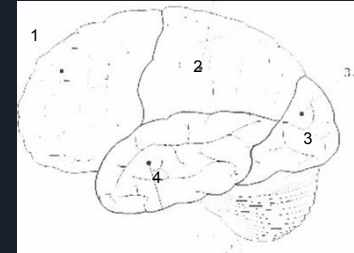


Nervous System Review

Chapter 15

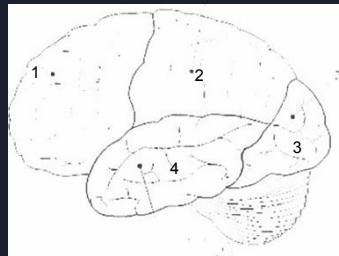
1. This is labeled as #4 on the Lobes of the Brain diagram:

- A. Temporal
- B. Occipital
- C. Parietal
- D. Frontal



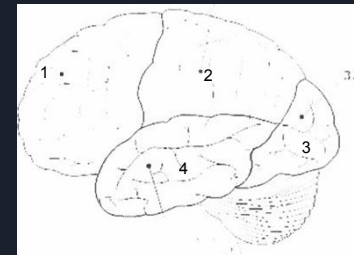
2. This is labeled as #3 on the Lobes of the Brain diagram:

- A. Temporal
- B. Occipital
- C. Parietal
- D. Frontal



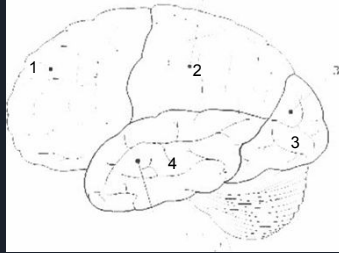
3. This is labeled as #2 on the Lobes of the Brain diagram:

- A. Temporal
- B. Occipital
- C. Parietal
- D. Frontal



4. This is labeled as #1 on the Lobes of the Brain diagram:

- A. Temporal
- B. Occipital
- C. Parietal
- D. Frontal



5. This lobe of the brain is in control of sensory information such as heat, cold, pain and touch.


- A. Frontal
- B. Parietal
- C. Occipital
- D. Temporal

6. This is a stalk of nerve cells and fibers that connect the spinal cord to the brain.

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Brain Stem
- D. Medulla Oblongata


7. The right hemisphere of the brain controls the muscle activity and receives sensory information for which side of the body?

- A. Top
- B. Right side
- C. Bottom
- D. Left side




8. This part of the brain controls the heartbeat, breathing, vomiting, sneezing and swallowing

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Brain Stem
- D. Medulla Oblongata




9. This lobe of the brain controls the senses of hearing, smell, memory, thought and judgement.

- A. Frontal
- B. Parietal
- C. Occipital
- D. Temporal




10. What are the two halves of the Cerebrum called?

- A. Lobes
- B. Thalamus
- C. Hemispheres
- D. Hypothalamus




11. This part of the brain is the center for coordination of skeletal muscle movement.


- A. Cerebrum
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Brain Stem
- D. Medulla Oblongata

12. This lobe of the brain is responsible your sense of vision.


- A. Frontal
- B. Parietal
- C. Occipital
- D. Temporal

13. This is the largest, most complex part of the brain.


- A. Cerebrum
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Brain Stem
- D. Medula Oblongata

14. This is a state of unconsciousness resulting from an injury to the brain.

- A. Coma
- B. Concussion
- C. Seizure
- D. Contusion


15. How many cervical nerves are in the human body?

- A. 5
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 12




16. This lobe of the brain is responsible for voluntary movements, language, motivation and mood.

- A. Frontal
- B. Parietal
- C. Occipital
- D. Temporal




17. How many lumbar nerves are in the human body?

- A. 5
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 12




18. This is paralysis in the legs and lower body.

- A. Epilepsy
- B. Quadriplegic
- C. Paraplegic
- D. Parkinson's Disease




19. What is the approximate weight of the human brain?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 6
- D. 9

A decorative graphic consisting of two overlapping triangles, one blue and one light green, pointing towards the top right.


20. This is a temporary disturbance of the brain's ability to function.

- A. Coma
- B. Concussion
- C. Seizure
- D. Contusion

A decorative graphic consisting of two overlapping triangles, one blue and one light green, pointing towards the top right.


21. How long is the spinal cord?

- A. 3 inches
- B. 9 inches
- C. 18 inches
- D. 24 inches

A decorative graphic consisting of two overlapping triangles, one blue and one light green, pointing towards the top right.


22. How many sacral nerves are in the human body?

- A. 5
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 12

A decorative graphic consisting of two overlapping triangles, one blue and one light green, pointing towards the top right.


23. This refers to the paralysis in the arms and legs.

- A. Epilepsy
- B. Quadriplegic
- C. Paraplegic
- D. Parkinson's Disease




24. How many thoracic nerves are in the human body?

- A. 5
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 12




25. This is uncontrolled electrical activity in the brain

- A. Coma
- B. Concussion
- C. Seizure
- D. Contusion



26. This is part of a neuron. It carries impulses away from the cell body.

- A. Cell Body
- B. Axon
- C. Dendrite
- D. Nucleus




27. This is part of the neuron. It carries impulses to the cell body.

- A. Cell Body
- B. Axon
- C. Dendrite
- D. Nucleus




28. What two divisions are the peripheral nervous system broken into?

- A. Parasympathetic and sympathetic
- B. CNS and PNS
- C. Sympathetic and Autonomic
- D. Autonomic and Somatic




29. This part of the autonomic nervous system is our fight or flight. It gets our body ready for controversy or action.

- A. Autonomic
- B. Somatic
- C. Sympathetic
- D. Parasympathetic



30. This division of the PNS is under our voluntary control.

- A. Autonomic
- B. Somatic
- C. Sympathetic
- D. Parasympathetic



31. What are the three types of neurons?

- A. Sensory, Motor, and Interneuron
- B. Autonomic, Somatic, and Sympathetic
- C. Axon, Dendrite, Cell Body
- D. Cerebrum, Cerebellum, and Brain Stem



Answers

1. A. Temporal
2. B. Occipital
3. C. Parietal
4. D. Frontal
5. B. Parietal
6. C. Brain Stem
7. D. Left Side
8. D. Medulla Oblongata
9. D. Temporal
10. C. Hemispheres



Answers

11. B. Cerebellum
12. C. Occipital
13. A. Cerebrum
14. A. Coma
15. B. 8
16. A. frontal
17. A. 5
18. C. Paraplegic
19. B. 3 lbs
20. B. Concussion



Answers

21. C. 18 inches
22. A. 5
23. B. Quadriplegic
24. D. 12
25. C. Seizure
26. B. Axon
27. C. Dendrite
28. D. Autonomic and Somatic
29. C. Sympathetic
30. B. Somatic
31. A. Sensory, Motor, and Interneuron