

Class: **A&P Assessments**  
Description:

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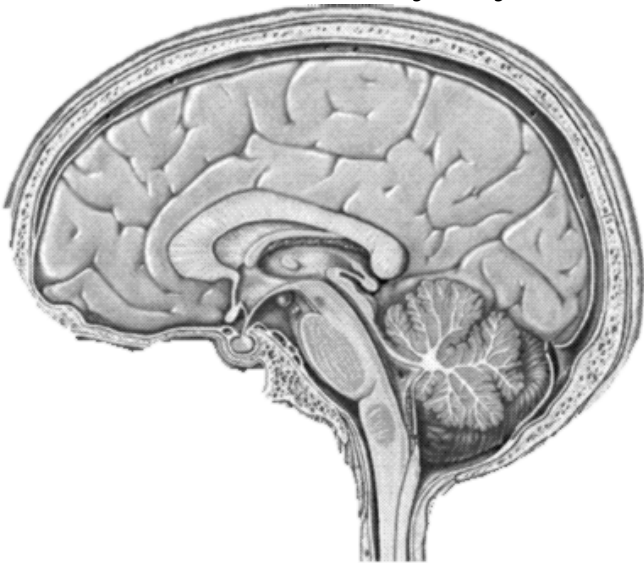
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Test: **Brain Question Bank**  
Test Points: **196**  
Test Number: **10270**  
Printed: **13-January-10 11:59**

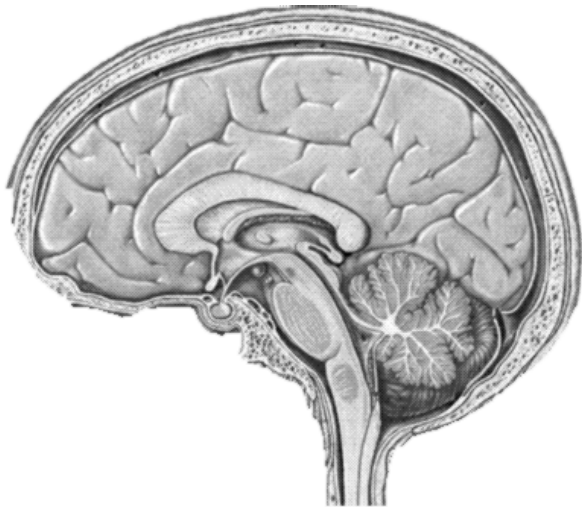
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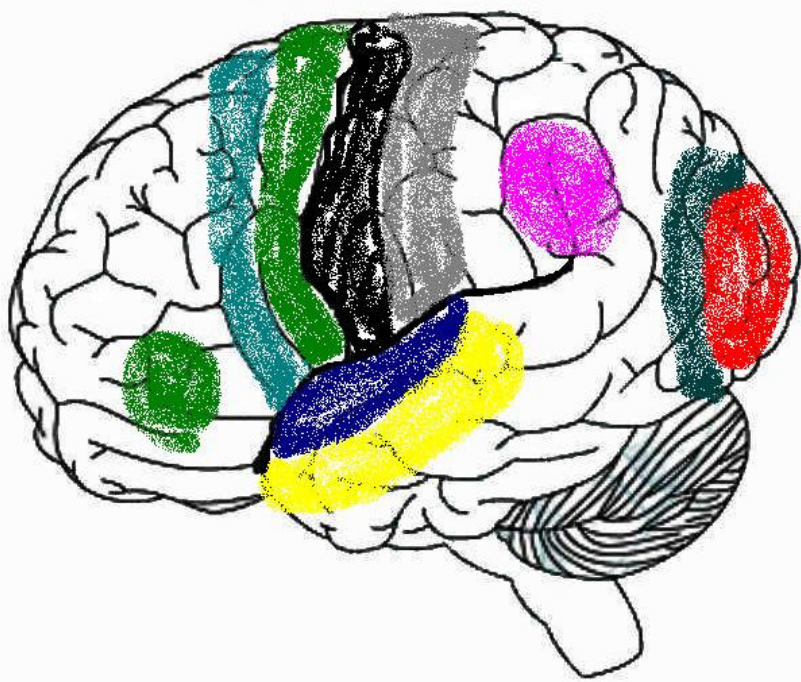
1) Click on the the mamillary body.



2) Click on the corpus callosum



3) Click on the General interpretation area.



4) Click on the somatic interpretation area.

5) Click on the primary somatic area.

- 6) Click on the primary motor cortex
- 7) Click on the premotor cortex
- 8) Click on Broca's region
- 9) Click on the primary auditory area.
- 10) Click on the visual interpretation area
- 11) Click on the primary visual area.
- 12) Click on the cerebral aqueduct



- 13) Click on the midbrain

**14)** Click on the 4th ventricle

**15)** Click on the pineal gland

**16)** Click on the Medulla oblongata

**17)** Click on the pons

**18)** Click on the spinal cord.

**19)** Click on the hypothalamus

**20)** Click on the thalamus

**21)** Click on the cerebellum

**22)** Click on the 3rd ventricle

**23)** This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

Identify the frontal lobe.



**24)** This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

I identify the temporal lobe.

**25)** This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

I identify the Parietal Lobe.

**26)** This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

I identify the Occipital Lobe.

**27)** This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

I identify the cerebellum.

**28)** This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

Identify the Medulla oblongata.

**29)** This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

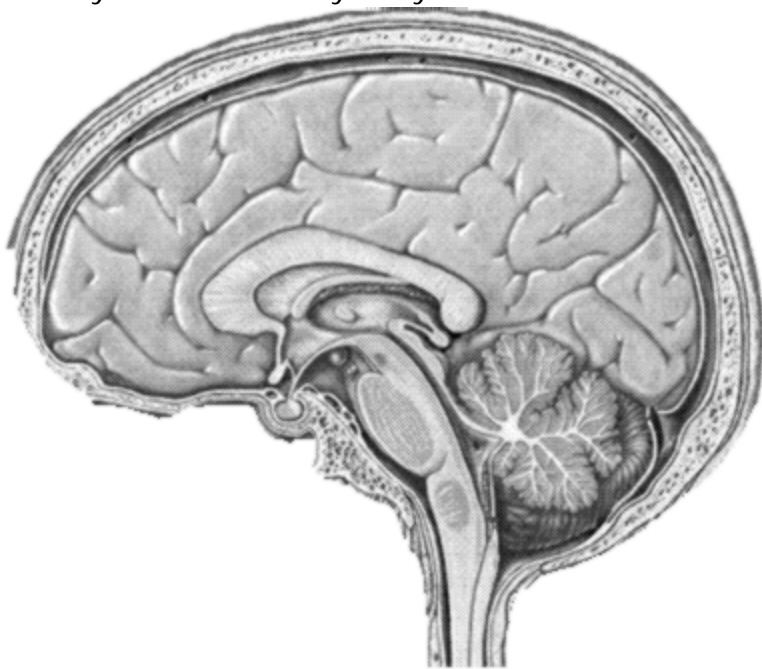
Identify the Central Sulcus.

**30)** This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

Identify the Lateral Fissure.

**31)** This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

Identify the Mammalary body.



**32)** This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

Identify the Spinal Canal.

33) 5. The surface of the cerebrum is made of:

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Gray matter
- B \_\_\_\_\_ White matter
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater

34) 6. The size of the cerebral cortex is:

- A \_\_\_\_\_ 3m X ½ m<sup>2</sup>
- B \_\_\_\_\_ 1/2mm X 1 m<sup>2</sup>
- C \_\_\_\_\_ 2mm X 1/2 square meter

35) 7. The elevated ridges of tissue of the cerebral cortex are called

- A \_\_\_\_\_ sulci
- B \_\_\_\_\_ gyri
- C \_\_\_\_\_ dura mater

36) 8. The corpus callosum is made of:

- A \_\_\_\_\_ White matter
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Gray matter
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Dura Mater

37) 9. The series of channels within the brain are filled with cerebrospinal fluid. What is the name for this series of fluid-filled channels?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Neural canals
- B \_\_\_\_\_ ventricular system
- C \_\_\_\_\_ cranial conduit
- D \_\_\_\_\_ diencephalon

38) 2. The size of the cerebral cortex is:

- A \_\_\_\_\_ 3m X 1/2m<sup>2</sup>

- B \_\_\_\_\_ 2mm X 1 square yard  
C \_\_\_\_\_ 2mm X 1/4 square meter

39) 3. The corpus callosum is made of :

- A \_\_\_\_\_ White matter  
B \_\_\_\_\_ Gray matter  
C \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater

40) Visual Interpretation is in charge of

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Visual memory and identification  
B \_\_\_\_\_ Motor memory  
C \_\_\_\_\_ Drawing images  
D \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking  
E \_\_\_\_\_ All of the above

41) Developed after birth; thinking, memory, emotion, reasoning etc.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ non-localized  
B \_\_\_\_\_ localized  
C \_\_\_\_\_ Motor memory  
D \_\_\_\_\_ Somatic  
E \_\_\_\_\_ Grey matter

42) What are localized areas of the brain?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ areas are determined before birth  
B \_\_\_\_\_ areas can be filled throughout one's life  
C \_\_\_\_\_ create an image from a nerve message  
D \_\_\_\_\_ monitors the senses

43) Which of these requires localized memory?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking  
B \_\_\_\_\_ Memory  
C \_\_\_\_\_ Emotion  
D \_\_\_\_\_ movement



44) What is the function of the primary somatic region

- A \_\_\_\_\_ to identify individual sensations
- B \_\_\_\_\_ where raw material impulses are generated
- C \_\_\_\_\_ to refine the impulse intensity
- D \_\_\_\_\_ to receive touch, temperature, pain, and pressure

45) Non-localized spots deal with

- A \_\_\_\_\_ All of these
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Memory
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Emotion
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Reasoning

46) What do non localized functions do.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ They store thinking, memory, emotion, reasoning, and etc.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ They control motor movements
- C \_\_\_\_\_ They interpret visual messages
- D \_\_\_\_\_ None of the above.

47) Which of the following describes Broca's Region?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Controls movement for speech
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Receives auditory messages
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Identifies images
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Fight or Flight response
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Draws on all 5 senses

48) Which of the following describes the General Interpretation area?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Draws on all 5 senses.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Processes verbal information when speaking or writing.
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Raw motor impulses are generated here.
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Processes terrifying situations in memory without repetition.
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Coordination of speech.

49) The function that the cerebellum does not do is

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiac control
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Coordination
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Balance
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Muscle Tone
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Posture

50) What connects the Cerebral hemispheres?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Corpus Callosum
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Glue
- C \_\_\_\_\_ White Matter
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Grey Matter

51) Which of these are determined before birth.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ localized
- B \_\_\_\_\_ non-localized

52) Which of these does the Primary Somatic NOT receive?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ texture
- B \_\_\_\_\_ sound
- C \_\_\_\_\_ temperature
- D \_\_\_\_\_ pain
- E \_\_\_\_\_ pressure

53) Which of these are non-localized?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Memory
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Emotion
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Reasoning
- E \_\_\_\_\_ All

54) What is the nonlocalized area of the brain used for?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking
- B \_\_\_\_\_ memory
- C \_\_\_\_\_ emotion
- D \_\_\_\_\_ reasoning
- E \_\_\_\_\_ all of the above

55) When is the localized area of the brain determined?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ before birth
- B \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 18
- C \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow
- D \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday

56) What is the premotor cortex responsible for?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Refining the impulse intensity to match the task.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Identifies individual sensations.
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Generating raw motor impulses.
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Making one able to speak.
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Processing of verbal information when speaking or writing.

57) What is visual interpretation responsible for?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Movements of speech
- B \_\_\_\_\_ nothing
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Giving objects a name, identity
- D \_\_\_\_\_ creates images you need to analyze what your eyes are seeing
- E \_\_\_\_\_ all of the above

58) How does the Brocas region allow us to speak?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Puts words in your head
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Allows us to understand verbal information when speaking or writing
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinates specific motor functions needed for speech
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Moves our mouths
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Reatains vocabulary

59) What is generated at the pre motor area?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ raw motor impulses
- B \_\_\_\_\_ cooked motor impulses
- C \_\_\_\_\_ touched people
- D \_\_\_\_\_ refined motor impulses

60) What are non-localized regions responsible for?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Sight
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Speaking, reading, writing, etc.
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Walking, moving, stretching, etc.
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Processing of verbal information
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking, memory, emotion, reasoning, etc.

61) Which region uses all senses to figure out what something is?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Somatic
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Visual
- C \_\_\_\_\_ General Interpretation
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Auditory
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Broca's Region

62) All of these are non-localized functions except

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking
- B \_\_\_\_\_ sensation of pain
- C \_\_\_\_\_ memory
- D \_\_\_\_\_ emotion

63) What is the function of the general interpretation area?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ processing of verbal information when speaking or writing
- B \_\_\_\_\_ sends incoming information to the proper region of the brain
- C \_\_\_\_\_ draws on all five senses to paint an overall picture of the world
- D \_\_\_\_\_ coordination of speech

64) A structure that does not protect the brain is

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid space
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Cerebellum
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid

65) Which layer is the toughest and is the outermost layer?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Skull
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid space
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater

66) What is the most superficial layer surrounding the brain?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ pia mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ arachnoid
- C \_\_\_\_\_ none of the above
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Duramater
- E \_\_\_\_\_ subarachnoid space

67) Which is the inner water proof layer?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Pia Mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Sub-Arachnoid Space
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Dura Mater

68) Which is the space filled with cerebrospinal fluid?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Dura Mater
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Sub-Arachnoid Space
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Pia Mater

69) Which membrane is the tough outermost layer?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid space
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Brain
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater

70) Which of these provides shock absorption?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid space
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater

71) What is the fluid filled space that acts as a shock absorber as part of the meninges?

A \_\_\_\_\_

72) What is the order of the layers from the outermost layer to the innermost layer?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid layer, pia mater, subarachnoid layer, dura mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater, subarachnoid layer, arachnoid layer, pia mater
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater, arachnoid layer, subarachnoid layer, pia mater
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater, pia mater, arachnoid layer, subarachnoid layer
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater, arachnoid layer, subarachnoid layer, dura mater

73) What does the meninges consists of?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ 4 membranes
- B \_\_\_\_\_ 3 fluids and a membrane
- C \_\_\_\_\_ three membranes and a fluid
- D \_\_\_\_\_ 2 fluids and 2 membranes
- E \_\_\_\_\_ 4 fluids

74) What do we call the three membranes covering the brain?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ The Cortex

- B \_\_\_\_\_ The Cerebrum
- C \_\_\_\_\_ The Brain Stem
- D \_\_\_\_\_ The Brain
- E \_\_\_\_\_ The Meninges

75) Which one is not a membrane of the meninges?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Pie Mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Sub Arachnoid
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Pia Mater
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Dura Mater

76) \_\_\_\_\_ is superficial waterproof layer.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Dura Mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Pia Mater
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid space
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid

77) What is the fluid filled space of your meninges called?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Dura Mater
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Pia Mater

78) what is the deepest layer of the meninges?

A \_\_\_\_\_

79) Visual Interpretation is in charge of

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Motor memory
- C \_\_\_\_\_ All of the above
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Drawing images

E \_\_\_\_\_ Visual memory and identification

80) Developed at birth; thinking, memory, emotion, reasoning etc.

A \_\_\_\_\_ Somatic

B \_\_\_\_\_ Grey matter

C \_\_\_\_\_ non-localized

D \_\_\_\_\_ Motor memory

E \_\_\_\_\_ localized

81) What are localized areas of the brain?

A \_\_\_\_\_ areas are determined before birth

B \_\_\_\_\_ create an image from a nerve message

C \_\_\_\_\_ areas can be filled throughout one's life

D \_\_\_\_\_ monitors the senses

82) Which of these requires localized functions?

A \_\_\_\_\_ Emotion

B \_\_\_\_\_ movements

C \_\_\_\_\_ Memory

D \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking

83) Which of these are determined before birth.

A \_\_\_\_\_ localized

B \_\_\_\_\_ non-localized

84) Which of these does the Primary Somatic NOT receive?

A \_\_\_\_\_ temperature

B \_\_\_\_\_ touch

C \_\_\_\_\_ pressure

D \_\_\_\_\_ sound

E \_\_\_\_\_ pain

85) Which of these are non-localized?



- A \_\_\_\_\_ Memory
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Reasoning
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Emotion
- D \_\_\_\_\_ All
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking

86) What types of functions are part of the nonlocalized regions of the cortex?

A \_\_\_\_\_

87) What is the nonlocalized area of the brain used for?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking
- B \_\_\_\_\_ memory
- C \_\_\_\_\_ all of the above
- D \_\_\_\_\_ emotion
- E \_\_\_\_\_ reasoning

88) When is the localized area of the brain determined?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday
- B \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 18
- C \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow
- D \_\_\_\_\_ at birth

89) What is the premotor cortex responsible for?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Generating raw motor impulses.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Making one able to speak.
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Refining motor impulse intensity to match the task.
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Identifies individual sensations.
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Processing of verbal information when speaking or writing.

90) What is visual interpretation responsible for?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ nothing

- B \_\_\_\_\_ Movements of speech
- C \_\_\_\_\_ all of the above
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Giving objects a name, identity
- E \_\_\_\_\_ creates images you need to analyze what your eyes are seeing

91) What is the function of the primary somatic region

- A \_\_\_\_\_ to identify individual sensations
- B \_\_\_\_\_ where raw material impulses are generated
- C \_\_\_\_\_ to receive touch, temperature, pain, and pressure
- D \_\_\_\_\_ to refine the impulse intensity

92) What is the function of the premotor cortex?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Refine the impulse intensity to match the task
- B \_\_\_\_\_ receive touch, pain, pressure, temperature
- C \_\_\_\_\_ raw motor impulses are generated here
- D \_\_\_\_\_ coordinates region of the brain for movement of speech

93) Broca's region is used for...?

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94) Non-localized spots deal with

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Reasoning
- B \_\_\_\_\_ All of the above
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Memory
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Emotion

95) What do non localized functions due.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ They store thinking, memory,emotion,reasoning, and etc.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ None of thee above.
- C \_\_\_\_\_ They only store thining
- D \_\_\_\_\_ They only store memory and emotion and sometimes reasoning.

96) Which of the following describes Broca's Region?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Controls movement for speech
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Identifys images
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Fight or Flight response
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Receives auditory messages
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Draws on all 5 senses

97) Which of the following describes the General Interpretation area?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Processes verbal information when speaking or writing.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Processes terrifying situations in memory without repititon.
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Draws on all 5 senses.
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Coordination of speech.
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Raw motor impulses are generated here.

98) What is the function of the primary motor region of the cortex?

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99) How does the Brocas region allow us to speak?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Allows us to understand verbal information when speaking or writing
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinates specific motor functions needed for speech
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Puts words in your head
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Moves our mouths
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Reatains vocabulary

100) What is generated at the pre motor are?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ touched people
- B \_\_\_\_\_ jesus
- C \_\_\_\_\_ cooked motor impulses
- D \_\_\_\_\_ raw motor impulses

101) What is non-localized matter responsible for?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Processing of verbal information
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Walking, moving, stretching, etc.
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking, memory, emotion, reasoning, etc.
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Speaking, reading, writing, etc.
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Sight

102) Which interpretation uses all senses to figure out what something is?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Auditory
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Visual
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Broca's Region
- D \_\_\_\_\_ General
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Somatic

103) All of these are non-localized functions except

- A \_\_\_\_\_ memory
- B \_\_\_\_\_ emotion
- C \_\_\_\_\_ receiving the sensation of pain
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Thinking

104) What is the function of the general interpretation area?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ draws on all five senses to paint an overall picture of the world
- B \_\_\_\_\_ sends incoming information to the proper region of the brain
- C \_\_\_\_\_ coordination of speech
- D \_\_\_\_\_ processing of verbal information when speaking or writing

105) What area of the brain combines all 5 senses to get a general consciousness?

A \_\_\_\_\_

106) Reticular formation deals with

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Converts short term into long term memory
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Circadian rhythm

- C \_\_\_\_\_ Identifying taste and smell
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Spatial processing and memory
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Sensory evaluation

107) What does the mammillary body do?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ circadian rhythm
- B \_\_\_\_\_ spacial processing and memory
- C \_\_\_\_\_ receives and identifies taste and smell
- D \_\_\_\_\_ sensory evaluation, attention, and focus

108) What does your Thalamus do?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Sensory Evaluation
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Recieves and identifies taste and smell
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Control internal environment
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Sends info to proper brain region

109) What does your hypothalamus do?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Store memory without repetition
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Sends info to proper brain region
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Control internal environment
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Motors and adjusts vitals

110) What is the function of the mammillary body?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ circadian rhythm
- B \_\_\_\_\_ sensory evaluation
- C \_\_\_\_\_ spatial processing
- D \_\_\_\_\_ memory
- E \_\_\_\_\_ homeostasis

111) Which of these monitors all vitals? (sugar, temperature, water levels, etc.)

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Amygdala
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Cerebellum
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Cranial Nerves

- D \_\_\_\_\_ Pons
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Hypothalamus

112) What is the function of the hypothalamus?

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113) What is the function of the hippocampus?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ spatial processing and memory
- B \_\_\_\_\_ circadian rhythm
- C \_\_\_\_\_ sensory evaluation, attention, and focus
- D \_\_\_\_\_ receives and identifies taste and smell
- E \_\_\_\_\_ converts short term memory into long term memory and stores it.

114) What is the function Thalamus?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Sensory boogie board
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Sensory of the tensor facia late
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Sensory switchboard
- D \_\_\_\_\_ idk

115) What is responsible for converting short term into long term memory and storing it in the cerebral cortex?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ The Cortex
- B \_\_\_\_\_ The Cerebellum
- C \_\_\_\_\_ The Hippocampus
- D \_\_\_\_\_ The Amygdala
- E \_\_\_\_\_ The Pineal Gland

116) What part of the diencephalon is responsible for monitoring bodily conditions?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Premotor cortex
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Broca's Region
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Hypothalamus
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Werneke's Area

E \_\_\_\_\_ Thalamus

117) test question

A \_\_\_\_\_ test a c

B \_\_\_\_\_ test a e

C \_\_\_\_\_ test a d

D \_\_\_\_\_ test a a

E \_\_\_\_\_ test a b

118) test question

A \_\_\_\_\_ test a c

B \_\_\_\_\_ test a b

C \_\_\_\_\_ test a e

D \_\_\_\_\_ test a d

E \_\_\_\_\_ test a a

119) What is one function of the Thalamus?

A \_\_\_\_\_ respiratory control

B \_\_\_\_\_ Motor coordination

C \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiac control

D \_\_\_\_\_ balance

120) What is another name for the Thalamus

A \_\_\_\_\_ meninges

B \_\_\_\_\_ orange peel

C \_\_\_\_\_ sensory switchboard

D \_\_\_\_\_ cerebellum

121) When you close your eyes and see a mental map, you are using what part of the limbic system?

A \_\_\_\_\_

122) The function that the cerebellum does not do is

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Balance
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Coordination
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiac control
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Muscle Tone
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Posture

123) Where is the cerebellum located?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ above the occipital lobe posterior to the pons
- B \_\_\_\_\_ below the pons and posterior to the occipital lobe
- C \_\_\_\_\_ above the pons and posterior to the occipital
- D \_\_\_\_\_ below the occipital lobe posterior to the pons

124) What connects the Cerebral hemispheres?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Glue
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Corpus Callosum
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Grey Matter
- D \_\_\_\_\_ White Matter

125) Where is the cerebellum located?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ anterior to pons
- B \_\_\_\_\_ lateral to pons
- C \_\_\_\_\_ above occipital lobe
- D \_\_\_\_\_ below occipital lobe
- E \_\_\_\_\_ in your abdomen

126) Your Cerebellum provides balance and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Intelligence.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Smell
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Coordination
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Posture
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Sight



127) What is the ventricular system and its use?

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128) What are the functions of the brainstem?

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129) What are the functions of the cerebellum?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ coordination of speech, specific motor function
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Fine motor control/ coordination, balance, muscle tone.
- C \_\_\_\_\_ thinking, memory, emotion, and reasoning
- D \_\_\_\_\_ sends incoming information to the proper brain region and selects focus of your sensory attention.
- E \_\_\_\_\_ spacial processing and memory

130) What is located on the brainstem?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ tensor facia late
- B \_\_\_\_\_ the spine
- C \_\_\_\_\_ the pons
- D \_\_\_\_\_ the poms

131) Where is the Cerebellum located?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Above the amydgala.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Below the occipital lobe, posterior to pons.
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Above the Hippocampus.
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Below the temporal lobe, posterior to pons.
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Next to the eardrum.

132) What is the cerebellem superior to?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Medulla Oblongata
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Corpus Callosum

- C \_\_\_\_\_ fornix
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Thalamus
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Pons

133) test question

- A \_\_\_\_\_ test a a
- B \_\_\_\_\_ test a c
- C \_\_\_\_\_ test a e
- D \_\_\_\_\_ test a b
- E \_\_\_\_\_ test a d

134) test question

- A \_\_\_\_\_ test a a
- B \_\_\_\_\_ test a e
- C \_\_\_\_\_ test a b
- D \_\_\_\_\_ test a d
- E \_\_\_\_\_ test a c

135) What are the functions of the cerebellum?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Balance and muscle tone
- B \_\_\_\_\_ coordination of speech
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Posture and Fine motor control
- D \_\_\_\_\_ A and B

136) Which does the cerebellum not control?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ muscle tone
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Balance
- C \_\_\_\_\_ breathing
- D \_\_\_\_\_ posture

137) Name 2 of the 4 functions of the cerebellum

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138) What is the cerebellum made of?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Sulci and gyri
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Gray matter and white matter
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Gray matter, white matter, and vermis
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Gushy stuff
- E \_\_\_\_\_ cerebellum fluid

139) What is the Cerebellums main purpose?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ It converts short term to long term memory.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ It reponds to the sense of balance.
- C \_\_\_\_\_ it enables us to see.
- D \_\_\_\_\_ It enables us to speak.
- E \_\_\_\_\_ It enables us to process information.

140) How many hemispheres are in the Cerebellum?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ 7
- B \_\_\_\_\_ 4
- C \_\_\_\_\_ 1
- D \_\_\_\_\_ 3
- E \_\_\_\_\_ 2

141) In the cerebellum, what is the Vermis?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ arbor vitae
- B \_\_\_\_\_ The corpus callosum of cerebellum
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Protection and insulation
- D \_\_\_\_\_ made of Grey matter on the outside

142) Which is the correct structure of the cerebellum?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ one hemisphere
- B \_\_\_\_\_ two hemispheres
- C \_\_\_\_\_ spinal cord
- D \_\_\_\_\_ occipital lobe

143) A structure that does not protect the brain is

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Cerebellum
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid space

144) Which layer is the toughest and is the outermost layer?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Skull
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid space

145) What is the most superficial layer surrounding the brain?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Duramater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ pia mater
- C \_\_\_\_\_ subarachnoid space
- D \_\_\_\_\_ none of the above
- E \_\_\_\_\_ arachnoid

146) Which is the inner water proof layer?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Sub-Arachnoid Space
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Pia Mater
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Dura Mater

147) Which is the space filled with cerebrospinal fluid?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Dura Mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Pia Mater
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Sub-Arachnoid Space

148) Which membrane is the tough outermost layer?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid space
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Brain

149) Which of these provides shock absorption?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid space
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater

150) What is the fluid filled space that acts as a shock absorber as part of the meninges?

A \_\_\_\_\_

151) What is the order of the layers from the outermost layer to the innermost layer?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid layer, pia mater, subarachnoid layer, dura mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater, arachnoid layer, subarachnoid layer, pia mater
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater, arachnoid layer, subarachnoid layer, dura mater
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater, pia mater, arachnoid layer, subarachnoid layer
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater, subarachnoid layer, arachnoid layer, pia mater

152) What does the meninges consists of?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ 2 fluids and 2 membranes
- B \_\_\_\_\_ three membranes and a fluid
- C \_\_\_\_\_ 4 fluids
- D \_\_\_\_\_ 4 membranes
- E \_\_\_\_\_ 3 fluids and a membrane

153) What do we call the three membranes covering the brain?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ The Cortex
- B \_\_\_\_\_ The Cerebrum
- C \_\_\_\_\_ The Brain
- D \_\_\_\_\_ The Brain Stem
- E \_\_\_\_\_ The Meninges

154) Which one is not a membrane of the meninges?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Pia Mater
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Pie Mater
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Sub Arachnoid
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Dura Mater

155) \_\_\_\_\_ is superficial waterproof layer.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid space
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Dura Mater
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Pia Mater

156) What does the meninges consists of?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ three membranes and a fluid space
- B \_\_\_\_\_ 3 fluids and a membrane
- C \_\_\_\_\_ 2 fluids and 2 membranes
- D \_\_\_\_\_ 4 fluids
- E \_\_\_\_\_ 4 membranes

157) What is the name of the brains protective membranes?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ The Cerebrum
- B \_\_\_\_\_ The Cortex
- C \_\_\_\_\_ The Meniges
- D \_\_\_\_\_ The Brain
- E \_\_\_\_\_ The Brain Stem

158) A structure that does not protect the brain is

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid space
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Cerebellum

159) Which layer is the toughest and is the outermost layer?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid space
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Pia mater
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Skull

160) What is the superficial layer surrounding the brain?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ arachnoid
- C \_\_\_\_\_ subarachnoid space
- D \_\_\_\_\_ pia mater
- E \_\_\_\_\_ none of the above

161) Which is the deep water proof layer?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Pia Mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Sub-Arachnoid Space
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Dura Mater

162) \_\_\_\_\_ is the outermost waterproof layer

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Pia Mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Dura Mater
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid space

163) What is the fluid filled space of your meninges called?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Arachnoid
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Dura Mater
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Sub arachnoid
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Pia Mater

164) what is the deepest layer of the meninges?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ pia mater
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Dura mater
- C \_\_\_\_\_ arachnoid

#### Short Answer Questions

Name the 3 membranes and the fluid space that help protect your brain.

What is the purpose of the subarachnoid space?

What is the function of sulci and gyri?

test question

Describe the four parts of the meninges and how they collectively protect the brain.

Describe how the cerebral hemispheres function.

What is the difference between localized and nonlocalized regions of the brain?

What is the primary function of the Primary visual area compared to the visual interpretation area?

What is the importance of the Broca's region?

what function does the Broca's region provide

What are the functions of the premotor cortex of the brain?

How does the somatic interpretation help the primary somatic?

What is the function of the primary somatic?

What is the main purpose of the Broca's region?

test question

The main function of the general interpretation area is what?

What are the differences between localized and non-localized functions of the brain? Give an example of each.

What is the main difference between non-localized and localized functions?

Name the two parts of the Diencephalon? And what do they do?

What does the hippocampus convert and where does it store it?



What is the amygdala?

What is the thalamus? And what are its function?

What part of the brain monitors body condition?

What is the difference between the thalamus and the hypothalamus?

What part of the brain processes terrifying situations and imidiate storage without repetion? (ex: phobias)

What are mammillary bodies?

What is the cerebellum's function?

Where is the cerebellum located at?

What are 2 functions of the cerebellum?

Which part of the brain stem controls the respiratory system and has four cranial nerves?

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What are the functions of the cerebellum?

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The non-myelated section of the cerebellum is the: