

Study-Questions: Michaela Sambanis – Brain Matters

1) What does the neuron consist of?

- micro-cells, dendrites, axon
- micro-cells, dendrites, axion
- cell body, dendrites, axon
- cell body, dendrites, axion

2) What is learning according to neuro science?

- transmission of signals and strengthening of connections in the brain
- reproduction of signals and translating impulses
- reproduction of signals and strengthening of connections in the brain

3) What is important for learning?

- strength of impulses
- or
- number of impulses

4) Learning means...

- filter strong impulses
- repetitive training of our competences
- restructuring of synapses and dendrites
- destruction of synapses and dendrites

5) What does plasticity refer to?

- the brain's facility to create three-dimensional elements
- the brain's facility to adapt and to reorganize
- the brain's facility to visualize thoughts

6) At what age is the brain unable to learn anymore?

- never
- at 72
- at 80

7) What effects does the combination of learning and movement (gestures etc.) have?

- none
- the brain learns less because it has to focus on two things at a time
- it positively influences the processing, linking, and storing of information in the brain

8) Odd one out (mark the wrong answer): Emotions influence the learning process in terms of

- what we learn
- automatic body-movement
- how we learn
- how stimuli are processed and stored in the brain
- whether we remember or forget

9) What effect do negative emotions, compared to other emotions, have on learning?

- negative emotions have higher effects than positive emotions
- negative and neutral emotion have almost the same effects
- negative emotions have lower effects than positive emotions
- negative emotions have higher effects than neutral emotions