TRUE (A) OR FALSE (B):

1. The superior salivatory nucleus of the facial nerve innervates the parotid salivary gland. F

2. The main sensory nucleus of the trigeminal nerve lies within the medulla oblongata. F

3. Proprioceptive impulses from the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles end in the mesencephalic nucleus. F

4. The sensations of pain and temperature from the head terminate in the main sensory nucleus of cranial nerve V. F

5. A lesion involving the hypoglossal nerve will result in deviation of the tongue toward the same side as the lesion, when the tongue is protruded. T

6. The corticobulbospinal and corticopontine fibers constitute the main projections from the cortex to the subcortex. T

7. The inferior and superior longitudinal fasciculi connect the frontal cortex with the occipital cortex. T

8. The greatest input to the cerebral cortex is via the cortical pyramidal cell collaterals. T

9. Two functions associated with the inferior parietal cortex include: stereognosis and logical reasoning. T

10. Specific afferents to the cerebral cortex go primarily to layer IV; non-specific afferents (reticular formation) diffuse collaterals to all layers in mostly the association cortices. T

11. Light affects the circadian rhythm through the supraoptic nucleus. F

12. The cingulum, dealing with sexual and emotional behavior, can be classified as long association fibers in contrast to short association fibers. T
13. Two functions associated with the amygdaloid nucleus are aggression and fear.  
   T

14. A tree in the nasal field of vision in the right eye will go to the right lateral geniculate body, the right optic tract and the nasal retina of the right eye.  
   F

15. The following structures participate in the reception of sound, the trapezoid body, the nucleus of the lateral lemniscus, the superior temporal gyrus, the medial geniculate body and the medial lemniscus.  
   F

16. The hypoglossal nerve emerges from the brain stem between the inferior olivary nucleus and the inferior cerebellar peduncle.  
   F

17. The nuclei associated with the facial nerve include the nucleus solitarius, the superior salivatory nucleus, the nucleus ambiguus, the main motor nucleus of VII.  
   F

18. The genu and the anterior part of the posterior limb of the internal capsule contain the corticobulbar and corticospinal fibers.  
   T

19. A protrusion in the medial wall of the posterior horn is called the calcar avis which is caused by the calcarine fissure. True, (bonus point).  
   T

20. Lateral to the lateral wall of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle is auditory radiation.  
   F

21. The internal capsule is located lateral to the lentiform nucleus. (putamen and globus pallidus)  
   F

22. The hippocampus forms part of the floor of the body of the lateral ventricle.  
   F

23. The internal capsule is continuous superiorly with the corona radiata.  
   T

24. Proprioceptive impulses from the muscles of mastication reach the mesencephalic nucleus along peripheral fibers of unipolar neurons within the mesencephalic nucleus.  
   T
25. The hypothalamus plays a role in integrating activities of the autonomic and endocrine systems, in controlling emotional states, in functions of both the anterior and posterior pituitaries, in thirst and hunger, in controlling the circadian rhythm, and in memory.  

26. In the superior cerebellar peduncle most of the fibers are efferent and arise from the intracerebellar nuclei.  

27. The inferior cerebellar peduncle is made up exclusively of fibers that pass from the inferior olivary nuclei to the neocerebellum.  

28. The brachium pontis is formed of fibers exclusively from the pontine nuclei.  

29. The anterior cerebellar tract enters the cerebellum through the superior cerebellar peduncle.  

30. The only excitatory neurons in the cerebellar cortex are the granule cells.  

31. Basket cells, stellate cells and inferior olivary fibers are all inhibitory to the Purkinje cell dendrites.  

32. Climbing fibers and mossy fibers go, respectively, to the Purkinje dendrites and the granule cell dendrites.  

33. Lying in the floor of the III ventricle from anterior to posterior are the optic chiasma, the infundibulum and the mammillary bodies.  

34. Judgment, planning ahead, neglect, and sequencing are all functions of the prefrontal cortex.  

35. Being cautious and self critical are functions of the prefrontal cortex.  

36. The posterior end of the lateral fissure is called the angular gyrus and deals with logic and concepts.  

37. The middle temporal gyrus can function in recognizing faces and names.  

38. The cingulum connects the frontal and parietal cortices with the parahippocampal gyrus including the entorhinal cortex.
39. If one is going to do split brain preparation, at least 6 commissural fibers connecting one cerebral hemisphere with the other should be cut. T

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

40. Wernicke’s area has been located in the
   a. inferior temporal gyrus.
   b. middle temporal gyrus
   c. middle of the superior temporal gyrus
   d. angular gyrus

41. The medial preoptic nucleus of the hypothalamus produces
   a. thyroid hormones
   b. gonadotrophic releasing hormones
   c. antidiuretic hormones
   d. growth hormone

42. Antidiuretic hormone from the paraventricular and supraoptic nuclei acts on the
   a. urinary bladder
   b. Bowman’s capsule
   c. collecting ducts in the kidney to regulate water levels
   d. thyroid hormone levels

43. Which is not correct for the anterior nucleus of the hypothalamus?
   a. plays a role in temperature regulation
   b. is a parasympathetic control center
   c. slows the heart rate
   d. speeds the heart rate

44. Which is not correct regarding the functions of the mamillary bodies?
   a. integrates midbrain and limbic functions
   b. has memory functions
   c. related to vitamin A deficiency
   d. is connected to the hippocampus

45. Which structure is the amygdala not connected to?
   a. olfactory cortex
   b. hypothalamus
   c. septal area
   d. cerebral peduncles
46. Which word is not appropriate concerning Huntington’s disease?
   a. hereditary
   b. neostriatum
   c. caudate
d. subthalamic

47. Which structure(s) is not related to motor control?
   a. putamen
   b. floccular nodular lobe
   c. cortical areas 1,2,3,4,5,6
d. cortical area 41

48. Which basal ganglia receive the greatest input from the cerebral cortex?
   a. globus pallidus, interna
   b. globus pallidus, externa
   c. subthalamus
d. caudate and putamen

49. Which condition is not associated with Parkinson’s disease?
   a. akinesia of facial muscles
   b. dyskensia shown by a tremor at rest
c. straight posture
d. delay in initiation of movement

50. If you wanted to be the best athlete in the nation, which part(s) of the cerebellum would you enrich?
   a. neocerebellum
   b. floccular nodular lobe
   c. anterior cerebellum
d. all of the above

MY 4 “PS” WHICH HAVE BEEN USEFUL IN OBTAINING MY GOALS.
I SINCERELY HOPE YOU ALSO REACH YOURS!

1# PRIORITIES
2# PASSION
#3 PERSEVERANCE
#4 POSITIVE ATTITUDE