

## **What is the primary function of the spinal cord**

- A. Regulating body temperature
- B. Digesting food
- C. Filtering blood
- 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

## **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.

## **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.

## **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

### **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

### **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

### **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

### **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

### **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.

### **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

### **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

### **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

### **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

### **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

### **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.

### **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.

### **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

### **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

### **How does the spinal cord contribute to the overall functioning of the nervous system**

- 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

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