**NEUROANTOMY II**

1. The brainstem consists of the following except?
2. Pons
3. Midbrain
4. Medulla
5. **Cerebellum**
6. The sulcus that divides the motor and sensory strips of the cerebellum is referred to as?
7. **Cerebral fissure**
8. Fissure of Sylivia
9. Fissure of Rollando
10. Cerebral cleft
11. A patient is referred to physiotherapy outpatient clinic with an MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) investigation indicative of a basal ganglia injury. As a therapist attending to the patient you expect that the patient will most probably have problems with?
12. Sensory integration
13. Short term memory
14. **Control of movement**
15. Neuro-endocrine control
16. Which part of the brain acts as a relay station and redistributes impulses from most parts of the brain to the cerebral cortex?
    1. Hypothalamus
    2. **Thalamus**
    3. cerebrum
    4. pons veroli
17. Mr. Wagner has been sent to you for treatment. On examination you realize that there is loss of sensation to the small muscles of the hand. Which part of the spinal cord is likely to be affected?
18. C3-C6
19. **C7-T1**
20. C4
21. T3-T4
22. Which of the following statement best describes motor units?
23. They are found only in cardiac muscles
24. They are largest in muscles responsible for delicate movement
25. **They consist of a motor neurone and all the muscles fibers it supplies**
26. They are the same as neuro-muscular junctions
27. The region of the brain stem located between the midbrain and the medulla oblongata is the?
28. **Pons**
29. Hypothalamus
30. Corpus collosum
31. Cerebral penduncles
32. Which are the two principal divisions of the nervous system?
33. Afferent nervous system and the efferent nervous system
34. **Peripheral nervous system and central nervous system**
35. Autonomic nervous system and somatic nervous system
36. Parasympathetic nervous system and sympathetic nervous system
37. Which among the following cranial nerves primarily contain motor nerve fibres?
38. **Abducens**
39. Optic
40. Olfactory
41. Vestbulocochlear
42. While identifying and labeling cadaver muscles, your lab partner accidentally pokes your ﬁnger with a pin. Place the following steps in the correct order from beginning to end of your body’s response.
43. Impulses travel through anterior (ventral) root of spinal nerve(s).
44. Sensory neuron relays impulse to spinal cord.
45. Motor impulses reach muscles, causing withdrawal of the affected limb.
46. Integrating centers interpret sensory impulses, and then generate motor impulses.
47. Sensory receptor activated by stimulus.
48. Impulse travels through posterior (dorsal) root of spinal nerve.
49. 5, 3, 6, 4, 1, 2
50. 5, 2, 1, 4, 6, 3
51. **5, 2, 6, 4, 1, 3**
52. 3, 5, 1, 2, 4, 6
53. 2, 1, 5, 4, 6, 3
54. The connective tissue surrounding each individual axon is
55. Endoneurium.
56. Epineurium.
57. **Perineurium**.
58. Fascicle.
59. Cutting the posterior root of a spinal nerve would ;
60. Interfere with the circulation of cerebrospinal ﬂuid.
61. **Impair motor control of skeletal muscles**.
62. Interfere with the ability of the brain to transmit motor impulses.
63. Impair motor control of organs
64. Which of the following is a motor tract?
65. Posteriorspinocerebellar
66. Lateralspinothalamic
67. Anteriorspinocerebellar
68. **Lateralcorticospinal**
69. The grey matter contains primarily;
70. unmyelinatedfibres
71. Neuron cell bodies
72. Schwann cells
73. **All of the above**
74. The brain and the spinal cord are closely invested by the………..matter
75. Arachnoid
76. Dura
77. **Pia**
78. Subarachnoid space