

Biology 112 Chapter 7

1. The part of the nervous system that is voluntary and conducts impulses from the CNS to the skeletal muscles is the _____ nervous system.
2. Cells that are found in the CNS and cling to neurons, anchoring them to blood vessels, are called _____.
3. Bundles of nerve fibers running through the CNS are called _____.
4. Neurons with two processes, an axon and a dendrite, are structurally termed _____ neurons.
5. When classified according to structure, all sensory neurons are _____ neurons.
6. When there are fewer positive ions sitting on the inner face of the neuron's plasma membrane than there are on the outer face of the tissue fluid that surrounds it, the membrane is said to be _____.
7. The technical term for a brain disorder when blood supply to the brain is blocked and vital brain tissue dies, because of a blood clot or a ruptured vessel, is called _____.
8. The large fiber tract that allows the two cerebral hemispheres to communicate is called the _____.
9. The three connective tissue coverings of the brain are collectively called the _____.
10. The division of the autonomic nervous system that causes erection of the penis and clitoris is the _____ nervous system.

1. The term *central nervous system* refers to the _____.
 - a. autonomic and peripheral nervous systems
 - b. brain and cranial nerves
 - c. brain and spinal cord
 - d. spinal cord and spinal nerves
 - e. brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves
2. Ciliated CNS neuroglia that play an active role in moving the cerebrospinal fluid are _____.
 - a. ependymal cells
 - b. Schwann cells
 - c. oligodendrocytes
 - d. astrocytes
 - e. microglia
3. The part of the neuron that normally receives stimuli is called a(n) _____.
 - a. axon
 - b. dendrite
 - c. neurolemma
 - d. Schwann cell
 - e. satellite cell
4. Collections of nerve bodies outside the central nervous system are called _____.
 - a. nuclei
 - b. nerves
 - c. ganglia
 - d. tracts
 - e. neuroglia

- _____ 5. Myelin is defined as _____.
- a. an outer membrane on a neuroglial cell
 - b. a lipid-protein (lipoprotein) cell membrane on the outside of axons
 - c. a mass of white lipid material that surrounds the cell body of a neuron
 - d. a mass of white lipid material that insulates the axon of a neuron
 - e. a mass of white lipid material that surrounds the dendrites of a neuron
- _____ 6. Which of the following are touch receptors?
- a. naked nerve endings
 - b. Pacinian corpuscles
 - c. Golgi tendon organs
 - d. Meissner's corpuscles
 - e. muscle spindles
- _____ 7. A neuron whose primary function is connecting other neurons is called a(n) _____.
- a. efferent neuron
 - b. afferent neuron
 - c. association neuron
 - d. glial cell
 - e. satellite cell
- _____ 8. Impulse conduction is fastest in neurons that are _____.
- a. myelinated
 - b. unmyelinated
 - c. sensory
 - d. motor
 - e. cerebral
- _____ 9. In what way does the interior surface of a cell membrane of a polarized neuron differ from the external environment? The interior is _____.
- a. positively charged and contains less sodium
 - b. negatively charged and contains less sodium
 - c. negatively charged and contains more sodium
 - d. positively charged and contains more sodium
 - e. neutral and contains the same amount of sodium
- _____ 10. Which of the following is the correct sequence in a typical reflex arc?
- a. effector, afferent neuron, integration center, efferent neuron, receptor
 - b. receptor, afferent neuron, integration center, efferent neuron, effector
 - c. effector, efferent neuron, integration center, afferent neuron, receptor
 - d. receptor, efferent neuron, integration center, afferent neuron, effector
 - e. receptor, afferent neuron, efferent neuron, integration center, effector