

General physiology of CNS

1. The ion necessary to initiate the release of neurotransmitter into the synaptic cleft is _____
2. Which channels open the inhibitory neurotransmitters on postsynaptic membrane?
3. Which channels open the excitatory neurotransmitters on postsynaptic membrane?
4. Signals from multiple inputs uniting to excite a single neuron called _____
5. Signal entering a neuronal pool to excite far greater numbers of outputs called _____
6. Area of the body that when stimulated results in reflexory response defines as _____
7. Information coming into the central nervous system is transmitted along which neurons?
8. When two or more graded potentials arrive at the trigger zone, which of the effect could happen?
9. Which reflexes are known as the simplest one?
10. List the elements of reflex arc.
11. Neurotransmitter is stored and released from _____
12. How called the prolongation of a outflow signal by a neuronal pool?
13. which neuron is known as a neuron of final common path?
14. How is called the “map” of the body on postcentral gyrus?
15. Proprioceptive sensation involves which receptors?
16. Match the first order afferent neurons
17. Match the second order afferent neurons
18. Match the third order afferent neurons
19. Match the fourth order afferent neurons
20. The primary auditory cortex lies primarily in which lobe of the cerebral cortex?
21. The primary visual cortex lies primarily in which lobe of the cerebral cortex?
22. Describe the recurrent inhibition
23. Describe the reciprocal inhibition
24. Match the interneurons in reflex arc.
25. How is called the “map” of the body on precentral gyrus?
26. How changed the excitability of the undamaged neurons below the damaged area?

EEG and Intellectual function of CNS

1. Match the electroencephalography
2. How the EEG wavelength and frequency reflects the activity of cortical neurons?
3. What kind of biopotentials form the EEG waves?
4. List the types of EEG waves
5. Which EEG waves predominate in awake adults with eyes open?
6. Which EEG waves predominate in awake relax adults with eyes closed?
7. Describe the phases of a normal sleep cycle.
8. Which EEG waves predominate during deep sleep?
9. Which EEG waves predominate during REM sleep?
10. How called the cycles of periodicity equal to 24 hour?
11. What is meant by the concept of the dominant hemisphere?
12. Which cortical region provides the neural circuitry for word formation or the motor aspects of language?
13. Which cortical region provides the neural circuitry for word comprehension or the sensory aspects of language?
14. The learning when animal makes a connection between a neutral stimulus and a second stimulus that is either rewarding or punishing is known as _____
15. What is meant by sensitization and habituation?
16. How does the damage to the speech areas result in?
17. The damage of which speech areas provokes the expressive aphasia?
18. The damage of which speech areas provokes the receptive aphasia?
19. The information that can be used to guide future behaviour is known as _____
20. Match the conditional reflex
21. What is meant the reinforcement?
22. The modification of a behavioural response to repeated stimulus is known as _____
23. What is meant by the declarative memory?
24. What is meant by the skill memory?
25. Describe the mechanism involved in short-term memory
26. List the types of memory
27. Inability to recall events that occurred before an incident is known as _____
28. Inability to recall events that occurred after an incident is known as _____
29. The store of information gained through learning is known as _____
30. The lost of memory is known as _____
31. Process of saving the short-term memory into the long term-memory is known as _____
32. Language and verbal skills tend to be concentrated on the _____ side of the brain of right-handed people.
33. An important structure in both learning and memory is the _____