

NAME _____

DATE _____

SPMD 201 – Human Anatomy for Sports Medicine
Brain and Cranial Nerves
Chapter 13

Multiple Choice

- _____ 1. The central nervous system develops from a flat mass called the neural _____.
- A. groove
 - B. tube
 - C. plate
 - D. crest
- _____ 2. Which of the following embryonic regions was once part of the rhombencephalon or hind brain?
- A. telencephalon
 - B. mesencephalon
 - C. metencephalon
 - D. diencephalon
- _____ 3. The cerebrum develops from the embryonic region called the:
- A. telencephalon
 - B. mesencephalon
 - C. metencephalon
 - D. diencephalon
- _____ 4. The part of the brain that connects the medulla oblongata to the midbrain is the:
- A. cerebral peduncle.
 - B. pons.
 - C. cerebellum.
 - D. thalamus.
- _____ 5. Which of the following is NOT a lobe of the cerebrum?
- A. parietal
 - B. frontal
 - C. occipital
 - D. sphenoidal

- _____ 6. If an animal has had its cerebrum removed, it cannot:
- A. see.
 - B. live.
 - C. breathe.
 - D. regulate body temperature.
- _____ 7. The central sulcus separates the:
- A. two parietal lobes.
 - B. frontal and parietal lobes.
 - C. occipital and temporal lobes.
 - D. temporal and frontal lobes.
- _____ 8. Which of the following pairs is mismatched?
- A. left cerebral hemisphere – analytical hemisphere
 - B. left cerebral hemisphere – speech area for most of the population
 - C. right cerebral hemisphere – recognition of faces
 - D. left cerebral hemisphere – spatial perception
- _____ 9. Which of the following is NOT a function of the cerebellum?
- A. coordinate control of voluntary movements
 - B. help in the maintenance of muscle tone
 - C. control heart rate
 - D. control skeletal muscles to maintain balance

Alternate Choice

1. The cerebellum / cerebrum (circle one) is considered the “coordination center” of the brain and regulates the extent of intentional movement.
2. The “thinking” part of the brain is the cerebellum / cerebrum (circle one).
3. The left / right (circle one) hemisphere of the brain is involved in spatial relationships.
4. White matter is found in the inner / outer (circle one) layer of the cerebrum.
5. The proencephalon of the embryonic brain is also referred to as the forebrain / midbrain / hindbrain (circle one).

Fill-In

1. A deep, wide groove on the surface of the brain is called a _____.

2. The “horse’s tail” consisting of the conus medullaris and nerves extending inferior from the spinal cord is called the _____.
3. The forebrain identified in early embryos is called the _____.
4. The _____ is the part of the brain between the brainstem and the cerebrum.
5. The lobe of the brain located deep within the lateral fissure is called the _____ lobe.
6. The portion of the brainstem that contains autonomic centers controlling such functions as heart rate, breathing, and swallowing is the _____.

Short Answer

1. NAME the divisions of the embryonic brain (3 early embryo and 5 late embryo) and the parts of the adult brain that each becomes.
2. NAME the parts of the brainstem and DESCRIBE their functions.
3. NAME the four main components of the diencephalon.
4. DESCRIBE the functions of the thalamus and hypothalamus.
5. NAME the five lobes of the cerebrum. (Be able to identify these as well.)
6. Distinguish between the cerebrum and the cerebellum.
7. NAME the four structures that protect the delicate structures of the brain.
8. Identify a gyrus, fissure, and sulcus on an image of the cerebrum.
9. Identify white and gray matter, dorsal, ventral, and lateral columns, and posterior, anterior and lateral horns.

Multiple Choice

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | C | 6. | A |
| 2. | C | 7. | B |
| 3. | A | 8. | D |
| 4. | B | 9. | C |
| 5. | D | 10. | A |

Alternate Choice

1. cerebellum
2. cerebrum
3. right
4. outer
5. forebrain

Fill-In

1. fissure
2. cauda equina
3. proencephalon
4. diencephalon
5. insular
6. medulla oblongata