**Chapter 7**

Multiple Choice

1. This is the largest single organ in the human body:

A) The lungs

\*B) The collection of skeletal muscles

C) The liver

D) The brain

 (Reference Page 197)

2. Fascicles are bundles of:

A) Motor neurons

B) Tendons

\*C) Muscle fibers

D) Axons

 (Reference Page 197)

3. We can assume that if the cross-section of fibers in muscle A is larger than in muscle B, muscle A is:

\*A) Stronger

B) Weaker

C) Faster

D) Slower

 (Reference Page 197)

4. Muscle fibers used for speed and power are referred to as:

A) Type II

B) Fast-twitch

C) White

\*D) All of the above

 (Reference Page 197)

5. Acetylcholine is the neurotransmitter most prominent in this area of the muscular system:

A) The corticospinal tract

B) The sarcomeres

\*C) The neuromuscular junction

D) The fascicles

 (Reference Page 198)

6. Myasthenia gravis is a disease that effects the functioning of muscles. Antibodies cause receptors to be consumed faster than they can be produced:

A) Blocking neurotransmission

B) Blocking reuptake

C) Generating acetylcholine

\*D) All of the above

 (Reference Page 198)

7. The neuromuscular blocker botulinum toxin, which paralyzes underlying facial muscles, is used as a:

A) Muscle-relaxant

\*B) Cosmetic agent

C) Antibiotic

D) Anestetic

 (Reference Page 199)

8. For fine tuning of muscular movements (such as in the eyes), which type of motor units are necessary?

A) A series of large motor units

\*B) Many small motor units

C) A single, weak motor unit

D) Motor units are not used to control muscular contractions

 (Reference Page 200)

9. The quadriceps muscle contracting when the patellar tendon and quadriceps muscle are suddenly stretched is an example of:

A) A slow-twitch muscle

B) An action potential

\*C) Deep tendon relfex

D) All of the above

 (Reference Page 200)

10. At the level of the \_\_\_\_\_ the axon bundles of the corticospinal tract cross over to the opposite side of the body.

A) Amygdala

\*B) Medulla

C) Thalamus

D) Hippocampus

 (Reference Page 202)

11. Lateral corticospinal tract is the term for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the corticospinal tract after they cross to the contralateral side of the body.

\*A) Axon bundles

B) Myofibrils

C) Dendrites

D) Upper motor neurons

 (Reference Page 203)

12. Capture and avoidance movements would be compromised if damaged occurred to the \_\_\_\_\_\_, cutting off input from the tectum.

A) Reticulospinal tract

B) Rubrospinal tract

\*C) Tectospinal tract

D) Vestibulospinal tract

 (Reference Page 203-204)

13. If an individual is displaying difficultly performing rapid alternating movements of the hand or feet, what area may be damaged?

A) The pons

\*B) The cerebellum

C) The medulla

D) The reticular formation

 (Reference Page 204)

14. Damage to the cerebellum may result in:

\*A) Difficulty maintaining balance while walking

B) Difficulty with problem solving

C) Difficulty speaking foreign languages

D) The inability to remember any part of life before the injury

 (Reference Page 204)

15. The fact that the cerebellum has outputs going to the frontal lobe is evidence that the cerebellum may control some:

A) Lower motor neurons

\*B) Nonmotor functions

C) Reflexes

D) All of the above

 (Reference Page 207)

16. Recent experiments on the motor cortex show that stimulation evokes a \_\_\_\_ rather than a simple muscle twitch.

A) Partial action

B) Violent spasm

C) Deep tendon reflex

\*D) Complete action

 (Reference Page 211)

17. The final position of an arm after the primary motor cortex is stimulated relies on:

A) The area stimulated on the primary motor cortex

\*B) The initial position of the arm

C) Both of the above

D) Neither of the above

 (Reference Page 211)

18. The frontopolar cortex is critical to which of the following functions?

A) Multitasking

B) Planning and pursuing current and future goals

C) Decision making

\*D) All of the above

 (Reference Page 214)

19. Most of the mirror neurons are located in the \_\_\_\_\_.

A) Spinal cord

\*B) Ventral premotor cortex

C) Cerebellum

D) Lateral prefrontal cortex

 (Reference Page 214)

20. When moving through the prefrontal cortex, the more anterior the region, the more that region is responsible for:

\*A) Complex, conditional forms of behavior

B) Sensory information

C) Reproductive behaviors

D) All of the above

 (Reference Page 216-217)

21. Activity is initiated and maintained in the cortex by the:

A) Lower motor neurons

\*B) Basal ganglia

C) Upper motor neurons

D) Corticospinal tract

 (Reference Page 218)

22. The primary motor loop of the Basal ganglia is involved with:

\*A) Simple movements

B) Emotion and motivation

C) Eye movements

D) Judgment and emotional regulation

 (Reference Page 219)

23. Parkinson's disease displays which of the following symptoms?

A) Severe headaches

B) Loss of feeling on the right side of the body

\*C) A resting tremor

D) Loss of appetite

 (Reference Page 219-220)

24. Interference with externally cued movements may happen after a lesion on the:

A) Medial cerebellum

B) Medial premotor cortex

\*C) Lateral premotor cortex

D) Lateral cerebellum

 (Reference Page 222)

25. Lack of spontaneous behavior in a patient after suffering from a lesion in the medial motor area and/or the pre-supplementary motor area is referred to as:

A) Automatisms

B) Huntington's disease

C) Parkinson's disease

\*D) Akinetic mutism

 (Reference Page 222)