

1. What is the primary function of the nervous system?

- A) Digestion
- B) Control of various body activities
- C) Energy production
- D) Blood cell formation

2. Which of the following is part of the central nervous system (CNS)?

- A) Cranial nerves
- B) Ganglia
- C) Brain and spinal cord
- D) Sensory receptors

3. What is the integrative function of the nervous system?

- A) Transmitting only sensory signals
- B) Executing motor commands
- C) Processing sensory input and deciding the response
- D) Only storing sensory data

1	2	3
B	C	C

4. Where are most memories and information stored in the brain?

- A) Spinal cord
- B) Medulla oblongata
- C) Cerebral cortex
- D) Cerebellum

5. Which of the following is an example of a motor function of the nervous system?

- A) Feeling a change in temperature
- B) Secreting insulin hormone
- C) Remembering past events
- D) Analyzing sensory input

6. In which brain region does conscious perception occur?

- A) Medulla oblongata
- B) Cerebellum
- C) Cerebral cortex
- D) Brainstem

4	5	6
C	B	C

7. Which of the following best explains the role of interneurons?

- A) They conduct impulses from the CNS to effectors
- B) They detect changes in the internal or external environment
- C) They integrate sensory input and coordinate motor output
- D) They produce cerebrospinal fluid

8. Which structure acts as a relay station for sensory information traveling to the cerebral cortex?

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Pons
- C) Thalamus
- D) Basal nuclei

9. Which component of the CNS is primarily responsible for coordination and fine motor control?

- A) Medulla oblongata
- B) Cerebellum
- C) Corpus callosum
- D) Basal ganglia

7	8	9
C	C	B

10. Why is the term “basal ganglia” considered a misnomer in CNS terminology?

- A) Because they do not contain neurons
- B) Because “ganglia” refer to groups of neuron cell bodies outside the CNS
- C) Because they are not part of the brain
- D) Because they are not involved in motor control

11. What distinguishes white matter from gray matter in the CNS?

- A) White matter contains neuron cell bodies, while gray matter contains myelinated axons
- B) Gray matter contains blood vessels, while white matter does not
- C) White matter is made of myelinated axons; gray matter contains cell bodies and unmyelinated fibers
- D) Gray matter surrounds white matter in all parts of the brain

10	11
B	C

12. Which of the following best describes a “tract” in the nervous system?

- A) A group of cell bodies in the PNS
- B) A bundle of axons in the CNS
- C) A region of synaptic integration
- D) A groove in the spinal cord

13. Which part of the brain is essential for maintaining homeostasis by regulating autonomic functions like temperature, hunger, and thirst?

- A) Thalamus
- B) Hypothalamus
- C) Pons
- D) Midbrain

14. The cerebral cortex is responsible for all of the following except:

- A) Sensory perception
- B) Voluntary movement
- C) Hormone secretion
- D) Language and reasoning

12	13	14
B	B	C

15. Which of the following statements about the spinal cord is true?

- A) It is responsible for complex cognitive functions
- B) It only transmits sensory impulses
- C) It contains both ascending and descending nerve tracts
- D) It is part of the peripheral nervous system

16. The term “nucleus” in the central nervous system refers to:

- A) A bundle of axons outside the brain
- B) A group of cell bodies within the brain or spinal cord
- C) The central region of a neuron
- D) A collection of dendrites

17. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- A) Ganglion – group of axons in CNS
- B) Nucleus – cell bodies in PNS
- C) Tract – bundle of axons in CNS
- D) Nerve – bundle of cell bodies in PNS

15	16	17
C	B	C