

**chapter 2**

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

1. The arachnoid villi lack the tunica media found in blood vessels.
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. The infundibulum passes through the diaphragma sella.
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. The lateral fissure separates the frontal lobe of the cerebrum from the parietal lobe.
  - a. True
  - b. False
4. The right and left vertebral arteries join together to form the basilar artery.
  - a. True
  - b. False
5. The dural sinuses are found between the arachnoid and pia mater.
  - a. True
  - b. False
6. The fissure seen on sectional images separating the two hemispheres of the cerebrum is the transverse fissure.
  - a. True
  - b. False
7. The structure forming a roof for the pituitary gland is the diaphragma sella.
  - a. True
  - b. False
8. The respiratory center is found in the medulla oblongata.
  - a. True
  - b. False
9. The dural sinuses are found between the dura mater and arachnoid.
  - a. True
  - b. False
10. The dip of the meningeal layer of the dura mater into the transverse fissure is the tentorium cerebelli.
  - a. True
  - b. False
11. The dura mater proper is the layer of the dura mater that acts as the inner periosteum of the cranium.
  - a. True
  - b. False

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12. The dura mater proper is the inner meningeal layer of the dura mater.

- a. True
- b. False

13. The meningeal layer of the dura mater, attaching anteriorly and posteriorly to the anterior and posterior clinoids and forming a roof for the pituitary gland, is the falx cerebri.

- a. True
- b. False

14. The cerebral aqueduct runs through the hindbrain.

- a. True
- b. False

15. The largest cistern in the brain is the cistern pontine.

- a. True
- b. False

16. The arachnoid villi lack the tunica externa or adventitia found in blood vessels.

- a. True
- b. False

17. As seen on a midsagittal magnetic resonance (MR) image, the fourth ventricle is bordered anteriorly by the pons and posteriorly by the anterior cerebellar notch.

- a. True
- b. False

18. On an axial image, the colliculi are anterior to the quadrigeminal cistern and posterior to the pineal gland.

- a. True
- b. False

19. On axial images, the temporal lobes are seen at the level of the dorsum sellae.

- a. True
- b. False

20. The infundibulum connects the hypothalamus and pituitary gland.

- a. True
- b. False

21. Below the level of the foramen magnum, there is only a single layer of the dura mater.

- a. True
- b. False

22. Cerebrospinal fluid is found between the dura mater and arachnoid.

- a. True

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b. False

23. The temporal lobe of the cerebrum is medial to the sylvian fissure.

a. True

b. False

24. The arachnoid villi are found in the superior sagittal dural sinuses.

a. True

b. False

25. As seen on coronal images, the lateral walls of the third ventricle are formed by the hypothalamus.

a. True

b. False

26. The infundibulum connects the hypothalamus and thalamus.

a. True

b. False

27. The point where nerve pathways cross, resulting in the right half of the brain controlling the left half of the body and vice versa, is in the medulla oblongata.

a. True

b. False

28. The dip of the meningeal layer of the dura mater in the longitudinal fissure is the falx cerebelli.

a. True

b. False

29. The arachnoid villi lack the tunica intima found in blood vessels.

a. True

b. False

30. Before draining into the dural sinuses, the blood from the head passes into the external (superficial) and internal (deep) veins.

a. True

b. False

31. The lentiform nucleus is composed of the putamen and globus pallidus.

a. True

b. False

32. The cerebral aqueduct connects the third ventricle with the fourth ventricle.

a. True

b. False

33. The cerebral aqueduct connects the third ventricle with the fourth ventricle.

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- a. True
- b. False

34. Below the level of the foramen magnum, the meningeal layer of the dura mater covers the spinal cord.

- a. True
- b. False

35. On an axial image, the colliculi are posterior to the peduncles and anterior to the quadrigeminal cistern.

- a. True
- b. False

36. The corpus callosum forms the roof of the body of the lateral ventricles.

- a. True
- b. False

37. The diencephalon is part of the midbrain.

- a. True
- b. False

38. The name for the white matter in the center of the cerebrum is the *centrum semiovale*.

- a. True
- b. False

39. The connecting tissue of the two hemispheres of the cerebellum is the vermis.

- a. True
- b. False

40. The choroid plexus is active in the blood-brain barrier.

- a. True
- b. False

41. The transverse fissure separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

- a. True
- b. False

42. The cranial bone that acts as an anchor for all the cranial bones is the ethmoid.

- a. True
- b. False

43. The vasomotor center is found in the medulla oblongata.

- a. True
- b. False

44. The function of the choroid plexus is to manufacture cerebrospinal fluid.

- a. True

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b. False

45. The endosteal layer of the dura mater is the inner meningeal layer of the dura mater.

a. True

b. False

46. The choroid plexus originates in the dura mater.

a. True

b. False

47. The internal carotid arteries are branches of the external carotid arteries.

a. True

b. False

48. The collateral trigone is the area where the occipital and temporal horns of the lateral ventricles meet.

a. True

b. False

49. The foramina of Luschka connect the lateral ventricles with the third ventricle.

a. True

b. False

50. The meningeal layer that adheres to the surface of the brain is the pia mater.

a. True

b. False

51. The two lateral ventricles are separated by the septum pellucidum.

a. True

b. False

52. On a sagittal or coronal sectional image, the optic chiasma is in the vicinity of the infundibulum.

a. True

b. False

53. The occipital lobes of the cerebrum are first seen on axial images at the level of the vermis.

a. True

b. False

54. The dura mater proper is the periosteal lining of the vertebral canal below the foramen magnum.

a. True

b. False

55. The brainstem is formed by the medulla and cerebellum.

a. True

b. False

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56. The arachnoid villi receive blood and cerebrospinal fluid.

- a. True
- b. False

57. *Interventricular foramen* is a synonym for the cerebral aqueduct.

- a. True
- b. False

58. The function of the circle of Willis is to equalize blood pressure to the brain and provide an alternate blood source should one of the vessels involved be compromised.

- a. True
- b. False

59. The foramen of Magendie drains the lateral ventricles into the third ventricle.

- a. True
- b. False

60. The foramen of Monro connects the lateral ventricles with the third ventricle.

- a. True
- b. False

61. The dural sinuses are found between the endosteal layer and inner meningeal layer of the dura mater.

- a. True
- b. False

62. The endosteal layer of the dura mater is the outer layer of the dura mater, which acts as the inner periosteum of the cranium above the foramen magnum and the periosteal lining of the vertebral canal below the level of the foramen magnum.

- a. True
- b. False

63. The cardiac center is found in the midbrain.

- a. True
- b. False

64. The connecting tissue of the two hemispheres of the cerebrum is the centrum semiovale.

- a. True
- b. False

65. The heaviest concentration of the choroid plexus is in the third ventricle.

- a. True
- b. False

66. The dura mater proper is the outer layer of the dura mater.

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- a. True
- b. False

*Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

67. The amygdaloid nucleus is associated with the

- a. putamen.
- b. globus pallidus.
- c. caudate nucleus.
- d. claustrum.

68. On axial images, the dip of the meningeal layer of the dura mater in the longitudinal fissure is identified as the

- a. falx cerebri.
- b. falx cerebelli.
- c. tentorium cerebelli.
- d. diaphragma sella

69. Which basal ganglion is C-shaped and conforms to the shape of the lateral ventricles?

- a. Putamen
- b. Globus pallidus
- c. Caudate nucleus
- d. Claustrum

70. Which cranial bone is one of a pair?

- a. Frontal
- b. Parietal
- c. Occipital
- d. ethmoid
- e. sphenoid

71. The cranial bones are composed of two layers of

- a. compact bone.
- b. cancellous bone.
- c. diploe.
- d. None of the above

72. The meningeal layer in contact with the cranium is the

- a. dura mater.
- b. arachnoid.
- c. pia mater.
- d. None of the above

73. The external capsule separates the

- a. putamen and claustrum.

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- b. putamen and globus pallidus.
- c. globus pallidus and claustrum.
- d. globus pallidus and thalamus.

74. The single artery involved in supplying the posterior brain with freshly oxygenated blood is the

- a. basilar.
- b. vertebral.
- c. posterior cerebral.
- d. posterior communicating.

75. An afferent neuron

- a. is a sensory neuron and has multiple dendrites.
- b. is a sensory neuron and has a single dendrite.
- c. is a motor neuron and has a single dendrite.
- d. is a motor neuron and has multiple dendrites.

76. The vertebral arteries join together to form the

- a. posterior communicating artery.
- b. posterior cerebral artery.
- c. common carotid artery.
- d. basilar artery.

77. The arachnoid villi

- a. are found in the superior sagittal dural sinuses.
- b. lack the tunica media found in blood vessels.
- c. drain cerebrospinal fluid.
- d. drain blood.
- e. All of the above

78. The pterygoid processes are associated with the

- a. frontal bone.
- b. parietal bone.
- c. occipital bone.
- d. ethmoid bone.
- e. sphenoid bone.

79. The intermediate mass

- a. is a point of communication for the thalamus.
- b. passes through the third ventricle.
- c. is composed of gray matter.
- d. All of the above

80. The foramina of Luschka connect the

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- a. lateral ventricles with the third ventricle.
- b. fourth ventricle with the spinal cord.
- c. third ventricle with the fourth ventricle.
- d. fourth ventricle with the meningeal space.

81. The choroid plexus originates in the

- a. dura mater.
- b. arachnoid.
- c. pia mater.
- d. None of the above

82. The midline space between the two lateral ventricles is the

- a. septum pellucidum.
- b. genu.
- c. splenium.
- d. fornix.

83. The first branch off the arch of the aorta is the

- a. right subclavian artery.
- b. brachiocephalic artery.
- c. right common carotid artery.
- d. left common carotid artery.
- e. left subclavian artery.

84. The foramen magnum is associated with which cranial bone?

- a. Frontal
- b. Parietal
- c. Occipital
- d. Ethmoid
- e. Sphenoid

85. The fornix

- a. is composed of gray matter.
- b. forms the floor of the lateral ventricles.
- c. is best seen on axial CT images.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

86. Which lobe of the pituitary gland does not actually manufacture the hormones that it secretes?

- a. Anterior
- b. Posterior
- c. Neither the anterior nor the posterior lobe manufactures hormones.
- d. Both the anterior and posterior lobes manufacture hormones.

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87. Which is not considered part of the hindbrain?

- a. Pons
- b. Quadrigeminal plate
- c. Cerebellum
- d. Medulla oblongata
- e. All of the above

88. The superior cerebellar peduncles connect the cerebellum with the

- a. midbrain.
- b. pons.
- c. medulla.
- d. None of the above

89. On axial images, the dip of the meningeal layer of the dura mater between the two hemispheres of the cerebellum is identified as the

- a. falx cerebri.
- b. falx cerebelli.
- c. tentorium cerebelli.
- d. diaphragma sella

90. The number of cranial nerves arising from the brainstem is

- a. 0.
- b. 6.
- c. 8.
- d. 10.
- e. 12.

91. *Interventricular foramen* is a synonym for

- a. foramen of Monro.
- b. foramen of Magendie.
- c. foramina of Luschka.
- d. cerebral aqueduct.

92. Which is not a synonym for the other terms?

- a. tectum
- b. colliculus
- c. quadrigeminal plate
- d. corpora quadrigemina

93. The fissure separating the cerebrum from the cerebellum is the

- a. longitudinal.
- b. sylvian.
- c. transverse.

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- d. central.
- e. lateral.

94. The dura mater proper

- a. is the inner meningeal layer of the dura mater.
- b. is the outer layer of the dura mater.
- c. is the layer of the dura mater acting as the inner periosteum of the cranium.
- d. acts as the periosteal lining of the vertebral canal below the foramen magnum.

95. The inferior cerebellar peduncles connect the cerebellum with the

- a. midbrain.
- b. pons.
- c. medulla.
- d. None of the above

96. Which cranial nerves arise from the medulla?

- a. VIII, IX, X, XI, XII
- b. VIII, IX, X
- c. X, XI, XII
- d. None of the above

97. Where in the brain is the decussation of the pyramids?

- a. Midbrain
- b. Pons
- c. Cerebellum
- d. Cerebrum
- e. Medulla

98. The sella turcica is associated with the

- a. frontal bone.
- b. parietal bone.
- c. occipital bone.
- d. ethmoid bone.
- e. sphenoid bone.

99. The pineal gland is located

- a. anterior to the pons.
- b. inferior to the hypothalamus.
- c. superior to the cerebellum and inferior to the splenium.
- d. within the posterior cerebellar notch.
- e. in the centrum semiovale.

100. Which statement regarding the third ventricle is true?

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- a. It is midline.
- b. The thalamus forms the lateral walls.
- c. The pineal gland is posterior to it.
- d. The ventral wall is formed by the hypothalamus.
- e. All of the above

101. Cerebrospinal fluid is found in the

- a. subarachnoid space.
- b. ventricles of the brain.
- c. cisterns of the brain.
- d. central canal of the spinal cord.
- e. All of the above

102. The circle of Willis

- a. provides an alternate source of blood should a vessel involved be compromised.
- b. equalizes blood pressure.
- c. a and b
- d. Neither a nor b

103. The number of lobes composing each cerebral hemisphere is

- a. one.
- b. two.
- c. three.
- d. four.
- e. five.

104. The ventricles of the brain communicate with

- a. the central canal of the spinal cord.
- b. the subarachnoid space.
- c. each other.
- d. All of the above

105. The largest part of the brain is the

- a. pons.
- b. cerebellum.
- c. midbrain.
- d. cerebrum.

106. The hypothalamus

- a. is inferior to the thalamus.
- b. forms the anterior wall of the third ventricle.
- c. communicates with the pituitary gland via the infundibulum.
- d. All of the above

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107. On which plane of sectional images would the bulk of the thalamus not be visible?

- a. Midsagittal
- b. Coronal
- c. Axial
- d. All of the above

108. At what level do the common carotids bifurcate into the internal and external carotid arteries?

- a. C1/C2
- b. C2/C3
- c. C3/C4
- d. C4/C5

109. The lateral or Sylvian fissure is external to the

- a. frontal lobe.
- b. temporal lobe.
- c. parietal lobe.
- d. occipital lobe.
- e. insula.

110. The anterior cerebellar notch accommodates the

- a. third ventricle.
- b. fourth ventricle.
- c. pituitary gland.
- d. pineal gland.
- e. falx cerebelli.

111. Which is not part of the corpus striatum?

- a. Caudate nucleus
- b. Putamen
- c. Globus pallidus
- d. a, b, and c are all part of the corpus striatum.
- e. None of the above

112. White brain matter

- a. is composed of neurons with myelinated axons.
- b. is found in the cortex of the brain.
- c. is composed of neurons with no axons or dendrites.
- d. is the matter making up the basal ganglia.

113. The fourth ventricle is at the level of the

- a. petrous portion of the temporal bone.
- b. midbrain.

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- c. corpus callosum.
- d. collateral trigone.

114. The fissure seen on sectional images separating the two hemispheres of the cerebrum is the

- a. longitudinal.
- b. sylvian.
- c. transverse.
- d. central.
- e. lateral.

115. On an axial image, the colliculi are seen anterior to the quadrigeminal cistern and posterior to the

- a. peduncles.
- b. anterior cerebellar notch.
- c. pineal gland.
- d. fourth ventricle.

116. Which is immediately lateral to the thalamus?

- a. Globus pallidus
- b. Putamen
- c. Caudate nucleus
- d. Claustrum

117. The infundibulum

- a. connects the hypothalamus and thalamus.
- b. connects the hypothalamus and pituitary gland.
- c. passes through the diaphragma sellae.
- d. a and c
- e. b and c

118. The endosteal layer of the dura mater

- a. is the outer layer of the dura mater.
- b. is the layer of the dura mater acting as the inner periosteum of the cranium.
- c. is the periosteal lining of the vertebral canal below the foramen magnum.
- d. a, b, and c

119. A significant brain activity or center in the vicinity of the medulla oblongata is the

- a. vasomotor center.
- b. cardiac center.
- c. respiratory center.
- d. crossing of nerve pathways.
- e. All of the above

120. The third branch off the arch of the aorta is the

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- a. right subclavian artery.
- b. brachiocephalic artery.
- c. right common carotid artery.
- d. left common carotid artery.
- e. left subclavian artery.

121. The foramen of Monro connects the

- a. lateral ventricles with the third ventricle.
- b. fourth ventricle with the spinal cord.
- c. third ventricle with the fourth ventricle.
- d. fourth ventricle with the meningeal space.

122. The excess cerebrospinal fluid drains from the subarachnoid space directly into the

- a. venous system.
- b. arachnoid villi of the dural sinuses.
- c. arteries.
- d. white matter.

123. The posterior communicating arteries connect the

- a. internal carotid arteries and posterior cerebral arteries.
- b. middle cerebral arteries and posterior cerebral arteries.
- c. posterior cerebral arteries and anterior cerebral arteries.
- d. middle cerebral arteries and anterior cerebral arteries.

124. Cisterns

- a. are pooling areas for cerebrospinal fluid.
- b. generally are named by location.
- c. are a widening of the subarachnoid space.
- d. All of the above

125. Where would you find diploe?

- a. surrounding the choroid plexus
- b. in the basal ganglia
- c. in the centrum semiovale
- d. between the layers of compact bone in the skull
- e. in the cortex of the cerebrum

126. The middle cerebellar peduncles connect the cerebellum with the

- a. midbrain.
- b. pons.
- c. medulla.
- d. None of the above

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127. Which lobe of the cerebrum is not visible externally?

- a. Parietal
- b. Temporal
- c. Frontal
- d. Occipital
- e. Central

128. The dural sinuses are found

- a. between the dura mater and arachnoid.
- b. between the arachnoid and pia mater.
- c. between the endosteal layer and inner meningeal layer of the dura mater.
- d. None of the above

129. The connecting tissue of the two hemispheres of the cerebrum is the

- a. corpus striatum.
- b. centrum semiovale.
- c. corpus callosum.
- d. vermis.

130. The pons

- a. is superior to the medulla.
- b. by definition means "tissue connecting two or more parts."
- c. is anterior to the cerebellum.
- d. All of the above

131. Which is not composed of gray matter?

- a. basal ganglia
- b. cortex of the cerebrum
- c. centrum semiovale
- d. None of the above
- e. a, b, and c

132. The cerebral aqueduct connects the

- a. lateral ventricles with the third ventricle.
- b. fourth ventricle with the spinal cord.
- c. third ventricle with the fourth ventricle.
- d. fourth ventricle with the subarachnoid space.

133. The pineal gland

- a. frequently calcifies at an early age.
- b. is below the hypothalamus.
- c. is the master gland of the body.
- d. a, b, and c

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134. The optic nerves passing through the optic chiasma terminate in the

- a. midbrain.
- b. cerebellum.
- c. pons.
- d. thalamus.

135. The fissure separating the frontal lobe of the cerebrum from the parietal lobes is the

- a. longitudinal.
- b. sylvian.
- c. transverse.
- d. central.
- e. lateral.

136. The foramen of Magendie connects the

- a. lateral ventricles with the third ventricle.
- b. fourth ventricle with the spinal cord.
- c. third ventricle with the fourth ventricle.
- d. fourth ventricle with the meningeal space.

137. The second branch off the arch of the aorta is the

- a. right subclavian artery.
- b. brachiocephalic artery.
- c. right common carotid artery.
- d. left common carotid artery.
- e. left subclavian artery.

138. The shallow grooves on the surface of the brain are

- a. gyri.
- b. sulci.
- c. convolutions.
- d. falx.

139. The anterior section of the corpus callosum is the

- a. genu.
- b. body.
- c. splenium.
- d. The corpus callosum does not have names for its various sections.

140. Which horn of the lateral ventricles comes closest to the midline?

- a. Temporal
- b. Occipital
- c. Frontal
- d. All of the above

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141. The pituitary gland

- a. is inferior to the splenium.
- b. is the “master gland” of the body.
- c. is an endocrine gland, but it does not actually manufacture any hormones.
- d. None of the above
- e. All of the above

142. The internal capsule separates the

- a. putamen and claustrum.
- b. putamen and globus pallidus.
- c. globus pallidus and claustrum.
- d. globus pallidus and thalamus.

143. The number of cranial bones is

- a. five.
- b. six.
- c. seven.
- d. eight.
- e. nine.

144. Which of the basal ganglia is most lateral?

- a. Putamen
- b. Globus pallidus
- c. Claustrum
- d. a, b, and c are all on the same sagittal plane.

145. The neurons bringing in sensory information to the central nervous system are

- a. afferent neurons.
- b. efferent neurons.
- c. motor neurons.
- d. a and c
- e. b and c

*Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.*

146. On coronal images, the dip of the meningeal layer of the dura mater between the two hemispheres of the cerebellum is identified as the \_\_\_\_\_.

147. On an axial image, the colliculi are anterior to the quadrigeminal cistern and posterior to the \_\_\_\_\_.

148. *Interventricular foramen* is a synonym for \_\_\_\_\_.

149. The endosteal layer of the dura mater acts as the periosteum of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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150. The meningeal layer adhering to the surface of the brain is the \_\_\_\_\_.
151. The arachnoid villi are found in the \_\_\_\_\_.
152. The foramen of Monro connects the lateral ventricles with the \_\_\_\_\_.
153. The lobe of the cerebrum medial to the sylvian fissure is the \_\_\_\_\_.
154. On an axial image, the colliculi are posterior to the peduncles and anterior to the \_\_\_\_\_.
155. The name for the white matter in the center of the cerebrum is the \_\_\_\_\_.
156. The fissure separating the frontal lobe of the cerebrum from the parietal lobe is the \_\_\_\_\_.
157. The choroid plexus originates in the \_\_\_\_\_.
158. The foramina of Luschka connect the fourth ventricle with the \_\_\_\_\_.
159. The cerebrospinal fluid is found between two layers of the meninges, the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
160. The foramen of Magendie drains the fourth ventricle into the \_\_\_\_\_.
161. The brainstem is formed by the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
162. The two lateral ventricles are separated by the \_\_\_\_\_.
163. As seen on a midsagittal magnetic resonance (MR) image, the fourth ventricle is bordered anteriorly by the \_\_\_\_\_ and posteriorly by the anterior cerebellar notch.
164. The dural sinuses are found between the \_\_\_\_\_.
165. The fissure separating the frontal, parietal, and temporal lobes is the \_\_\_\_\_.
166. On axial CT images, the superior sagittal sinuses are immediately anterior and posterior to the \_\_\_\_\_.
167. The dip of the meningeal layer of the dura mater into the transverse fissure is the \_\_\_\_\_.
168. The number of cranial bones is \_\_\_\_\_.
169. The connecting tissue of the two hemispheres of the cerebellum is the \_\_\_\_\_.
170. The collateral trigone is located where the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ horns meet in the lateral ventricle.
171. The cerebral aqueduct runs through the \_\_\_\_\_.
172. The occipital lobes of the cerebrum are first seen on axial images at the level of the \_\_\_\_\_.

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173. The infundibulum, connecting the hypothalamus and pituitary gland, passes through the \_\_\_\_\_.
174. On a sagittal or coronal sectional image, the optic chiasma is in the vicinity of the \_\_\_\_\_.
175. The heaviest concentration of the choroid plexus is in the \_\_\_\_\_.
176. The meningeal layer of the dura mater, attaching anteriorly and posteriorly to the anterior and posterior clinoids that forms a roof for the pituitary gland, is the \_\_\_\_\_.
177. The lentiform nucleus is composed of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
178. The fissure seen on sectional images separating the two hemispheres of the cerebrum is the \_\_\_\_\_.
179. The right and left vertebral arteries join together to form the \_\_\_\_\_.
180. The internal carotid arteries are branches of the \_\_\_\_\_.
181. The function of the choroid plexus is to manufacture \_\_\_\_\_.
182. The cranial bone acting as an anchor for all the cranial bones is the \_\_\_\_\_.
183. The largest cistern in the brain is the \_\_\_\_\_.
184. The diencephalon is associated with the part of the brain known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
185. On axial images, the temporal lobes are seen at the same level as the \_\_\_\_\_.
186. As seen on coronal images, the lateral walls of the third ventricles are formed by the \_\_\_\_\_.
187. On axial images, the dip of the meningeal layer of the dura mater in the longitudinal fissure is identified as the \_\_\_\_\_.
188. Arterial blood from the head passes first into the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and then into the dural sinuses.
189. The fissure separating the cerebrum from the cerebellum is the \_\_\_\_\_.
190. The cerebral aqueduct connects the \_\_\_\_\_ with the fourth ventricle.
191. The connecting tissue of the two hemispheres of the cerebrum is the \_\_\_\_\_.

*Match each statement with the correct term below.*

- |                                                       |                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a. fold on a surface of the cerebrum                  | b. having an influence on                                                                      |
| c. thickened posterior portion of the corpus callosum | d. one of four basal ganglia located in the cerebrum; found at the tail of the caudate nucleus |
| e. a band of fibers connecting parts of the           | f. anterior portion of the corpus callosum                                                     |

**chapter 2**

brain

- g. one part of the lentiform nucleus, the other being the globus pallidus
- i. a stalk connecting the hypothalamus with the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland

- h. angle where the posterior and inferior horns of the ventricles meet; site of heavy concentration of the choroid plexus
- j. white matter lying below the splenium of the corpus callosum of the cerebrum and constructing the inferior margin of the septum pellucidum

192. Amygdaloid nucleus

193. Collateral trigone

194. Fornix

195. Genu

196. Gyrus

197. Infundibulum

198. Peduncle

199. Putamen

200. Splenium

201. Tropic

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ e: \_\_\_\_\_

**chapter 2**

**Answer Key**

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. False
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. True
11. False
12. True
13. False
14. False
15. False
16. False
17. True
18. False
19. True
20. True
21. True
22. False
23. False
24. True

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ e: \_\_\_\_\_

**chapter 2**

25. False

26. False

27. True

28. False

29. False

30. True

31. True

32. True

33. True

34. True

35. True

36. True

37. False

38. True

39. True

40. True

41. True

42. False

43. True

44. True

45. False

46. False

47. False

48. True

49. False

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**chapter 2**

50. True

51. True

52. True

53. False

54. False

55. False

56. True

57. False

58. True

59. False

60. True

61. True

62. True

63. False

64. False

65. False

66. False

67. c

68. a

69. c

70. b

71. a

72. a

73. a

74. a

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**chapter 2**

75. b

76. d

77. e

78. e

79. d

80. d

81. c

82. a

83. b

84. c

85. b

86. b

87. b

88. a

89. b

90. d

91. a

92. b

93. c

94. a

95. c

96. a

97. e

98. e

99. c

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ e: \_\_\_\_\_

**chapter 2**

100. e

101. e

102. c

103. e

104. d

105. d

106. d

107. a

108. c

109. e

110. b

111. d

112. a

113. a

114. a

115. a

116. a

117. e

118. d

119. e

120. e

121. a

122. b

123. a

124. d

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ e: \_\_\_\_\_

**chapter 2**

125. d

126. b

127. e

128. c

129. c

130. d

131. c

132. c

133. a

134. d

135. d

136. b

137. d

138. b

139. a

140. c

141. b

142. d

143. d

144. c

145. a

146. falx cerebelli

147. peduncles

148. the foramen of Monro

149. cranium, vertebral canal

Vertebral canal, cranium

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ e: \_\_\_\_\_

**chapter 2**

- 150. pia mater
- 151. dural sinuses
- 152. third ventricle
- 153. insula
- 154. quadrigeminal cistern
- 155. centrum semiovale
- 156. central
- 157. pia mater
- 158. subarachnoid space
- 159. arachnoid, pia mater
- 160. spinal cord
- 161. medulla, pons, midbrain
- 162. septum pellucidum
- 163. pons
- 164. two layers of the dura mater
- 165. sylvian, or lateral
- 166. longitudinal fissure
- 167. tentorium cerebelli
- 168. eight
- 169. vermis
- 170. temporal, occipital  
occipital, temporal
- 171. midbrain
- 172. corpus callosum
- 173. diaphragma sella

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**chapter 2**

- 174. infundibulum
- 175. collateral trigone
- 176. diaphragma sella
- 177. putamen, globus pallidus  
globus pallidus, putamen
- 178. longitudinal
- 179. basilar artery
- 180. common carotid artery
- 181. cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)
- 182. sphenoid
- 183. cisterna magna
- 184. forebrain
- 185. dorsum sellae
- 186. thalamus
- 187. falx cerebri
- 188. external (superficial) veins, internal (deep) veins  
Internal (deep) veins, external (superficial) veins
- 189. transverse
- 190. third ventricle
- 191. corpus callosum
- 192. d
- 193. h
- 194. j
- 195. f
- 196. a
- 197. i

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ e: \_\_\_\_\_

**chapter 2**

198. e

199. g

200. c

201. b