**Anatomy Practice Questions: Lecture Exam III**

**1.** The neuron that communicates information from the central to the peripheral nervous system is the:

**a)** sensory neuron **b)** interneuron **c)** motor neuron **d)** efferent neuron **e)** glial cell

**2.** The best definition of a **tract** in the nervous system is:

**a)** a bundle of axons in the central nervous system.

**b)** a cluster of nerve cell bodies in the peripheral nervous system.

**c)** a bundle of nerve cell bodies in central nervous system (CNS).

**d)** many different nerve fibers in the brain and ganglion.

**e)** nerve cells in the central nervous system with a common function.

**3.** Which of these is the most abundant type of cell in the entire nervous system?

**a)** sensory neurons **b)** interneurons **c)** motor neurons **d)** glial cells **e)** multipolar neurons

**4.** The glial cell involved in creating the blood brain barrier is the

**a)** oligodendrocyte **b)** satellite cell **c)** microglia **d)** ependymal cell **e)** astrocyte

**5.** Which of the following is not a function of the **medulla oblongata**?

**a)** respiration control

**b)** Tb regulation

**c)** vasomotor control

**d)** cough reflex

**e)** sneezing reflex

**6.** Which of these statements accurately describe **pia mater** of the cranial meninges?

**1.** this layer is closest to bone tissue

**2.** this layer closest to nervous tissue

**3.** it’s made from thick, dense connective tissue

**4.** this is superficial to the subarachnoid space

**5.** it’ made from delicate and thin tissue

**6.** it createspart of the ventricles of the brain

**a)** 2 and 5 **b)** 1, 4 and 3 **c)** 2, 5 and 6 **d)** 1 and 4 **e)** 4, 5 and 2

**7.** Which nerve controls the extrinsic **medial rectus** muscle of the eye, for looking “cross-eyed”?

**a)** trochlear **b)** optic **c)** oculomotor **d)** trigeminal **e)** abducens

**8.** Which would best describe the spinal nerves that make up the **cervical plexus**?

**a)** T1 – T12 **b)** C1 – C7 **c)** C4 – C8 **d)** C1 – C5 **e)** C5 – T1

**9.** Which of the following cranial nerves are **mixed nerves**?

**a)** XII, IV and III **b)** V, VII and XI **c)** II, IV, VI, XI and XII **d)** IX and X **e)** I, II and VIII

**10.** Which cranial nerve is responsible for **taste sensation** on the **first two thirds** of the tongue?

**a)** glossopharyngeal **b)** trigeminal **c)** hypoglossal **d)** facial **e)** hypoglossal

**11.** The **Parasympathetic** division of the Autonomic Nervous System (ANS) has which of these features?

**a)** innervates skeletal muscle

**b)** has ganglion close to effector tissue

**c)** has ganglion close to spinal cord

**d)** has only one neuron from CNS to effector tissue

**e)** has myelinated postganglionic nerve fibers

**12.** The **Somatic** Nervous System has the following characteristic and functions:

**1.** innervates skeletal muscle

**2.** innervates smooth muscle

**3.** innervates cardiac muscle

**4.** is voluntary

**5.** has only one neuron from CNS to effector tissue

**6.** is involuntary

**a)** 3, 2, and 5 **b)** 1, 6 and 5 **c)** 2, 1, 3 and 4 **d)** 2, 3 and 6 **e)** 4, 1 and 5

**13.** The **peripheral** nervous system (PNS) contains:

**a)** the brain and satellite cells **b)** nerves and ganglion **c)** the spinal cord and spinal nerves

**d)** many different functional nuclei **e)** ganglion and tracts

**14.** The third ventricle of the brain delivers **cerebrospinal fluid** (CSF) to the fourth ventricle by way of the

**a)** arachnoid villi **b)** median aperture **c)** cerebral aqueduct

**d)** interventricular foramen **e)** second ventricle

**Answer Key**:

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. E
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. D
11. B
12. E
13. B
14. C