Anatomy Team
433

MID TERM REVISION MCQs

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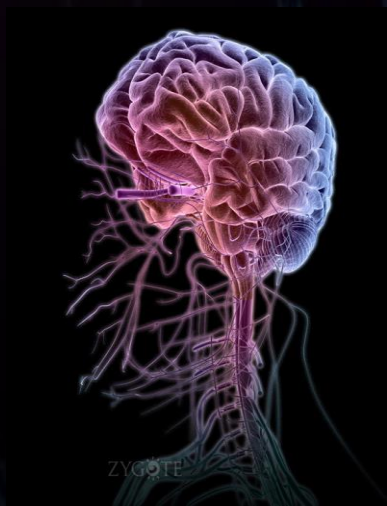

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Organization of CNS

Q 1	the most inner layer of meninges is :	**Q2**	which one of the following produce CSF in the ventricle
A. pia matter B. gray matter C. Dura matter		A. arachnoid villi B. choroid plexuses C. cerebral aquduct	
Q 3	the function of basal nuclei is	**Q4**	the third ventricles occupies :
A. regulation of voluntary activities B. support transmission process C. provides coordination of body movement		A. cerebral hemispheres B. brain stem C. diencephalon	
Q 5	brainstem is connected to cerebellum via:	**Q6**	The CSF is absorbed by _____ to return to the dural sinuses
A. forth ventricle B. three paired of peduncles C. a group of nerve fibers		A. Dural villi. B. Pia villi. C. Arachnoid villi.	
Q 7	Characteristic feature of Grey matter is the presence of:	**Q8**	Thalamus encloses which ventricle:
A. Neuroglia B. Cell bodies C. Processes of the neurons, D. Blood vessels.		A. First ventricle B. Second ventricle C. Third ventricle	

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANS	A	B	A	C	B	C	B	C

Spinal cord

Q 1	The dorsal horn of the spinal cord contains :	**Q2**	In the spinal cord, nucleus proprius lies :
A.Motor neurones. B.Sensory neurones. C.Sympathetic neurons. D.Parasympathetic neurons.		A.On the tip of the dorsal horn. B.At the base of dorsal horn. C.In the ventral horn. D.In the dorsal horn lamina IV	
Q 3	Non-neuronal cord that connects the end of the spinal cord to coccyx:	**Q4**	The name of the structure that attach the spinal cord to the dura mater:
A. conus medullaris B. filum terminale C. cauda equine		A. Filum terminale B. Cauda equine C. Denticulate ligaments	
Q 5	Afferent dorsal root fibers concerned with two point discrimination goes to	**Q6**	Visceral Afferent Nucleus :
A. Substentia gelatenosa B. Nucleus proprius C. Visceral afferent nucleus		a) Extends from C8 to L3-4 segments b) Rexed Lamina IV c) composed mostly of medium size neurons d) Located at the base of dorsal horn	
Q 7	Axons pass out in the ventral roots of spinal nerves as alpha efferents innervate:	**Q8**	True of False: the amount of white mater increases as we ascend the SC
A.Extrafusal muscle fibers B.Intrafusal muscle fibers of neuromuscular spindles		A)T B)F	
Q 9	The neurons supplying flexor muscles are located ventral to those supplying extensor muscles	**Q10**	ventral rami tend to be larger in size than the dorsal rami
A)T B)F		A)T B)F	

ANSWERS:

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

Spinal cord

Q 1	substantia gelatinosa is located in:	**Q 2**	Which one of the following Located at the base of dorsal horn:
A)Rexed lamina 1 B)Rexed lamina 2 C)Rexed lamina 4 D)Rexed lamina 10		a)Substantia Gelatinosa b)Visceral Afferent Nucleus c) Nucleus thoracis d) Nucleus Proprius	
Q 3	Which one of these spaces is Contains CSF :	**Q 4**	Spinal cord Extends from foramen magnum to :
a)Subarachnoid b)Epidural space c)Subdural space		a)4th sacral vertebra b)second lumbar vertebra c)1st coccygeal vertebra	

Q5	Which one of the following is associated with proprioceptive endings:
a) Nucleus Proprius b) Visceral Afferent Nucleus c) Clark's column d) Substantia Gelatinosa	

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5
ANS	B	C	A	B	C

SNSORY TRACT

Q 1	Afferent dorsal root fibers concerned with two point discrimination goes to:	**Q 2**	medial lemniscus carries:
A. Substentia gelatenosa B. Nucleus proprius C. Visceral afferent nucleus		A. sensory fibers of ipsilateral side of body B. motor fibers of ipsilateral side of body C. sensory fibers of contralateral side of body	
Q 3	Second order neurune lies in:	**Q 4**	Which one does not reach the Thalamus?
A. Spinal grey matter or in the medulla oblongata B. Dorsal root ganglion C. Cerebral cortex or cerebellum		A. Posterior column (Gracile & Cuneate fasciculi) B. Anterolateral pathway (Spinothalamic) C. Spinocerebellar pathway	
Q 5	Axons crossed after the 2nd-nueron is	**Q 6**	Intersegmental coordination is a feature of which tract?
A. Lemniscus B. Funiculi C. Column		A. Spinothalamus B. Spinotectal C. Short tract	
Q 7	FG & FC are concerned with ……	**Q 8**	Syringomyelia leads to loss of _____ below the level of the lesion:
A. pain B. pressure C. discriminative touch		A. Crude touch & Pressure B. Pain & Temperature C. Fine touch & Temperature	
Q 9	Which of these spinal pathways carries information from the right side of the body to the right side of the brain?	**Q 10**	Which of the following ascending sensory pathways contains secondary neurons that cross at the level of medulla?
A)anterior spinothalamic system B) lateral spinothalamic system C) spinocerebellar system		A)lateral spinothalamic B) anterior spinothalamic C) dorsal-column/medial-lemniscal system	

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANS	B	C	A	C	A	C	C	B	C	C

Plexuses

Q 1	Lesion of the lower trunk of the brachial plexus leads to :	**Q 2**	Mohammed fall from a mountain and he clutched at a tree to save himself, what is the possible injury that may accrue:
A. Erb-Duchenne palsy. B. Drop wrist & hand. C. Klumpke palsy.		A. Wrist drop B. Claw hand or Ape hand C. waiter's tip position	
Q 3	The femoral nerve supplies:	**Q 4**	Injury of common peroneal nerve leads to:
a. Extensors of hip. b. Skin of dorsum of foot. c. Hamstrings. d. Extensors of knee.		a. Loss of dorsiflexion of ankle. b. Loss of inversion of foot. c. Loss of extension of knee. d. Loss of flexion of toes.	
Q 5	**brachial plexus :**	**Q 6**	Lower trunk of brachial plexus union of:
a) Ventral rami of C1-C4 b) Dorsal rami of C5-T1 c) Dorsal rami of C8-T1 d) Ventral rami of C5-T1		A-T1,C8 B-C6,C7 C-C8,C7	
Q 7	**At the level of the root C5 give:**	**Q 8**	Which one of the following is one of the posterior cord of brachial plexuses:
A-dorsal scapular nerve B-long thoracic nerve C-nerve to subclavius		A-Musculocutaneous nerve B-Ulnar nerve C-Axillary nerve	
Q 9	Branches of C5,C6,C7 union together to give:	**Q 10**	Which one of the following nerve NOT include in the Lateral cord of brachial plexuses
a- dorsal scapular nerve b- Long thoracic nerve c- Nerve to subclavius		a- Lateral pectoral N. b- Lateral root to median N. c- Radial N.	

ANSWERS:

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

Plexuses

Q 1	What are the nerve roots of the Femoral Nerve?	**Q 2**	Within which muscle does the Femoral Nerve arise?
A. L2toL4 B. B. L2toL5 C. C. L1toL4		A. Pectineus B. B. Sartorius C. C. Psoas Major	
Q 3	What is the position of the femoral nerve in relation to the femoral artery ?	**Q 4**	Where do the cutaneous branches of the femoral nerve supply?.
A. Lateral B. Medial C. Above		A.Lateral Thigh B.Anteromedial Thigh C.Dorsum of the foot	
Q5	It is formed in the posterior triangle of the neck:		
a- cervical plexus b- brachial plexus c- lumbar plexus			

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5
ANS	A	C	A	B	B

BRAIN STEM

Q 1	The name of the basilar part of occipital bone that brainstem lies on it:	**Q 2**	Right middle peduncle contains fibers originate from
A. Clivus B. Velum C. pons		A. Left pontine nuclei B. Cochlear nuclei C. Right pontine nuclei	
Q 3	Occulomotor (3rd) nerve emerge from:	**Q 4**	SENSORY DECUSSATION formed by:
A. Sulcus between pons & pyramid. B. The middle of ventrolateral aspect of pons C. Lateral aspect of interpeduncular fossa.		A. Fibers that form the pyramid B. Medial Leminiscus C. Lateral Leniniscus D. crossed internal arcuate fibers	
Q 5	The name of the structure that divides the CAUDAL PART OF PONS into a Basis Pontis&Tegmentum is:	**Q 6**	Parkinson's disease results from:
A. Trapezoid Body B. Solitary nucleus C. Nucleus Ambiguus		A. Degeneration of trochlear nucleus B. Degeneration of Substantianigra or basal ganglia C. Degeneration of crus cerebri.	
Q 7	The fibers of which nerve passes anteriorly through red n. to emerge on medial side of crus cerebri:	**Q 8**	In which level we can find Red nucleus:
A. Trochlear nerve B. Hypoglossal nerve C. Occulomotor nerve		A. Superior colliculus Level B. Inferior colliculus level C. LEVEL OF THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE	
Q 9	The medial lemniscus rotates 90 degree almost horizontally in which part of the brain stem ?	**Q 10**	The 3rd and 4th cranial nerves from:
A.Midbrain B.Pons C.Medulla oblongata		A- medulla. B- pons. C- midbrain.	

ANSWERS:

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

BRAIN STEM

Q 1	Abducent 6th cranial nerve emerge from:	**Q 2**	all cranial nerves emerge from the brainstem except :
A- sulcus between pyramids and olives. B- sulcus between pons and pyramids. C- at cerebellopontine angle.		A- 9th and 10th CN. B- 3rd and 4th CN. C- 1st and 2nd CN.	
Q 3	all cranial nerves emerge from ventral surface of brainstem except :	**Q 4**	5th trigemenal nerve emerge from:
A- 4th trochlear nerve. B- 5th trigemenal nerve. C- 6th abducent nerve.		a- cerebellopontine angle. B-middle of anteriolateral of pons. C- at junction of pons and medulla	
Q 5	lateral to ventral median fissure:	**Q 6**	facial colliculus overlies:
A- olives. B- pyramids. C- fasiculus gracilis		A- facial nucleus. B- vestibular nuclei. C- abducent nucleus	
Q 7	in the cranial part of medulla (open medulla), it opens into:	**Q 8**	from medial to lateral of dorsal surface of medulla:
A- 4th ventricle. B- 3rd ventricle. C- central canal		A- fissure, pyramids, olives. B- fasiculus gracilis, fasiculus cuneatus. C- hypoglossal triangle, vagal triangle, vestibular area.	
Q 9	pons develops from:	**Q 10**	Which is the cranial nerve exits through the interpeuncular fossa :
A- forebrain. B- hindbrain. C- midbrain		A. III B. IV C. V D. VI	

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANS	B	C	A	B	B	C	A	B	B	A

BRAIN STEM

Q 1	Most axons of cochlear nuclei cross the midline of pons forming :	**Q 2**	The axons of the cochlear nuclei are represented in :
a. The medial lemniscus. b. The red nucleus. c. The trapezoid body. d. The medial longitudinal fasciculus.		a. Trapezoid body. b. Medial longitudinal bundle. c. Tectospinal tract. d. Spinal lemniscus.	
Q 3	Which one of these nuclei is lying in the central portion tegmentum of midbrain	**Q 4**	The floor of 4th ventricle is formed by :
a. Oculomotor nucleus . b. Trochlear nucleus. c. Red nucleus. e. Facial nucleus.		a.Superior medullary velum . b. Open medulla and pons . c. Superior cerebellar peduncles . d. Inferior cerebellar peduncles	
Q 5	The roof of 4th ventricle is formed by :	**Q 6**	The ascending fibers of Raphe nuclei are involved in :
a.Superior medullary velum . b. Open medulla and pons . c. Superior cerebellar peduncles . d. Inferior cerebellar peduncles		a. Modulation of pain . b. Mechanisms of sleep . c. the coordination of movement. d. taste sensation	
Q 7	The descending fibers of Raphe nuclei are involved in :	**Q 8**	The Inferior colleculus receives fibers from
a. the coordination of movement. b. Mechanisms of sleep . c. Modulation of pain. d. taste sensation .		A-medial lemniscus B- lateral lemniscus C- Anterior lemniscus	
Q 9	The fiber of trochlear nerve decussate in	**Q10**	**Function of crus cerebrai**
A- superior medullary velum B- Inferior medullary velum C- lateral medullary velum		A- descending of cortical efferent fiber B- coordination movement C- both A&B	

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANS	C	A	C	B	A	B	C	B	A	C

BRAIN STEM

Q 1	The superior colleculus it's responsible for
A- auditory reflex B- visual reflex C- None of these	
Q 2	Trigeminal sensory nucleus receives
A. Pain & temperature B. Touch C. proprioceptive	
Q 3	Where are fibers of the corticospinal tract located in the medulla?
A .Inferior olivary nucleus B. Pyramid C. Medial lemniscus	
Q 4	Through which cerebral peduncle do cerebellar efferent enter the midbrain?
A.Superior cerebellar peduncle B.Middle cerebellar peduncle C.Inferior cerebellar peduncle	
Q 5	Solitary nucleus receive taste sensation from which nerves?
A.Trigeminal & facial nerve B.Glossopharyngeal &facial nerve C.Hypoglossal & glossopharyngeal	
Q 6	At which level can we find the trochlear nucleus?
A-Inferior colliculus. B-Superior colliculus C-Lateral geniculatenucleus	
Q 7	Which one of these nuclei is lying in The periaqueductal grey matter that surrounded the cerebral aqueduct
a. Oculomotor nucleus . b. Trochlear nucleus. c. Red nucleus.	

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANS	B	A	B	A	B	A	A&B

IX & X CN

Q 1	Special visceral efferent (SVE) fibers of GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL NERVE that supply stylopharyngeus muscle originate from:	**Q 2**	Patient came to the hospital complaining of difficulty of swallowing; Impairment of taste and sensation over the posterior one-third of the tongue. While examining him the doctor noticed absence of gag reflex. What's the most probably injured nerve?
A. inferior salivatory nucleus (ISN). B. nucleus ambiguus (NA). C. nucleus of solitary tract (NST).		A. Vagus nerve B. Hypoglossal nerve C. Glossopharyngeal nerve	
Q 3	**The main component of vegus nerve is:**	**Q 4**	Meningeal nerve that supplies the dura is branch of:
A. Somatic sensory fibers B. Somatic motor fibers C. Preganglionic parasympathatic fibers D. Preganglionic sympathatic fibers		A. Glossopharyngeal nerve B. Vagus nerve C. Hypoglossal nerve	
Q 5	which one of CN arise in groove b/t olive&inferior cerebellar peduncle:	**Q 6**	where the IX cranial nerve break into terminal branch?
A-accessory XI B-glossopharyngeal IX C-hpoglossal XII		A) in the posterior triangle B) in the pelvic C) deep to Hyoglossus	
Q 7	..... branch of IX cranial nerve carries sensory branches, general and special (taste) from the posterior 1/3 of the tongue	**Q 8**	which branch of IX cranial nerve supply the parotid gland ?
A) Lingual B) Recurrent Laryngeal C) Superior Laryngeal		A) Pharyngeal B) Tonsillar C) Tympanic	
Q 9	Glossopharyngeal nerve lesions cause ?	**Q 10**	which branch of X cranial nerve provide sensation to larynx above the vocal fold
A)palatal and pharyngeal and laryngeal paralysis B) Absent gag reflex C) Abnormalities of gastric acid secretion		A)External Laryngeal B) Recurrent Laryngeal C) Internal Laryngeal	

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANS	B	C	C	B	B	C	A	C	B	C

XI & XII CN

Q 1	Accessory Nerve is a ----- nerve and exit from the skull through
A. Sensory – jugular foramen B. Mixed – foramen magnum C. Motor – Jugular foramen. D. sensory - foramen magnum	
Q 2	Difficulty in swallowing and speech and inability to shrug (raise) the shoulder are caused by lesion to which nerve:
A. Vagus nerve B. Hyposlossal nerve C. Accessory nerve	
Q 3	The hypoglossal nucleus receives corticonuclear fibers from both cerebral hemispheres EXCEPT ------ which recieves contralateral supply only :
A. ansacervicalis B. Genioglossus C. Palatoglossus	
Q 4	All of the muscles of the tongue recieve motor innervation from hypoglossal nerve except the palatoglossus which is supplied by:
A. Accessory nerve B. Trigeminal nerve C. Vagus nerve	
Q 5	From where does the cranial part of the accessory nerve originate from:
A. Solitary nucleus B. Nucleus ambiguous C. Spinal nucleus	
Q 6	The spinal part of the accessory nerve supply which muscles:
A. Sternomastoid and Trapezius muscles B. Muscles of the soft palate C. Muscles of the face	
Q 7	The nucleus ambiguous and the spinal nucleus receive:
A. Ipsilateral corticonuclear fibers B. Contralateral corticonuclear fibers C. Bilateral corticonuclear fibers	
Q 8	The hypoglossal nerve supplies:
A. The intrinsic muscles of the tongue B. The extrinsic muscles of the tongue C. The palatoglossus D. All the muscles of the tongue except palatoglossus	
Q 9	Spinal part of the accessory nerve arises from motor neurons in ventral horn of the spinal gray matter at levels of :
A.C1-C5 B.C2-C7 C.C3-C8	
Q 10	The cranial part of accessory nerve leaves the cranial cavity through
A.jugular foramen B.foramen magnum C.foramen ovale	

ANSWERS:

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

EAR

Q 1	in the EXTERNAL EAR Sensation is carried by :	**Q2**	Which of the following contains the auditory ossicles ?
A. great auricular B. auriculotemporal nerves C. Auricular branch of vagus D. all		a)external ear b)tympanic cavity (middle ear) c)Labyrinth (inner ear)	
Q 3	Auditory tube extends from which of the following ?	**Q 4**	The lateral wall of middle ear Is largely formed by the tympanic membrane.the membrane is
A.anterior wall downward, forward, and medially to the nasopharynx B.anterior wall downward, forward, and medially larynx C.anterior wall downward, forward, and laterally to the nasopharynx		A. facing downward, forward, & laterally and extremely sensitive to pain. B. anterior wall upward, forward, and mediallyto the nasopharynx C. facing downward, backward, & laterally and extremely sensitive to pain.	
Q 5	Equalize the pressure on both side of the ear drum is function of ?	**Q 6**	The anterior wall is formed below by a thin plate of bone that separates tympanic cavity from :
A. middle ear B. external ear C. Labyrinth		A. tegmen tympani B. internal carotid artery C. auditory tube	
Q 7	Medial wall of middle ear formed by	**Q 8**	Medial wall shows a rounded projection called …. , Above &behind……..,Below and behind…….. ?
A. lateral wall of the inner ear B. medialwall of the inner ear C. lateral wall of the external ear		A. Promontory,Fenestra Cochleae. Fenestra Vestibuli B. Promontory,FenestraVestibuli. Fenestra Vestibuli Cochleae C. a-b	
Q 9	Greater Petrosal nerve Arises from :	**Q10**	The utricle, saccule and semicircular ducts are concerned with :
A. astylomastoid foramen. B. GeniculateGanglion. C. a-b		A. sensitive to pain. B. Equilibrium	

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANS	D	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	B	B

EAR

Q 1 regarding to Spiral organ of Corti which of following is true :

A.contains the sensory receptors for Hearing.
B. sensitive to pain.
C.contains the sensory receptors for Equilibrium

Q 2 the ear wax is secreted by :

A. sebaceous and Ceruminous Glands.
B. the ossicles .
C. the tympanic membrane .
D. the Auditory Tube .

Q 3 The function of auditory ossicles is :

A. Production of wax.
B. Work against collapse .
C. Transmit the vibration .
D. Protection from infection

Q 4 The Membranous Labyrinth consists of series of membranous sacs and ducts within the bony labyrinth, It is filled with:

A. Air .
B. Blood.
C. Endolymph.
D. Wax.

Q 5 In Semicircular Canals Each canal has a swelling at one end called the :

A. Utricle.
B. Ampulla .
C. Cochlea .
D. Vestibule.

Q 6 Below the floor of tympanic cavity we can find:

A. Internal jugular vein
B. internal cortoid artery
C. brachiocephalic
D. maxillary artery

Q 7 Infection can transmitted from pharynx to inner ear through :

A. auditory tube.
B. the tympanic membrane.
C. oral cavity .
D. Cranial cavity

Q 8 The nerve supply of Stapedius (the smallest voluntary muscle) is:

A. Auricular branch of vagus
B. Mandibular nerve.
C. Facial nerve .
D. Auriculotemporal nerve

Q9 Which of the following describes the umbo:

A.A branch of facial nerve
B.A small depression in the tympanic membrane produced by the tip of the handle of malleus.
C. The tense part of the tympanic membrane.
D.Muscle found in the tympanic cavity

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANS	A	A	C	C	B	A	A	C	B

V & VII CN

Q 1	Which one of these nucli is responsible for receiving the touch from face and scalp ?	**Q 2**	Which one of these is a muscle of mastication ?
A) mecencephalic B) Main sensory nuclei C) principle sensory		A) mylohyoid B) tensor palati C) masseter	
Q 3	Axons of cells of motor nucleus join only the.....	**Q 4**	Fascial nerve emerges from witch Foramen ?
A) Opthalamic B) mandibular C) maxillary		A) Stylomastiod B) maxillary C) Stylohyoid	
Q 5	Which one emerges from Cerebellopontine angle ?	**Q6**	Lower motor neuron lesion will cause ?
A) Trigemonal B) Fascial C) none of them		A) 7th nerve injury B) 5th nerve injury C) 8th nerve injury	
Q 7	Which one of these nucli is responsible for receiving the proprioceptive fibers from muscles of mastication ?	**Q8**	Stimulation of which of the following nerves could lead to salivation and lacrimation?
A) mecencephalic B) spinal C) principle sensory		A) Fascial B) Trigeminal C)glossopharyngeal	
Q 9	Lesion of mandibular nerve may result in	**-OPHTHALMIC pass through :** superior orbital fissure **-MAXILLARY pass through:** Rotundum **-MANDIBULAR pass through:** Oval	
A) Loss of lacrimation B) Loss of sensory supply to the upper teeth C) Loss of general sensation of anterior2|3 of tongue			

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANS	B	C	B	A	B	A	A	A	C	

V & VII CN

Q 1	**Trigeminal nerve is ?**	**Q2**	**which one of these is NOT a division of trigeminal nerve?**
A. Sensory B. Motor C. Mixed		A. Ophthalmic B. Maxillary C. Buccal	
Q 3	**Trigeminal nerve has two roots and they are ..**	**Q4**	**frontal branch of ophthalmic is supplying :**
A. Lateral sensory & medial motor B. Lateral motor &medial sensory C. Lateral motor & lateral sensory D. Medial motor & medial sensory		A. Skin of face & scalp B. Skin of face & lacrimal gland C. Skin of face & nasal cavity D. Non of the above	
Q 5	**The motor branch of mandibullar is supplying**	**Q6**	**Trigeminal neuroglia is rare in which branch?**
A. Auricle,temple,parotid gland B. General sensation of the tongue C. Muscles of mastication & other 4 muscles		A. Mandibular B. Ophthalmic C. Maxillary	
Q 7	**Which of the following nuclei supply posterior belly of digastric?**	**Q8**	**Greater petrosal nerve carries preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to**
A. Nucleus solitaries B. Motor nucleus of facial nerve C. Superior salivatory nucleus		A. lacrimal, nasal & sublingual glands B. submandibular & palatine gland C. non of them	
Q 9	**Which of the following nerves carry taste from the anterior 2/3 of tongue**	**Q10**	**What are the muscles supplied by the Special visceral efferent:**
A. Ligule n. B. V agus n. C. Special visceral afferent D. General somatic afferent		A.Mastication M. B.M. developed from the 2nd pharyngeal arch. C.M. developed from the 1st pharyngeal arch.	

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANS	C	C	A	A	C	B	B	C	C	B&C

VIII CN

Q 1 FIRST ORDER NEURONES of AUDITORY PATHWAY locate in ?	**Q2** Both cochlear & vestibular nerves meet & emerge through…….tocranial cavity:
A. cochlea B. Pons C. Midbrain D. Thalamus	A. stylomastoid foramen B. internal auditory meatus
Q 3 SECOND ORDER NEURONESof AUDITORY PATHWAY locate in?	**Q 4** The vestibular nuclei are connected to the occulomotor nuclei through:
A.Cells of spiral ganglion in the cochlea B.Cells of inferior colliculusin mid brain C.Cells of dorsal & ventral cochlear nuclei in pons D.Cells of medial geniculate in thalamus	A. The lateral leminiscus B. The lateral vestibulospinal tract C. The medial longitudinal fasciculus D. The vestibular nerve
Q 5 Which nerve, some of its fibers go to cerebellum:	**Q 6** Most fibers of cochlear nerve decussate in:
A.Cochlear nerve B.Vestibular nerve	A.Trapezoid body B.Dorsal cochlear nucleus C.Ventral cochlear nucleus
Q7 The fourth order neurons of the auditory pathway are found in:	**Q 8** The Vestibular & cochlear parts enter the pons through pontocerebellar angle:
A. Mid brain. B. Thalamus. C. Pons. D. Cerebral cortex	A. Lateral to facial nerve B. Medial to facial nerve C. Medial to Abducent Nerve D. Superior to Trigeminal
Q9 **Cochlear nuclei belong to:**	**Q10** Vestibular nuclei belong to:
A. special somatic afferent B. general somatic efferent C. special visceral affrent D. general visceral effrent	A. special somatic afferent B. general somatic efferent C. special visceral affrent D. general visceral effrent

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANS	A	B	C	C	B	A	B	A	A	A

NOSE & OLFACTORY

Q 1	The bulla ethmoidalis and hiatus semilunaris are parts of:	**Q 2**	All the following drains into the middle meatus except:
A- Superior meatus B- Inferior meatus C- Middle meatus D- Sphenoethmoidal recess		A- Frontal sinus B- Anterior ethmoidal sinus C- Posterior ethmoidal sinus D- Maxillary sinus	
Q 3	The second order neuron in olfactory pathway is:	**Q 4**	The lateral root of olfactory tract ends in:
A)The olfactory bulb B)The mitral cells C)The optic chiasma D)Olfactory receptors		A- Cortex of the uncus B- Anterior commisure C- Cerebral hemisphers D- None of them.	
Q 5	The anterior part of nasal cavity is supplied by:	**Q6**	which is the most area affected by epistaxis?
A- Posterior ethmoidal nerve B- pterygopalatine ganglion C- Anterior ethmoidal nerve D- Maxillary nerve		A. posterior part of nasal septum B. medialpart of nasal septum C. anteriorpart of nasal septum D. inferiorpart of nasal septum	
Q 7	Superior meatus receives the opening of ?	**Q 8**	The medial wall of the nasal cavity is composed of which of the following ?
a. posterior ethmoidal sinus. b. middle ethmoidal sinus c. sphenoidal sinus d. maxillary sinus		A. Superior choncae B. Body of sphenoid C. nasal bone D. vomer	
Q9	The nerves of General Sensation are derived from	**Q10**	**Floor of nasal cavity formed by ?**
a. facial nerve b. trigeminal nerve c. olfactory nerve d. vagus nerve		A. Palatine process of maxilla, anteriorly B. Palatine process of maxilla, posteriorly C. Horizontal plate of the palatine bone, posteriorly D. Horizontal plate of the palatine bone, ,anteriorly	

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANS	C	C	B	A	C	C&D	A	D	B	A&C

NOSE & OLFACTORY

Q 1	Roof of nasal cavity formed by all of the following except?
A.Frontal, and nasal bones, Anteriorly B.Cribriform plate of ethmoid, in the middle C.Body of sphenoid, posteriorly D.Cribriform plate of ethmoid, posteriorly	
Q 2	Medial wall nasal cavity formed by all of the following except?
A. Vertical plate of ethmoid B. Septal cartilage C. Vomer. D. Body of sphenoid	
Q 3	The space (fossa) above the superior concha is the
A. Superior meatus B. middlemeatus C. Sphenoethmoidal recess D. Inferior meatus	
Q 4	Sphenoethmoidal recess receives the opening
A. sphenoidal air sinus B. Bulla ethmoidalisand hiatus semilunaris C. nasolacrimal duct D. Posterior ethmoidal sinus	
Q 5	RESPIRATORY MUCOSA has all the following function except ?
A. air is moistened by the secretion of numerous serous glands B. cleaned by the removal of the dust particles by the ciliary action C. air is warmed by a submucous venous plexus D. air is warmed by ciliary action	
Q 6	True or False : Olfactory pathway is the only sensory pathway which reaches the cerebral cortex without passing through the Thalamus
A. T B. F	
Q 7	RESPIRATORY MUCOSA is present in the ……. part of nasal cavity:
A. Upper B. Lower	
Q8	Olfactory mucosa lines upper surface of:
A. Superior concha B. Middle concha C. Inferior concha	

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANS	D	D	C	A	D	A	B	A

II, III , IV & VI CN

Q 1	Most of muscles of the eye (extra ocular mucsle) are supplied by:	**Q2**	The Trochealr nerve supplies the :
A. I B. VI C. IV D. III		a- medial rectus. B- lateral rectus C- superior oblique D- inferior oblique	
Q 3	which of the following is responsible for consensual pupillary reflexes:	**Q4**	Trochlear nerve lesion results in all the following except?
A. Corticonuclear B. Pretectal nucleus C. Spinothalmic		A. Diplopia. B. Ptosis. C. eye deviates upward and slightly inward.	
Q 5	abducent nerve lesion results in ?	**Q 6**	Optic Tracts Mainly terminate in the (LGB), lateral geniculate bodies except some fibers terminate in
A. Medial squint. B. Ptosis. C. Pupillary dilatation D. lateral squint.		A. pretectal B. superior colliculus C. a-b	
Q 7	The geniculocalcarine fibers are originating in the	**Q 8**	The abducent nerve supplies the :
a- lateral geniculate nucleus b-inferior colliculus c- pretectal area.		a- medial rectus. B- lateral rectus c-A&B	
Q 9	A lesion of the optic chiasm causes a:	**Q 10**	Which muscle is supplying by the trochlear nerve ?
a- total loss of vision (blindness) b- bitemporal hemianopsia c- contralateral homonymous hemianopsia.		A-the lateral rectus muscle. B-Levatorpalpebraesuperioris. C-Superior oblique muscle.	

ANSWERS:

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

II, III , IV & VI CN

Q 1	Occulomotor , Trochlear & Abducent nerve are:	**Q 2**	Axons from the oculomotor nucleus curve ventrally through the tegmentum and the …….. in the midbrain.
A. Sensory B. Motor C. mixed		A. Red nucleus B. Accessory nucleus C. Trochlear nucleus	
Q 3	Axons from the Edinger-Westphal nucleus accompany the oculomotor nerve fibers to the orbit, where they terminate in ……..?	**Q 4**	The function of superior oblique muscle Rotates the eyeball ?
A. Otic ganglion B. Ciliary ganglion C. Submandibular ganglion		A. Upward & medially B. Upward & laterally C. Downward & laterally	
Q 5	Optic nerve is:	**Q 6**	1st order neuron of visual pathway:
A. Sensory B. Motor C. Mixed		A. Bipolar cells B. Ganglion cells C. Lateral geniculate body	
Q 7	Primary visual cortex :	**Q 8**	Abducent nuclear lesion may involve nearby nucleus or axon of:
A. Area 41,42 B. Area 17		A. Occulomotor nerve B. Trochlear nerve C. Facial nerve	

ANSWERS:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANS	B	A	B	C	A	A	B	C

We hope this revision has been of great benefit
Good luck☺
Anatomy team leaders
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