Neuroscience Exam 2 Review

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| **Across****4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ motor neurons communicate with extrafusal muscle fibers. **5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ receptors adapt to a constant stimulus & stop responding for the entire duration.**6.** Muscle tone is the resistance to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a resting muscle. **8.** The reticulospinal tract is a \_\_\_\_\_\_process for anticipatory use of information. **11.**  Somatosensation is always \_\_\_\_\_ information.**12.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cerebellar peduncle only deals with afferent information. **14.** Motor tracts provide motor signals from the \_\_\_\_ to the spinal cord.**17.** Muscle spindles provide sensory feedback on how hard a muscle is \_\_\_\_\_\_.**18.**  Information in divergent relay pathways is transmitted with \_\_\_\_\_ fidelity.**19.**  This is the ability to identify an object using touch and proprioceptive information.**20.** The lateral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tract is the most important pathway for UE voluntary movement. | **Down****1.** The \_\_\_\_\_ spinocerebellar pathway transmits high-fidelity information from the LEs and lower trunk.**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ & equilibrium is influenced by the vestibulocerebellum. **3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ receptors respond for the duration of time a stimulus is present.**7.** The Z-line is the edge to edge length of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**9.**  Getting a flu shot is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ (or discriminative) nociception.**10.** The \_\_\_\_\_ motor tracts are involved in posture & gross motor movements. **13.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_ motor neurons are controlled by the cerebellum. **15.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ relay pathways play a role in adjustments of movements that have been mastered and posture. **16.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_ spinocerebellar tract crosses midline twice enroute to the cerebellum. |