Name central nervous system department located in the spinal canal.
Name the thickening of the caused by the accumulation of motor neurone bodies that provide innervation of the upper extremities.
Name spinal cord thickening caused by motor neurone bodies accumulation providing upper extremities innervation.
Name spinal cord thickening caused by motor neurone bodies accumulation providing lower extremities innervation.
Give a name to two thickenings of the spinal cord.
Name cone-shaped structure on spinal cord caudal end.
Name the filamentous formation starting from the tip of the cerebral cone of the spinal cord, heading down, and attaching to the periosteum of the II coccygeal vertebra.
Name a groove located along spinal cord anterior surface center.
Give a name to the furrow located in the center of the posterior surface of the spinal cord.
Give a name to the paired furrow located on the sides of the anterior median fissure, on the anterior surface of the spinal cord.
Give a name to the paired furrow located on the sides of the posterior median furrow, on the posterior surface of the spinal cord.
Name spinal cord groove that is motor spinal nerves exit point.
Name spinal cord groove that is sensory spinal nerves entry point.
Give a name to the furrow that separates the anterior and lateral cords of the spinal cord.
Name a groove on the spinal cord surface, that is sensitive spinal nerves entry point.
Give a name to the furrow that separates the posterior and lateral cords of the spinal cord.
Name the thickening of the posterior spine of the spinal cord, near the junction with the anterior spine.
Name the nerve formed after the fusion of the anterior and posterior spine of the spinal cord.
Name the cavity inside spinal cord gray matter containing cerebrospinal fluid.
Name the extension of the central canal of the spinal cord in the distal part, in the area of the cerebral cone.
Name spinal cord cross-section butterfly-shaped substance surrounding cenrtal canal.
Name spinal cord gray matter segment section containing motor neurons bodies for skeletal muscles.
Name a section of gray matter of one segment of the spinal cord containing gelatinous matter, spongy and border zone.
Name spinal cord segment section gray matter horn, located in the range from C_{VIII} to L_{II}, containing sympathetic nervous system nuclei.
Which together represent the anterior horns of all segments of the spinal cord when superimposed on each other.
Which together represent the posterior horns of all segments of the spinal cord when superimposed on each other.
Give a name to the column of gray matter of the spinal cord, located in the range from CVIII to LII.
Name spinal cord gray matter horn located in the range from C_{VIII} to L_{II}
Name spinal cord gray matter horn where spinal motor nuclei located.
Give a general name to the nuclei located in spinal cord anterior horn.
Give a name to the areas of gray matter located dorsal to the tip of the posterior horn of the spinal cord.
Name the nucleus of the spinal cord located in the center of the posterior horn of the spinal cord.
Name spinal cord nucleus where bodies of the second neurons of the lateral spinothalamic pathway are located.
Name the nucleus of the spinal cord located at the base of the posterior horn in the central intermediate substance, and having the largest size in the thoracic segments.
Name the nucleus of the spinal cord, in which the bodies of the second neurons of the posterior cerebrospinal tract are located.
Name the nucleus of the spinal cord located in the medial part of the central intermediate substance.
Name the nucleus of the spinal cord, in which the bodies of the second neurons of the anterior cerebrospinal tract are located.
Name the nucleus of the spinal cord, in which the bodies of neurons of the sympathetic nervous system are located.

Give the name (nucleus) to the center of the sympathetic nervous system located in the lateral horns of the spinal cord, the axons of which come out as part of the anterior roots.
List the ropes of the white matter of the spinal cord.
Name spinal cord white matter funiculus located between anterior median fissure and medial surface of anterior horn.
Name spinal cord white matter funiculus located between anterior horn lateral surface and posterior horn lateral surface.
Name the cord of the white matter of the spinal cord located between the posterior median sulcus and the medial surface of the posterior horn.
Name the pathway located in spinal cord posterior funiculus medial part, containing spinal nodes axons, receives sensory from Th_5 to Co_1 segments.
Name the pathway located in spinal cord posterior funiculus lateral part, containing spinal nodes axons, receives sensory from C_1 to Th_4 segments.
Name the pathway located in spinal cord posterior funiculus lateral part, containing central processes of spinal nodes nerves from C1 to Th4 segments.
Name the pathway located in the posterolateral part of the lateral cord of the spinal cord, formed by the axons of the thoracic nucleus, passing through the lower cerebellar pedicle to the lower part of the cerebellar worm cortex.
Name the pathway located in the anterolateral part of the lateral cord of the spinal cord, formed by the axons of the intermediate medial nucleus, passing through the upper cerebellar pedicle to the upper part of the cerebellar worm cortex.
Name the pathway located in the middle part of the lateral cord of the spinal cord, formed by the axons of its own nucleus of the posterior horn, and reaching the ventrolateral nuclei of the thalamus.
Name the pathway located in the medial-posterior part of the lateral cord of the spinal cord, formed by the axons of the cells of the cerebral cortex, and reaching the bodies of the motor neurons of the anterior horns of the spinal cord.
Name the pathway located in the middle of the anterior part of the lateral cord of the spinal cord, formed by the axons of the red nucleus cells, and reaching the bodies of the motor neurons of the anterior horns of the spinal cord.
Name the pathway located in the anteromedial part of the lateral cord of the spinal cord, formed by the axons of the cells of the olive nuclei, and reaching the bodies of the motor neurons of the anterior horns of the spinal cord.
Name the pathway located in the anteromedial part of the lateral cord of the spinal cord, formed by part of the axons of the thoracic and intermediate medial nucleus and ending at the olive nuclei.
List the efferent pathways of the anterior cord of the spinal cord
List the pathways of the anterior cord of the spinal cord
Name the afferent pathway of the anterior cord of the spinal cord
List the pathways of the lateral cord of the spinal cord
List the afferent pathways of the lateral cord of the spinal cord
List the efferent pathways of the lateral cord of the spinal cord
List the pathways of the posterior cord of the spinal cord.
List the membranes of the spinal cord.
Name the meninx closest to spinal cord.
Name the meninx most distant from spinal cord.
Name spinal cord meninx, located between hard and soft meninges, having numerous openings.
Give a name to the bundle of spinal nerves located in the spinal canal below LII.
Name the ligament of the soft membrane of the spinal cord that fixes the spinal cord in the spinal canal.
Name the space between vertebra periosteum and dura mater used for anesthesia.
Name the space between the dura and arachnoid membranes of the spinal cord.
Name the space between the arachnoid and soft membranes of the spinal cord filled with cerebrospinal fluid
Name the fluid circulating in brain ventricles and in spinal canal.
Name pons ventral surface longitudinally located groove.

Specify into which parts the trapezoidal body divides the bridge
Name the transversely arranged fiber bundle dividing the bridge into dorsal and basilar surfaces
Name the part of the brain that is a continuation of the spinal cord, containing the nuclei of the vasomotor and respiratory centers, located on the lower part of the slope and the tooth of the II vertebra.
Name the elevations on medulla oblongata anterior surface between anterior median fissure and anterolateral sulcus.
Name the furrow on the surface of the medulla oblongata from which the roots of the sublingual nerve come out.
Name the cranial nerve, the fibers (roots) of which come out of the anterolateral sulcus of the medulla oblongata.
Name the elevation on medulla oblongata surface between the anterolateral and posterolateral grooves.
List the cranial nerves, the fibers (roots) of which come out of the posterolateral (posadiolivnaya) furrow of the medulla oblongata.
Name medulla oblongata groove which from roots of accessory, vagus, glossopharyngeal nerves come out.
Name the furrow on the surface of the medulla oblongata from which the roots (fibers) of the accessory nerve come out.
Name the furrow on the surface of the medulla oblongata from which the roots (fibers) of the vagus nerve come out.
Name the furrow on the surface of the medulla oblongata from which the roots (fibers) of the lingopharyngeal nerve come out.
Name the paired elevation on the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata, located more laterally on the sides of the posterior median sulcus, which is a continuation of the wedge-shaped bundle.
Name medulla oblongata posterior surface paired elevation, bounded on the medial side by posterior median sulcus, which is a continuation of thin fasciculus.
Name the nucleus located in the thin tubercle of the medulla oblongata.
Name the nucleus located in the wedge-shaped tubercle of the medulla oblongata.
Name two elevations on the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata, formed by the bodies of neurons, and are a continuation of the thin and wedge-shaped bundles.
Name the nuclei of the medulla oblongata lying in the thickness of the olive tree.
Specify the anatomical structure formed by the processes of the thin and wedge-shaped nuclei in the thickness of the medulla oblongata between the olive nuclei
That the fibers of the thin and wedge-shaped nucleus form among themselves, moving to the opposite side and following up to the nuclei of the thalamus.
Name the cranial nerves whose fibers (roots) come out in the furrow between the bridge and the medulla oblongata
Name the cranial nerve, fibers (root) which exit between the bridge and the middle cerebellar pedicle
Name structure located between upper cerebellar peduncles, forming IV ventricle roof anterior part.
Name the structure forming IV ventricle roof posterior part.
Name the holes communicating the cavity of the IV ventricle with the subarachnoid space.
Name an unpaired hole in the lower corner of the rhomboid fossa, communicating the IV ventricle with the subarachnoid space.
Name the paired hole in the area of the lateral corners of the rhomboid fossa, communicating the IV ventricle with the subarachnoid space.
Name the furrow connecting the upper corner of the diamond-shaped fossa with the lower one.
Name the elevation in the upper part of the diamond-shaped fossa, bounded by the median and border furrows.
Specify which furrows limit the medial elevation of the rhomboid fossa from the 1-lateral and 2 - medial sides.
Name the tubercle on the medial elevation of the rhomboid fossa corresponding to the projection of the nucleus of the abductor nerve.
Name the area in the upper lateral part of the rhomboid fossa, which has a bluish color, into which the nuclei of the reticular formation are projected.
Give a name to two triangular-shaped areas in rhomboid fossa lower angle corresponding to projection of the X and XII cranial nerve nuclei.

Name the area in the lateral part of the rhomboid fossa in which the nuclei of the vestibular cochlear nerve lie
Name the formations that run horizontally from the lateral corners of the diamond-shaped fossa and divide it into upper and lower parts
List the nuclei of the V pairs of cranial nerves
List the sensitive nuclei of the V pairs of cranial nerves
Name cranial nerves V pair motor nucleus.
Name cranial nerves V pair.
Name cranial nerves VI pair.
Name cranial nerves VI pair motor nucleus.
Give a name to cranial nerves VII pair.
Give a name to the VIII pair of cranial nerves
Give the name IX to a pair of cranial nerves
Give the name X to a pair of cranial nerves
Name the XI pair of cranial nerves
Name cranial nerves XII pair.
List the nuclei of the VII pair of cranial nerves
Name the motor nucleus of the VII pair of cranial nerves
Name cranial nerves VII sensory nucleus.
Name cranial nerves VII pair parasympathetic nucleus.
Name the cochlear nuclei of the VIII pair of cranial nerves
Name the vestibular nuclei of the VIII pair of cranial nerves
List the nuclei of the IX pair of cranial nerves
Name cranial nerves IX sensory nucleus.
Name cranial nerves IX pair parasympathetic nucleus.
Name cranial nerves pair IX motor nucleus.
List the nuclei of X pairs of cranial nerves
Name the motor nucleus X pairs of cranial nerves
Name cranial nerves X pair motor nucleus.
Name cranial nerves X pair sensory nucleus.
Name cranial nerves X pair parasympathetic nucleus.
Name the motor nucleus of the XI pair of cranial nerves
Name cranial nerves XII pair motor nucleus.
Name the motor nucleus of the XII pair of cranial nerves
Name the motor nucleus – common for cranial nerves IX and X pairs.
Name the sensory nucleus – common to the VII, IX and X pairs of cranial nerves
Name the cranial nerves that have only motor nuclei
Name the gap separating the upper surface of the cerebellum from the lower
Name cerebellum unpaired middle part.
Name phylogenetically the most ancient part of the cerebellum adjacent on both sides to the middle cerebral pedicle
List the legs of the cerebellum
List the nuclei of the cerebellum
Name the most medially located cerebellar nucleus in the worm, closest to central line (oldest phylogenetically).
Name the largest cerebellar nucleus (most recent phylogenetically).
What together is the white and gray matter of the cerebellum on the incision?
Name the depressions in the area of the lateral corners of the rhomboid fossa
Name the formation connecting cavity of III ventricle with IV ventricle.
Name the furrow from which the third pair of cranial nerves comes out
Name the area of the interdigital fossa, which has numerous openings for the entry of blood vessels into the brain tissue
Name the formation connecting the upper mounds of the quadrilateral with the lateral cranial body

Name the formation connecting the lower mounds of the quadrilateral with the medial cranial body
Name the formations that are functionally connected by the handle of the upper hillock of the four hills
Name the formations that are functionally connected by the handle of the lower hillock of the four hills
Name the part of the brain that includes the legs of the brain and the quadrilateral.
Name the structures forming the anterior surface of the midbrain, bounded by the visual tract in front, the posterior perforated substance – medially.
Name the dorsal part of the midbrain formed by elevations containing subcortical centers of vision and hearing.
Name the midbrain tectum paired elevations containing subcortical vision centers.
Name the midbrain tectum paired elevations containing subcortical hearing centers.
Name the cluster of gray matter nuclei that has a semilunar shape on the midbrain section, separating the base of the brain stem from the midbrain tire.
Name the part of the midbrain located on the incision in front of the substantia nigra.
Name the section of the midbrain located on the incision between the midbrain tire and the base of the brain stem containing the red nucleus.
Name the largest rounded nucleus located in midbrain tegmentum, which cells contain iron.
Name the cranial nerves that have nuclei in the midbrain.
Name cranial nerves V pair nucleus located in midbrain.
Name the cranial nerve whose fibers (roots) extend on the dorsal surface of the brain below the lower mounds and laterally to the frenulum of the upper cerebral sail
Name cranial nerves IV pair.
Name cranial nerves IV pair motor nucleus.
Give a name to the III pair of cranial nerves
Name the nuclei of the III pair of cranial nerves
Name the motor nucleus of the third pair of cranial nerves
Name the cranial nerves third pair parasympathetic nucleus
Name the structures united by the term: the thalamic region of the brain
Name the department of the brain that includes the departments of the thalamic brain: thalamus, epithalamus, metathalamus.
Name the formation at the anterior end of the thalamus
Give a name of thalamus back
Name the formation that is the boundary between thalamus and hypothalamus from the side of III ventricle.
Give a name to right and left thalamuses contact place
List the formations on the surface of the brain related to the epithalamus
Name the structure of the rounded epithalamus, located in the furrow between the upper mounds, which is the gland of internal secretion.
List the formations on the surface of the brain related to the metathalamus
Name the metathalamus formation containing subcortical vision centers.
Name the formation on the surface of the metathalamus containing subcortical hearing centers.
Name the part of the intermediate brain located below the hypothalamic sulcus, forming the lower wall of the III ventricle.
List the formations on the surface of the brain related to the hypothalamus
Name hypothalamus lower surface paired spherical formation, located dorsal to gray hillock and infundibulum.
Name an unpaired spherical formation on the lower surface of the hypothalamus, consisting of two phylogenetically different parts, and connected to the funnel by means of a thin leg.
Name the formation on the surface of the hypothalamus, limited by the visual cross in front, mastoid bodies behind, continuing down into the funnel.
Name the X–shaped structure on hypothalamus surface, bounded behind by a gray hillock.
Name the formation on the surface of the hypothalamus that connects the visual intersection with the lateral cranial bodies.
Name the formation on the surface of the hypothalamus bordering on the anterior surface of the gray hillock.
Name the depressions on the lower surface of the III ventricle
Name the depression on the lower surface of the III ventricle, located above the intersection of the optic nerves.

Name the depression on the lower surface of the III ventricle located above the funnel.
Name the formation on the upper wall of the III ventricle that produces cerebrospinal fluid.
Name the formation connecting the cavity of the III ventricle with the lateral ventricles.
Name the gap separating brain hemispheres.
Name the gap separating the terminal brain from the cerebellum.
Name a part of the brain consisting of two hemispheres covered with numerous convolutions connected by a corpus callosum.
Name the paired spherical formations covered with convolutions that make up the finite brain.
Name the furrow on the lateral surface of the brain separating the frontal lobe from the temporal lobe.
List the lobes of the cerebral cortex.
Name the groove separating frontal lobe from parietal lobe.
Name the groove separating precentral gyrus from postcentral.
Name cerebral hemisphere gyrus that bounds central groove in front.
Name cerebral hemisphere lateral surface frontal lobe gyrus placing between central groove and precentral groove.
Name cerebral hemisphere lateral surface parietal lobe gyrus placing between central groove and postcentral groove.
Name cerebral hemisphere gyrus placing between central groove and precentral groove of frontal lobe.
Name the gyrus of the hemisphere of the brain that bounds the central furrow from behind.
Name the groove placing in front of precentral gyrus.
Name the furrow bounding the postcentral gyrus from behind.
Name the gyrus of the lateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere, occupying the upper part of the frontal lobe, in front of the precentral sulcus, bounded from below by the upper frontal sulcus.
Name cerebral hemisphere lateral surface gyrus, occupying frontal lobe middle part, located between the upper and lower frontal grooves, in front of precentral groove.
Name cerebral hemisphere lateral surface gyrus, occupying frontal lobe lower part, located in front of precentral groove, bounded from above by lower frontal groove.
Name the furrow of the lateral surface of the brain hemisphere, located between the upper and middle convolutions of the frontal lobe.
Name the furrow of the lateral surface of the brain hemisphere, located between the middle and lower gyri of the frontal lobe.
Name the convolutions of the lateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere, between which the upper frontal sulcus is located.
Name the convolutions of the lateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere, between which the lower frontal sulcus is located.
Name the furrows of the lateral surface of the brain hemisphere located in the frontal lobe.
List the convolutions on the upper lateral surface of the frontal lobe of the brain.
Name the furrow on the medial surface of the brain hemisphere separating the parietal lobe from the occipital lobe.
Name the convolutions of the hemisphere of the brain, between which a central furrow is formed
Name brain hemisphere medial surface formation connecting precentral and postcentral gyrus.
Name the lobules of the upper lateral surface of the hemisphere, separated by an intra-parietal furrow.
List the convolutions on the upper lateral surface of the parietal lobe of the brain.
Name cerebral hemisphere lateral surface lobe, occupying parietal lobe upper part, bounded below by intra-parietal groove.
Name cerebral hemisphere lateral surface lobule, occupying parietal lobe middle part, placing below intra-parietal fissure.
Name the furrow of the upper lateral surface of the hemisphere of the brain, located between the upper and lower parietal lobules.
Name the gyrus of the parietal lobe that limits the lateral furrow of the brain from behind.
Name the gyrus of the parietal lobe that bounds the upper temporal sulcus from behind.
Name two furrows on the upper lateral surface of the temporal lobe of the brain.

Name the convolutions on the upper lateral surface of the temporal lobe
Name the gyrus of the lateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere, occupying the upper part of the temporal lobe, bounded by the lateral sulcus from above, and the upper temporal sulcus from below.
Name the gyrus of the lateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere, occupying the middle part of the temporal lobe, bounded by the upper temporal sulcus from above, and the lower temporal sulcus from below.
Name the gyrus of the cerebral hemisphere occupying the lower part of the lateral surface of the temporal lobe, bounded from above by the lower temporal sulcus.
Name the furrow of the lateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere, located between the upper and middle gyri of the temporal lobe.
Name the furrow of the lateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere, located between the middle and lower gyri of the temporal lobe.
Name the convolutions of the lateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere, between which the upper temporal sulcus is located.
Name the convolutions of the lateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere, between which the lower frontal sulcus is located.
Name the portion of the cerebral cortex located most dorsally and containing the cortical center of vision.
Name the furrow surrounding the insular lobe and separating it from the surrounding departments.
Name the furrow dividing the islet into anterior and posterior lobes
List the convolutions of the island.
Name cerebral hemisphere medial surface gyrus placing between sulcus of corpus callosum and cingulate sulcus.
Name the furrow on the medial surface of the cerebral hemisphere between the corpus callosum and the cingulate gyrus
Name the furrow on the medial surface of the brain hemisphere, bounded from below by the cingulate gyrus.
Name the convolutions united by the term arched gyrus.
Name the brain gyrus, which is formed by connecting the cingulate and parahypocampal gyri.
Name the area of the medial surface of the cerebral hemisphere located between the marginal branch of the cingulate sulcus and the parietal-occipital sulcus.
Name the area of the medial surface of the hemisphere of the brain, bounded by the marginal branch of the cingulate sulcus in front, the parietal-occipital sulcus – from behind, and the submeminal sulcus – from below.
Name the furrows that limit the precline on the medial surface of the brain hemisphere.
Name the area of the medial surface of the cerebral hemisphere located between the parietal-occipital sulcus and the spur sulcus
Name the furrows that limit the wedge on the medial surface of the brain hemisphere
Name the gyrus on the medial surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, bounded from above by the spur furrow.
Name the formations located in olfactory groove.
Name brain hemisphere lower surface gyrus, located between brain longitudinal fissure and olfactory groove.
Name the convolutions of the lower surface of the brain hemisphere, between which the occipital-temporal sulcus is located.
Name the furrow of the lower surface of the brain hemisphere, located between the medial and lateral occipital-temporal gyri.
Name the brain hemispheres commissural fibers connecting largest cluster.
Name the parts of the corpus callosum
Name the departments of the caudate nucleus
Name the layer of white matter represented by projection fibers separating the caudate nucleus from the caudate nucleus and thalamus.
Specify the basal nuclei that are part of the lentil-shaped nucleus
Name the basal nuclei belonging to the striopallidar system
Name the basal nucleus located laterally to the shell, and separated from it by an outer capsule.
Name cerebral hemisphere temporal lobe basal nucleus.
Name paired cavity, inside cerebral hemisphere substance, filled with cerebrospinal fluid.

Name the parts of the lateral ventricle
Name two protrusions on the medial wall of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle.
Give the name of the protruding triangular area on the lower wall of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle
Name the processes of the dura mater of the brain
Name the afferent pathway starting at the thin and wedge-shaped nucleus and ending at the lateral nucleus of the thalamus
Name the afferent pathway starting from the lateral nucleus of the visual tubercle and ending with the postcentral gyrus
Name the afferent pathway that begins with the nucleus of the central intermediate substance of the spinal cord and passes through the upper cerebellar legs into the cerebellar cortex
Name the afferent pathway that begins with the thoracic nucleus of the spinal cord and passes through the lower cerebellar legs into the cerebellar cortex
Name the afferent pathway that begins with the proper nucleus of the posterior horn of the spinal cord and ends with the lateral nucleus of the visual tubercle
Name the efferent pathway that begins with the pyramidal cells of the precentral gyrus and ends with the motor nuclei of the cranial nerves
Name the efferent pathways originating from the lobes of the cerebral cortex and ending at the nuclei of the bridge
Name the efferent conducting pathway starting at the nuclei of the quadrilateral and ending with the motor nuclei of the spinal cord
Name the afferent pathway that begins with the vestibular nuclei and ends with the motor nuclei of the spinal cord