

# FINAL REVISION MCQs

We hope this revision has been of great benefit

Good luck☺

Anatomy team leaders

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# CEREBELLUM

<b>Q1</b>	<b>Climbing fibres from :</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>regarding to Mossy fibers which of the following is true :</b>
<p>A. From inferior olivary nucleus relay to vestibular nucl</p> <p>B. from vestibular nucl relay to pons</p> <p>C. from inferior olivary nucleus, relay to purkinge cells</p>		<p>A. relay to granule cells which in turn relay to purkinge cells</p> <p>B. relay to purkinge cells which in turn relay to granule purkinge cells</p> <p>C. from vestibular nucl relay to pons</p>	
<b>Q3</b>	<b>All the following are true about ARCHICEREBELLUM except :</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Which one of the following nucleus is related to NEOCEREBELLUM?</b>
<p>A.Part of cerebellum flocculonodular lobe</p> <p>B. Nuclei fastigeal</p> <p>C. Afferents and Efferents from vestibular nuclei (through ICP)</p> <p>D. posture &amp; muscle tone</p>		<p>A.Fastigeal nucleus</p> <p>B.Dentate nucleus</p> <p>C.Globose nucleus</p>	
<b>Q5</b>	<b>To which part of the CNS the flocculonodular lobe send its efferent fibers?</b>	<b>Q6</b>	<b>Which one of the following cerebellar cortex layers is the INNER MOST?</b>
<p>A.Red nucleus</p> <p>B.Pons</p> <p>C.Vestibular nuclei</p>		<p>A.Molecular layer</p> <p>B.Purkinje cell layer</p> <p>C.Granular layer</p>	
<b>Q7</b>	<b>Which one of the following functions related to PALEOCEREBELLUM</b>	<b>Q8</b>	<b>Which one of the following nuclei lie medially?</b>
<p>A.controls balance</p> <p>B.influences posture &amp; muscle tone</p> <p>C.coordination of voluntary movements</p>		<p>A.Fastigeal nucleus</p> <p>B.Dentate nucleus</p> <p>C.Globose nucleus</p>	
<b>Q9</b>	<b>Which one of the following cerebellar parts related to ARCHICEREBELLUM</b>	<b>Q10</b>	<b>The largest nucleus in the cerebellum can be seen by naked eye is :</b>
<p>A.flocculonodular lobe</p> <p>B.vermis &amp; paravermis</p> <p>C.rest of cerebellum</p>		<p>a. Fastigial nucleus.</p> <p>b. Globose nucleus.</p> <p>c. Dentate nucleus</p> <p>d. Emboliform nucleus.</p>	

ANSWERS:

<b>Q</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>ANS</b>	C	A	D	B	C	C	B	A	A	C

# CEREBELLUM

<b>Q 1</b>	<b>Which part in cerebellum is concerned with coordination of movement ?</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>Which nucleus contributes in the balance function of cerebellum ?</b>
<p>a. Vermis. b. Paravermis. c. Flocculonodular lobe. d. Neocerebellum</p>		<p>a. Dentate nucleus. b. Fastigial nucleus. d. Globose nucleuse. e. Emboliform</p>	
<b>Q 3</b>	<b>The cerebellum is separated from medulla and pons by:</b>	<b>Q 4</b>	<b>The cerebellar hemispheres are joined together by:</b>
<p>A. Cerebellar peduncles. B. Cerebral Aqueduct. C. Fourth ventricle. D. Lateral ventricles.</p>		<p>A. Velum. B. Vermis. C. Basilar groove. D. Corpus callosum.</p>	
<b>Q 5</b>	<b>Which of the following is located in front of the posterolateral fissure?</b>	<b>Q 6</b>	<b>Which of the following fibers do not relay in the granule cells of cerebellar cortex</b>
<p>A. Anterior. B. Median. C. Posterior. D. Flocculonodular</p>		<p>A. Vestibular fibers. B. Pontine fibers. C. Climbing fibers. D. Spinal cord fibers.</p>	
<b>Q 7</b>	<b>Efferents of paleocerebellum project to _____ through _____?</b>	<b>Q 8</b>	<b>The neocerebellum coordinates voluntary movements via:</b>
<p>A. Spinal cord through ICP. B. Red nucleus through ICP. C. Spinal cord through SCP. D. Red nucleus through SCP.</p>		<p>A. Corticospinal tracts. B. Spinocerebellar tracts. C. Spinothalamic tracts. D. Reticulospinal tracts.</p>	

ANSWERS:

<b>Q</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>ANS</b>	D	B	C	B	D	C	D	A

# CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES

<b>Q1</b>	<b>Cerebrum separated by..... ,and connected by..... :</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Insula gyri in the depth of ..... fissure and covered by..... :</b>
<p>A. median longitudinal fissure , vermis                  B. median longitudinal fissure, corpus callosum.                  C. corpus callosum , median longitudinal fissure</p>		<p>A. lateral fissure, prefrontal                  B. median fissure, frontal, parietal &amp; temporal lobes                  C. lateral fissure , frontal, parietal &amp; temporal lobes</p>	
<b>Q3</b>	<b>This cortical area is present in the frontal lobe of the cerebral hemisphere:</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Broca's (motor speech) area Located in :</b>
<p>A. Primary auditory area (areas 41 and 42).                  B. Primary visual area (area 17).                  C. Broca's area (motor speech area). "area 44-45 "                  D. Somatosensory association area (area 5 and 7).</p>		<p>A. the middle frontal gyrus                  B. inferior frontal gyrus medial hemisphere                  C. inferior frontal gyrus dominant hemisphere                  D. Located in precentral gyrus</p>	
<b>Q5</b>	<b>Primary visual cortex located on :</b>	<b>Q6</b>	<b>Posterior Commissure Important in</b>
<p>A. lateral surface of occipital lobe                  B. medial surface of occipital lobe                  C. inferomedial part of temporal lobe</p>		<p>A. connects the inferior and middle temporal gyri                  B. bilateral pupillary reflex                  C. connect the two hippocampi</p>	
<b>Q7</b>	<b>When a person thinks and solves problems, which area of the cerebrum is involve?</b>	<b>Q8</b>	<b>Which part of internal capsule contain Corticospinal and Corticobulbar fibers ?</b>
<p>A. frontal lobe                  B. parietal lobe                  C. occipital lobe                  D. temporal lobe</p>		<p>A- Posterior limb.                  B- Genu .                  C- Sublenticular part.                  D- Retrolenticular part</p>	
<b>Q9</b>	<b>one of the following is function of temporal lobe?</b>	<b>Q10</b>	<b>Primary auditory cortex located in :</b>
<p>A- memory                  B- visual processing                  C- mood                  D- motivation</p>		<p>A-Brodmann's area 17                  B- Brodmann's area 1, 2, 3                  C- Brodmann's area 45, 46                  D- Brodmann's area 41, 42</p>	

ANSWERS:

<b>Q</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>ANS</b>	B	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	A	D

# CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES

<b>Q 1</b>	<b>Which one of the following is true about Association Fibers are :</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>Damaging which of the following lobes will affect on the motor function</b>
<p>A- connect the corresponding regions of the two hemispheres.</p> <p>B- arranged radially as the corona radiata</p> <p>C- has short association fibers only.</p> <p>D- unite different parts of the same hemisphere</p>		<p>A. Occipital lobe</p> <p>B. Frontal lobe</p> <p>C. Parietal lobe</p>	
<b>Q 3</b>	<b>Establishing of the cerebral dominance occurs</b>	<b>Q 4</b>	<b>Classificaion of the nerve fibers depends on</b>
<p>A. Before berth</p> <p>B. Few years after berth</p> <p>C. At the age of 2</p>		<p>A. Origin</p> <p>B. Termination</p> <p>C. Both A&amp;B</p>	
<b>Q 5</b>	<b>Connects corresponding regions of the two hemisphere</b>	<b>Q 6</b>	<b>Corpus callosum connects the corresponding regions of the two hemisphere except:</b>
<p>A. Association fibers</p> <p>B. Commissural fibers</p> <p>C. Projection fibers</p>		<p>A. The occipital lobes</p> <p>B. The frontal lobes</p> <p>C. The temporal lobes</p>	
<b>Q7</b>	<b>The temporal lobes are connected by:</b>	<b>Q 8</b>	<b>Which lobe is responsible for visual processing</b>
<p>A. Anterior commissure</p> <p>B. Posterior commissure</p> <p>C. Corpus callosum</p>		<p>A. The occipital lobes</p> <p>B. The frontal lobes</p> <p>C. The temporal lobes</p>	
<b>Q 9</b>	<b>Which one of the following lobes responsible for evaluation of sensory information?</b>		
<p>A. The occipital lobes</p> <p>B. The frontal lobes</p> <p>C. The temporal lobes</p> <p>D. The parietal lobe</p>			

ANSWERS:

<b>Q</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>ANS</b>	D	B	B	C	B	C	A	A	D

# CEREBRAL BLOOD CIRCULATION

<b>Q1</b>	<b>CEREBRAL ARTERIAL SUPPLY by two system ?</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>Circle of Willis Encircles all of the following Except</b>
<p>A. Vertebro-Basilar System                  B. Carotid System                  C. coronary system                  D. a-b</p>		<p>a)Hypothalamus                  b)Thalamus                  C)Midbrain                  D)Optic chiasma</p>	
<b>Q3</b>	<b>CIRCULUS ARTERIOSUS "Circle of Willis" formed by all of the following except</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>POSTERIOR PERFORATING ARTERIES supply all of the following except :</b>
<p>a)2 Anterior cerebral arteries and 1Anterior communicating artery                  b)2 Posterior cerebral arteries and 2 Posterior communicating arteries                  c)Two Internal carotid arteries                  d)Middle cerebral artery</p>		<p>a)part of Hypothalamus                  b)part of subthalamus                  c)Ventral portion of Midbrain                  d) Optic chiasma</p>	
<b>Q5</b>	<b>Which of these is supplied by both Anterior &amp; Posterior Perforating arteries:</b>	<b>Q 6</b>	<b>Blood flows from transverse &amp; sigmoid sinuses into?</b>
<p>A. Hypothalamus                  B. Optic chiasma                  C. Basal Ganglia                  D. Subthalamus</p>		<p>a)internal jugular vein                  b)external jugular vein                  c)Great Cerebral vein</p>	
<b>Q 7</b>	<b>Which one of the following areas is affected in case of anterior cerebral A. lesion :</b>	<b>Q 8</b>	<b>Anterior perforating A. supplies :</b>
<p>A. Uncus                  B.Broca's area                  C.Primary Somatosensory area                  D. Medial surface of frontal lobe</p>		<p>A.Optic chiasma                  B. subthalamus                  C.Ventral portion of midbrain</p>	
<b>Q 9</b>	<b>Superior cerebral veins terminate mainly in :</b>	<b>Q 10</b>	<b>which one of the following disorders can result from infection in the dangerous area of the face :</b>
<p>A.Superior Sagittal sinus                  B.Transverse sinus                  C.Superficial middle cerebral vein</p>		<p>A.Obstruction of venous drainage                  B.Stroke                  C.Cavernous S thrombosis</p>	

**ANSWERS:**

<b>Q</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>ANS</b>	D	B	D	D	A	A	D	A	A	C

# CEREBRAL BLOOD CIRCULATION

<p><b>Q 1</b> If a lesion occurs in the posterior cerebral artery, these deficits may present</p>	<p><b>Q 2</b> If a lesion occurs in the middle cerebral artery, these deficits may present...</p>
<p>a- Paralysis, Contralateral Hemiplegia of the leg, Cognitive and Emotional Changes  b- Dyslexia, Memory Impairments, Hemianopsia, Cortical Blindness  c- Dysarthria, Dysphagia, Locked-In Syndrome  d- Contralateral Hemiplegia, Cortical Hypothesia, Apraxia, Aphasia, Hemianopsia</p>	<p>a- Paralysis, Contralateral Hemiplegia of the leg, Cognitive and Emotional Changes  b- Contralateral Hemiplegia, Cortical Hypothesia, Apraxia, Aphasia, Hemianopsia  c- Dysarthria, Dysphagia, Locked-In Syndrome  d- Dyslexia, Memory Impairments, Hemianopsia, Cortical Blindness</p>
<p><b>Q 3</b> the inferior cerebral veins terminate mainly into :</p>	<p><b>Q 4</b> the great cerebral vein form by :</p>
<p>a- superior middle cerebral vein  b- superior anastomotoc  c- inferior sagittal sinus  d- superior sagittal sinus</p>	<p>a- inferior cerebral veins  b- superficial middle cerebral vein  c- internal cerebral veins  d- superior cerebral veins</p>
<p><b>Q 5</b> The anterior cerebral artery and the middle cerebral artery arise from...</p>	<p><b>Q 6</b> Which structures are supplied by the basilar artery ?</p>
<p>a- the vertebrobasilar artery  b- the brain  c- the internal carotid artery  d- the spinal column</p>	<p>A. Midbrain  B. Pons  C. Cerebellum  D. A&amp;C</p>

ANSWERS:

<b>Q</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>ANS</b>	B	B	A	C	C	D

# BASAL GANGLIA

<b>Q1</b>	<b>PUTAMEN Separated from globus pallidus by?</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>lentiform is separated from caudate by..... &amp;from thalamus by.....</b>
<p>a)lateral medullary lamina b)medialmedullary lamina c)extreme capsule d)external capsule</p>		<p>a)lateral medullary lamina,medial medullary lamina b)anterior limb of internal capsule , the posterior limb c) the posterior limb, anterior limb of internal capsule</p>	
<b>Q3</b>	<b>Afferent fibers of striatum come from all of the following Except ?</b>	<b>Q 4</b>	<b>Afferent fibers of both lateral &amp; medial segments of globuspallidus come from?</b>
<p>a)cerebral cortex b)parscompacta of substantia c)Pars reticulate of SubstantiaNigra d)intralaminar nucleus of thalamus</p>		<p>a)striatum b)cerebral cortex c)subthalamic nucleus d)A-C</p>	
<b>Q5</b>	<b>Efferent fibers of medial segment is directed to all of the following except ?</b>	<b>Q 6</b>	<b>Which of the following called pleostriatum ?</b>
<p>a)ventral lateral b)ventral anterior c)subthalamic nucleus d)centromedian nucleus</p>		<p>A-caudate B-putamen C-globus pallidus D-amygdala</p>	
<b>Q 7</b>	<b>The lentiform is separated from caudate by :</b>	<b>Q 8</b>	<b>Which part of CAUDATE NUCLEUS continue with Amygdaloid Nucleus</b>
<p>A- Anterior limb of internal capsule B- Posterior limb of internal capsule C- lateral medullary lamina D- Medial medullary lamina</p>		<p>A- Head B- Body C- Tail D- B and C</p>	
<b>Q 9</b>	<b>Body of caudate located in the</b>	<b>Q 10</b>	<b>the - Extreme capsule between:</b>
<p>A- Frontal lobe B- parietal lobe C- Temporal lobe D- Occipital lobe</p>		<p>A- claustrum and insula B- claustrum and putamen C- claustrum and globus pallidus D- globus pallidus and putamen</p>	

ANSWERS:

<b>Q</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>ANS</b>	A	B	C	D	C	C	A	C	B	A



# BASAL GANGLIA

<b>Q 1</b>	<b>STRIATUM is formed of :</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>amygdale located in which lobe of brain ?</b>
<p>A- Caudate and Thalamus                  B- Putmen and caudate                  C- Caudate and globus pallidus                  D- Putmen and globus pallidus</p>		<p>A-frontal                  B-temporal                  c-parietal                  D-occipital</p>	
<b>Q 3</b>	<b>lesion of amygdale lead to :</b>	<b>Q 4</b>	<b>Lentiform nucleus consist of :</b>
<p>A-lack of emotional responses                  B- lack of sensation                  C-lack of motor activity D-paralysis</p>		<p>A- Caudate and Thalamus                  B- Putmen and caudate                  C- Caudate and globus pallidus                  D- Putmen and globus pallidus</p>	
<b>Q5</b>	<b>Lentiform Nucleus:</b>	<b>Q6</b>	<b>the – External capsule between:</b>
<p>A- Lateral to thalamus                  B- Medial to thalamus                  C- Medial to Spinal cord                  D- Posterior to thalamus</p>		<p>A- claustrum and insula                  B- claustrum and putamen                  C- claustrum and globus pallidus                  D- globus pallidus and putamen</p>	
<b>Q7</b>	<b>Corpus striatum is formed of:</b>	<b>Q 8</b>	<b>Medial segment of globus pallidus is similar in cytology &amp; connections with:</b>
<p>A- Caudate and Thalamus                  B- Putmen and caudate                  C- Caudate and Lentiform                  D- Putmen and globus pallidus</p>		<p>A. Lateral segment of GP                  B. Pars reticulata of SN                  C. Pars compacta of SN</p>	

ANSWERS:

<b>Q</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>ANS</b>	B	B	A	D	A	B	C	B

# LIMBIC SYSTEM & THALAMUS

<b>Q1</b>	<b>Which of the following is the principal efferent pathway to the hippocampus?</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>FORNIX It is C-shaped group of fibers connecting the?</b>
<p>a. Amygdala. b. Dentate Nucleus c. Fornix. d. Mamillary body</p>		<p>A)Hippocampus with Amygdala. b)Amygdala with with Habenular nuclei c) Hippocampus with Mamillary body</p>	
<b>Q 3</b>	<b>posterior end of thalamus form :</b>	<b>Q 4</b>	<b>which one of the following inferior to the thalamus :</b>
<p>a) superior colliculus. b) anterior tubercle. c) Pulvinar</p>		<p>a) Hypothalamus. b) 3rd ventricle. c) internal capsule</p>	
<b>Q 5</b>	<b>all of followings are Simple sensory relay nuclei except :</b>	<b>Q 6</b>	<b>The Fornix is an important component of:</b>
<p>a) Ventral posterolateral nucleus (VPL). b) Anterior ventral nucleus. c) Ventral posteromedial nucleus (VPM).</p>		<p>a) Papes Circuit. b) Hippocampal formation. c) parahippocampal gyrus.</p>	
<b>Q 7</b>	<b>The largest part of diencephalon?</b>	<b>Q 8</b>	<b>Lesion of Amygdala results in :</b>
<p>a) Hypothalamus b) subthalamus. c) thalamus</p>		<p>a) Motivation. b) Emotional responses &amp; docility. c) Memory.</p>	
<b>Q 9</b>	<b>The lateral surface of the thalamus is related to:</b>	<b>Q 10</b>	<b>The ventral tier of lateral nuclear group contains which one of the following:</b>
<p>A. Putamen B. Flucolandular lobe of cerebellum C. Posterior limb of internal capsule D. Lateral ventricle and fornix</p>		<p>A. Medial nucleus B. Lateral posterior nucleus C. Pulvinar D. Lateral geniculate nucleus</p>	

ANSWERS:

<b>Q</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>ANS</b>	C	C	C	A	B	A	C	B	C	D

# LIMBIC SYSTEM & THALAMUS

<b>Q1</b>	<b>Ventral Lateral Nucleus Receives Fibers from:</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>Which Of The Following Is A Part Of The Limbic cortex:</b>
<p>A. Dentate nucleus B. Lateral lemniscus C. Globus pallidus D. Hypothalamus</p>		<p>A. Premotor cortex B. Wernicke's area C. Parahippocampal gyrus D. Insula</p>	
<b>Q 3</b>	<b>Which structure lies in the inferomedial area of the temporal lobe:</b>	<b>Q 4</b>	<b>Amygdala is the continuation of</b>
<p>A. Hippocampus B. Septal nucleus C. Amygdala D. Thalamus</p>		<p>A. putamen B. Tail Of Caudate nucleus C. Globus pallidus D. Subthalamus</p>	
<b>Q 5</b>	<b>Which one of the following function of HIPPOCAMPUS</b>	<b>Q 6</b>	<b>Which one of the following function of septal nuclei</b>
<p>A. OlfacDon B. Memory C. FEAR D. Pleasure</p>		<p>A. OlfacDon B. Memory C. FEAR D. Pleasure</p>	
<b>Q7</b>	<b>Lateral wall of 3rd ventricle is formed by:</b>	<b>Q8</b>	<b>Which one of the following function of amygdala</b>
<p>A. Hypothalamus &amp; thalamus B. Hypothalamus &amp; subthalamus C. subthalamus &amp; thalamus</p>		<p>A. OlfacDon B. Memory C. FEAR-Anger D. Pleasure</p>	
<b>Q9</b>	<b>Which one of the following divided the thalamus into ant. , med. &amp; lat. Nuclei ?</b>	<b>Q10</b>	<b>Medial geniculate body Receives Fibers from:</b>
<p>A. External medullary lamina B. Internal medullary lamina C. Middle medullary lamina</p>		<p>A. Lateral lemniscus B. Medial lemniscus C. spinal lemniscus D. Trigeminal lemniscus</p>	

ANSWERS:

<b>Q</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>ANS</b>	A	C	A	B	B	D	A	C	B	A

# MENINGES & CSF

<b>Q1</b>	<b>Falx cerebri has attached border adherent to ..... and free border lies .....</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Arachnoid mater separated from the dura by a narrow :</b>
<p>A. skull, below corpus callosum                  B. skull, below corpus striatum                  C. brain, above corpus callosum                  D. skull, above corpus callosum</p>		<p>A. subarachnoid space                  B. subdural space                  C. epidural space</p>	
<b>Q3</b>	<b>Arachnoid and dural and, subarachnoid space, continue caudally to:</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>The 3<sup>rd</sup> ventricle is continuous with the lateral ventricles through</b>
<p>A. S2                  B. L1, L2                  C. attached to the back of the coccyx.</p>		<p>A. Foramen of Luscka                  B. Foramen of magendie                  C. Foramen of monro</p>	
<b>Q5</b>	<b>which layer of dura matter that form flex cerebri and tentorium cerebelli:</b>	<b>Q6</b>	<b>The interpeduncular cistern contains :</b>
<p>a- meningeal layer of dura.                  b- periosteal layer of dura.                  c- pia mater layer.</p>		<p>A. Optic chiasma                  B. Mid brain                  C. Circle of WILLS                  D. A&amp;C</p>	
<b>Q7</b>	<b>The dura is separated from the bony wall of the vertebral canal by:</b>	<b>Q8</b>	<b>fourth ventricle continuous with :</b>
<p>a- epidural space.                  b- periostum .                  c- none of the above .</p>		<p>a- cerebral aqueduct.                  b- third Ventricle.                  c- lateral Ventricle.</p>	
<b>Q9</b>	<b>obstruction of the flow of CNS leads to:</b>	<b>Q10</b>	<b>Spinal cord terminate at the level of ?</b>
<p>a- tumor .                  b- hydrocephalus.                  c- hemorrhage.</p>		<p>A. L5 - L6                  B. L1 - L2                  C. S1 - S4</p>	

ANSWERS:

<b>Q</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>ANS</b>	D	B	A	C	A	D	A	A	B	B