



恭喜！您通过了！

下一项



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分数

1.

Which of the following principles are part of the Cajal's neuron doctrine?

☐

Neurons are *continuous* with each other but not *contiguous*



未选择的是正确的

☐

Neurons are *contiguous* (in close proximity without touching) with each other but not *continuous*



正确

☐

The junction between the dendrite and a blood vessel is the synapse



未选择的是正确的

☐

The junction between the axon and the dendrite is the synapse



正确



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2.

What statement about Excitatory post-synaptic potentials (EPSPs) is not true?

☐

Can be recorded by placement of electrode outside neuron where positive ions flowing away from extracellular electrode causes a change in voltage

☒

Single EPSPs always cause a post-synaptic action potential



正确

☐

Summation of EPSPs is often necessary to generate an action potential

☐

Can be recorded by placement of electrode inside neuron where influx of ions causes increase in voltage



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3.

What is the primary site of inter neuronal communication?

☒

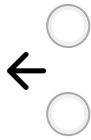
Synapse



正确

☐

Dendrite



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4.

What is the role of neurotransmitters in neuronal communication?

- ☐ Strengthen electrical brain activity by inducing a post-synaptic action potential in all surrounding neurons
- ☐ Interrupt the electrical signaling and slow down brain activity
- ☐ Continue the electrical signal by inducing a post-synaptic action potential
- ☒ Provide an additional method of neuronal communication through its release in the synapse and array of influences it can have on the post-synaptic cell.



正确



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分数

5.

Which of the following statements about the neurotransmitter Glutamate is true?

- ☐ Patients with Schizophrenia have abnormally high levels of glutamate
- ☒ Glutamate is the most common neurotransmitter in the nervous system



正确



- ☐ Patients with Parkinson's Disease have abnormally low levels of glutamate
- ☐ Glutamate is critically important for motor control and movements of the body



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6.

is a drug that will bind to and open the receptor channel.

- ☒ Receptor agonist



正确



- ☐ Competitive antagonist
- ☐ Agonist
- ☐ Non-competitive antagonist

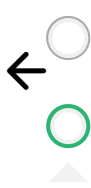


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7.

A will allow the transmitter to bind to the receptor channel but will prevent it from opening the channel.

- ☐ Competitive antagonist
- ☐ Agonist



Receptor agonist

测验, 20 个问题

Non-competitive antagonist

# Functional Neuroanatomy of the Human Brain

20/20 分 (100%)

正确



1 / 1  
分数

8.

Which of the following statements about hormones is true?

- ☐ Hormones only affect organs in the body and not the central nervous system
- ☒ Hormones secreted in the blood can influence brain function
- ☐ Hormones only affect certain downstream targets
- ☐ Hormones are only secreted by the brain

正确



1 / 1  
分数

9.

What is the function of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)?

- ☐ It supplies key nutrients
- ☐ It protects the brain and spinal cord from trauma
- ☒ All of these
- ☐ It removes waste products

正确



1 / 1  
分数

10.

What is the difference between grey matter and white matter?

- ☐ Grey matter supports information transmission while white matter supports information processing
- ☐ There is no difference between grey and white matter
- ☐ Grey matter is composed of mostly axon projections, while white matter is composed of cell bodies
- ☒ Grey matter is composed of mostly cell bodies, while white matter is mostly composed of axon projections

正确



1 / 1  
分数

11.

The brain region in the center of the brain that consists of many individual nuclei and is considered the relay station of the brain is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- Cerebellum
- Visual cortex
- Primary motor cortex



1 / 1

分数

12.

What are the 4 major lobes of the brain?

- Occipital lobe; parietal lobe; basal ganglia; frontal lobe
- Parietal lobe; basal ganglia; frontal lobe; temporal lobe
- Occipital lobe; parietal lobe; temporal lobe; frontal lobe



正确

- Occipital lobe; central lobe; frontal lobe; temporal lobe



1 / 1

分数

13.

In order, what brain areas are involved in hearing a sentence, understanding it's meaning, formulating a response, and expressing the answer?

- Auditory cortex; Broca's area; Wernicke's area; motor cortex
- Auditory cortex; Wernicke's area; Broca's area; motor cortex
- Visual cortex; angular gyrus; Wernicke's area; Broca's area; motor cortex
- Auditory cortex; angular gyrus; Wernicke's area; Broca's area; motor cortex



正确



1 / 1

分数

14.

After bilateral resection of large sections of the medial temporal lobe to alleviate severe epileptic seizures patient H.M. suffered significant deficits in what cognitive domain?

- Motor control
- Learning new facts and events



正确

- Language
- Working memory



15.

The study of amnesia patients like H.M. and E.P. provided critical support for which of the following discoveries?



The brain has multiple independent systems that support learning and memory functions



正确



Resection of large sections of the medial temporal lobe is a successful treatment for severe seizure disorder



The brain contains highly specialized areas that support very specific functions like the fusiform face area.



Language functions and IQ are critically dependent on structures of the medial temporal lobes.



1 / 1  
分数

16.

A condition in which a patient is unable to generate fluent speech but knows what they want to say and understands words and simple sentences, is known as \_\_\_\_\_.



Broca's aphasia



正确



Retrograde amnesia



Receptive aphasia



Wernicke's aphasia



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17.

Which of the following statements about neuropsychological assessment is not true?



Typically, an individual's test performance is compared to a population average



Neuropsychological assessment is often used in longitudinal studies



The examiner is responsible for providing an environment conducive to the patient's best possible performance including informal personalized tips and hints



正确



Neuropsychological assessment involves highly standardized administration and scoring of tests designed to assess cognitive and emotional functioning



1 / 1  
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18.

Neuropsychological assessment can be used for multiple goals. What is not a purpose of neuropsychological assessment?



Patient care and planning



Research



Selecting the best medication for treatment



正确



1 / 1  
分数

19.

What is the screening approach to neuropsychological testing?



None of these



Assessing a specific question or domain in a detailed evaluation of one specific impairment or brain area



Comprehensive assessment of all important cognitive domains and detailed testing to create a complete profile



Determining if a person meets certain specific cognitive criteria and if additional testing is required



正确



1 / 1  
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20.

Which of the following statements about Neuropsychological Assessment is true?



Neuropsychological assessment is only concerned with cognition and should not be used for questions regarding personality or emotions.



Performance on a neuropsychological test should only be compared against population norms for that test.



To avoid confusion, when concerned about a single cognitive domain, a single assessment focused on that domain should be employed instead of multiple tests assessing multiple domains.



All of these are false.



正确



Neuropsychological assessment should only be used to aid in diagnosis of a cognitive disorder or deficit.