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Chapter 8

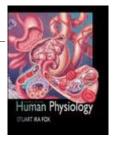
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Human Physiology, 7/e Stuart I Fox, Pierce College

The Central Nervous System



## **Results Reporter**

Out of 40 questions, you answered 10 correctly, for a final grade of 25%.

10 correct (25%)
30 incorrect (75%)
0 unanswered (0%)

Please answer all questions

## **Your Results:**

The correct answer for each question is indicated by a  $\checkmark$ .

**1** CORRECT

Which of the primary germ layers of the embryo gives rise to the nervous system? (p. 188)

**√ ⑥A**)ectoderm

()B)blastoderm

**()C)**mesoderm

OD)endoderm

Feedback: Correct: Ectoderm is the primary germ layer that will give rise to nervous tissue. (p. 188)

2 INCORRECT

The neural crest of the embryo gives rise to the \_\_\_\_\_. (p. 188)

(E)A)cerebrum

OB) brain stem

(C)spinal cord

√ () D) peripheral ganglia

Feedback: Incorrect: The cerebrum arises from the neural tube. (p. 188)

3 INCORRECT

In the fourth week after conception, the anterior end of the neural tube differentiates into three principal swellings which will give rise to regions of the brain. Which of the following is not one of these three swellings? (p. 189)

A)prosencephalon

√ ○ B) neuroencephalon

OC)mesencephalon

**D**)rhombencephalon

Feedback: Incorrect: The prosencephalon is the most anterior of the swellings. (p. 189)

4 INCORRECT

The brain contains a series of central cavities called \_\_\_\_ which are filled with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). (p. 190)

A) chambers

OB)vesicles

√ ○C) ventricles

OD)atria

5 CORRE	
	The gray matter of the brain constitutes primarily the portion of the brain. (p. 190)
	<b>√⊚A)</b> cortex
	()B)medulla
	<b>C)</b> gyri
	( D) sulci
	Feedback: Correct: Within the brain the gray matter is on the outside of the white matter and is found on the surface (cortex) of the brain. (p. 190)
6 INCOR	The white matter of the central nervous system gets its white color from the (p. 189)
	() B) scarcity of pigment
	(C)nerve cell bodies
	√ ○ D) presence of myelin sheaths
	Feedback: Incorrect: The brain is highly vascularized.
7 INCOR	RECT The telencephalon gives rise to the (p. 189)
, 1	(a) Cerebrum and cerebellum
	<b>()B)</b> cerebrum and thalamus
	<b>ぐ○C)</b> cerebrum only
	<b>D)</b> hypothalamus and thalamus
	Feedback: Incorrect: The cerebellum arises from the metencephalon. (p. 189)
8 INCOR	other mainly by a bundle of herve fibers called the (p. 190)
	(E)A)thalamus
	<b>○B)</b> insula
	OC)corpus cavernosum
	<b>√ ○ D</b> )corpus callosum
	Feedback: Incorrect: Incorrect: The thalamus is a region of the diencephalon. (p. 189)
9 INCOR	following except the (p. 192)
	(a) A) frontal
	<b>√ ○ B )</b> sagittal
	<b>OC)</b> temporal
	OD)occipital
	Feedback: The frontal lobe is the anterior portion of each cerebral hemisphere. (p. 191)
10 CORRE	Four lobes of the cerebrum can be seen from the surface, but a fifth lobe called the lies deep to these and cannot be seen without probing or dissecting the brain. (p. 192)
	<b>√⊚A)</b> insula
	()B)occipital lobe
	(C)parietal lobe
	<b>OD)</b> temporal lobe
	Feedback: Correct: The insula is the lobe that lies beneath the other lobes. (p. 192)
11 INCOR	Sensations from the skin are received by what part of the brain? (p. 191)
	• A) the precentral gyrus
	<b>√ ○ B</b> )the postcentral gyrus
TO CORRE	without probing or dissecting the brain. (p. 192)

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		OC)Wernicke's area				
		<b>D)</b> the amygdala				
		Feedback: Incorrect: The precentral gyrus stimulates movements of specific body parts. (p. 191)				
12	INCORRECT	Impulses from the cochlea of the ear are transmitted to what part of the brain? (p. $192$ )				
		• A) the hippocampus				
		<b>○B)</b> the occipital lobe				
		$\checkmark$ $\bigcirc$ <b>C)</b> the temporal lobe				
		<b>D)</b> the postcentral gyrus				
	Feedback: Incorrect: The hippocampus does not in auditory stimuli. (p. 192)					
13	CORRECT	Blindness is usually caused by damage to the eyes, but could also result from destruction of part of the caused by a stroke or trauma. (p. 192)				
		<b>√ ⑥A</b> )occipital lobe				
		○B)parietal lobes				
		<b>○C)</b> frontal lobe				
		D)mammillary bodies				
		Feedback: Correct: The occipital lobe is responsible for interpretation of visual stimuli. (p. 192)				
14	INCORRECT	Your attempt to answer this question will most likely cause increased activity in your cerebrum. (p. 193)				
		<b>⊚A)</b> alpha wave				
		<b>√</b> ○ <b>B</b> )beta wave				
		<b>C)</b> theta wave				
		O <b>D</b> )delta wave				
		Feedback: Incorrect: Alpha waves are associated with an awake relaxed state. (p. 193)				
15	INCORRECT	Certain low frequency waves called would be normal for your EEG if you were asleep, but would indicate brain damage if they appeared in your EEG while you were awake. (p. 194)				
		• A) alpha wave				
		<b>○B)</b> beta wave				
		<b>○C)</b> theta wave				
		<b>√</b> ○ <b>D</b> )delta wave				
		Feedback: Incorrect: Alpha waves are common in awake relaxed adults. (p. 193)				
16	CORRECT	Decussation (crossing over) of nerve fibers is responsible for the fact that (p. 195)				
		<b>√ ● A</b> ) somatesthetic sensations from the right side of the body are received by the left cerebral cortex				
		B)left-handed people recover from damage to the language areas of the brain faster than right-handed people				
		OC) the right cerebral hemisphere is better than the left at geometric puzzles, recognizing faces, and composing music				
		D)Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and the author of your text (S. Fox), were left-handed				
		Feedback: Correct: Decussation of fibers causes the interpretation of sensations to occur on the side of the brain opposite the side of the body on which they were received. (p. 195)				
17	INCORRECT	The human limbic system is involved primarily in (p. 198)				
		• A) voluntary movement of the limbs				
		OB) processing sensory information from the limbs				

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		OC)interpretation of olfactory stimuli
		<b>√</b> ○ <b>D</b> ) emotions
		Feedback: Incorrect: Voluntary movement of limbs is associated with the frontal lobe. (p. 191)
18	INCORRECT	When is damaged, a person is unable to comprehend written or spoken language, but speaks rapidly and fluidly in a nonsensical jumble of words that are made up or combined at random. (p. 197)
		A) Broca's area
		<b>√</b> ○ <b>B</b> ) Wernicke's area
		OC)the cingulate gyrus
		OD)the angular gyrus
		Feedback: Incorrect: Damage to Broca's area produces speech that is slow and poorly spoken. (p. 197)
19	INCORRECT	Fear appears to be processed by what part of the brain? (p. 198)
		<b>B)</b> the angular gyrus
		<b>©C)</b> the thalamus
		<b>√</b> ○ <b>D</b> )the limbic system
		Feedback: Incorrect: The frontal lobes regulated motor function. (p. 191)
20	INCORRECT	The seems to be involved in converting short-term memories into long-term memory.(p. 200)
		• A) basal nuclei, including the corpus striatum and the lentiform nucleus
		○B)Wernicke's area (superior temporal gyrus)
		<b>ぐ</b> ○ <b>C</b> )left medial temporal lobe, including the hippocampus and the amygdaloid nucleus
		OD)prefrontal cortex
		Feedback: Incorrect: The basal nuclei are involved in motor function. (p. 196)
21	INCORRECT	The largest part of the diencephalon is the (p. 201)
		<b>●A)</b> cerebellum
		<b>√</b> ○ <b>B</b> )thalamus
		<b>C)</b> epithalamus
		<b>○D)</b> hypothalamus
		Feedback: Incorrect: The cerebellum is not part of the diencephalons. (p. 201)
22	INCORRECT	"Centers" for hunger, thirst, fear, sexual arousal, and pleasure are found in the (p. 203)
		<b>B</b> )thalamus
		<b>√</b> () C) hypothalamus
		D)medulla oblongata
		Feedback: Incorrect: The precentral gyrus has no role in these feelings. (p. 203)
23	CORRECT	The corpora quadrigemina ("four twin bodies")of the midbrain are involved in (p. 204)
		<b>√ ⑥A)</b> vision and hearing
		○B)control of body temperature
		OC)olfaction and taste
		OD)alertness and sleep
		Feedback: Correct: The corpora quadrigemina provide
		relay centers for auditory and visual information. (p. 204)

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24	INCORRECT	The mesencephalon contains all of the following except the (p. 204)
		One of the component of the compone
		<b>OB)</b> cerebral peduncles
		√ (C)basal nuclei
		OD)red nucleus
		Feedback: Incorrect: The corpora quadrigemina are part of the midbrain. (p. 204)
25	CORRECT	The pons includes all of the following except the (p. 204)
		<b>√ ®A)</b> cardiac control center
		<b>○B)</b> pneumotaxic center
		OC)nerve fibers to the cerebellum
		OD) nuclei where some cranial nerves originate
		Feedback: Correct: The cardiac control center is found in the medulla oblongata. (p. 206)
26	INCORRECT	Damage to the cerebellum, the second largest structure of the brain, causes (p. 204)
		<b>○B)</b> coma
		(C)aphasia
		<b>√</b> ○ <b>D</b> )ataxia
		Feedback: Incorrect: The cerebellum does not regulate feeding behavior. (p. 204)
<b>27</b>	INCORRECT	The pyramids of the medulla oblongata are the sites of (p. 204)
		Onigin of cranial nerves IX-XII
		<b>Y</b> ○ <b>B</b> )decussation of nerve tracts
		OC)respiratory, cardiac, and vasomotor control
		OD)none of the above is correct
		Feedback: Incorrect: Cranial nerves IX-XII originate in nuclei within the medulla oblongata. (p. 206)
28	INCORRECT	The vagus nerve (cranial nerve X) carries parasympathetic nerve stimulation to most of the thoracic and abdominal viscera, and originates in the (p. 206)
		(a) A) red nucleus of the midbrain
		<b>○B)</b> epithalamus
		(C)pons
		<b>√</b> ○ <b>D</b> )medulla oblongata
		Feedback: Incorrect: The red nucleus is responsible for connecting the cerebrum and cerebellum. (p. 204)
29	INCORRECT	All of the following are vital centers of the medulla oblongata except (p. 204)
		()B)respiratory
		○C)cardiac control center
		<b>√</b> ○ <b>D</b> )reticular activating system
		Feedback: Incorrect: The vasomotor center is found in the medulla oblongata and regulates blood vessel diameter. (p. 206)
30	CORRECT	The reticular formation extends through the, among other regions of the CNS. (p. 206)
		<b>√ () (A)</b> medulla, pons, midbrain, thalamus, and hypothalamus
		<b>B</b> )anterior and lateral spinothalamic tracts
		OC)cerebellum and limbic system
		OD)basal nuclei

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		Feedback: Correct: The reticular formation extends through all of these regions. (p. 206)
31	INCORRECT	The spinal cord originates at the medulla oblongata and terminates in the (p. 206)
		(i)     (iii)     (ii
		<b>√ ○ B</b> )first lumbar vertebra
		<b>OC)</b> sacrum
		<b>OD</b> )coccyx
		Feedback: Incorrect: The spinal cord extends past the
		thoracic vertebra. (p. 206)
32	INCORRECT	All of the following spinal tracts are ascending, transmitting information up to the brain, except the, which is a descending tract. (p. 207)
		• A) lateral spinothalamic tract
		○B)fasciculus cuneatus
		<b>√</b> ○ <b>C</b> ) corticospinal tract
		OD)anterior spinocerebellar tract
		Feedback: Incorrect: The lateral spinothalamic tract
		transmits sensory information allowing for detection of pain and temperature. (p. 207)
33	CORRECT	Most nerve fibers of the pyramidal tracts of the spinal cord originate in the (p. 207)
		<b>√ ⑤A)</b> precentral gyrus
		<b>B)</b> thalamus
		<b>OC)</b> midbrain
		D)pyramids of the medulla oblongata
		Feedback: Correct: This is the region of the brain also known as the motor cortex. (p. 207)
34	INCORRECT	Damage to the corticospinal tracts would be most likely to leave a person unable to(p. 209)
		• A) breathe without a mechanical ventilator
		<b>₹</b> ○ <b>C</b> )type on a word processor
		<b>D)</b> sit up
		Feedback: Incorrect: Involuntary breathing is not affected by damage to these tracts. (p. 209)
35	INCORRECT	In an adult, the Babinski reflex is an indication that (p. 209)
		A)the spinal reflex arcs are functioning normally
		<b>Y OB</b> ) there is damage to the corticospinal tracts
		<b>OC)</b> there is damage to the extrapyramidal tracts
		<b>D)</b> midbrain functions are normal
		Feedback: Incorrect: Babinski's reflex is used to test for damage to the corticospinal tracts. (p. 209)
36	INCORRECT	The reticulospinal (extrapyramidal) nerve tracts consist of fibers that originate in the (p. 208)
		Numbar and thoracic regions of the spinal cord
		<b>()B)</b> motor cortex
		<b>OC)</b> cerebellum
		<b>OD</b> )reticular formation
		Feedback: Incorrect: These fibers will terminate, not originate in the spinal cord. (p. 208)
<b>37</b>	INCORRECT	There are pairs of cranial nerves. (p. 209)
		<b>●A)</b> two
		<b>○B)</b> eight

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		<b>√ ○ C</b> )twelve
		OD)thirty-one
		Feedback: Incorrect: Twelve pairs of cranial nerves exist in humans. (p. 209)
38	INCORRECT	Most cranial nerves are classified as nerves. (p. 210)
		() B) motor
		<b>√ ○ C</b> ) mixed
		OD)autonomic
		Feedback: Incorrect: There are only three cranial nerves that have only sensory function. (p. 210)
39	CORRECT	Sensory fibers from the neck down enter the spinal cord by way of the $\_\_$ . (p. 212)
		<b>√ ®A</b> )dorsal root
		()B)dorsal root ganglion
		OC)ventral root
		OD)ventral horn
		Feedback: Correct: The dorsal root is the portion of the spinal nerve containing sensory fibers. (p. 212)
40	INCORRECT	Spinal reflexes are muscle responses that can occur without the participation of any of the following except, which is/are indispensable. (p. 211)
		○B)association neurons
		<b>√</b> () C)sensory receptors
		OD)the brain
		Feedback: Incorrect: Conscious awareness of the reflex is not required. (p. 211)

## **Routing Information**

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