MCQ Physio CNS 17

1. Which of the following areas is associated with language comprehension? *A) Prefrontal cortex* *B) Wernicke's area* *C) Primary motor cortex* *D) Somatosensory cortex*	***B***
2. Damage to which association area is likely to result in issues with planning and decision-making? *A) Occipital association area* *B) Temporal association area* *C) Prefrontal association area* *D) Parietal association area*	***C***
3. What is the significance of the angular gyrus in the parietal lobe? *A) It is involved in motor planning.* *B) It plays a role in language processing and reading.* *C) It regulates visual attention.* *D) It is responsible for auditory processing.*	***B***
4. Which of the following symptoms is commonly associated with dyslexia? *A) Difficulty with reading fluency* *B) Difficulty with math calculations* *C) Difficulty with social interactions* *D) Difficulty with auditory processing*	***A***
5. What is prosopagnosia? *A) A disorder affecting speech production* *B) A condition characterized by difficulty recognizing faces* *C) A type of visual impairment* *D) A memory disorder*	***B***

6. What is another term commonly used for prosopagnosia? *A) Speech apraxia* *B) Face blindness* *C) Visual agnosia* *D) Amnesia*	***B***
7. What is the primary function of the prefrontal association area? *A) Sensory processing* *B) Motor coordination* *C) Higher cognitive functions such as planning and decision-making* *D) Visual recognition*	***C***
8. Which of the following abilities is most closely associated with the prefrontal cortex? *A) Spontaneous emotional reactions* *B) Language comprehension* *C) Social behavior and impulse control* *D) Spatial navigation*	***C***
9. Which hemisphere of the brain is most commonly associated with language functions in right-handed individuals? *A) Right hemisphere* *B) Left hemisphere* *C) Both hemispheres equally* *D) Neither hemisphere*	***B***
10. What is global aphasia? *A) A mild form of language impairment* *B) Complete loss of the ability to speak and understand language* *C) Difficulty in reading but not in speaking* *D) A temporary loss of language skills*	***B***

11. Which of the following is a common cause of aphasia? *A) Stroke* *B) Hearing loss* *C) Autism* *D) Dyslexia*	***A***
12. What is agraphia? *A) A disorder affecting speech production* *B) A language disorder characterized by the inability to write* *C) A disorder related to reading difficulties* *D) A condition affecting motor skills*	***B***
13. Which type of visual agnosia is characterized by the inability to recognize familiar faces? *A) Object agnosia* *B) Prosopagnosia* *C) Color agnosia* *D) Spatial agnosia*	***B***
14. Where is Wernicke's area typically located in the brain? *A) Frontal lobe* *B) Occipital lobe* *C) Temporal lobe* *D) Parietal lobe*	***C***
15. Which condition best describes the deficit resulting from damage to Broca's area: *a) Inability to speak whole words correctly.* *b) Spastic paralysis of the contralateral hand.* *c) Paralysis of the muscles of larynx and pharynx.* *d) Inability to direct two eyes to the contralateral side.* *e) Inability to use two hands to grasp an object.*	***A***

16. A lesion in Wernicke's cortical area in the dominant hemisphere is most likely to produce which symptoms: *a) Impaired language skills.* *b) Inability to coordinate movements.* *c) Inability to plan future movements.* *d) Reduced cerebral cortex activity.*	***A***
17. Motor aphasia results from lesion at: *a) Visual association area. B) Auditory association area.* *c) Broca's area. D) Wernick's area. E) Primary visual area.*	***C***
18. Sensory aphasia: *a) characterized by inability of a person to speak except very simple words.* *b) Results from lesion in broca's area.* *c) Is due to paralysis of speech muscles.* *d) Results from lesion in wernick's area.* *e) Both b & d are correct.*	***D***
19. Dyslexia caused by lesion in : *a) area of analysis of body position* *b) area of analysis of written word (reading area) c) face regnition area* *d) naming object area e) wernickes area*	***B***
20. Prospagnosia caused by lesion in : ***a)*** *area of analysis of body position* *b)area of analysis of written word (reading area) C) face regnition area* *d) naming object area E) wernickes area*	***C***
21. sensory or receptive aphasia caused by lesion in : ***a)*** *area of analysis of body position* *b)area of analysis of written word (reading area)* *c)face regnition area D)naming object area E) wernickes area*	***E***