1) What is the role of BMP during gastulation?
2) What is the difference between differentiation and patterning? What role does Shh play in these processes?
3) Describe the hallmark symptoms of schizophrenia and ASD. What is different what is similar between the two disorders?
4) What is a discrete and a topographic map? Give examples of each.
5) What is the role of neurotrophins in sensory nerve circuit formation? Name 2 neurotrophins
6) What is the difference between intermediate and final targets? Name an example of an intermediate target. How do axons navigate intermediate targets.
7) What is is true for the sleep pattern of a 1 year old?
    a. Majority spent in REM sleep
    b. Polyphasic sleep pattern
    c. Clear sleep patterns during 24h
    d. More SWA than 10yo
    e.
8) How can exocytosis be tested with FM fluorescence? How does the dye roughly work? Do presynaptic clusters release synaptic vesicles?
9) What is the origin and migratory path of trunk NCC? What are their derivatives?
10) True or false
    a. Adult neurogenesis is a dynamic process dependent on environmental factors
    b. Adult neurogenesis persists in a substantial amount in the olf. Bulb throughout life
    c. In mammalian neural stem cells there exists a diffusion barrier in the ER lumen, which contributes to asymmetric inheritance of proteins
    d. There is no neurogenesis beyond the embryonic phase of life
11) True or false
    a. Cre ?? is induced by tamoxifen
    b. Cre recombinase binds to repeat elements in the Cas9 sequence
    c. In vivo fate mapping is dependent on inheritable genomic alterations from the mother cells
    d. Delaminated NCC are multipotent
    e. NCC give rise to some smooth muscle cells in our body
12) SWA develops parallel with (before 20 years of age)
    a. Synapse density
    b. Glucose consumption
    c. White matter volume
    d. Total sleep duration
    e. Rem sleep