

Lumina

Quiz :

Question 1: What are the two types of nerves?

1. Afferent and Efferent
2. Motor and Sensory
3. Central and Peripheral
4. Autonomic and Somatic

Question 2: What does the somatic system control?

1. Voluntary movements
2. Involuntary movements
3. Digestion
4. Heartbeat

Question 3: What does the sympathetic nervous system do?

1. Calms the body
2. Arouses the body
3. Controls voluntary movements
4. Controls involuntary movements

Question 4: What is the basic structure of a neuron?

1. Glial cell
2. Myelin
3. Dendrites, cell body, and axon
4. Neurotransmitters

Question 5: What is the function of glial cells?

1. Provide support and nutrition
2. Carry information to the brain
3. Carry information away from the brain
4. Control involuntary movements

Question 6: What triggers an action potential?

1. Reaching the threshold of excitation
2. Reaching the resting potential
3. Reaching the synaptic gap
4. Crossing the synapse

Question 7: What is the function of the myelin sheath?

1. To provide nutrition to the neuron
2. To slow down the impulse
3. To speed up and increase the efficiency of the transmission
4. To stop the transmission

Question 8: What happens during synaptic transmission?

1. Neurotransmitters are released from the presynaptic neuron
2. Neurotransmitters are absorbed by the presynaptic neuron
3. Neurotransmitters are released from the postsynaptic neuron

4. Neurotransmitters are absorbed by the postsynaptic neuron

Question 9: What happens during reuptake?

1. Neurotransmitter is reabsorbed back into the vesicle
2. Neurotransmitter is released into the synaptic gap
3. Neurotransmitter stimulates the postsynaptic neuron
4. Neurotransmitter reaches the threshold of excitation

Question 10: What do myelinated axons contribute to the brains development?

1. More efficient processing of electrochemical transmission signals
2. Slower processing of electrochemical transmission signals
3. Increase in the number of glial cells
4. Decrease in the number of neurons

Answers :

1. Afferent and Efferent
2. Voluntary movements
3. Arouses the body
4. Dendrites, cell body, and axon
5. Provide support and nutrition
6. Reaching the threshold of excitation
7. To speed up and increase the efficiency of the transmission
8. Neurotransmitters are released from the presynaptic neuron
9. Neurotransmitter is reabsorbed back into the vesicle
10. More efficient processing of electrochemical transmission signals