What is the main function of the nervous system

- A. To transmit signals between the brain and the rest of the body
- B. To regulate body temperature
- C. To pump blood throughout the body
- D. To digest food

Answer: A. To transmit signals between the brain and the rest of the body

What are the two main divisions of the nervous system

- A. Sympathetic and Parasympathetic
- B. Brain and Spinal Cord
- C. Somatic and Autonomic
- D. Central and Peripheral

Answer: D. Central and Peripheral

What is the basic unit of the nervous system

- A. Nerve
- B. Spinal cord
- C. Brain
- D. Neuron

Answer: D. Neuron

What is the name of the long fiber that carries signals away from the cell body of a n

- A. Axon

• B. Synapse

• C. Dendrite

• D. Nucleus

Answer: A. Axon

What is the name of the protective covering that surrounds some neurons

• A. Neuron jacket

• B. Myelin sheath

• C. Nerve shield

• D. Axon armor

Answer: B. Myelin sheath

What is the role of neurotransmitters in the nervous system

• A. Neurotransmitters regulate blood sugar levels.

• B. Neurotransmitters produce energy for the body.

• C. Neurotransmitters control heart rate.

• D. Neurotransmitters transmit signals between neurons.

Answer: D. Neurotransmitters transmit signals between neurons.

What is the difference between the central nervous system and the peripheral nervou

• A. The central nervous system is made up of sensory neurons, while the peripheral nervous system is made up of motor neurons.

• B. The central nervous system is located in the arms and legs, while the peripheral nervous system is in the head and torso.

• C. The central nervous system controls voluntary movements, while the peripheral nervous system

controls involuntary movements.

• D. The central nervous system includes the brain and spinal cord, while the peripheral nervous system includes nerves outside of the brain and spinal cord.

Answer: D. The central nervous system includes the brain and spinal cord, while the peripheral ner

What is a reflex and how does it work in the nervous system

• A. An involuntary response to a stimulus, controlled by spinal cord.

• B. A voluntary action controlled by the brain.

• C. A type of muscle movement controlled by hormones.

• D. A cognitive process involving decision-making.

Answer: A. An involuntary response to a stimulus, controlled by spinal cord.

What is the role of the spinal cord in the nervous system

• A. Controlling muscle movements

• B. Regulating body temperature

• C. Producing hormones

• D. Transmitting signals between the brain and the body

Answer: D. Transmitting signals between the brain and the body

What is the function of the cerebellum in the brain

• A. Processing emotions

• B. Coordination of movement

• C. Digesting food

• D. Regulation of body temperature

Answer: B. Coordination of movement

What is the purpose of the autonomic nervous system

• A. Control voluntary movements

• B. Regulate involuntary bodily functions

• C. Maintain body temperature

• D. Digestion of food

Answer: B. Regulate involuntary bodily functions

What is the fight or flight response and how does it relate to the nervous system

• A. The fight or flight response is the body's way of calming down during a stressful situation.

• B. The fight or flight response is the body's automatic response to perceived threat or danger, releasing stress hormones to prepare for action. It is controlled by the sympathetic nervous system.

• C. The fight or flight response is only activated during physical fights, not mental stressors.

• D. The fight or flight response is related to the parasympathetic nervous system.

Answer: B. The fight or flight response is the body's automatic response to perceived threat or dan

What is the role of the parasympathetic nervous system

• A. Fight or flight

• B. Rest and digest

• C. Regulates body temperature

• D. Controls voluntary movements

Answer: B. Rest and digest

What is the function of the hypothalamus in the brain

- A. Controls breathing and heart rate
- B. Stores long-term memories
- C. Regulates body temperature, hunger, and thirst
- D. Responsible for vision and hearing

Answer: C. Regulates body temperature, hunger, and thirst

What is the role of the medulla oblongata in the brainstem

- A. Controls memory and emotions
- B. Filters toxins from the blood
- C. Regulates vital functions such as heart rate and breathing
- D. Coordinates muscle movements

Answer: C. Regulates vital functions such as heart rate and breathing

What is the function of the thalamus in the brain

- A. Relay sensory and motor signals to the cerebral cortex
- B. Stores long-term memories
- C. Regulates body temperature
- D. Produces hormones

Answer: A. Relay sensory and motor signals to the cerebral cortex

What is the difference between afferent and efferent neurons

- A. Efferent neurons carry sensory information to the brain.

• B. Afferent neurons carry sensory information to the brain, while efferent neurons carry motor signals away from the brain.

• C. Afferent neurons carry motor signals to the brain.

• D. Afferent and efferent neurons serve the same function.

Answer: B. Afferent neurons carry sensory information to the brain, while efferent neurons carry m

What is the purpose of the blood-brain barrier

• A. To produce red blood cells in the brain

• B. To protect the brain from harmful substances in the blood

• C. To deliver nutrients to the brain

• D. To regulate blood pressure in the brain

Answer: B. To protect the brain from harmful substances in the blood

What is the function of the myelin sheath in the nervous system

• A. Insulates and speeds up nerve impulses

• B. Produces hormones for nerve communication

• C. Stores nutrients for nerve cells

• D. Regulates body temperature

Answer: A. Insulates and speeds up nerve impulses

What is the importance of the brain in controlling all bodily functions

• A. Affects muscle strength

• B. Controls all bodily functions

• C. Produces hormones

• D. Regulates body temperature

Answer: B. Controls all bodily functions

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