

Milestones in Neuroscience

Neuroscience · Practice Test · 20 Questions

1. Who is considered the father of modern neuroscience for his work on the neuron doctrine?

- A) Santiago Ramón y Cajal
- B) Sigmund Freud
- C) Charles Darwin
- D) Ivan Pavlov

2. Which invention allows scientists to record electrical activity in the brain through electrodes on the scalp?

- A) MRI
- B) EEG
- C) CT Scan
- D) PET Scan

3. What was the first neurotransmitter to be chemically identified in 1921?

- A) Dopamine
- B) Serotonin
- C) Acetylcholine
- D) Adrenaline

4. Who famously studied the patient 'H.M.' to discover the role of the hippocampus in memory?

- A) Brenda Milner
- B) Oliver Sacks
- C) Phineas Gage
- D) Wilder Penfield

5. Which medical imaging technique uses powerful magnets to produce detailed images of the brain?

- A) X-ray
- B) Ultrasound
- C) MRI
- D) ECG

6. What is the name of the 19th-century railroad worker who survived a metal rod passing through his brain, providing insight into personality and the frontal lobe?

- A) Henry Molaison
- B) Phineas Gage
- C) Louis Pasteur
- D) Paul Broca

7. Which area of the brain, discovered in the 1860s, is associated with speech production?

- A) Broca's area
- B) Occipital lobe
- C) Cerebellum
- D) Brainstem

8. In which century was the first successful human brain surgery recorded?

- A) 15th century
- B) 19th century
- C) 10th century
- D) 20th century

9. What did Alois Alzheimer describe for the first time in 1906?

- A) Parkinson's disease
- B) Epilepsy
- C) Dementia
- D) Multiple Sclerosis

10. What discovery did Camillo Golgi and Santiago Ramón y Cajal share the Nobel Prize for in 1906?

- A) Brain mapping
- B) The structure of the nervous system
- C) Synaptic transmission
- D) The discovery of the spinal cord

11. Who is known for developing the lobotomy procedure in the 1930s?

- A) Egas Moniz
- B) Hans Berger
- C) Francis Crick
- D) James Watson

12. Which technique, first used in the 1950s, allows researchers to observe brain activity by tracking glucose metabolism?

- A) PET scan
- B) MRI
- C) EEG
- D) Reflexology

13. What did the 'Golgi stain' method allow scientists to see for the first time?

- A) Individual neurons
- B) Blood cells
- C) DNA strands
- D) Skin layers

14. Which Nobel-winning scientist discovered the chemical transmission of nerve impulses?

- A) Otto Loewi
- B) Isaac Newton
- C) Albert Einstein
- D) Marie Curie

15. What does the term 'synapse' refer to, a term coined by Charles Sherrington in 1897?

- A) A brain tumor
- B) The connection between neurons
- C) A type of brain cell
- D) The skull lining

16. In 1929, who published the first human EEG recordings?

- A) Hans Berger
- B) Sigmund Freud
- C) Wilder Penfield
- D) Jean Piaget

17. Which brain structure was identified as the 'seat of emotion' in the 1930s as part of the Papez circuit?

- A) Limbic system
- B) Frontal lobe
- C) Parietal lobe
- D) Medulla

18. What major discovery did Wilder Penfield make regarding the human brain in the 1940s?

- A) The cortical homunculus
- B) The DNA sequence
- C) The circulatory system
- D) The function of the lung

19. Who coined the term 'neuron' in 1891 to describe the basic unit of the nervous system?

- A) Heinrich Wilhelm Waldeyer
- B) Gregor Mendel
- C) Robert Hooke
- D) Louis Braille

20. Which decade saw the first use of functional MRI (fMRI) to map brain activity?

- A) 1950s
- B) 1970s
- C) 1990s
- D) 1920s