

Nervous System

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. The basic structural unit of the nervous system is the ____.
- a. dendrite
 - b. neuron
 - c. neurilemma
 - d. nucleus
- ___ 2. The part of the brain responsible for muscle coordination, balance and posture, and muscle tone is the ____.
- a. cerebrum
 - b. cerebellum
 - c. diencephalon
 - d. medulla oblongata
- ___ 3. The part of the brain responsible for conducting impulses between brain parts and for certain eye reflexes is the ____.
- a. pons
 - b. medulla oblongata
 - c. diencephalon
 - d. midbrain
- ___ 4. An inflammation of the brain frequently caused by a virus contracted from a mosquito bite is ____.
- a. epilepsy
 - b. encephalitis
 - c. meningitis
 - d. shingles
- ___ 5. A chronic, progressive condition involving the degeneration of brain cells and lack of dopamine production is called ____.
- a. epilepsy
 - b. multiple sclerosis
 - c. Parkinson's disease
 - d. cerebral palsy
- ___ 6. Sensory nerves that carry messages from all parts of the body to the brain and spinal cord are ____.
- a. afferent
 - b. efferent
 - c. connecting
 - d. mixed
- ___ 7. An acute inflammation of nerve cells caused by the herpes virus is ____.
- a. meningitis
 - b. encephalitis
 - c. shingles
 - d. neuralgia
- ___ 8. A cerebrovascular accident commonly causes ____.
- a. quadriplegia
 - b. hemiplegia
 - c. paraplegia
 - d. all of the above
- ___ 9. In what order does an impulse travel through parts of a neuron?
- a. dendrite→synapse→axon→cell body
 - b. cell body→axon→synapse→dendrites
 - c. axon→dendrite→cell body→synapse
 - d. cell body→dendrite→axon→synapse
- ___ 10. The sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems work together to maintain a balanced state called ____.
- a. special senses
 - b. homeostasis
 - c. voluntary movement
 - d. involuntary movement

- ___ 11. The thick, tough outer covering of the brain and spinal cord is the ____.
- a. arachnoid membrane
 - b. dura mater
 - c. pia mater
 - d. choroid mater
- ___ 12. The section located between the cerebrum and midbrain that contains the thalamus and hypothalamus is called ____.
- a. pons
 - b. ventricles
 - c. medulla oblongata
 - d. diencephalon
- ___ 13. The section of the brain that regulates and controls the autonomic nervous system, temperature, appetite, water balance, sleep, and blood vessel constriction and dilation is called ____.
- a. hypothalamus
 - b. midbrain
 - c. thalamus
 - d. cerebellum
- ___ 14. A chronic, progressive, disabling condition resulting from a degeneration of the myelin sheath is ____.
- a. cerebral palsy
 - b. epilepsy
 - c. Parkinson's disease
 - d. multiple sclerosis
- ___ 15. Paralysis of the lower extremities is ____.
- a. quadriplegia
 - b. hemiplegia
 - c. paraplegia
 - d. biplegia
- ___ 16. Abnormal electrical impulses in the neurons of the brain cause ____.
- a. cerebral palsy
 - b. cerebrovascular accident
 - c. epilepsy
 - d. Parkinson's disease
- ___ 17. The part of the brain that regulates heartbeat, respiration, swallowing, coughing, and blood pressure is the ____.
- a. pons
 - b. midbrain
 - c. medulla oblongata
 - d. cerebrum
- ___ 18. An excessive accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the ventricles of the brain is ____.
- a. meningitis
 - b. cerebrovascular accident
 - c. cerebral palsy
 - d. hydrocephalus
- ___ 19. Motor neurons that carry messages from the CNS to all parts of the body are called ____.
- a. afferent
 - b. efferent
 - c. neurilemma
 - d. axon terminals
- ___ 20. The division of the autonomic nervous system that acts in times of emergency is the ____.
- a. parasympathetic
 - b. somatic
 - c. peripheral
 - d. sympathetic
- ___ 21. The membranes covering the brain and spinal cord are the ____.
- a. thalamus
 - b. ventricles
 - c. meninges
 - d. choroid plexuses
- ___ 22. A nerve fiber that carries impulses toward the cell body is a/an ____.
- a. dendrite
 - b. axon
 - c. neuron
 - d. myelin

- _____ 23. The section below the brainstem that is responsible for conducting messages to other parts of the brain including chewing, tasting, and saliva production is called _____.
- a. diencephalon
 - b. cerebrum
 - c. thalamus
 - d. pons
- _____ 24. What disorders of the nervous system are usually identified at birth?
- a. Shingles and Multiple sclerosis
 - b. Cerebral palsy and Shingles
 - c. Cerebral palsy and Hydrocephalus
 - d. Multiple sclerosis and Hydrocephalus
- _____ 25. The chronic degenerative neuromuscular disease that results in total body paralysis but does not affect mental acuity is _____.
- a. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - b. multiple sclerosis
 - c. cerebral palsy
 - d. Parkinson's disease
- _____ 26. A condition caused by continuous repetitive movement of the wrist is _____.
- a. multiple sclerosis
 - b. carpal tunnel syndrome
 - c. shingles
 - d. neuralgia
- _____ 27. The part of the brain that is responsible for thought, reasoning, memory, judgment, speech, and voluntary body movement is the _____.
- a. cerebrum
 - b. medulla oblongata
 - c. midbrain
 - d. cerebellum
- _____ 28. Hollow spaces in the brain filled with cerebrospinal fluid are called _____.
- a. meninges
 - b. ventricles
 - c. arachnoid villi
 - d. choroid plexuses
- _____ 29. The section of the brain that acts as a relay center and directs sensory impulses to the cerebrum. It also recognizes pain and temperature.
- a. hypothalamus
 - b. medulla oblongata
 - c. thalamus
 - d. pons
- _____ 30. A clear colorless fluid that carries nutrients to the brain and serves as a shock absorber to protect the brain and spinal cord is called _____.
- a. cerebrospinal fluid
 - b. arachnoid villi
 - c. dura mater
 - d. meninges

Short Answer

1. Name the three meninges beginning from the outer most layer.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

2. 4. Name the four main lobes of the cerebrum.

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3. What are two main divisions of the nervous system?

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4. What are the two divisions of the autonomic nervous system?

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