

Name _____

1. The organs of the CNS are the _____ and spinal _____.
2. List the major parts of the brain starting rostral and going caudal:

3. Pain impulses are carried are from the brain along the _____.
4. An individual who experiences a withdrawal reflex experiences pain at the same time the affected part is removed from the harmful stimulus. True / False
5. Which of the following statements is/are true about the white matter in the spinal cord?
 - A) A cross section of the cord reveals a core of white matter surrounded by gray matter.
 - B) The white matter is composed of myelinated nerve fibers and makes up nerve pathways, called tracts.
 - C) The white matter carries sensory stimuli to the brain and the gray matter carries motor stimuli to the periphery.
 - D) The nerve fibers within the spinal tracts arise from cells bodies located in the same part of the nervous system.
6. There are _____ pairs of spinal nerves and _____ pairs of cranial nerves.
7. The spinal cord in adults ends A) at the sacrum. B) Between T11 and T12. C) at L5. D) between L1 and L2.
8. What part provides two-way communication with the PNS? Spinal cord
9. The function(s) of the CSF is/are to A) supply information about the internal environment B) act as a shock absorber C) prevent infection D) provide nutrition to the CNS
10. Cerebrospinal fluid is secreted by the choroid plexus.
11. A series of four interconnected cavities located within the cerebral hemispheres and brain stem are the A) sulci. B) gyri. C) ventricles. D) nuclei.
12. Meningitis is most likely to involve inflammation of the A) dura mater. B) pia mater. C) arachnoid mater.
13. Cerebrospinal fluid is found between the
 - A) Arachnoid mater and the dura mater
 - B) Vertebra and the meninges
 - C) Pia mater and the arachnoid mater
14. What is the name of the space in question #13?
15. Immediate intensive treatment of the spinal cord is important to
 - A) Begin regeneration of the severed nerve fibers.
 - B) Prevent extension of damage secondary to spinal shock.
 - C) Both
 - D) Neither

16. The cerebrum develops from a portion of the A) forebrain B) midbrain C) hindbrain
17. A neural tube defect in the lower part of the tube results in spina bifida.
18. The hemispheres of the cerebrum are connected by nerve fibers called the corpus callosum.
19. The convolutions on the surface of the cerebrum are called A) gyri. B) ganglia. C) sulci. D) fissures
20. Which of the following statements about the cerebral cortex is/are true?
 - A) The cortex is the central white portion of the cerebrum.
 - B) The cortex has sensory, motor and association areas.
 - C) The cortex is the outer gray area of the cerebrum.
 - D) The cells in the right hemisphere of the cortex control the right side of the body.
21. Match the following function with the appropriate areas:

_____ hearing	a. frontal lobes
_____ vision	b. parietal lobes
_____ recognition of printed words	c. temporal lobes
_____ control of voluntary muscles	d. occipital lobes
_____ pain	
_____ complex problem solving	
22. Centers for higher intellectual functions, such as planning and complex problem solving, are located in the _____ lobes.
23. Damage to the parietal lobes would impair an individual's ability to
 - A) Hear speech.
 - B) Understand speech.
 - C) Choose appropriate words in speaking.
 - D) Understand visual cues.
24. In most people, the _____ hemisphere is dominant for verbal and analytical skills.
25. Damage to the Broca's area in the cerebral cortex result in the ability to speak.
26. The part of the brain that controls the emotions such as happiness and anger is the limbic system.
27. What are some of the nonvital control centers located in the brain stem? Vomiting, sneezing, coughing
28. The part of the brain responsible for the regulation of temperature and heart rate, control of anger, and the regulation of fluid and electrolytes is the
 - A) thalamus. B) hypothalamus. C) medulla. D) pons.
29. The limbic system produces emotional reactions of fear, anger and pleasure.
30. The part of the brain the contains the vital visceral centers is the _____.

31. With closed eyes, a person can accurately describe the various body parts. Which of the following structures serves in this function?
A) proprioceptors B) pons C) frontal lobe of cerebrum D) cerebellum
32. An individual who sustain damage to the cerebellum is likely to experience
A) tremors B) garbled speech C) bizarre thought patterns D) loss of peripheral vision
33. The nerve fibers that carry motor impulses to smooth muscle structures causing them to contract and to glands causing them to secrete are
A) general somatic afferent fibers.
B) general somatic efferent fibers.
C) general visceral efferent fibers.
D) general somatic afferent fibers.
34. Which of the following are responses to stimulation of parasympathetic nervous system?
A) Dilation of the bronchioles
B) Contraction of the gallbladder
C) Contraction of the bladder muscles
D) Dilation of the coronary arteries
35. Nerves of the parasympathetic division leave the central nervous system with the _____ nerves and _____ nerves.
36. The cranial nerve that raises the eyelid and focuses the lens of the eye is the
A) optic nerve.
B) oculomotor nerve.
C) abducens nerve.
D) facial nerve.
37. Shrugging of the shoulders, the SCM and the trapezius are stimulated by
A) the vagus nerve.
B) the trigeminal nerve.
C) the accessory nerve.
D) the hypoglossal nerve.
38. The anterior branches of the lower cervical nerves and the first thoracic nerve give rise to the _____.
39. Which if the following nerves arise from the lumbosacral plexus?
A) Musculocutaneous nerve
B) Femoral nerve
C) Common peroneal nerve
D) Medial nerve
40. Nerves of the sympathetic division leave the spinal cord with the spinal nerves in the _____ and _____.

Homework - Nerve System Divisions

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