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Grade	**8.00** out of 8.00 (**100**%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following about the brain is CORRECT?

Select one:

- a. The left half of the brain controls the left half of the body
- b. Sensory and motor cortex lie adjacent to one another. ✓
- c. All areas of the body periphery are represented equally in the sensory and motor regions.
- d. The cerebral cortex is made up of a single layer of densely packed cells that generate our sensory awareness.
- e. The left half of the brain is completely independent of the right half so that one doesn't really know what the other is doing.

The correct answer is: Sensory and motor cortex lie adjacent to one another.

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The main function of the vestibulocerebellum is

Select one:

- a. Co-ordination of agonist and antagonist muscles for postural control of the axial skeleton ✓
- b. Co-ordination of agonist and antagonist muscles for fine motor contol of the hands
- c. Suppression of undesired motor programs
- d. Planning of sequential voluntary movements
- e. Coordinate input from the vestibular nucleus and the spinal cord in order to rectify voluntary movement

The correct answer is: Co-ordination of agonist and antagonist muscles for postural control of the axial skeleton

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The cerebrocerebellum

Select one:

- a. Would be more important in learning tightrope walking where control of postural balance is critical
- b. Would be more important in learning a computer game where hand-eye coordination is important
- c. Would be more important in learning tennis, where coordination of rapid, complex movements involving the whole body is important ✓
- d. Receives its input from the cerebral cortex and sends its output to the basal ganglia
- e. None of the above

The correct answer is: Would be more important in learning tennis, where coordination of rapid, complex movements involving the whole body is important

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The main output cell of the cerebellar cortex is the

Select one:

- a. Golgi cell
- b. Granule cell
- c. Mosssy cell
- d. Purkinje cell ✓
- e. Golgi and Purkinje cells

The correct answer is: Purkinje cell

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A person with a disorder of the cerebellum would be more likely to have

Select one:

- a. Ataxia
- b. Muscular Rigidity
- c. Resting tremor
- d. Intention tremor
- e. Ataxia and intention tremor ✓

The correct answer is: Ataxia and intention tremor

Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following is **NOT** a component of the basal ganglia?

Select one:

- a. Substantia nigra
- b. Globus pallidus
- c. Subthalamic nucleus
- d. Ventral posterior nucleus of thalamus ✓
- e. Ventrolateral nucleus of thalamus

The correct answer is: Ventral posterior nucleus of thalamus

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The main function of the basal ganglia appears to be

Select one:

- a. Planning motor programs
- b. Execution of motor programs
- c. Selection of desired motor programs and suppression of undesired ones ✓
- d. Modulating the function of the cerebellum
- e. Specifying the sequence and extent of motor programs

The correct answer is: Selection of desired motor programs and suppression of undesired ones

Question 8

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Parkinson's disease results from

Select one:

- a. Reduced serotonin supply to the substantia nigra, pars compacta
- b. A dopamine deficiency that results in excessive excitation of the thalamus
- c. A lesion of the subthalamic nucleus that results in excessive excitation of the cerebral cortex
- d. Underactivity in the indirect pathway that results in hyperkinesis
- e. A dopamine deficiency that results in excessive inhibition of the thalamus ✓

The correct answer is: A dopamine deficiency that results in excessive inhibition of the thalamus