



**CNS**

**1- Inferior surface of vermis includes the following Except:**

- a- Tuber
- b- Tonsil
- C- Nodule
- d- Uvula
- e- Pyramid

**2- Which of the following structures have vestibular connections:**

- a- Nodule
- b- Flocculi
- c- All of the above
- d- None of the above

**3- Which of the following cerebellar parts has mainly spinal connections:**

- a- Archicerebellum
- b- Paleocerebellum
- c- Neocerebellum
- d-- All of the above
- e- None of the above

**4- Nuclei of cerebellum include the following Except:**

- a- Globose
- b- Paraventricular

- c- Dentate
- d- Fastigial
- e- Emboliform

**5- Arterial supply to the cerebellum includes:**

- a- Superior cerebellar artery
- b- Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- c- Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

**6- regarding cerebellum choose the correct**

- a- Middle cerebellar peduncle connects it to medulla oblongata
- b- Spinocerebellum regulates muscle tone.
- c- Neocerebellum is concerned with equilibrium,
- d- Paleocerebellum is concerned with planning and programming movement.

**7- Regarding the cerebellum, one of the following is true:**

- a) The neocerebellum connected to the cerebral cortex.
- b) The primary fissure present on its lower surface.
- c) It is consisted of two lobes
- d) The superior vermis has nodule, uvula & pyramid.

**8- Regarding the cerebellum, one of the following is true:**

- a) The neocerebellum consists of the flocculonodular lobe.
- b) The posterior lobe lies in front of the primary fissure.
- c) It lies below the tentorium cerebelli.
- d) The superior vermis is found at the bottom of the vallecule

**9- One of the followings is part of inferior vermis:**

- a) Culmen.
- b) Declive
- c) folium vermis
- d) uvula

**10) Regarding the cerebellum, one of the following is true:**

- a) It consists of two hemispheres and diencephalon,
- b) Its inferior surface shows a deep groove, the vallecule cerebelli.
- c) Its inferior surface shows the fissura prima.
- d) Grey matter is found only in its cortex.

**11) Regarding the fourth ventricle, mark ONE true statement.**

- a) It is the cavity of the telencephalon.
- b) It lies dorsal to cerebellum,.
- c) Its choroid plexus hangs from its roof.
- d) Superior medullary velum is a layer of ependyma.

**12) Select the correct statement about the cerebellum:**

- a) The cerebellum has two surfaces: upper and lower.
- b) The cerebellum has two lobes: anterior and posterior.
- c) The anterior notch is occupied by the falx cerebri
- d) The flocculus is a small part of the cerebral hemisphere,

**13) ..... fissure intervenes between anterior and posterior cerebellar lobes.**

- A. Anterolateral
- B. Posterolateral
- C. Primary
- D. Horizontal

**14) Choose the correct statement about the neocerebellum:**

- A. It includes the flocculonodular lobe.
- B. It is concerned with the equilibrium
- c. It has mainly spinal connections.
- D. It is concerned with planning and programming of movements

**15) Most of the cerebellum is supplied by branches from. .... ,artery**

- A. Anterior spinal
- B. Posterior spinal
- C. Vertebral
- D. Basilar

**16) Choose the correct order of CSF circulation:**

- A. Third ventricle, lateral ventricles, fourth ventricle, subarachnoid space.
- B. Lateral ventricles, fourth ventricle, third ventricle, central canal,
- C. Lateral ventricles, third ventricle, fourth ventricie, subarachnoid space,
- D. Fourth ventricle, third ventricle, lateral ventricles, central canal

**17) Regarding the cerebellum, one of the following is true**

- A. Cerebellum is the Largest part of hindbrain
- B. It is located in the middle cranial fossa
- C. It is separated from the midbrain by the tentorium cerebelli
- D. It is separated from the pons and medulla by the cavity of the 3rd ventricle

**18) Anterior Notch Surrounds .....**

- A. falx cerebelli
- B. brainstem
- C. Lateral ventricles
- D. Spinal cord

**19. The inferior vermis: present in a groove called .....**

- A. Anterior crania
- B. Middle cranial fossa
- C. Vallecule
- D. falx cerebelli.

**20. Middle cerebellar peduncle: Connects cerebellum with .....**

- A. Midbrain
- B. Pons
- C. Medulla
- D. Spinal cord

**21. Superior cerebellar artery arises from**

- a. Vertebral
- b. Basilar
- c. Internal iliac
- d. External iliac
- e. Subclavian

**22. 4th ventricle is the Cavity of.....**

- A. Cerebral Hemisphere
- B. Diencephalon
- C. Hindbrain
- D. Forebrain

**23. rhomboid fossa is the .....**

- A. roof of 4th ventricle
- B. floor of 4th ventricle
- C. roof of 3rd ventricle
- D. floor of 3rd ventricle

**24. Foramina of Laushka connect**

- a. Lateral with 3rd ventricle
- b. 3rd with 4th ventricles
- c. 4th ventricle with central canal
- d. 4th ventricle with subarachnoid space

**25. Arterial supply of choroid plexus of 4th ventricle is**

- A. AICA
- B. PICA
- C. PCA
- D. ACA

**26. 2 Lateral foramina in 4th ventricles are**

- A. Luschka
- B. Magendie
- C. Monroe
- D. Sylvius

1	B
2	C
3	B
4	B
5	D
6	B
7	A
8	C
9	D
10	B
11	C
12	A
13	C
14	D
15	D
16	C
17	A
18	B
19	C
20	B
21	B
22	C
23	B
24	D
25	B
26	A

**Inferior vermis is Formed of 4 lobules “ mention them”**

nodule, uvula, pyramid and tuber, from before backward.

- The nodule is continuous with the flocculus.
- The uvula is continuous with the cerebellar tonsil.

**Enumerate important fissures in cerebellum**

Horizontal fissure	divides the cerebellum into superior and inferior surfaces.
Primary fissure	on the superior surface at the junction of its anterior third and posterior two-thirds. It separates the anterior lobe from the posterior lobe.
Posterolateral fissure (uvulo-nodular fissure):	the inferior surface separating the nodule from the uvula, and the posterior lobe from the flocculonodular lobe.

**List the cerebellar nuclei**

- 1- Fastigial Nucleus
- 2- Globose Nucleus
- 3- Emboliform Nucleus
- 4- Dentate Nucleus

**List the cerebellar peduncles ?**

Superior cerebellar peduncle:	Connects cerebellum with midbrain
Middle cerebellar peduncle:	Connects cerebellum with pons
inferior cerebellar peduncle:	Connects cerebellum with medulla

### List Longitudinal divisions of cerebellum

Zone :	Nuclei :
Vermal zone	Fastigial nucleus.
Paravermal zone	interposed nuclei (emboliform and globose nuclei).
Lateral zone	Dentate nucleus

### Describe the three functional zones of the cerebellum ?

1. Archicerebellum (vestibulocerebellum):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consists of the flocculonodular lobe.</li><li>• Connected with the vestibular system</li><li>• Concerned with equilibrium.</li></ul>
2. Paleocerebellum (spinocerebellum):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consists of the vermal &amp; paravermal zones of the anterior and posterior lobes.</li><li>• Connected with spinal cord.</li><li>• Concerned with regulation of muscle tone and muscle coordination.</li></ul>
3. Neocerebellum (cerebrocerebellum):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consists of the lateral zone of the cerebellar hemisphere.</li><li>• Connected with the cerebral cortex.</li><li>• Concerned with automatic control of movement.</li></ul>

### **Enumerate Arterial supply of the cerebellum**

1. Superior cerebellar artery:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Branch of the basilar artery</li><li>• It supplies the superior surface and the superior cerebellar peduncle.</li></ul>
2. Anterior inferior cerebellar artery (Aica):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Branch of the basilar artery.</li><li>• It supplies the anterior part of the inferior surface and the middle cerebellar peduncle.</li></ul>
3. Posterior inferior cerebellar artery (Pica):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Branch of the vertebral artery.</li><li>• It supplies the posterior part of the inferior surface and the inferior cerebellar peduncle</li></ul>

### **What are Cranial nerve nuclei in the floor of the 4th ventricle**

(6, 8, 10, 12)

- A. Abducent nucleus: opposite the facial colliculus in the pons.
- B. Hypoglossal nucleus: in the hypoglossal trigone in the medulla.
- C. Dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus: in the vagal trigone in medulla.
- D. Vestibular nuclei: in the vestibular trigone in both the pons and medulla.

### **List Communication of 4th ventricle**

- A. With the 3rd ventricle through the cerebral aqueduct of Sylvius.
- B. With the central canal of the medulla and spinal cord.
- C. With the subarachnoid space through foramen of Magendie & foramina of Luschka.