**Question 1**

Corneal sensation synapses in which ganglion:

Select one:

a. Trigeminal

b. Ciliary

c. Otic

d. Pterygopalatine

Answer B. Moore 6th Edition pg 904 “sensory fibres from CNV1 via the ciliary ganglion”

**Question 2**

How does the CSF communicate with the subarachnoid space:

Select one:

a. Through the foramens of Lushka and Magendie

b. Through the superior medullary velum of the 4th ventricle

c. Through the aqueduct of Sylvius

d. Via the subarachnoid granulations

Answer A. Moore 6th Edition pg 881 “median and lateral apertures”

**Question 3**

Nervous structures passing through the ocular cone of muscles include all of the following EXCEPT:

Select one:

a. Superior division of the oculomotor nerve

b. Abducent nerve

c. Inferior division of the oculomotor nerve

d. Trochlear nerve

Answer D. Moore 6th Edition pg 903 figure 7.57

**Question 4**

Regarding the basilar artery, all are true EXCEPT:

Select one:

a. It divides to give off both posterior cerebral arteries

b. It is formed by the union of the vertebral arteries

c. It gives off branches to the anterior spinal artery

d. It supplies branches to the pons

Answer C. Moore 6th Edition pg 885 table 7.7

**Question 5**

Regarding the lateral ventricles of the brain:

Select one:

a. They are situated in close proximity to the temporal fossa

b. They communicate with the 3rd ventricle via the cerebral aqueduct

c. The posterior horns are in the temporal lobes

d. The posterior horns are larger than the anterior horns

Answer A. Moore 6th Edition pg 879 figure 7.36C

**Question 6**

Regarding the medulla oblongata:

Select one:

a. Is largely within the middle cranial fossa

b. It is the part of the brainstem between the pons and spinal cord

c. It is associated with cranial nerves III and IV

d. Is supplied by anterior inferior cerebellar artery

Answer B. Moore 6th Edition pg 878 “continuous with the spinal cord”

**Question 7**

Regarding the optic pathways:

Select one:

a. Trochlear paralysis, eye cannot look downwards when turned out

b. Combined superior rectus and inferior oblique causes vertical upward gaze

c. Abducent paralysis makes eye turn down and out

d. Combined inferior rectus and superior oblique gives lateral gaze

Answer B. Moore 6th Edition pg 900 table 7.8

**Question 8**

The orbit contains all of the following EXCEPT:

Select one:

a. A subarachnoid space

b. Branches of the facial nerve

c. The optic nerve

d. The third cranial nerve

Answer B. Moore 6th Edition pg 890 figure 7.45A

**Question 9**

The vertebral artery gives off the posterior inferior cerebellar artery (PICA):

Select one:

a. At the vertebrobasilar junction

b. Before joining to form the basilar artery

c. After forming the basilar artery

d. In the foramen magnum

Answer B. Moore 6th Edition pg 885 figure 7.43C

**Question 10**

﻿In the circle of Willis:

Select one:

a. The anterior communicating artery unites the middle cerebral artery to the anterior cerebral artery

b. It encircles the interior brain stem at C 2 – 3 level

c. The internal carotid artery gives off the ophthalmic artery before dividing into anterior and middle cerebral arteries

d. The basilar artery divides into the right and left posterior cerebellar arteries

Answer C. Moore 6th Edition pg 885 figure 7.43C