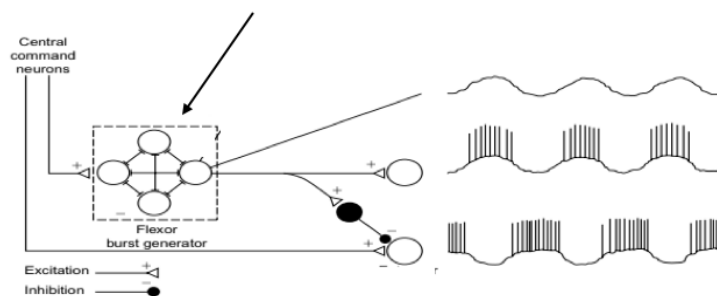


Answer key
Mid-sem exam

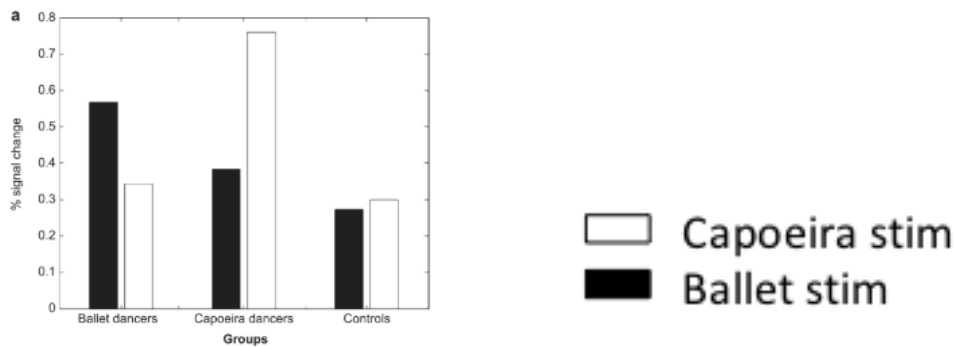
1. Functionally isolating the spinal cord from the brain stem and the brain results in
Ans: b: Fictive locomotion
2. A slight depression in the eye where the sharpest image is produced is called the ____
Ans: Fovea
3. Interneurons are exclusively found in the peripheral nervous system
Ans: False
4. The rate of blinking is indicative of one's
Ans: c: Cognitive state
5. Which part of the neuron is responsible for the speed of neural transmission?
Ans: b: Myelin sheath
6. The pupil reflexively dilates when exposed to bright light
Ans: False
7. When a baby turns their head and arm in a particular position while lying down, it is called
Ans: b: Tonic neck reflex
8. The condition in which both of the eyes do not line up in the same direction is called
Ans: Strabismus
9. The following figure depicts the hypothesized circuit for cockroach locomotion. The arrow represents a
Ans: b: Interneuron



10. Compared to EEGs, MRI scans are
Ans: c: more expensive and provide better spatial resolution.
11. Which imaging technique is best suited for investigating an active brain?
Ans: d: fMRI

12. Looking at the figure, answer the following question:

In the experiment done by Marino et al, where they measured the fMRI activity while participants (expert Ballet, expert Capoeira and controls with no dancing background) were watching videos of either ballet/ capoeira dance forms:



Ballet dancers show significant change in signal when they are shown ballet dances whereas capoeira dancers show significant change in signal when they are shown capoeira dance. The reason for this is due to presence of _____

Ans: Mirror neurons

13. Name the neurotransmitter that act as a bridge in passing information from motor neurons to muscle for contraction

Ans: Acetylcholine

14. Which of the following statements is correct about Homunculus

Ans: a: areas of precise motor control are given a larger representation.

15. _____ is the disorder in which the brain knows what it wants to speak but faces difficulty in planning and sequencing the speech movements.

Ans: Apraxia/ apraxia of speech

16. Which of the following is involved in initiating and planning movements

Ans: c: Frontal lobe

17. Coarticulation can help in increasing speed of response but body parts used for movement may show relatively slow movements

Ans: True

18. _____ is commonly used for diagnosing neuromuscular disorders

Ans: Electromyogram/EMG

19. Which of the following is true for intracellular recording

Ans: b: It can be used for studying neuronal morphology

20. _____ is the physiological and psychological study of movement
Ans: Kinesiology
21. Temporal lobe is involved in preparing and organizing movements and actions
Ans: False
22. True or False:
Muscles are always found in antagonistic pairs
Ans: True
23. Energy consumption in light jogging is ____ than that in brisk walking.
Ans: Less
24. While one set of muscles are moving, the inhibitions of the antagonistic muscles is known as
Ans: Innervation law/Sherrington Law of innervation/ Principle of reciprocity
25. In stance phase, which type of muscle group are activated
Ans: Extensors
26. In fictive locomotion, there is
Ans: c: Neither Feedforward or feedbackward
27. Visual Acuity is the highest when the retinal eccentricity is at the _____
Ans: Fovea/ 0°
28. If the firing rate of a neuron is highest at the movement at an angle of 180°, at what angle of the movement will the firing rate be minimum?
Ans: c: 360°
29. The neuron responsible for performing the reflex action in a reflex arc is called ____
Ans: Relay neuron
30. As cognitive load increases, pupil diameter
Ans: a: Increases
31. State True or False: Optic Flow can be used for information coding
Ans: True
32. You are doing your CMM Assignment, but you are stressed that you might not be able to finish it on time. This is making you anxious. In such a situation, the blinking of your eyes
Ans: a: Increases
33. State True or False:
In the early years of development, in an infant, the neural maturation is from medial to peripheral.
Ans: True

34. Gunnar Johansson point walker stimulus cannot be used for:

Ans: c: Visual diagnosis

35. In Apraxia, if a person can verbally tell but can't execute the same, it is known as:

Ans: b: Ideomotor

36. Correcting errors in a negative feedback loop are termed as servomechanism

Ans: True