

Name _____

1. The two basic cells found in the nervous system are _____ and _____ cells.
2. Nerves are bundles of A) axons. B) dendrites. C) axons and dendrites.
3. The functions of neuroglia include A) support of neurons B) filling spaces C) sending and receiving messages D) all of the above
4. The spaces between neurons are called _____.
5. The neuroglial cells that can phagocytize bacterial cells and increase when there is inflammation of the brain or spinal cord are _____.
6. Which of the following injuries to nervous tissue can be repaired?
 - A) Damage to a cell body
 - B) Damage to nerve fibers that have a neurilemma
 - C) Damage to nerve fibers that have myelin sheaths.
 - D) Nerve damage cannot be repaired.
7. The propagation of action potentials along a fiber is called
 - A) a threshold potential.
 - B) repolarization.
 - C) a nerve impulse.
 - D) a sensation.
8. Electrochemical messages are carried across synapses by _____.
9. The difference in electrical charge between the inside and outside of the membrane in the resting nerve cell is called the _____.
10. The difference in electrical charge between the inner and outer surfaces of the cell membrane is the _____.
11. The nervous system is composed of two groups, the _____ and the _____.
12. Monitoring light, sound and temperature is a _____ function of the nervous system.
13. Another name for the nerve cell body is called the _____.
14. The amount of neurotransmitter released at a synapse is controlled by
 - A) sodium B) calcium C) potassium D) magnesium
15. The refractory period acts to limit the
 - A) intensity of nerve impulses.
 - B) rate of conduction of nerve impulses.
 - C) permeability of nerve cell membranes.
 - D) excitability of nerve fibers.
16. Which of the following is not common to all nerve cells? A) cell body B) axon C) dendrite D) Schwann cells
17. The structure that carries impulses away from the cell body of the neuron is the
 - A) dendrite B) neurofibril c) axon D) neurilemma

18. The period of total depolarization of a neuron membrane when the neuron cannot respond to a second stimulus is called the _____.
19. Which type of fiber is conduction faster? A) myelinated B) unmyelinated
20. The type of neuron that lies totally within the CNS is the
A) sensory neuron B) motor neuron C) interneuron D) unipolar neuron
21. The supporting framework of the nervous system is composed of
A) neurons. B) dendrites. C) myelin. D) neuroglial cells.

Fill in the following chart:

Cell	Location	Structure	Function
Astrocytes			
Oligodendrocytes			
Microglia			
Ependyma			

Draw and label a reflex arc with great specificity: