

NSS214 List of Questions

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 Blushing, fainting, racing heart, cold sweats are examples of – reactions?

- ☐ viseral
- ☒ visceral
- ☐ visral
- ☐ visleral

Q2 Human brain is made up of mostly – of water

- ☐ 1
- ☒ 0.75
- ☐ 0.5
- ☐ 0.8

Q3 oculomotor, facial, glossopharyngeal, and vagus contain – parasympathetic fibres nerves?

- ☒ preganglionic
- ☐ ganglionic
- ☐ pregangonic
- ☐ pregangleonic

Q4 Smooth muscle and cardiac muscle have – muscle tone?

- ☐ extrinsic
- ☒ intrinsic
- ☐ intrinsis
- ☐ intrensic

Q5 The autonomic nervous system is the – branch of the peripheral nervous system?

- ☐ voluntary
- ☒ involuntary
- ☐ evolutionary
- ☐ latent

Q6 The forebrain, midbrain and hindbrain are formed at 4th week of ?

- ☐ ovulation
- ☒ gestation
- ☐ reproduction
- ☐ birth

Q7 The early embryo contains an embryonic tissue layer known as

- ☐ Exoderm
- ☒ ectoderm
- ☐ epidermis
- ☐ endoderm

Q8 The first part of the central nervous system is?

- ☐ The Skull
- ☐ The Meninges
- ☐ The dura matter
- ☒ The brain

Q9 The nervous system acts by means of its signals to control the rapid responses of the body?

- ☐ Mechanical
- ☒ electrical
- ☐ Technical
- ☐ Network

Q10 The central nervous system is composed of the brain and?

- ☐ Meninges
- ☐ Dura Matter
- ☒ spinal cord
- ☐ Skull

Q11 There are – pairs of cranial nerves which are the peripheral nerves of the brain?

- ☐ 14
- ☐ 16
- ☐ 18
- ☐ 12

Q12 The spinal cord and brain are responsible for integration of basic —?

- ☐ structure
- ☐ reflexes
- ☐ reflect
- ☐ part

Q13 The neural pathway involved in accomplishing reflex activity is known as a —?

- ☐ reflex arch
- ☐ reflex action
- ☐ refex arc
- ☐ refelx arc

Q14 Any response that occurs automatically without conscious effort is called?

- ☐ response
- ☐ reflex
- ☐ respect
- ☐ sound

Q15 The major tracts in the extra pyramidal system are the — tracts?

- ☐ reticulaspinal
- ☐ reticulospine
- ☐ reticulospinal
- ☐ reticuospinal

Q16 The nervous system acts by means of its —signals to control the rapid responses of the body?

- ☐ electricity
- ☐ mental
- ☐ physical
- ☐ Electrical

Q17 The central nervous system is composed of the brain and?

- ☐ Meninges
- ☐ spinal cord
- ☐ Dura matter
- ☐ Skull

Q18 Patients with Parkinsons disease are given?

- ☐ Lemon
- ☐ Lasix
- ☐ Diuretic
- ☐ Levodopa

Q19 Drugs that alter neurotransmitter functions are called?

- ☐ Neuroactive
- ☐ psychoactive
- ☐ Neuronactive
- ☐ transmitter

Q20 An amine neurotransmitter that exists commonly and in high concentrations in terminal buttons of cholinergic neurons is called?

- ☐ Acetylcholine
- ☐ Asetylcholine
- ☐ Acetylcholinesurface area
- ☐ Acetylcholin

Q21 A drug that blocks the action of a neurotransmitter is said to be an?

- ☐ antagonistic
- ☐ antagonist
- ☐ antagonism
- ☐ antagony

Q22 A Drug that blocks the reception of pain is said to be an?

- ☐ [aneastetic](#)
- ☐ aneesthesia
- ☐ aneasetist
- ☐ aneastomosis

Q23 Smooth muscle and cardiac muscle have — muscle tone?

- ☐ extrinsic
- ☐ [intrinsic](#)
- ☐ intrinsis
- ☐ intrensic

Q24 The cerebrum account for about—percent of the brain mass

- ☐ 70
- ☐ [80](#)
- ☐ 50
- ☐ 90

Q25 The adult brain contains how many billion of neurons?

- ☐ 1100
- ☐ 1000
- ☐ 1050
- ☐ [100](#)

Q26 A junction where the axon of one neuron meets the dendrite, cell body or even axon of another neuron is called the?

- ☐ Neuron junction
- ☐ Nerve endings
- ☐ [Synapse](#)
- ☐ Synaptic junction

Q27 The protein substances on the surface of the cell in the cytoplasm which act as binding sites for chemical messengers is called?

- ☐ Inhibitors
- ☐ Preceptors
- ☐ Electors
- ☐ [Receptors](#)

Q28 A service of chemical reactions that occurs in the cytoplasm of most cells and results in the breakdown of glucose is?

- ☐ [Glycolysis](#)
- ☐ Glucolysis
- ☐ Flycolysis
- ☐ Glycolyses

Q29 Hormones, neurotransmitters and other glands are called?

- ☐ chemist messengers
- ☐ [chemical messengers](#)
- ☐ chemical messages
- ☐ chemical meccengers

Q30 The somatic nervous system is that part of the motor division that supply — muscles?

- ☐ nervous
- ☐ physical
- ☐ [skeletal](#)
- ☐ viscera

Q31 Blushing, fainting, racing heart, cold sweats are examples of — reactions?

- ☐ viseral
- ☐ [visceral](#)
- ☐ visral
- ☐ visleral

Q32 Axons are usually myelinated they acquire —colour of myelin sheath

- ☐ grey
- ☐ [white](#)
- ☐ ash
- ☐ cream

Q33 oculomotor, facial, glossopharyngeal, and vagus contain – parasympathetic nerve fibres ?

- ☐ preganglionic
- ☐ ganglionic
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Q37 The early embryo contains an embryonic tissue layer known as

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- ☐ endoderm

Q38 The first part of the central nervous system is?

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Q39 The nervous system acts by means of its signals to control the rapid responses of the body?

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- ☐ electrical
- ☐ Technical
- ☐ Network

Q40 The central nervous system is composed of the brain and?

- ☐ Meninges
- ☐ Dura Matter
- ☐ spinal cord
- ☐ Skull

Q41 The zygote continues growing by _____ cell division into an adult member of the next generation.

- ☐ mitotic
- ☐ biotic
- ☐ viotic
- ☐ abiotic

Q42 The autonomic nervous is the ____ branch of the peripheral nervous system.

- ☐ voluntary
- ☐ involuntary
- ☐ evolutionary
- ☐ large

Q43 _____ is the smallest functional unit of Nervous System

- ☐ neurones
- ☐ neuronal
- ☐ neuroner

☐ neuronaloma

Q44 The structures of the midbrain and hindbrain make up the _____,

- ☐ cerebellum
- ☒ brainstem
- ☐ brain tissue
- ☐ cortex

Q45 Myeloencephalon is made up of only the _____,

- ☐ cerebrum
- ☐ cerebellum
- ☒ medulla oblongata
- ☐ pons

Q46 Spinal cord is the _____ link between the brain and spinal cord which serves as the integrative centre for spinal reflexes.

- ☒ neuronal
- ☐ nevronal
- ☐ neuron
- ☐ neuronales

Q47 The Trochlear nerves is involved in the movement of the Eye _____,

- ☐ up and down
- ☒ down and out
- ☐ down and in
- ☐ in and out

Q48 Mixed nerves indicates that the nerves contain both _____ and motor fibres.

- ☐ sensitive
- ☒ sensory
- ☐ collective
- ☐ reasonable

Q49 Diencephalon constitutes the _____ brain

- ☐ hind
- ☒ fore
- ☐ mid
- ☐ temporal

Q50 The first part of the central nervous system is _____,

- ☐ The Meninges
- ☐ Skull
- ☒ The brain
- ☐ Bone

Q51 There are _____ pairs of cranial nerves which are the peripheral nerves of the brain?

- ☐ 14
- ☐ 16
- ☐ 18
- ☒ 12

Q52 The spinal cord and brain are responsible for integration of basic _____,

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- ☒ reflexes
- ☐ reflect
- ☐ part

Q53 The neural pathway involved in accomplishing reflex activity is known as a _____,

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- ☐ reflex
- ☐ respect
- ☐ sound

Q55 The major tracts in the extra pyramidal system are the _____ tracts.

- ☐ reticulaspinal
- ☐ reticulospine
- ☐ reticulospinal
- ☐ reticuospinal

Q56 In a resting neuron, the concentration of potassium (K⁺) inside the cells is up to _____ times greater than it is outside.

- ☐ 20
- ☐ 30
- ☐ 35
- ☐ 40

Q57 The two selected properties of the neurons are excitability and __,

- ☐ Conductivity
- ☐ anabolism
- ☐ Conduction
- ☐ embolism

Q58 To send appropriate signals to effector cells such as muscles, glands is the second purpose of the _____,

- ☐ neurons
- ☐ nerves
- ☐ cells
- ☐ skin

Q59 The human nervous system contains about _____ neurons.

- ☐ Billion
- ☐ Thrillion
- ☐ million
- ☐ Collection

Q60 Neurons are specialized for rapid integration and transmission of nerve _____,

- ☐ endings
- ☐ impulses
- ☐ sensation
- ☐ ends

Q61 The central nervous system is composed of the brain and _____,

- ☐ Meninges
- ☐ Dura Matter
- ☐ spinal cord
- ☐ Skull

Q62 Patients with Parkinsons disease are given _____.

- ☐ Levodopa
- ☐ Laxis
- ☐ Liniment
- ☐ Dopamine

Q63 Drugs that alter neurotransmitter functions are called _____,

- ☐ Neuroactive
- ☐ psychoactive
- ☐ transmitter
- ☐ alternative

Q64 An amine neurotransmitter that exists commonly and in high concentrations in terminal buttons of cholinergic neurons is called _____,

- ☐ Acetylcholin
- ☐ Acecholine
- ☐ Acetylcholine
- ☐ Acetyl-choline

Q65 Which respiration is a common daily activity in skeletal muscles and does not harm the tissue?

- ☐ Anarobic
- ☒ Anaerobic
- ☐ Aaerobic
- ☐ Anaerobis

Q66 The somatic nervous system is that part of the motor division that supply – muscles?

- ☐ physical
- ☒ skeletal
- ☐ visceral
- ☐ optimal

Q67 Blushing, fainting, racing heart, cold sweats are examples of _____ reactions,

- ☐ visceral
- ☒ visleral
- ☐ fisceral
- ☐ peripheral

Q68 A drug that blocks the action of a neurotransmitter is said to be an _____,

- ☒ antagonist
- ☐ antagonism
- ☐ antagonistic
- ☐ anatagonist

Q69 oculomotor, facial, glossopharyngeal, and vagus contain _____ parasympathetic fibres nerves.

- ☐ postganglionic
- ☒ preganglionic
- ☐ preganglion
- ☐ pregangliony

Q70 Smooth muscle and cardiac muscle have – muscle tone?

- ☐ extrinsic
- ☒ intrinsic
- ☐ hintrinsic
- ☐ illtrinsic

Q71 The adult brain weighs about _____ kg

- ☒ 1.5
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 2.5

Q72 The adult brain receives _____ of total blood flow to the body per minute

- ☐ 0.4
- ☒ 0.2
- ☐ 0.3
- ☐ 0.1

Q73 The early embryo contains an embryonic tissue layer known as _____,

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- ☒ ectoderm
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- ☒ electrical
- ☐ Technical
- ☐ Network

Q76 The crossing over of motor nerve fibres is called _____,

- ☐ decussication
- ☐ decusation
- ☒ decussation
- ☐ becussation

Q77 The Vestibulocerebellum is important for the maintenance of balance and control of eye _____,

- ☐ functions
- ☐ structure
- ☐ muscle
- ☒ movement

Q78 Hindbrain is composed of the metencephalon and the _____,

- ☒ myelencephalon
- ☐ celoencephalon
- ☐ myelencephalon
- ☐ nyelencephalon

Q79 the process of retrieving specific information from memory stores is _____,

- ☐ Recalling
- ☒ Remembering
- ☐ Repositioning
- ☐ Review

Q80 Structures capable of perceiving and changing stimuli are called _____,

- ☐ receptions
- ☐ preceptors
- ☒ receptors
- ☐ receptors