Chapter 12, Quiz 2

1. At about one month gestation, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form(s) which differentiates into the central nervous system.
   1. primary brain vesicles
   2. neural tube
   3. neural plate
   4. neural crest
   5. neural folds
2. Which secondary brain vesicle becomes the brainstem?
   1. diencephalon
   2. myelencephalon
   3. metencephalon
   4. mesencephalon
   5. telencephalon
3. The cerebral hemispheres are separated from the cerebellum by the
   1. transverse fissure
   2. central sulcus
   3. lateral sulcus
   4. longitudinal fissure
   5. precentral gyrus
4. Decussation takes place in the pyramids in which portion of the brain?
   1. thalamus
   2. hypothalamus
   3. midbrain
   4. pons
   5. medulla oblongata
5. You “emotional brain” consists of the
   1. arachnoid villi
   2. limbic system
   3. choroid plexuses
   4. reticular activations system
   5. cellebellar peduncles
6. Failure of the laminae to fuse during fetal development results in
   1. spina bifida
   2. microencephaly
   3. cerebral palsy
   4. Huntington’s disease
   5. Parkinson’s disease
7. Which spinal cord tract transmits messages relating to the movements of the head and eyes towards visual stimuli?
   1. lateral corticospinal
   2. rubrospinal
   3. tectospinal
   4. anterior corticospinal
   5. vestibulospinal
8. Where is cerebrospinal fluid contained in the spinal cord?
   1. epidural space
   2. subarachnoid space
   3. central canal
   4. subdural space
   5. more than one of the above answers in correct
9. Ones ability to interpret speech is located in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area of the cerebrum.
   1. Broca’s, motor
   2. Wernicke’s, association
   3. Broca’s, association
   4. Wernicke’s, sensory
   5. Broca’s, sensory
10. The commissure that is primarily responsible for connecting the two hemispheres of the brain is the
    1. basal nuclei
    2. corona radiata
    3. anterior commissure
    4. corpus callosum
    5. corpus striatum
11. Which of the following is not a function of the hypothalamus?
    1. causes thirst
    2. regulates temperature
    3. produces oxytocin
    4. protects the pineal gland
    5. causes hunger
12. Which of the following is the second largest area of the human brain?
    1. diencephalon
    2. cerebrum
    3. brainstem
    4. pons
    5. cerebellum
13. Which brain disease results in persistent tremors when at rest?
    1. Alzheimer’s disease
    2. ransient ischemic attacks
    3. Parkinson’s disease
    4. Huntington’s disease
    5. cerebrovascular accidents
14. Which structure anchors the spinal cord at the posterior end?
    1. spinal dural sheath
    2. filum terminale
    3. cauda equine
    4. posterior spinocerebellar tract
    5. lateral funiculi
15. Which portion of the brain is primarily responsible for life-sustaining processes?
    1. thalamus
    2. cerebellum
    3. hypothalamus
    4. brainstem
    5. cerebrum

Answer Key

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

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