

## Written Q 14,15

1. Enumerate function of hypothalamus?
2. Mention effect of hypothalamus in regulation of blood glucose , endocrine function , circadian rhythm ?
3. Enumerate functions of limbic system?
4. Mention role of limbic system in fear and rage , reward and punishment , learning and memory ?

## Formative MCQ 14,15

<p><b>1. Hypothalamic regulation of autonomic nervous system:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Stimulation of posterior hypothalamic area produces pupillary constriction.</li><li>b) Stimulation of anterior hypothalamic area increases the heart rate.</li><li>c) Stimulation of anterior hypothalamic area increases adrenaline secretion from suprarenal medulla.</li><li>d) Stimulation of posterior hypothalamic area produces parasympathetic effects.</li><li>e) Stimulation of posterior hypothalamic area produces increase blood pressure</li></ul>	<b>E</b>
<p><b>2. Which part of the limbic system concerned with Control of the feeding behaviour:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Cingulate gyrus.</li><li>b) Amygdaloid nuclei.</li><li>c) Hippocampus.</li><li>d) Pyriform area and uncus.</li><li>e) Mamillo-thalamic tract.</li></ul>	<b>B</b>

<p><b>3. The term limbic cortex includes the orbitofrontal cortex, subcallosal gyrus, cingulated gyrus and which one of the following areas?</b></p> <p>a) Supplementary motor cortex.  b) Postcentral gyrus  c) Lingual gyres  d) Parahippocampal gyrus.  e) Paracentral lobule.</p>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>4. The hypothalamic nucleus that act as a biological clock of the body is:</b></p> <p>a- supraoptic nucleus  b- preoptic nucleus  c- arcuate nucleus  d- suprachiasmatic nucleus</p>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>5. The limbic system consists of the following except:</b></p> <p>a) Cingulate gyrus  b) Hippocampus  c) Sucallosalgyrus  d) Caudate nucleus</p>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>6. The main limbic center involved during environmental threats to evoke fear and rage reactions:</b></p> <p>a) Hippocampus.            B) Para-hippocampal gyrus.  c) Mammillary body.    D) Amygdala.  e) Pyriform area and uncus.</p>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>7. Inhibition of the fear response is often seen in lesions involving the:</b></p> <p>a) Septal nuclei  b) Olfactory bulbs  c) Cortical sensory areas  d) Amygdaloid nuclei  e) Thalamus</p>	<b>D</b>

<p><b>8. All the following are function of the limbic system except:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Feeding behavior</li> <li>b) Gustation</li> <li>c) Olfaction</li> <li>d) Fear and rage</li> <li>e) Sexual behavior</li> </ul>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>9. Stimulation of the punishment center can inhibit the reward center, demonstrating that fear and punishment can take and reward. Which of the following cell groups is considered the punishment center?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Lateral and ventromedial hypothalamic nuclei</li> <li>b) Periventricular hypothalamus and midbrain center gray</li> <li>c) Supraoptic nuclei of hypothalamus</li> <li>d) Anterior hypothalamic nucleus</li> </ul>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>10. Hypothalamic regulation of autonomic nervous system:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Stimulation of posterior hypothalamus produces pupillary constriction.</li> <li>b) Stimulation of anterior hypothalamic area increases the heart rate.</li> <li>c) Stimulation of anterior hypothalamic area increase adrenaline secretion from suprarenal medulla.</li> <li>d) Stimulation of posterior hypothalamic produces parasympathetic effects.</li> <li>e) Stimulation of posterior hypothalamus produces increase bl. pressure.</li> </ul>	<b>E</b>
<p><b>11. Stimulation of certain areas in limbic system and hypothalamus produces reward effect as:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Periventricular nucleus.</li> <li>b) Ventromedial nuclei of hypothalamus.</li> <li>c) Mamillo-thalamic tract.</li> <li>d) Pyriform area and uncus.</li> <li>e) Para-hippocampal gyrus.</li> </ul>	<b>B</b>

<p><b>12. Bilateral damage of amygdala produces the following effect:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>Pleasure and satisfaction (reward effect).</i></li> <li>b) <i>Hyperphagia and hypersexuality.</i></li> <li>c) <i>Punishment effect (displeasure, escape, fear and rage).</i></li> <li>d) <i>Transformation of short-term memory into long-term memory.</i></li> <li>e) <i>Loss of interest in other sex.</i></li> </ul>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>13. Which of the following part of the hypothalamus act as the biological clock of the body responsible for circadian rhythm:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>Mamillary body.</i></li> <li>b) <i>Ventromedial nucleus.</i></li> <li>c) <i>Paraventricular nucleus.</i></li> <li>d) <i>Lateral hypothalamic area.</i></li> <li>e) <i>Supra-chiasmatic nucleus.</i></li> </ul>	<b>E</b>
<p><b>14. Stimulation of certain areas in limbic system and hypothalamus produces punishment effect (displeasure, rage, fear and escape) as:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>Ventromedial nuclei of hypothalamus.</i></li> <li>b) <i>Lateral nuclei of hypothalamus.</i></li> <li>c) <i>Periventricular nucleus.</i></li> <li>d) <i>Amygdala.</i></li> <li>E) <i>Septal nuclei.</i></li> </ul>	<b>C</b>