | | | nuclei of cranial nerves V, VI, VII | | |
| | | | red nucleus (nucleus ruber), substantia nigra, reticular formation (formation reticularis) | | |
| | | | nuclei of superior and inferior colliculi (nuclei colliculi superiores et inferiores) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 14 | | | The centers of the extrapyramidal system include: | | |
| | * | | subthalamic nucleus (nucleus subthalamicus) | | |
| | * | | substantia nigra (substantia nigra) | | |
| | * | | red nucleus (nucleus ruber) | | |
| | | | accessory nucleus of oculomotor nerve (nucleus accessorius n. oculomotorii) | | |
| | | | nucleus of solitary tract (nucleus tractus solitarii) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 15 | | | Red nucleus (nucleus ruber): | | |
| | * | | is located in tegmentum of midbrain (tegmentum mesencephali) | | |
| | * | | refers to the centers of extrapyramidal system | | |
| | | | is located in the base of cerebral peduncle (basis pedunculi cerebri) | | |
| | | | serves to be a boundary between the base of the cerebral peduncle (basis pedunculi cerebri) and tegmentum mesencephali | | |
| | * | | refers to the suprasegmental centers of the brainstem (truncus encephali) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 16 | | | In the midbrain (mesencephalon) there are among others the following nuclei of cranial nerves: | | |
| | * | | accessory nucleus of oculomotor nerve (nucleus accessorius n. oculomotorii) | | |
| | * | | mesencephalic nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus mesencephalicus n. trigemini) | | |
| | | | superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior) | | |
| | | | motor nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus motorius n. trigemini) | | |
| | | | red nucleus (nucleus ruber) | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| 17 | | | The white matter of tegmentum of midbrain (tegmentum mesencephali) contains: | | |
| | * | | medial longitudinal fasciculus (fasciculus longitudinalis medialis) | | |
| | * | | lateral lemniscus (lemniscus lateralis) | | |
| | * | | medial lemniscus (lemniscus medialis) | | |
| | | | corticopontine fibers (fibrae corticopontinae) | | |
| | | | corticospinal fibers (fibrae corticospinales) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 18 | | | The white matter of the midbrain (tegmentum mesencephali) is represented by: | | |
| | * | | rubrospinal tract (tractus rubrospinalis) | | |
| | * | | medial longitudinal fasciculus (fasciculus longitudinalis medialis) | | |
| | * | | medial lemniscus (lemniscus medialis) | | |
| | | | anterior spinocerebellar tract (tractus spinocerebellaris anterior) | | |
| | | | external arcuate fibers (fibrae arcuatae externae) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 19 | | | The nerve tracts that realize decussations in the midbrain (mesencephalon) are: | | |
| | * | | tectospinal tract (tractus tectospinalis) | | |
| | * | | rubrospinal tract (tractus rubrospinalis) | | |
| | * | | corticonuclear fibers (fibrae corticonucleares) | | |
| | | | corticospinal fibers (fibrae corticospinales) | | |
| | | | corticopontine fibres (fibrae corticopontini) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 20 | | | Descending pathways in the tegmentum of midbrain (tegmentum mesencephali) are: | | |
| | * | | rubrospinal tract (tractus rubrospinalis) | | |
| | * | | tectospinal tract (tractus tectospinalis) | | |
| | | | corticonuclear fibers (fibrae corticonucleares) | | |
| | | | corticospinal fibers (fibrae corticospinales) | | |
| | | | anterior spinocerebellar tract (tractus spinocerebellaris anterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 21 | | | Ascending tracts in the tegmentum of midbrain (tegmentum mesencephali) are: | | |
| | * | | spinothalamic tract (tractus spinothalamicus) | | |
| | * | | medial lemniscus (lemniscus medialis) | | |
| | * | | lateral lemniscus (lemniscus lateralis) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | anterior spinocerebellar tract (tractus spinocerebellaris anterior) | | |
| | | | posterior spinocerebellar tract (tractus spinocerebellaris posterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 22 | | | The base of cerebral peduncle (basis pedunculi cerebri) contains: | | |
| | * | | new descending nerve pathways | | |
| | | | ascending nerve pathways | | |
| | | | ancient descending nerve pathways | | |
| | | | nuclei of cranial nerves | | |
| | | | reticular formation (formatio reticularis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 23 | | | The base of cerebral peduncle is composed of: | | |
| | * | | corticospinal fibers (fibrae corticospinales) | | |
| | * | | corticospinal fibers (fibrae corticospinales) | | |
| | * | | corticopontine fibers (fibrae corticopontini) | | |
| | | | rubrospinal tract (tractus rubrospinalis) | | |
| | | | anterior spinocerebellar tract (tractus spinocerebellaris anterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| 1 | | | The cerebellum (cerebellum) is a part of: | | |
| | * | | metencephalon (metencephalon) | | |
| | | | telencephalon (telencephalon) | | |
| | | | brainstem (truncus encephali) | | |
| | | | diencephalon (diencephalon) | | |
| | | | midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | The surfaces that are distinguished in cerebellum (cerebellum) are: | | |
| | * | | superior | | |
| | * | | inferior | | |
| | | | anterior | | |
| | | | posterior | | |
| | | | lateral | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| 3 | | | The main divisions of cerebellum (cerebellum)are: | | |
| | * | | cerebellar vermis (vermis) | | |
| | * | | cerebellar hemispheres (hemispheria cerebelli) | | |
| | | | cerebellar peduncles (pedunculi cerebellares) | | |
| | | | dentate nucleus (nucleus dentatus) | | |
| | | | arbor vitae | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | Cerebellar cortex (cortex cerebelli): | | |
| | * | | forms folia (folia cerebelli) | | |
| | * | | forms arbor vitae | | |
| | * | | is arranged in three layers | | |
| | | | is arranged in two layers | | |
| | | | is arranged in four layers | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | Vermis (vermis): | | |
| | * | | is a median part of cerebellum | | |
| | * | | includes white and gray matters | | |
| | * | | is a component of paleocerebellum (spinocerebellum) | | |
| | | | contains nuclei of several cranial nerves | | |
| | | | is one of the cerebellar lobules (lobuli cerebelli) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | | The gray matter of cerebellum is represented among others by: | | |
| | * | | cerebellar cortex (cortex cerebelli) | | |
| | * | | dentate nucleus (nucleusdentatus) | | |
| | * | | fastigial nucleus (nucleus fastigii) | | |
| | | | reticular formation (formatio reticularis) | | |
| | | | red nucleus (nucleus ruber) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 7 | | | The gray matter of the cerebellum includes: | | |
| | * | | cortex (cortex cerebelli) | | |
| | * | | emboliform nucleus (nucleus emboliformis) | | |
| | * | | fastigial nucleus (nucleus fastigii) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | reticular formation (formatio reticularis) | | |
| | | | gelatinous substance (substantia gelatinosa) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | | | Cerebellar nuclei: | | |
| | * | | lie deep in the white matter of the cerebellum | | |
| | * | | include the dentate nucleus (nucleus dentatus) | | |
| | | | include the certain areas of cerebellar cortex (cortex cerebelli) | | |
| | | | include nuclei of trigeminal nerve (nuclei n. trigemini) | | |
| | | | include nuclei of trigeminal and facial nerves (nuclei n. trigemini et n. facialis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | | | The nuclei of the cerebellum are: | | |
| | * | | dentate nucleus (nucleus dentatus) | | |
| | * | | fastigial nucleus (nucleus fastigii) | | |
| | * | | emboliform nucleus (nucleus emboliformis) | | |
| | * | | globose nucleus (nucleus globosus) | | |
| | | | ambiguus nucleus (nucleus ambiguus) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | | | Cerebellum is not considered to a part of brainstem (truncus encephali) because: | | |
| | * | | it does not contain the nuclei of nerves | | |
| | * | | it is not provided with its proper peripheral connections with any parts of body | | |
| | * | | in its totality it represents the great suprasegmental center | | |
| | | | it is deprived of a proper cavity | | |
| | | | it is not tubally shaped | | |
| | | | | | |
| 11 | | | Phylogenetically distinguished parts of cerebellum are: | | |
| | * | | vestibulocerebellum (archicerebellum) | | |
| | * | | spinocerebellum (paleocerebellum) | | |
| | * | | ponto(cerebro)cerebellum (neocerebellum) | | |
| | | | arbor vitae | | |
| | | | vermis (vermis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 | | | Vestibulocerebellum (archicerebellum) includes: | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| | * | | flocculus | | |
| | * | | nodule (nodulus) | | |
| | * | | fastigial nucleus (nucleus fastigii) | | |
| | | | vermis (vermis) | | |
| | | | emboliform nucleus (nucleus emboliformis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 13 | | | Flocculus is: | | |
| | * | | a paired component of cerebellar hemispheres (hemispheria cerebelli) | | |
| | * | | refers to the vestibulocerebellum (archicerebellum) | | |
| | | | a component of vermis (vermis) | | |
| | | | refers to the ponto(cerebro)cerebellum (neocerebellum) | | |
| | | | refers to the spinocerebellum (paleocerebellum) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 14 | | | The structures of the cerebellum regarded as vestibulocerebellum (archicerebellum) are: | | |
| | * | | flocculus | | |
| | * | | nodule (nodulus) | | |
| | * | | fastigial nucleus (nucleus fastigii) | | |
| | | | vermis | | |
| | | | globose nucleus (nucleus globosus) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 15 | | | Spinocerebellum (paleocerebellum) includes: | | |
| | * | | vermis | | |
| | * | | emboliform nucleus (nucleus emboliformis) | | |
| | * | | globose nucleus (nucleus globosus) | | |
| | | | fastigial nucleus (nucleus fastigii) | | |
| | | | dentate nucleus (nucleus dentatus) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 16 | | | Spinocerebellum (paleocerebellum) includes among others: | | |
| | * | | vermis | | |
| | * | | nucleus emboliformis (nucleus emboliformis) | | |
| | | | hemispheres of cerebellum (hemispherium cerebelli) | | |
| | | | flocculus | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | nodule (nodulus) | | |
| 17 | | | Ponto(Cerebro)cerebellum (neocerebellum) includes among others: | | |
| | * | | dentate nucleus (nucleus dentatus) | | |
| | | | vermis | | |
| | | | nodule (nodulus) | | |
| | | | globose nucleus (nucleus globosus) | | |
| | | | nucleus emboliformis (nucleus emboliformis) | | |
| 18 | | | Ponto(Cerebro)cerebellum (neocerebellum) includes: | | |
| | * | | dentate nucleus (nucleus dentatus) | | |
| | * | | hemispheres cerebelli (hemispheria cerebelli) | | |
| | | | olive (oliva) | | |
| | | | vermis | | |
| | | | flocculus | | |
| 19 | | | Inferior cerebellar peduncle (pedunculus cerebellaris inferior): | | |
| | * | | connects the cerebellum with medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) | | |
| | * | | contains the dorsal spinocerebellar tract (tractus spinocerebellaris dorsalis) | | |
| | | | contain the cerebellar nuclei (nuclei cerebelli) | | |
| | | | connects the cerebellum (cerebellum) with the pons | | |
| | | | containspontocerebellar fibers (fibrae pontocerebellares) | | |
| 20 | | | Middle cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris medius): | | |
| | * | | connect the cerebellum and the pons | | |
| | * | | contain pontocerebellar fibers (fibrae pontocerebellares) | | |
| | * | | are the thickest among the cerebellar peduncles | | |
| | | | connect the cerebellum and the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | | | contain the ventral spinocerebellar tract (tractus spinocerebellaris ventralis) | | |
| 21 | | | Middle cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris medius): | | |
| | * | | are located laterally from the pons | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|
| | * | | are formed by fibers coming from the basilar part of the pons (pars anterior pontis) | | |
| | * | | are formed by fibers coming from the pontine nuclei (nuclei pontis) | | |
| | | | are located laterally from the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) | | |
| | | | are formed by fibers coming from the tegmentum of pons (tegmentum pontis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 22 | | | Superior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris superior): | | |
| | * | | connect the cerebellum (cerebellum) with the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | * | | contain anterior spinocerebellar tract (tr.spinocerebellaris anterior) | | |
| | | | connect the cerebellum (cerebellum) with the pons | | |
| | | | connect the cerebellum (cerebellum) with the diencephalon | | |
| | | | contain the pontocerebellar fibers (fibrae pontocerebellares) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 23 | | | Superior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris superior): | | |
| | * | | border the rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea) | | |
| | * | | pass to the midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | * | | contain anterior spinocerebellar tract (tr.spinocerebellaris anterior) | | |
| | | | contains pathways that go only from the cerebellum | | |
| | | | contains pathways that go only to the cerebellum | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| 1 | | | The forth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) is a cavity of: | | |
| | * | | rhombencephalon (rhombencephalon) | | |
| | | | pons | | |
| | | | whole brainstem (truncus encephali) | | |
| | | | only hindbrain (metencephalon) | | |
| | | | diencephalon | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | The roof of fourth ventricle (tegmen ventriculi quarti) is formed by: | | |
| | * | | fastigium of cerebellum (fastigium) | | |
| | * | | superior medullary velum (velum medullare superius) | | |
| | * | | inferior medullary velum (velum medullare inferius) | | |
| | * | | choroid membrane (tela choroidea) | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | quadrigeminal plate (lamina quadrigemina) | | |
| 3 | | | The rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea): | | |
| | * | | composes the bottom of the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) | | |
| | | | represents the roof of the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) | | |
| | | | is formed by the dorsal surfaces of the whole brainstem (truncus encephali) | | |
| | * | | is formed by the dorsal surfaces of the pons and myelencephalon (medulla oblongata) | | |
| | * | | serves to describe the projections of cranial nerves nuclei | | |
| 4 | | | The fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus): | | |
| | * | | contains the cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) entering from the central canal (canalis centralis) | | |
| | * | | contains the cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) entering from other ventricles | | |
| | | | conducts the cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) into the central canal (canalis centralis) | | |
| | | | conducts the cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) into other ventricles | | |
| | * | | conducts the cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) into the subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum) | | |
| 5 | | | Median aperture of the fourth ventricle (apertura mediana) is: | | |
| | * | | the connection of the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) with subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum) | | |
| | * | | is called also foramen of Magendie (Magendie) | | |
| | | | the connection of the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) with central canal (canalis centralis) | | |
| | | | the connection of the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) with subdural space (spatium subdurale) | | |
| | | | is called also foramen of Luschka (Luschka) | | |
| 6 | | | Lateral aperture of the fourth ventricle (apertura lateralis) is: | | |
| | * | | the connection of the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) with subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum) | | |
| | * | | is called also foramen of Luschka (Luschka) | | |
| | | | the connection of the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) with subdural space (spatium subdurale) | | |
| | | | the connection of the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) with central canal (canalis centralis) | | |
| | | | is called also foramen of Magendie (Magendie) | | |
| 1 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| 1 | | | The main divisions of diencephalon (diencephalon) are: | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | * | | thalamencephalon | | |
| | * | | hypothalamus | | |
| | | | anterior | | |
| | | | posterior | | |
| | | | lateral | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | The thalamencephalon includes: | | |
| | * | | thalamus (thalamus) | | |
| | * | | metathalamus (metathalamus) | | |
| | * | | epithalamus (epithalamus) | | |
| | * | | subthalamus (hypothalamus) | | |
| | | | quadrigeminal plate (lamina quadrigemina) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | The diencephalon includes: | | |
| | * | | thalamus (thalamus) | | |
| | * | | metathalamus (metathalamus) | | |
| | * | | epithalamus (epithalamus) | | |
| | * | | hypothalamus (hypothalamus) | | |
| | | | the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | The borders of the diencephalon are: | | |
| | * | | optic tract (tractus opticus) | | |
| | * | | optic chiasm (chiasma opticum) | | |
| | * | | mammillary bodies (corpus mamillare) | | |
| | | | optic nerves (nervi optici) | | |
| | | | geniculate bodies (corpora geniculata) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | The diencephalon: | | |
| | * | | possesses a cavity - the third ventricle (ventriculus tertius) | | |
| | * | | is a derivative of forebrain (prosencephalon) | | |
| | | | is a part of brainstem (truncus encephali) | | |
| | | | is a part of telencephalon (telencephalon) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | is derivative of hindbrain (rhombencephalon) | | |
| 6 | | | The border between diencephalon and telencephalon passes through: | | |
| | * | | optic chiasm (chiasma opticum) | | |
| | * | | optic tracts (tractus opticus) | | |
| | | | mammillary bodies (corpus mamillare) | | |
| | | | posterior perforated substance (substantia perforata posterior) | | |
| | | | optic nerves (nervi optici) | | |
| 7 | | | The border between diencephalon and mesencephalon passes through: | | |
| | * | | mammillary bodies (corpus mamillare) | | |
| | * | | posterior perforated substance (substantia perforata posterior) | | |
| | | | stria medullaris (striae medullares) | | |
| | | | linea terminalis (linea terminalis) | | |
| | | | optic chiasm (chiasma opticum) | | |
| 8 | | | Elements of the external aspect of thalamus are: | | |
| | * | | pulvinar (pulvinar thalami) | | |
| | * | | interthalamic adhesion (adhesio interthalamica) | | |
| | * | | anterior tubercle (tuberculum anterius) | | |
| | | | pineal body (corpus pineale) | | |
| | | | optic chiasm (chiasma opticum) | | |
| 9 | | | The epithalamus (epithalamus) includes: | | |
| | * | | habenula | | |
| | * | | pineal body (corpus pineale) | | |
| | * | | habenular commissure (commissura habenularum) | | |
| | * | | habenular trigone (trigonum habenulae) | | |
| | | | geniculate bodies (corpora geniculata) | | |
| 10 | | | Epithalamus (epithalamus) includes: | | |
| | * | | habenular trigone (trigonum habenulae) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|
| | * | | habenular commissure (commissura habenularum) | | |
| | * | | pineal body (corpus pineale) | | |
| | | | lemniscal trigone (trigonum lemnisci) | | |
| | | | tuber cinereum (tuber cinereum) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 11 | | | The metathalamus (metathalamus) includes: | | |
| | * | | lateral and medial geniculate bodies (corpus geniculatum laterale et mediale) | | |
| | | | pulvinar (pulvinar thalami) | | |
| | | | habenula | | |
| | | | infundibulum | | |
| | | | brachia of colliculi (brachia colliculi) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 | | | Metathalamus: | | |
| | * | | includes geniculate bodies (corpora geniculata) | | |
| | * | | contains the subcortical centers of vision and hearing | | |
| | * | | is connected by brachia of colliculi (brachia colliculi) with the tectum of midbrain (tectum mesencephali) | | |
| | | | contains the subcortical vegetative centers | | |
| | | | is connected by cerebellar peduncles (pedunculi cerebellares) with cerebellum | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| 1 | | | Subthalamus (subthalamus) includes: | | |
| | * | | subthalamic nucleus (nucleus subthalamicus) | | |
| | | | habenula | | |
| | | | central gray matter (substantia grisea centralis) | | |
| | | | red nucleus (nucleus ruber) | | |
| | | | mammillary body (corpus mamillare) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | The hypothalamus (hypothalamus) includes among others: | | |
| | * | | optic chiasm (chiasma opticum) | | |
| | * | | infundibulum | | |
| | * | | optic tracts (tractus opticus) | | |
| | | | optic nerves (nervi optici) | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | geniculate bodies (corpora geniculata) | | |
| 3 | | | Hypothalamus (hypothalamus): | | |
| | * | | participates in the walls of the third ventricle (ventriculus tertius) | | |
| | * | | is located at the base of brain | | |
| | * | | includes among others tuber cinereum (tuber cinereum), mammillary bodies (corpus mamillare) | | |
| | * | | in its totality is a higher vegetative center | | |
| | | | includes among others thalamus, optic nerves (nervi optici) | | |
| 4 | | | The anterior hypothalamic region (area hypothalamica rostralis): | | |
| | * | | includes optic chiasm (chiasma opticum) | | |
| | * | | contains paraventricular nuclei (nuclei paraventriculares) | | |
| | * | | contains supra-optic nucleus (nucleus supraopticus) | | |
| | * | | is functionally connected mostly with the neurohypophysis (neurohypophysis, posterior lobe) | | |
| | | | includes tuber cinereum (tuber cinereum) | | |
| 5 | | | The nuclei of the anterior hypothalamic region (area hypothalamica rostralis): | | |
| | * | | include supra-optic nucleus (nucleus supraopticus) | | |
| | * | | include paraventricular nucleus (nucleus paraventricularis hypothalami) | | |
| | * | | are neurosecretory in their nature | | |
| | * | | are components of hypothalamo-hypophyseal system | | |
| | | | are connected with the columns of fornix (columnae fornicis) | | |
| 6 | | | Intermediate hypothalamic region (area hypothalamica intermedia): | | |
| | * | | corresponds to the tuber cinereum (tuber cinereum) | | |
| | * | | contains among others the tuberal nuclei (nuclei tuberales) | | |
| | * | | contains among others the infundibular (arcuate) nucleus (nucleus infundibularis, arcuatus) | | |
| | | | includes mammillary bodies (corpora mamillares) | | |
| | | | contains among others paraventricular nuclei (nuclei paraventriculares) | | |
| 7 | | | The nuclei of intermediate hypothalamic region (area hypothalamica intermedia): | | |
| | * | | are represented among others by the tuberal nuclei (nuclei tuberales) | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| | * | | are mostly neurosecretory in their nature | | |
| | * | | participate in hypothalamo-hypophysial system | | |
| | | | include among others paraventricular and supra-optic nuclei (nuclei paraventriculares et supraoptici) | | |
| | * | | are functionally connected mostly with the adenohypophysis (adenohypophysis, anterior lobe) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | | | The posterior hypothalamic region(area hypothalamica posterior): | | |
| | * | | corresponds to the mammillary bodies (corpora mamillares) | | |
| | | | corresponds to the geniculate bodies (corpora geniculata) | | |
| | | | corresponds to the tuber cinereum (tuber cinereum) | | |
| | | | corresponds to the cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri) | | |
| | | | is directly connected with the pituitary gland (hypophysis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | | | The mammillary bodies (corpora mamillares) of the posterior hypothalamic region (area hypothalamica posterior): | | |
| | * | | include the nuclei of mammillary bodies (nuclei mamillares) | | |
| | * | | are connected with the columns of fornix (columnae fornicis) | | |
| | | | include paraventricular and supra-optic nuclei (nuclei paraventriculares et supraopticus) | | |
| | * | | refer functionally to the rhinencephalon and limbic system | | |
| | | | refer functionally to the striopallidary system | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| 1 | | | The third ventricle (ventriculus tertius): | | |
| | * | | is a cavity of diencephalon | | |
| | * | | possesses a choroid plexus (plexus choroideus) | | |
| | * | | contains the cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) | | |
| | | | is a cavity of midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | | | communicates directly with the subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | The superior wall of the third ventricle (ventriculus tertius) is directly formed by: | | |
| | * | | choroid membrane (tela chorioidea) | | |
| | | | corpus callosum (corpus callosum) | | |
| | | | epithalamus | | |
| | | | fornix | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | quadrigeminal plate (lamina quadrigemina) | | |
| 3 | | | Inferior wall of the third ventricle (ventriculus tertius): | | |
| | * | | is represented by hypothalamus (hypothalamus) | | |
| | * | | contains the infundibular recess (recessus infundibuli) | | |
| | * | | contains the neurosecretory nuclei | | |
| | | | is represented by rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea) | | |
| | | | contains a communication with the subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum) | | |
| 4 | | | Interventricular foramen (foramen interventriculare): | | |
| | | | communicates the 3 rd and 4 th ventricles | | |
| | * | | communicates the 3 rd and lateral ventricle | | |
| | * | | is bordered by thalamus and column of fornix (columna fornicis) | | |
| | | | conducts the cerebrospinal fluid from the cerebral ventricles into the subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum) | | |
| | * | | is paired communication | | |
| 5 | | | The anterior wall of the third ventricle (ventriculus tertius) is composed of: | | |
| | * | | columns of fornix (columnae fornicis) | | |
| | * | | lamina terminalis (lamina terminalis) | | |
| | * | | anterior commissure (commissura anterior) | | |
| | | | cerebral peduncles (peduculi cerebri) | | |
| | | | corpus callosum (corpus callosum) | | |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| 1 | | | The structure(s) located between insular cortex (insula) and claustrum is(are): | | |
| | * | | extreme capsule (capsula extrema) | | |
| | | | external capsule (capsula externa) | | |
| | | | internal capsule (capsula interna) | | |
| | | | fornix (fornix) | | |
| | | | lamina terminalis (lamina terminalis) | | |
| 2 | | | The structure(s) located between claustrum and the lentiform nucleus (nucleus lentiformis) is(are): | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | extreme capsule (capsula extrema) | | |
| | * | | external capsule (capsula externa) | | |
| | | | internal capsule (capsula interna) | | |
| | | | putamen | | |
| | | | lamina terminalis (lamina terminalis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | Lentiform nucleus (nucleus lentiformis), caudate nucleus (nucleus caudatus) and thalamus are separated from each other by: | | |
| | * | | internal capsule (capsula interna) | | |
| | | | extreme capsule (capsula extrema) | | |
| | | | external capsule (capsula externa) | | |
| | | | stria medullaris of thalamus (stria mdullaris thalami) | | |
| | | | lamina terminalis (lamina terminalis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | Striatum (striatum) includes anatomically: | | |
| | * | | caudate nucleus (nucleus caudatus) | | |
| | * | | putamen (putamen) | | |
| | | | red nucleus (nucleus rubere) | | |
| | | | claustrum | | |
| | | | thalamus | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | The parts of the caudate nucleus (nucleus caudatus) are: | | |
| | * | | head (caput) | | |
| | * | | body (corpus) | | |
| | * | | tail (cauda) | | |
| | | | trunk (truncus) | | |
| | | | rostrum (rostrum) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | | Striopallidary system includes: | | |
| | * | | caudate nucleus (nucleus caudatus) | | |
| | * | | putamen | | |
| | * | | globus pallidus | | |
| | | | claustrum | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | hippocampus | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| 1 | | | Compartments of the lateral ventricle (ventriculus lateralis) are: | | |
| | * | | central part (pars centralis) | | |
| | * | | anterior horn (cornu anterius) | | |
| | * | | posterior horn (cornu posterius) | | |
| | * | | inferior horn (cornu inferius) | | |
| | | | superior horn (cornu superius) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | The anterior horn (cornu anterius) of the lateral ventricle is located in: | | |
| | * | | frontal lobe (lobus frontalis) | | |
| | | | parietal lobe (lobus parietalis) | | |
| | | | temporal lobe (lobus temporalis) | | |
| | | | occipital lobe (lobus occipitalis) | | |
| | | | insula | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | The posterior horn (cornu posterius) of the lateral ventricle is located in: | | |
| | * | | occipital lobe (lobus occipitalis) | | |
| | | | frontal lobe (lobus frontalis) | | |
| | | | parietal lobe (lobus parietalis) | | |
| | | | temporal lobe (lobus temporalis) | | |
| | | | insula | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | The inferior horn (cornu inferius) of the lateral ventricles is located in: | | |
| | * | | temporal lobe (lobus temporalis) | | |
| | | | frontal lobe (lobus frontalis) | | |
| | | | parietal lobe (lobus parietalis) | | |
| | | | occipital lobe (lobus occipitalis) | | |
| | | | insula | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | Every of the lateral ventricles communicates with the third ventricle via: | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | * | | interventricular foramen (foramen interventriculare) | | |
| | | | median aperture (apertura mediana) | | |
| | | | lateral aperture (apertura lateralis) | | |
| | | | cerebral aqueduct (aqueductus cerebri) | | |
| | | | subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | | The 4-th ventricle communicates with the subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum) via: | | |
| | * | | median aperture (apertura mediana) | | |
| | * | | lateral aperture (apertura lateralis) | | |
| | | | central canal (canalis centralis) | | |
| | | | interventricular foramen (foramen interventriculare) | | |
| | | | cerebral aqueduct (aqueductus cerebri) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 5 | 1 | | | |
| 1 | | | The telencephalon is an embryonic derivative of: | | |
| | * | | forebrain (prosencephalon) | | |
| | | | hindbrain (rhombencephalon) | | |
| | | | midbrain (mesencephalon) | | |
| | | | metencephalon (metencephalon) | | |
| | | | diencephalon (diencephalon) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | Cerebrum is divided on the right and left hemispheres (hemispherium cerebri) by: | | |
| | * | | longitudinal fissure (fissura longitudinalis cerebri) | | |
| | | | transverse fissure (fissura transversa cerebri) | | |
| | | | central sulcus (sulcus centralis) | | |
| | | | lateral sulcus (sulcus lateralis) | | |
| | | | cingulate sulcus (sulcus cinguli) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | The cerebral hemispheres (hemispherium cerebri) are separated from the cerebellum by: | | |
| | * | | transverse cerebral fissure (fissura transversa cerebri) | | |
| | | | longitudinal cerebral fissure (fissura longitudinalis cerebri) | | |
| | | | central sulcus (sulcus centralis) | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | lateral sulcus (sulcus lateralis) | | |
| | | | cingulate sulcus (sulcus cinguli) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | The deepenings of the surfaces of the cerebral hemispheres (hemispheria cerebri) are described as: | | |
| | * | | sulcuses (sulci cerebri) | | |
| | | | gyri (gyri cerebri) | | |
| | | | incisurae, notches (incisurae) | | |
| | | | foveae (foveae) | | |
| | | | canals (canales) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | The eminences on the surfaces of the cerebral hemispheres are described as: | | |
| | * | | gyri (gyri cerebri) | | |
| | | | stria (stria) | | |
| | | | noduli (nodules) | | |
| | | | tubercles (tuberculi) | | |
| | | | folia (folia) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | | The main composants of telencephalon are: | | |
| | * | | pallium, cortex | | |
| | * | | basal nuclei (nuclei basales) | | |
| | * | | olfactory brain (rhinencephalon) | | |
| | | | callosal body (corpus callosum) | | |
| | | | fornix (fornix) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 7 | | | The cerebral hemispheres (hemispherium cerebri) are interconnected by means of: | | |
| | * | | corpus callosum (corpus callosum) | | |
| | * | | fornical commissure (comissura fornicis) | | |
| | * | | anterior commissure (comissura anterior) | | |
| | | | isthmus | | |
| | | | pons | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | | | The temporal (lobus temporalis), frontal (lobus frontalis) and parietal (lobus parietalis) lobes are separated from each other by: | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| | * | | lateral (Sylvian) sulcus (sulcus lateralis) | | |
| | | | central (Roland's) sulcus (sulcus centralis) | | |
| | | | parietooccipital sulcus (sulcus parietooccipitalis) | | |
| | | | superior temporal sulcus (sulcus temporalis superior) | | |
| | | | inferior frontal sulcus (sulcus frontalis inferior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | | | The frontal lobe (lobus frontalis) is separated from the parietal (lobus parietalis) by: | | |
| | * | | central (Roland's) sulcus (sulcus centralis) | | |
| | | | lateral (sylvian) sulcus (sulcus lateralis) | | |
| | | | parietooccipital sulcus (sulcus parietooccipitalis) | | |
| | | | superior temporal sulcus (sulcus temporalis superior) | | |
| | | | inferior frontal gyrus (sulcus frontalis inferior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | | | Parietal lobe (lobus parietalis) is separated from the occipital (lobus occipitalis) by: | | |
| | * | | parietooccipital sulcus (sulcus parietooccipitalis) | | |
| | | | lateral (sylvian) sulcus (sulcus lateralis) | | |
| | | | central (Roland's) sulcus (sulcus centralis) | | |
| | | | superior temporal sulcus (sulcus temporalis superior) | | |
| | | | inferior frontal sulcus (sulcus frontalis inferior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 11 | | | The gray matter of telencephalon is represented among others by: | | |
| | * | | cerebral cortex (cortex cerebri) | | |
| | * | | lentiform nucleus (nucleus lentiformis) | | |
| | * | | amygdaloid body (corpus amygdaloideum) | | |
| | * | | claustrum (claustrum) | | |
| | | | mammillary body (corpus mammillaris) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 | | | The gray matter of the cerebral hemispheres includes: | | |
| | * | | cerebral cortex (cortex cerebri) | | |
| | * | | basal nuclei (nuclei basales) | | |
| | | | callosal body (corpus callosum) | | |
| | | | internal capsule (capsula interna) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | fornix (fornix) | | |
| 13 | | | The white matter of the cerebral hemispheres includes: | | |
| | * | | corpus callosum | | |
| | * | | fornix | | |
| | * | | internal capsule (capsula interna) | | |
| | | | amygdaloid body (corpus amygdaloideum) | | |
| | | | cuneus | | |
| 14 | | | The cavity of telencephalon is represented by: | | |
| | * | | left lateral ventricle (ventriculus lateralis sinister) | | |
| | * | | right lateral ventricle (ventriculus lateralis dexter) | | |
| | | | IV ventricle (ventriculus quartus) | | |
| | | | III ventricle (ventriculus tertius) | | |
| | | | cerebral aqueduct (aqueductus cerebri) | | |
| 15 | | | The basal nuclei of the central nervous system: | | |
| | * | | are the components of telencephalon | | |
| | * | | are represented by lentiform and caudate nuclei (nucleus lentiformis, nucleus caudatus) | | |
| | * | | compose the striopallidary system | | |
| | * | | are the components of the extrapyramidal system | | |
| | | | are main subcortical sensory centers | | |
| 16 | | | The gyri at the superolateral surface of cerebral hemisphere are: | | |
| | * | | precentral gyrus (g. precentralis) | | |
| | * | | postcentral gyrus (g. postcentralis) | | |
| | * | | angular gyrus (g. angularis) | | |
| | * | | supramarginal gyrus (g. supramarginalis) | | |
| | | | fornicate gyrus (g. fornicatus) | | |
| 17 | | | The sulci at the medial surface of cerebral hemisphere are: | | |
| | * | | hippocampal sulcus (s. hippocampalis) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|
| | * | | cingulate sulcus (s. cinguli) | | |
| | * | | calcarine sulcus (s. calcarinus) | | |
| | | | inferior temporal sulcus (s. temporalis inferior) | | |
| | | | postcentral sulcus (s. postcentralis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 18 | | | The sulcuses at the inferior surface of cerebral hemisphere are: | | |
| | * | | olfactory sulcus (s. olfactorius) | | |
| | * | | orbital sulcuses (sulci orbitales) | | |
| | | | precentral sulcus (s. precentralis) | | |
| | | | calcarine sulcus (s. calcarinus) | | |
| | | | cingulate sulcus (s. cinguli) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 19 | | | The gyruses at the inferior surface of cerebral hemisphere are: | | |
| | * | | orbital (gg. orbitales) | | |
| | * | | straight (g. rectus) | | |
| | * | | parahippocampal (g. parahippocampalis) | | |
| | | | inferior temporal (g. temporalis inferior) | | |
| | | | fornicate (g. fornicatus) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 20 | | | Fornicate gyrus of the cerebral hemisphere (gyrus fornicatus) is: | | |
| | * | | composed of cingulate gyrus (g. cinguli), its isthmus and parahippocampal gyrus (g. parahippocampalis) | | |
| | * | | composed of fornix, its columns and crus | | |
| | * | | a component of limbic system | | |
| | * | | a component of rhinencephalon | | |
| | | | a component of extrapyramidal system | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| 1 | | | The primary motor cortical area of the brain are located in: | | |
| | * | | precentral gyrus (g. precentralis) | | |
| | | | postcentral gyrus (g. postcentralis) | | |
| | * | | paracentral lobe (lobulus paracentralis) | | |
| | | | superior temporal gyrus (gyrus temporalis superior) | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | parahypocampal gyrus (gyrus parahippocampalis) | | |
| 2 | | | The primary somatosensory cortical area of the brain is located in: | | |
| | | | precentral gyrus (g. precentralis) | | |
| | * | | postcentral gyrus (g. postcentralis) | | |
| | | | paracentral lobule (lobulus paracentralis) | | |
| | | | superior temporal gyrus (g. temporalis superior) | | |
| | | | parahypocampal gyrus (g.s parahippocampalis) | | |
| 3 | | | The primary visual cortical area of the brain is located in: | | |
| | | | precentral gyrus (g. precentralis) | | |
| | * | | calcarine sulcus (sulcus calcarinus) | | |
| | | | paracentral lobule (lobulus paracentralis) | | |
| | | | superior temporal gyrus (g. temporalis superior) | | |
| | | | parahypocampal gyrus (g. parahippocampalis) | | |
| 4 | | | The primary auditory cortical area of the brain is located in: | | |
| | | | precentral gyrus (g. precentralis) | | |
| | | | calcarine sulcus (sulcus calcarinus) | | |
| | | | paracentral lobule (lobulus paracentralis) | | |
| | * | | superior temporal gyrus (g. temporalis superior) | | |
| | | | parahypocampal gyrus (g. parahippocampalis) | | |
| 5 | | | The primary olfactory cortical area of the brain is located in: | | |
| | * | | uncus (uncus) | | |
| | | | calcarine sulcus (sulcus calcarinus) | | |
| | | | paracentral lobule (lobulus paracentralis) | | |
| | | | superior temporal gyrus (g. temporalis superior) | | |
| | | | inferior frontal gyrus (g. frontalis inferior) | | |
| 6 | | | The motor speech cortical area of Broca is located in: | | |
| | | | parahypocampal gyrus (g. parahippocampalis) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | calcarine sulcus (sulcus calcarinus) | | |
| | | | paracentral lobule (lobulus paracentralis) | | |
| | | | superior temporal gyrus (g. temporalis superior) | | |
| | * | | inferior frontal gyrus (g. frontalis inferior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 7 | | | The auditory analyzer of speech (Wernicke's area) is located in: | | |
| | | | parahypocampal gyrus (g. parahippocampalis) | | |
| | | | calcarine sulcus (sulcus calcarinus) | | |
| | | | paracentral lobule (lobulus paracentralis) | | |
| | * | | superior temporal gyrus (g. temporalis superior) | | |
| | | | inferior frontal gyrus (g. frontalis inferior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | | | The visual analyzer of written language is located in: | | |
| | * | | angular gyrus (g. angularis) | | |
| | | | calcarine sulcus (sulcus calcarinus) | | |
| | | | paracentral lobule (lobulus paracentralis) | | |
| | | | superior temporal gyrus (g. temporalis superior) | | |
| | | | inferior frontal gyrus (g. frontalis inferior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | | | Cortex of the frontal lobe (lobus frontalis) of the brain contains: | | |
| | * | | centers of motor functions | | |
| | * | | motor speech cortical area (Broca's area) | | |
| | * | | motor analyzer of written language | | |
| | | | auditory analyzer of speech (Wernicke's area) | | |
| | | | visual analyzer of written language | | |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | | | Cortex of the temporal lobe (lobus temporalis) contains the centers: | | |
| | * | | auditory | | |
| | | | motor | | |
| | * | | olfactory | | |
| | | | somatosensory | | |
| | | | visual | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| 11 | | | Cortex of the parietal lobe (lobus parietalis) contains the sensory centers of: | | |
| | * | | tactility | | |
| | * | | pain | | |
| | * | | temperature | | |
| | * | | proprioceptive | | |
| | | | auditory | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 | | | The olfactory brain (rhinencephalon) includes among others: | | |
| | * | | hippocampus | | |
| | * | | uncus | | |
| | * | | dentate gyrus (gyrus dentatus) | | |
| | | | substantia nigra | | |
| | * | | fornicate gyrus (g. fornicatus) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 13 | | | The limbic system includes among others: | | |
| | * | | hippocampus | | |
| | * | | uncus | | |
| | * | | dentate gyrus (gyrus dentatus) | | |
| | | | emboliform nucleus (nucleus emboliformis) | | |
| | * | | amygdala (corpus amygdaloideum) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 14 | | | Limbic system performs the following functions among others: | | |
| | * | | generation of emotions | | |
| | * | | participation in regulation of internal organs activities | | |
| | * | | memorization and long-term memory | | |
| | * | | regulation of cycles of sleep and wakefulness | | |
| | | | regulation of complex purposeful actions | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| 1 | | | Nerve fibres connecting the right and left cerebral hemispheres are described as: | | |
| | * | | commissural | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | association fibres | | |
| | | | projection fibers | | |
| | | | collateral | | |
| | | | recurrent | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | Nerve fibres connecting the different parts of the same cerebral hemisphere are described as: | | |
| | * | | association fibres | | |
| | | | commissural | | |
| | | | projection fibres | | |
| | | | unilateral | | |
| | | | bilateral | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | The ascending and descending nerve fibres connecting the nervous centers located at the different levels of the CNS are described as : | | |
| | * | | projection fibres | | |
| | | | commissural fibres | | |
| | | | association fibres | | |
| | | | collateral | | |
| | | | recurrent | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | Commissural fibers of the brain form: | | |
| | * | | corpus callosum | | |
| | * | | anterior commissure (commissura anterior) | | |
| | * | | commissure of fornix (commissura fornicis) | | |
| | | | internal capsule (capsula interna) | | |
| | | | external capsule (capsula externa) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | Comissural fibers connecting the structures related to the olfactory analyzer form: | | |
| | * | | anterior commissura (commissura anterior) | | |
| | * | | commissure of fornix (commissura fornicis) | | |
| | | | corpus callosum | | |
| | | | posterior commissure (commissura posterior) | | |
| | | | extreme capsule (capsula extrema) | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | | Exteroceptive pathways of general sensitivity conduct the impulses from the receptors which perceive: | | |
| | * | | pain | | |
| | * | | temperature | | |
| | * | | tactility | | |
| | | | degree of muscle extention | | |
| | | | degree of tendon extention | | |
| | | | | | |
| 7 | | | Proprioceptive pathways conduct the impulses from the receptors which perceive: | | |
| | * | | degree of muscle tension | | |
| | * | | degree of tendon tension | | |
| | | | pain | | |
| | | | temperature | | |
| | | | tactility | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 6 | 2 | | | |
| 1 | | | The bodies (soma) of the second neurons of lateral spinothalamic tract (tr. spinothalamicus lateralis) are located in: | | |
| | * | | posterior horns (cornu posterius) of spinal cord | | |
| | | | spinal ganglia (ganglion spinale) | | |
| | | | anterior horns (cornu anterius) of spinal cord | | |
| | | | lateral horns (cornu laterale) of spinal cord | | |
| | | | thalamus | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | | | The bodies (soma) of the second neurons of lateral spinothalamic tract (tr. spinothalamicus lateralis) compose: | | |
| | * | | nucleus proprius (nucleus proprius) in the spinal cord | | |
| | | | spinal ganglion (ganglion spinale) | | |
| | | | thoracic nucleus (nucleus thoracicus) in the spinal cord | | |
| | | | gracile nucleus (nucleus gracilis) | | |
| | | | thalamus | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | | | Medial bulbothalamic tract (tractus bulbothalamicus medialis, fasciculus gracilis) carries sensitive information from: | | |
| | * | | the lower limbs | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | * | | lower half of the trunk | | |
| | | | head | | |
| | | | the upper limbs | | |
| | | | upper half of the trunk | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | | | Lateral bulbothalamic tract (tractus bulbothalamicus lateralis, fasciculus cuneatus) carries sensitive information from: | | |
| | * | | the upper limbs | | |
| | * | | upper half of the trunk | | |
| | | | head | | |
| | | | the lower limbs | | |
| | | | lower half of the trunk | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | | | The anterior and posterior spinothalamic tracts being joined together form: | | |
| | * | | spinal lemniscus (lemniscus spinalis) | | |
| | | | medial lemniscus (lemniscus medialis) | | |
| | | | lateral lemniscus(lemniscus lateralis) | | |
| | | | trigeminal lemniscus (lemniscus trigeminalis) | | |
| | | | medial longitudinal fasciculus (fasciculus longitudinalis medialis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | | The bodies (soma) of the second neurons of the bulbothalamic tracts compose: | | |
| | * | | gracile nucleus (nucleus gracilis) of medulla oblongata | | |
| | * | | cuneate nucleus (nucleus cuneatus) of medulla oblongata | | |
| | | | nuclei of the anterior horns (cornu anterius) of the spinal cord | | |
| | | | nuclei of the posterior horns (cornu posterius) of the spinal cord | | |
| | | | nuclei of pons (nuclei pontis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 7 | | | Medial lemniscus (lemniscus medialis): | | |
| | * | | is a complex of decussated ascending fibres in the tegmentum of brainstem | | |
| | * | | refers to the pathway of the proprioceptive sensitivity of cortical destination | | |
| | * | | terminates in the thalamus | | |
| | | | refers to the auditory pathways | | |
| | | | is a complex of decussated descending fibres in the basis of brainstem | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| 8 | | | The proprioceptive tract contained in the lateral funiculus of the spinal cord is: | | |
| | | | anterior spinothalamic tract (tr. spinothalamicus anterior) | | |
| | * | | posterior (dorsal) spinocerebellar tract (tr. spinocerebellaris posterior) | | |
| | | | lateral spinothalamic tract (tr. spinothalamicus lateralis) | | |
| | | | rubrospinal tract (tr. rubrospinalis) | | |
| | | | spinotectal tract (tr. spinotectalis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | | | The main motor systems in the CNS are: | | |
| | * | | extrapyramidal | | |
| | * | | pyramidal | | |
| | | | limbic | | |
| | | | proprioceptive | | |
| | | | striopallidary | | |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | | | The pyramidal tracts are: | | |
| | * | | anterior corticospinal (tr. corticospinalis anterior) | | |
| | * | | lateral corticospinal (tr. corticospinalis lateralis) | | |
| | * | | corticonuclear (tr. corticonuclearis) | | |
| | | | rubrospinal (tr. rubrospinalis) | | |
| | | | reticulospinal (tr. reticulospinalis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 11 | | | The body (soma) of the first neuron of the anterior corticospinal tract lies in the cortex of: | | |
| | * | | precentral gyrus (g. precentralis) | | |
| | | | postcentral gyrus (g. postcentralis) | | |
| | | | superior frontal gyrus (g. frontalis superior) | | |
| | | | inferior frontal gyrus (g. frontalis inferior) | | |
| | | | superior temporal gyrus (g. temporalis superior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 | | | The body (soma) of the second neuron of the lateral corticospinal tract (tr.corticospinalis lateralis) is located in the spinal cord in: | | |
| | * | | anterior horn (cornu anterius) | | |
| | | | lateral horn (cornu lateralis) | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | posterior horn (cornu posterius) | | |
| | | | posterior funiculus (funiculus posterior) | | |
| | | | anterior funiculus (funiculus anterior) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 13 | | | The pathways originating from the Betz's pyramidal cells are: | | |
| | * | | anterior corticospinal (tr. corticospinalis anterior) (tr. corticospinalis anterior) | | |
| | * | | lateral corticospinal (tr. corticospinalis lateralis) | | |
| | * | | corticospinal (tr. corticospinalis) | | |
| | | | rubrospinal (tr. rubrospinalis) | | |
| | | | vestibulospinal (tr. vestibulospinalis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 14 | | | Extrapyramidal system exerts its influence via the following pathways among others: | | |
| | * | | rubrospinal tracts (tr. rubrospinalis) | | |
| | * | | tectospinal tracts (tr. tectospinalis) | | |
| | * | | reticulospinal tracts (tr. reticulospinalis) | | |
| | | | corticospinal tracts (tr. corticospinalis) | | |
| | | | corticospinal tracts (tr. corticospinalis) | | |
| | | | | | |
| 15 | | | Association fibers of the cerebral hemispheres compose: | | |
| | * | | superior longitudinal fasciculus (fasciculus longitudinalis superior) | | |
| | * | | inferior longitudinal fasciculus (fasciculus longitudinalis inferior) | | |
| | * | | frontooccipital fasciculus (fasciculus frontooccipitalis) | | |
| | * | | uncinate fasciculus (fasciculus uncinatus) | | |
| | | | medial longitudinal fasciculus (fasciculus longitudinalis medialis) | | |