

**The folds on the surface of the cerebellum are called:**

- A) gyri
- B) fissures
- C) vermis
- D) nodes
- E) folia

**The cerebellum mainly functions to:**

- A) initiate most involuntary muscle activity
- B) initiate most voluntary muscle activity
- C) coordinate complex skeletal muscle actions
- D) integrate emotional states in memory formation
- E) relay spinal sensory inputs to the thalamus

**The cerebellar cortex consists of three layers. From outermost to innermost these layers are:**

- A) Purkinje cell layer, molecular layer, granular layer
- B) granular layer, Purkinje cell layer, molecular layer
- C) molecular layer, Purkinje cell layer, granular layer
- D) Purkinje cell layer, granular layer, molecular layer
- E) molecular layer, granular layer, Purkinje layer

**The cerebellum is connected to the rest of the brain and spinal cord by dense fiber tracts of the:**

- A) cerebellar peduncles
- B) vermis
- C) commissural fibers
- D) dura mater
- E) tectum

**A patient with head injuries from a car accident has suffered damage to the left cerebellar hemisphere. This would most likely manifest as:**

- A) general left side paralysis
- B) general right side paralysis
- C) decomposition of fine motor skill on right side
- D) jerky irregular left side movements
- E) bilateral dysmetria

**The parietal lobe is separated from the frontal lobe by the:**

- A) central sulcus
- B) longitudinal fissure
- C) transverse fissure
- D) lateral fissure
- E) calcarine fissure

**Which of the following sensations is associated with areas of the parietal lobe:**

- A) vision
- B) hearing
- C) smell
- D) taste
- E) all of the above except (A)

**Damage to lateral regions of the postcentral gyrus in the right parietal lobe would result in loss of sensation in which area of the body:**

- A) right leg and foot
- B) left leg and foot
- C) right hand
- D) face, lips and mouth
- E) none of the above

**Pain perception on the left side projects through the spinothalamic pathway to the somatosensory area of the right parietal lobe. Crossing over of this pathway occurs in the:**

- A) thalamus
- B) pyramids
- C) corpus callosum
- D) posterior commissure
- E) spinal cord

**Which of the following structures projects third-order neurons directly to the somatosensory area of the parietal lobe:**

- A) thalamus
- B) pyramids
- C) nucleus cuneatus
- D) fasisculus gracilis
- E) dorsal root ganglion of the spinal cord

**The precentral gyrus located in the frontal lobe is where \_\_\_\_\_ is centered:**

- A) motivation and judgement
- B) ability to understand language
- C) primary control of voluntary motor activity
- D) general sensory perception
- E) motor speech control

**The primary function of the thalamus is to:**

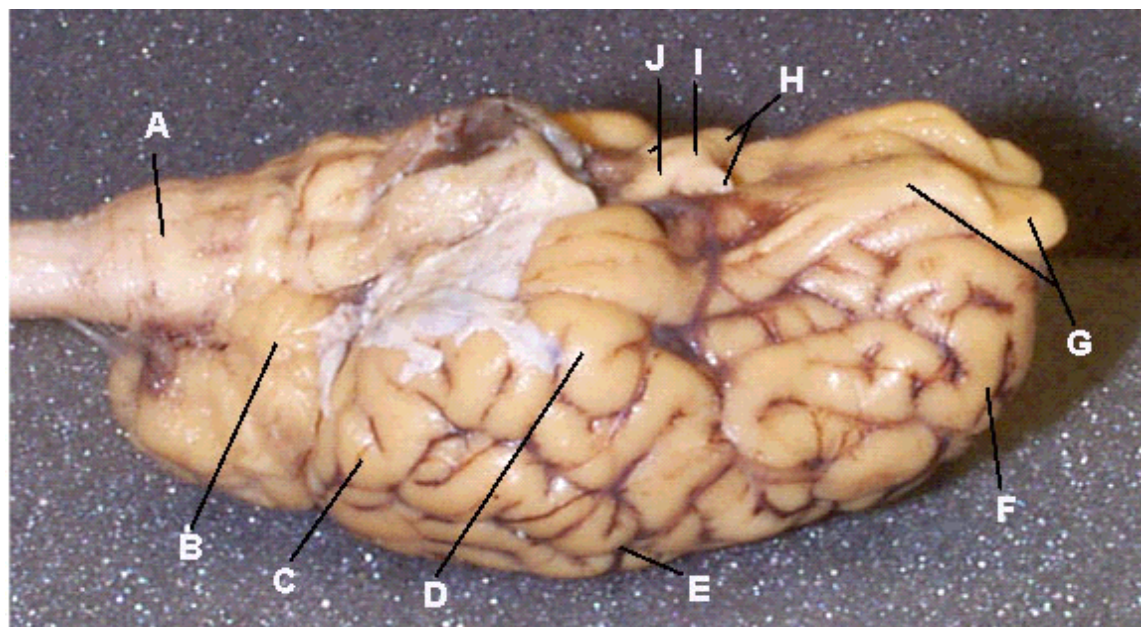
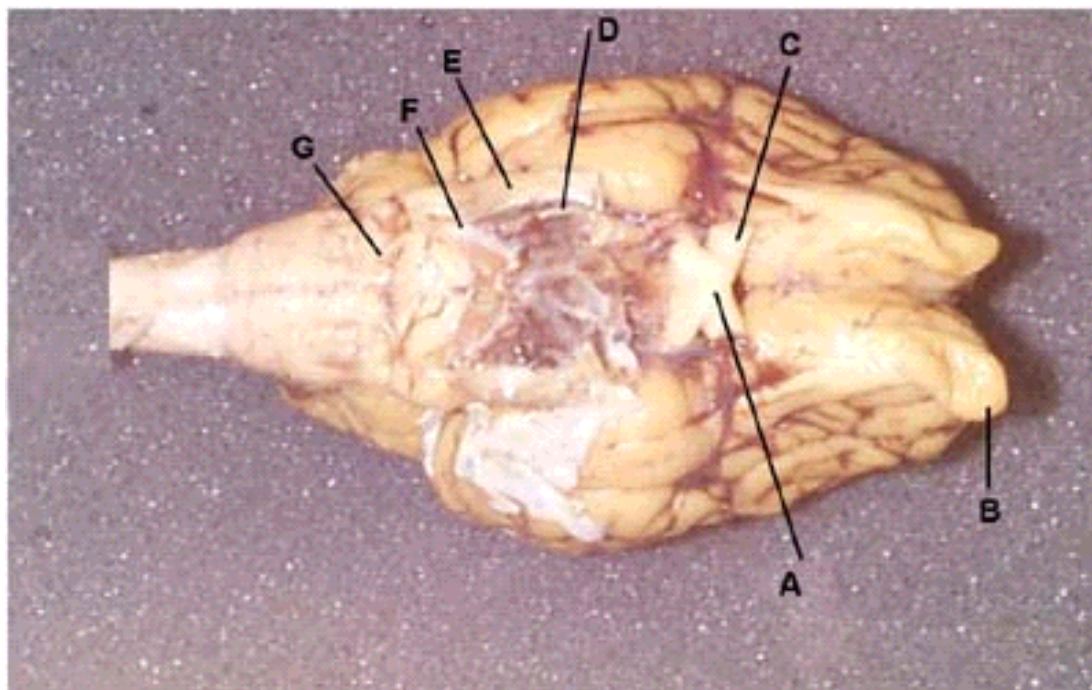
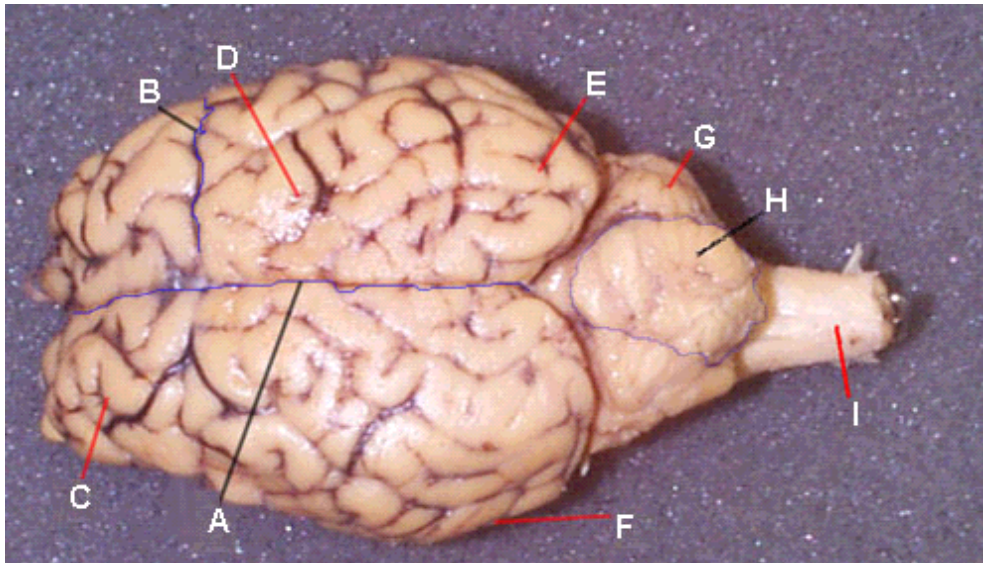
- A) interpret and relay sensory input
- B) regulate autonomic reflexes
- C) fine-tune skilled motor activity
- D) maintain body posture and balance
- E) maintain homeostasis of temperature, hydration and many hormone levels

**The thalamus is the largest portion of the:**

- A) corpora quadrigemina
- B) brainstem
- C) cerebrum
- D) midbrain
- E) diencephalon

**The middle region of the thalamus composed of grey matter is the:**

- A) epithalamus
- B) subthalamus
- C) hypothalamus
- D) intermediate mass



Answer:

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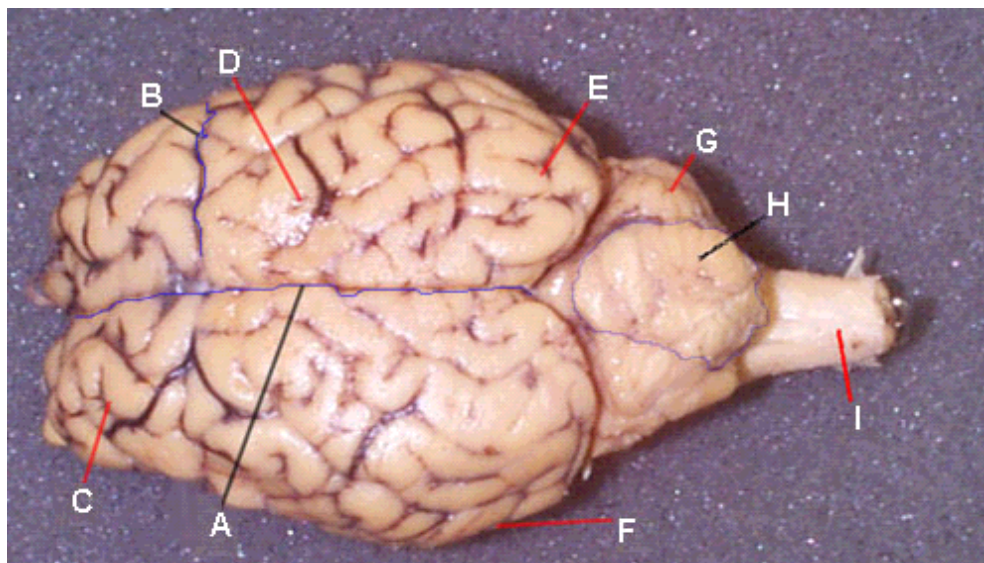
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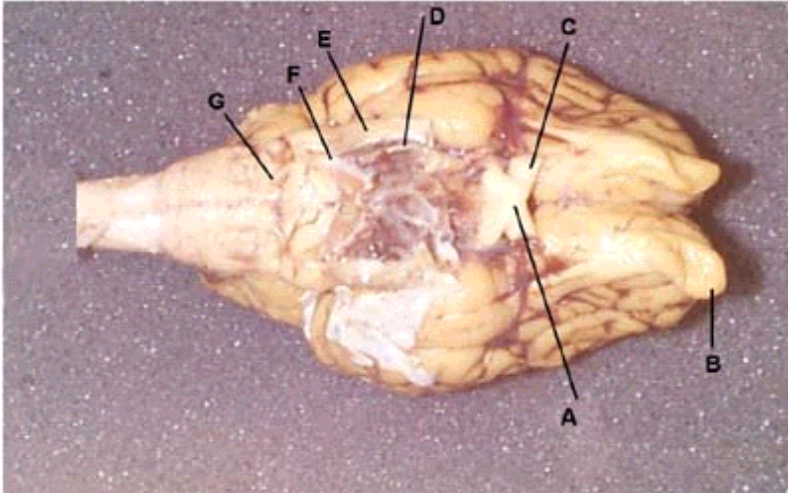
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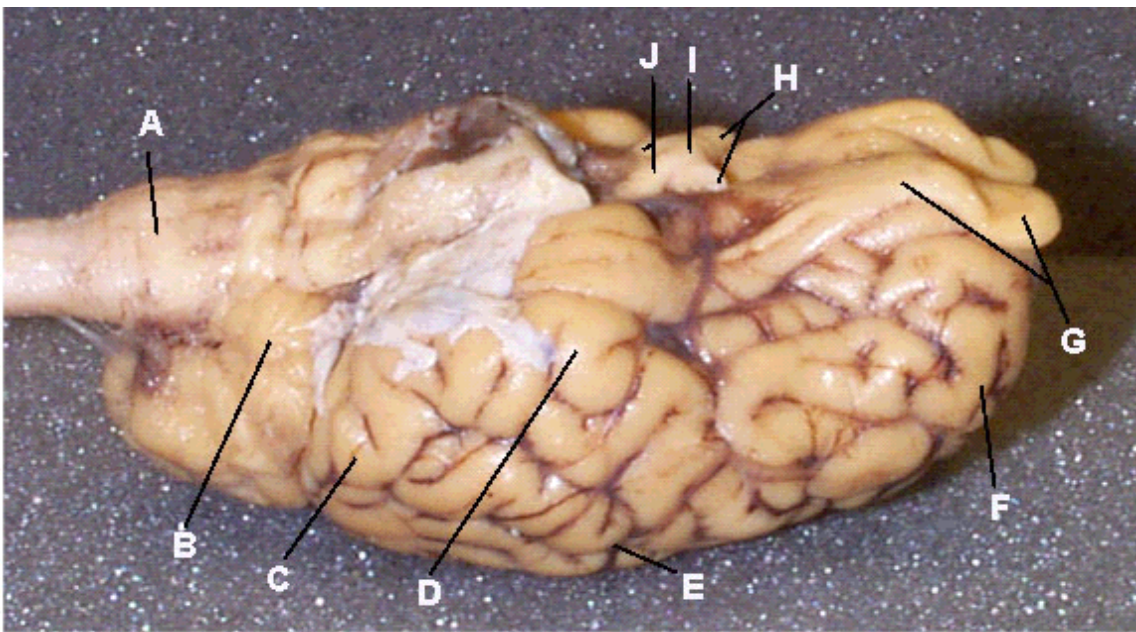


- A - sagittal fissure
- B - central sulcus
- C - frontal lobe
- D - parietal lobe

- **E - occipital lobe**
- **F - temporal lobe**
- **G - cerebellum**
- **H - vermis**
- **I - medulla**



- **A - optic chiasma**
- **B - olfactory bulb**
- **C - optic nerve (CN II)**
- **D - trochlear nerve (CN IV)**
- **E - trigeminal nerve (CN V)**
- **F - abducens nerve (CN VI)**
- **G - facial nerve (CN VII)**



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- **B - cerebellum**
- **C - occipital lobe**
- **D - temporal lobe**
- **E - parietal lobe**
- **F - frontal lobe**
- **G - olfactory bulb & tract**
- **H - optic nerve**
- **I - optic chiasma**
- **J - optic tract**