

Bio-10-Q3W7-Nervous System- Test

Multiple Choice

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

- ____ 1. The malleus, incus, and stapes are found in the
a. eardrum. c. middle ear.
b. outer ear. d. inner ear.
- ____ 2. A person who is addicted to a drug is experiencing withdrawal when he or she _____.
a. needs to take the drug more often
b. becomes ill after stopping its use
c. feels better when stopping its use
d. needs more of the drug to achieve the same effect
- ____ 3. Which of the following are activities of drugs in the nervous system?
a. decreased neurotransmitter activity at a synapse
b. alteration of pain or mood
c. increased neurotransmitter activity at a synapse
d. all of these

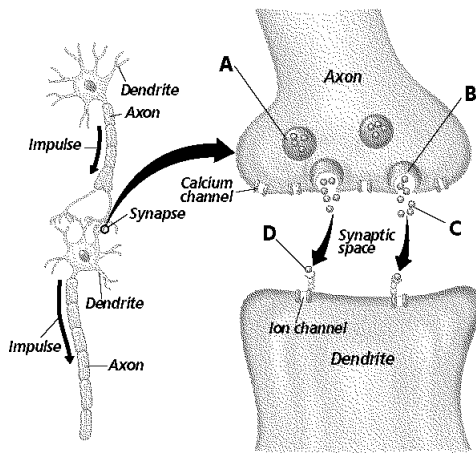


Figure 36-3

- ____ 4. In which direction is the flow of calcium ions in Figure 36-3?
a. towards dendrite c. into synaptic space
b. towards axon d. outside of myelin sheath
- ____ 5. Where do the neurotransmitters end up in Figure 36-3?
a. in the dendrite c. in the axon
b. in the synaptic space d. outside of myelin sheath
- ____ 6. Which part of Figure 36-3 is affected most by drugs?
a. A c. C
b. D d. B
- ____ 7. Your senses of hearing and touch both depend on nerve impulses being generated by
a. sound waves. c. electrical stimulation.
b. a change in temperature. d. mechanical stimulation.
- ____ 8. You can see the colors in a picture because you are aided by the _____.
a. rods of the retina c. left visual field
b. cones of the retina d. right visual field

- ____ 9. A nerve impulse travels from one cell to another by passing from ____.
- one axon to a dendrite
 - one dendrite to an axon
 - one dendrite to another dendrite
 - one axon to another axon

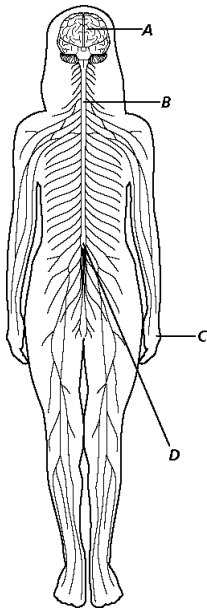


Figure 36-2

- ____ 10. What labeled part of Figure 36-2 is not part of the peripheral nervous system?
- A
 - C
 - B
 - D
- ____ 11. What is the path of a voluntary impulse in Figure 36-2?
- C-A-C
 - C-D-C
 - C-B-C
 - C-B-A-B-C
- ____ 12. What is the path of a reflex impulse in Figure 36-2?
- C-A-C
 - C-D-C
 - C-B-A-B-C
 - C-B-C
- ____ 13. Sound waves are converted into nerve impulses inside the
- optic nerve.
 - ear canal.
 - cochlea.
 - malleus.
- ____ 14. Which part of the brain controls conscious activities, memory, language, and the senses?
- medulla oblongata
 - cerebrum
 - cerebellum
 - thalamus
- ____ 15. Cocaine is a stimulant because it ____.
- causes blood pressure to drop
 - relieves anxiety
 - causes levels of neurotransmitters in the brain to increase
 - causes heart rate to slow down
- ____ 16. A(n) ____ is any drug that speeds up the activities of the nervous system.
- depressant
 - stimulant
 - addictive drug
 - antibiotic

- ____ 17. In the skin of your fingertips, you might expect to find receptors for
- a. pressure.
 - b. pain.
 - c. touch.
 - d. all of these

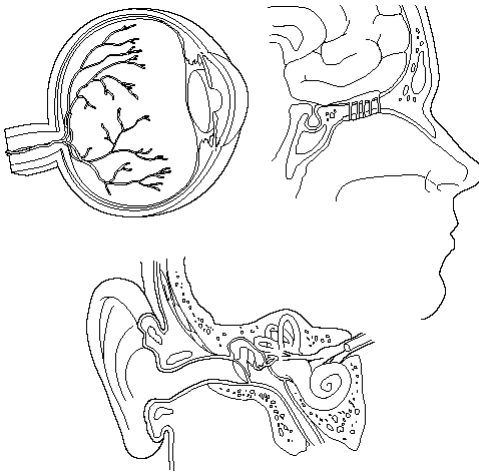


Figure 36-4

- ____ 18. What is the possible explanation for the location of the nerves in Figure 36-4?
- a. so they will be closer to the brain
 - b. so they can be near the stimulus
 - c. so they can feel the outside air
 - d. so they are protected
- ____ 19. Where is the nerve located in all the organs shown in Figure 36-4?
- a. in different places
 - b. in the skin
 - c. relatively deep in the body
 - d. near the surface
- ____ 20. What is any drug that inhibits transmission of sensory impulses at a synapse called?
- a. hallucinogen
 - b. neurotransmitter
 - c. stimulant
 - d. depressant
- ____ 21. The _____ is the area of the brain that controls involuntary activities,, such as breathing and heart rate.
- a. hypothalamus
 - b. cerebrum
 - c. cerebellum
 - d. medulla oblongata

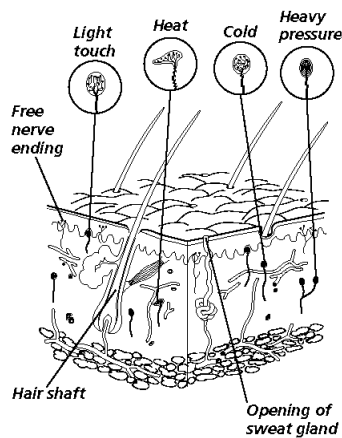


Figure 36-5

- ____ 22. Why are the heat sensors located just under the epidermis in Figure 36-5?
 - a. so heat can be easily ignored
 - b. because heat is hard to sense
 - c. because heat isn't damaging to nerves
 - d. so heat can be sensed fast
- ____ 23. Why is the heavy pressure sensor located where it is shown in Figure 36-5?
 - a. because heavy pressure must push lower in the skin
 - b. because heavy pressure is really only felt in the epidermis
 - c. because heavy pressure is more damaging than light pressure
 - d. because heavy pressure is not that important
- ____ 24. Alcohol may act on the CNS by _____.
 - a. blocking the movement of sodium and calcium ions across the cell membrane
 - b. increasing oxygen content
 - c. increasing anxiety
 - d. speeding up the movement of sodium and calcium ions
- ____ 25. Sensory neurons can _____.
 - a. carry impulses from outside and inside the body to the brain and spinal cord
 - b. carry impulses across synapses
 - c. process incoming impulses and pass them on to motor neurons
 - d. carry response impulses away from the brain and spinal cord
- ____ 26. If the semicircular canals in one of your ears were damaged, you might
 - a. lose your ability to coordinate your neck muscles.
 - b. lose your ability to hear low-frequency sounds.
 - c. lose your sense of balance.
 - d. lose your sense of rhythm.

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. tolerance | h. depressant |
| b. reflex | i. hallucinogen |
| c. neurotransmitters | j. medulla oblongata |
| d. synapse | k. cochlea |
| e. addiction | l. axon |
| f. semicircular canals | m. rods |
| g. narcotic | n. retina |

- ___ 27. Automatic response to a stimuli
- ___ 28. Fluid-filled, snail-shaped structure in the inner ear
- ___ 29. Occurs when a person needs larger and/or more frequent doses of a drug to achieve the same effect
- ___ 30. Light receptors adapted for vision in dim light
- ___ 31. Any drug that slows down the activities of the CNS
- ___ 32. Layer of nerve tissue made up of sensory neurons that respond to light
- ___ 33. Tiny space between the axon of one neuron and the dendrites of another neuron over which nerve impulses must travel
- ___ 34. Medicine that relieves pain and causes sleep
- ___ 35. Drug that affects the CNS, altering moods, thoughts, and sensory perceptions
- ___ 36. Chemicals that diffuse across the synapse and stimulate polarity changes in a neuron
- ___ 37. Psychological and physical dependence on drugs
- ___ 38. Single extension of a neuron that carries impulses away from the cell body
- ___ 39. Structure in the inner ear that helps maintain balance
- ___ 40. Controls involuntary activities such as breathing and heart rate

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