What is the primary function of the spinal cord

- A. Regulating body temperature
- B. Digesting food
- C. Filtering blood
- D. Transmitting nerve signals

Answer: D. Transmitting nerve signals

How many pairs of spinal nerves are there in the human body

- A. 12 pairs
- B. 20 pairs
- C. 40 pairs
- D. 31 pairs

Answer: D. 31 pairs

What is the role of the spinal cord in reflex actions

- A. The spinal cord initiates reflex actions.
- B. The spinal cord coordinates reflex actions.
- C. The spinal cord inhibits reflex actions.
- D. The spinal cord produces reflex actions.

Answer: B. The spinal cord coordinates reflex actions.

What is the difference between sensory and motor pathways in the spinal cord

- A. Sensory pathways carry information to the brain, motor pathways carry information from the

brain to the body.

• B. Sensory pathways control movement, motor pathways sense the environment.

• C. Motor pathways are faster than sensory pathways.

• D. Sensory pathways are in the brain, motor pathways are in the spinal cord.

Answer: A. Sensory pathways carry information to the brain, motor pathways carry information fro

How does the spinal cord communicate with the brain

• A. Through the bloodstream

• B. Through the lymphatic system

• C. Through the muscles

• D. Through the spinal nerves

Answer: D. Through the spinal nerves

What is the function of the grey matter in the spinal cord

• A. Storing nutrients

• B. Processing and transmitting nerve signals

• C. Regulating body temperature

• D. Producing cerebrospinal fluid

Answer: B. Processing and transmitting nerve signals

What is the significance of the white matter in the spinal cord

• A. It contains nerve fibers

• B. It produces hormones

• C. It stores nutrients

• D. It regulates body temperature

Answer: A. It contains nerve fibers

How does the spinal cord control voluntary movements

• A. By dancing

• B. By using telepathy

• C. By sending signals from the brain to the muscles

• D. By reading minds

Answer: C. By sending signals from the brain to the muscles

What are the major divisions of the spinal cord

• A. Upper, Middle, Lower

• B. Left, Right, Center

• C. Front, Middle, Back

• D. Cervical, Thoracic, Lumbar, Sacral

Answer: D. Cervical, Thoracic, Lumbar, Sacral

How does the spinal cord contribute to maintaining body posture

• A. The spinal cord helps coordinate muscle movements for posture.

• B. The spinal cord regulates body temperature to maintain posture.

• C. The spinal cord stores excess nutrients to help with posture.

• D. The spinal cord produces hormones that affect posture.

Answer: A. The spinal cord helps coordinate muscle movements for posture.

What is the role of the spinal cord in transmitting pain signals

- A. Transmitting pain signals to the brain
- B. Producing hormones
- C. Controlling muscle movement
- D. Regulating blood pressure

Answer: A. Transmitting pain signals to the brain

How does the spinal cord regulate autonomic functions

- A. By regulating blood pressure
- B. By releasing hormones
- C. By controlling voluntary movements
- D. Through reflex arcs

Answer: D. Through reflex arcs

What is the function of the meninges in protecting the spinal cord

- A. Filtering toxins
- B. Aiding in digestion
- C. Protecting the spinal cord
- D. Regulating body temperature

Answer: C. Protecting the spinal cord

How does the spinal cord coordinate movements of different body parts

- A. Through the digestive system

• B. Through the circulatory system

• C. Through communication with the brain

• D. Through the respiratory system

Answer: C. Through communication with the brain

What are the common injuries that can affect the spinal cord

• A. Cuts, scrapes, burns

• B. Torn ligaments, dislocations, concussions

• C. Fractures, herniated discs, contusions

• D. Sprains, strains, bruises

Answer: C. Fractures, herniated discs, contusions

How does the spinal cord play a role in maintaining homeostasis

• A. It produces hormones that maintain balance in the body.

• B. It is responsible for producing energy for the body.

• C. It helps regulate body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure.

• D. It controls digestion and metabolism.

Answer: C. It helps regulate body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure.

What is the difference between a complete and incomplete spinal cord injury

• A. Incomplete spinal cord injury involves total loss of function below the injury level.

• B. Complete and incomplete spinal cord injuries have the same outcomes.

• C. Complete spinal cord injury involves total loss of function below the injury level, while incomplete spinal cord injury involves partial loss of function.

• D. Complete spinal cord injury involves partial loss of function below the injury level.

Answer: C. Complete spinal cord injury involves total loss of function below the injury level, while i

How does the spinal cord adapt to changes in the external environment

• A. By sending signals to the brain

• B. By producing more blood cells

• C. By secreting hormones

• D. By changing its size

Answer: A. By sending signals to the brain

What is the significance of the spinal cord in the central nervous system

• A. Transmits signals between the brain and the body

• B. Produces hormones

• C. Regulates heart rate

• D. Stores memories

Answer: A. Transmits signals between the brain and the body

How does the spinal cord contribute to the overall functioning of the nervous systen

• A. Regulates body temperature

• B. Aids in digestion

• C. Transmits signals between the brain and the rest of the body

• D. Controls breathing and heart rate

Answer: C. Transmits signals between the brain and the rest of the body