

Nervous Lecture Test Questions – Set 1

1. The most basic function of the nervous system is:
 - a. stimulation
 - b. reception
 - c. conduction
 - d. inhibition
 - e. none of the above

2. The nervous system is involved in:
 - a. conduction
 - b. stimulation
 - c. reception
 - d. inhibition
 - e. all of the above

3. The spinal cord is part of:
 - a. brain
 - b. CNS
 - c. PNS
 - d. somatic division
 - e. autonomic system

4. Which of the following is most fundamental in the diverse functions of every part of the entire nervous system:
 - a. CNS
 - b. PNS
 - c. afferent
 - d. efferent
 - e. nervous impulse

5. A branch from the body of a neuron, which usually receives information:
 - a. neurilemma
 - b. proneuron fiber
 - c. soma
 - d. dendrite
 - e. axon

6. A branch from the body of a neuron, which usually carries information away from its cell body, is:
 - a. axon
 - b. dendrite
 - c. ganglion
 - d. proneuron fiber
 - e. neurilemma

7. The transmitting region of a motor neuron is:
 - a. dendrite
 - b. soma
 - c. neurilemma
 - d. axon ending
 - e. tentorium

8. A Schwann cell can form myelin around how many axon segments (between nodes):
 - a. only one
 - b. more than one, but no set number
 - c. more than one, but only on the same axon
 - d. more than one, but with each on a different axon
 - e. none, since it is only the oligodendroglia which form myelin

9. A neuron with its axon connected to another neuron and its dendrites connected to a receptor:
 - a. sensory
 - b. motor
 - c. association
 - d. unipolar
 - e. ganglion

10. A neuron with its dendrites connected to another neuron and its axon connected to an effector organ, is termed:
 - a. sensory
 - b. motor
 - c. association
 - d. sympathetic
 - e. unipolar

11. A neuron whose dendrite is connected with a receptor and whose axon is connected with other neurons is termed:
 - a. unipolar
 - b. association
 - c. motor
 - d. sensory
 - e. sympathetic

12. Which of the following neurons would only be found in the CNS:
 - a. efferent
 - b. afferent
 - c. multipolar
 - d. facilitated
 - e. association

13. A neuron with one axon and one dendrite would be:
 - a. unipolar
 - b. bipolar
 - c. in the PNS only
 - d. multipolar
 - e. impossible, since it must have more than one dendrite

14. A neuron with one axon and 25 dendrites would be:
 - a. unipolar
 - b. bipolar
 - c. in the CNS only
 - d. multipolar
 - e. impossible, since it can only have one dendrite

15. Gray matter in the PNS is termed:
 - a. nucleus
 - b. ganglion
 - c. tract
 - d. nerve
 - e. myelin

16. Microglia:
 - a. form cerebrospinal fluid
 - b. only attach to capillaries to support neurons
 - c. are phagocytic
 - d. form the myelin of CNS neurons
 - e. a part of the blood-brain barrier

17. Astroglia (astrocytes):
 - a. form cerebrospinal fluid
 - b. support neurons, by attaching to them and to capillaries
 - c. are phagocytic
 - d. form the myelin of CNS axons
 - e. form the myelin of PNS axons

18. The nervous system is involved in which of the following:
 - a. reception
 - b. secretion
 - c. inhibition
 - d. stimulation
 - e. all of the above

19. A CNS neuron whose dendrite is connected with a higher part of the brain or spinal cord, and whose axon is connected with a lower area is termed:
 - a. sensory
 - b. motor
 - c. afferent
 - d. sympathetic
 - e. ependymal

20. A neuron with only one projection from its body, which later splits into a functional axon and dendrite, is termed:
 - a. bipolar
 - b. multipolar
 - c. unipolar
 - d. apolar
 - e. association

21. White matter in the PNS is termed:
 - a. nucleus
 - b. ganglion
 - c. tract
 - d. nerve
 - e. neurilemma

22. Gray matter in the CNS is termed:
- nucleus
 - ganglion
 - tract
 - nerve
 - neurilemma
23. The ability to respond to environmental stimulation in a direct way, resulting in useful cellular alterations:
- somatic
 - visceral
 - irritability
 - secretion
 - conductivity
24. White matter in the CNS is termed:
- nucleus
 - ganglion
 - tract
 - nerve
 - association
25. The function of oligodendroglia is:
- phagocytosis
 - secretion of cerebrospinal fluid
 - to form a connective tissue-like outer covering around ganglia
 - identical with that of Schwann cells of the PNS
 - to interconnect sensory and motor neurons
26. A CNS neuron whose dendrite is connected with a lower part of the brain or spinal cord, and whose axon is connected with a higher area, is termed:
- sensory
 - motor
 - association
 - sympathetic
 - ependymal
27. The nervous system's overall contribution to the body:
- integration of all systems
 - coordination of all systems
 - both integration and coordination
 - secretion
 - storage of information
28. Which of the following is not capable of impulse conduction:
- Schwann cell
 - ependymal cell
 - microglia
 - oligodendroglia
 - all of the above are non-impulse conductors

29. All of the functions of the nervous system are basically accomplished by:
- conduction of impulses
 - stimulation
 - inhibition
 - reception
 - non-nervous auxiliary cells
30. Besides the nervous system, the body's other principal integrating and coordinating system is:
- digestive
 - integumentary
 - endocrine
 - reproductive
 - excretory
31. A nerve controlling the contraction of the left biceps brachii muscle would be classified as a part of:
- spinal cord
 - a ganglion
 - central nervous system
 - somatic division of the peripheral nervous system
 - autonomic (visceral) division of the peripheral nervous system
32. In the CNS myelin is formed by:
- axons
 - dendrites
 - microglia
 - oligodendroglia
 - Schwann cells
33. All of the following are part of a neuron, except:
- astroglia
 - soma
 - dendrite
 - end bulb
 - axon
34. A nerve to the heart would be classified as a part of:
- spinal cord
 - a ganglion
 - non-nervous auxiliary system
 - somatic division of the peripheral nervous system
 - autonomic (visceral) division of the peripheral nervous system
35. A ganglion is part of:
- PNS
 - CNS
 - every sense organ
 - the non-nervous cellular covering around all axons
 - none of the above

36. A neuron with one dendrite and 25 axons would be:
- unipolar
 - bipolar
 - multipolar
 - bidecimpentacular
 - none of the above, since a neuron can only have one axon
37. Sensory functions deal with:
- inhibition
 - receptors
 - glands
 - muscles
 - myelin
38. Astroglial cells:
- form cerebrospinal fluid
 - form the myelin of CNS neurons
 - are phagocytic
 - form a part of the blood-brain barrier
 - are only within ganglia
39. A neuron with 25 axons and 1 dendrite would be:
- unipolar
 - bipolar
 - multipolar
 - not possible
 - association
40. Cranial nerves are a part of:
- brain
 - somatic division
 - autonomic division
 - CNS
 - PNS
41. The nervous system functions for:
- stimulation
 - inhibition
 - reception
 - secretion
 - all of the above
42. Conductivity is based upon which universal protoplasmic quality of living things:
- growth
 - irritability
 - reproduction
 - energy input
 - homeostasis

43. A CNS neuron whose dendrites are connected with a sensory neuron and whose axon is connected with a motor neuron is termed:
- sensory
 - motor
 - association
 - auxiliary
 - visceral
44. The highest part of the nervous system is:
- diencephalon
 - medulla oblongata
 - cerebral cortex
 - dorsal root ganglia of thoracic nerves
 - hypothalamus
45. What is the point of separation between adjacent sheathing cells:
- ganglion
 - soma
 - node of Ranvier
 - axon ending
 - spike
46. Which of the following is a neuron that interconnects different types of other neurons:
- motor
 - sensory
 - astroglial
 - association
 - oligodendroglial
-
47. The somatic division of the nervous system consists of those peripheral nerves connecting the central nervous system with "body wall" structures (e.g. skeletal muscles).
48. The visceral division of the nervous system consists of those peripheral nerves connecting the central nervous system with "body wall" structures (skeletal muscles; skin).
49. All peripheral axons are covered by myelin.
50. Schwann sheathing is within the peripheral nervous system.
51. Oligodendroglial cells and Schwann cells both form myelin; but, they are within the CNS and the PNS, respectively.
52. Motor pathways should ascend in the central nervous system.
53. Sensory pathways should descend in the central nervous system.

54. A multipolar neuron has several dendrites and several axons.
55. A multipolar neuron has more than one dendrite and one axon.
56. A unipolar neuron has several dendrites and one axon.
57. All CNS axons are covered by a Schwann sheathing.
58. The conduction of nervous impulses is the basic function of the entire nervous system.
59. Astrocytes perform the supportive function of connective tissue within the CNS.
60. The CNS contains more connective tissue than the PNS.
61. The CNS contains less connective tissue than the PNS.
62. Conductivity is based upon the universal protoplasmic quality of irritability.
63. CNS neurons can regenerate, due to their axons being sheathed by oligodendroglial cells.
64. All axons are covered by myelin.
65. Nodes of Ranvier represent the points of separation between adjacent sheathing cells.
66. Motor functions of the nervous system are concerned with muscles and glands.
67. Sensory functions of the nervous system are concerned with muscles and glands.
68. Astroglial cells form part of the blood-brain barrier within the CNS.