Date: _____ Grade: _____

SECTION QUIZ 1-2



Remember:
Score an average of 85% or higher on all three quizzes, and you may be exempt from the chapter test!



Congratulations! You have completed this section!
Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 1.9 points.

Multiple choice: Choose the correct answer.

1. At rest, the inside of a neuron is _____ charged, and the outside is _____ charged.
   (a) positively; negatively (c) negatively; positively
   (b) positively; not (d) negatively; not

2. The sensory division of the peripheral nervous system carries information from the _____ to the _____.
   (a) central nervous system; rest of the body (c) sense organs; rest of the body
   (b) sense organs; central nervous system (d) rest of the body; sense organs

3. The part of the motor division of the peripheral nervous system that controls voluntary movements is called the _____.
   (a) central nervous system (c) somatic nervous system
   (b) autonomic nervous system (d) sensory nervous system

4. The part of the motor division of the peripheral nervous system that regulates activities NOT under conscious control is called the _____.
   (a) central nervous system (c) somatic nervous system
   (b) autonomic nervous system (d) sensory nervous system

5. Objects that absorb all light rays appear to be _____, whereas those that reflect all the light rays appear to be _____.
   (a) white; black (b) white; gray (c) black; white (d) gray; white

Matching:

6. _____ auditory canal
7. _____ oval window
8. _____ cochlea
9. _____ auditory nerve
10. _____ semicircular canal
11. _____ cornea
12. _____ iris
13. _____ pupil
14. _____ lens
15. _____ vitreous humor
16. _____ rods
17. _____ cones
18. _____ optic nerve

(a) transmits nerve impulses to the brain from the chochlea
(b) picks up the vibrations from the bones of the ear
(c) opening in the iris; regulates amount of light entering the eye
(d) relays visual information to the brain
(e) region where vibrations enter the ear
(f) flexible structure behind the pupil of the eye, filled with a transparent protein; helps adjust focus to see near or far objects
(g) fluid-filled portion of the inner ear that creates pressure waves
(h) enables nervous system to sense changes in position of the head
(i) photoreceptor cells, detect color but are not sensitive to light
(j) photoreceptor cells, extremely sensitive to light but do not detect color
(k) transparent fluid that fills the large chamber behind the lens
(l) disk of tissue located at the back of the cornea
(m) tough transparent layer at the surface of the eye that focuses light

SECTION QUIZ 1-2

Fill in the blank: Choose the correct word from the WORD BANK.

WORD BANK			
plasticity			impulses
decibels	cell body	glial cells	neuron
resting potential	action potential	schwann cell	synapse
neurotransmitter	axon	myelin sheath	dendrite

19. A cell consisting of a cell body, dendrites and an axon that carries impulses throughout the nervous system is called a(n) _____.
20. The largest part of a neuron in which metabolic activity takes place is called the _____.
21. The long, branched extension of a neuron that carry impulses away from the cell body are called _____.
22. The small, branched extensions of a neuron that carries impulses toward the cell body is called the _____.
23. The difference in electric charges when a neuron is at rest is called the _____ _____.
24. The rapid change in voltage on the inside of the axon from negative to positive and then back to negative is called a(n) _____.
25. A supporting cell that helps to enclose the axon of a neuron and form an insulating layer is called a(n) _____.
26. The white fatty substance that surrounds many vertebrate nerve cells is called the _____.
27. The point where an impulse is transmitted from one nerve cell to the next is called the _____.
28. A(n) _____ is released when an action potential reaches the end of an axon.
29. The ability of the brain to make long-term adjustments to long-term changes is called _____.
30. Non-conductive nervous system cells that provide support, insulation and protection for neurons are called _____.
31. Sound intensity is measured in _____.

True or False: Write the correct answer.

32. _____ The two major divisions of the nervous system are the central and peripheral nervous systems.
33. _____ The central nervous system consists only of the brain and spinal cord.

34. _____ The body's largest sense organ is the skin.

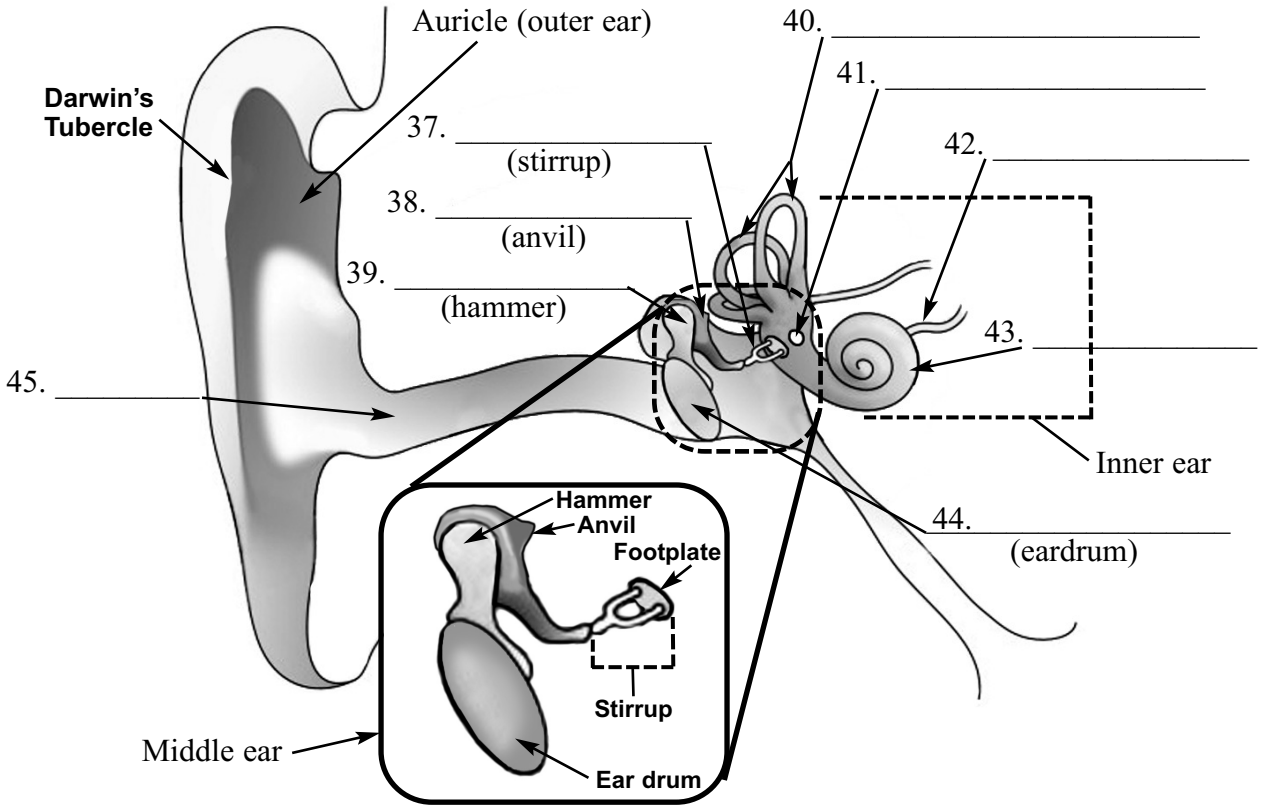
35. _____ The tongue's 4 taste receptors are sweet, salty, spicy and bitter.

36. _____ The status of a person's health is negatively affected by negative thought processes.

Label the following diagram using the WORD BANK below for #37-45.

WORD BANK

auditory nerve	cochlea	malleus	auditory canal	incus
stapes	tympanum	oval window	semicircular canals	



Which part of the brain controls each of the following processes? Use the WORD BANK to label questions #46-50.

WORD BANK

cerebrum	cerebral cortex	cerebellum	brainstem	thalamus

46. _____ learning, judgement, intelligence, voluntary activities

47. _____ blood pressure, heart rate, breathing, swallowing

48. _____ information processing, body movement control

49. _____ regulation of information to cerebral cortex

50. _____ balance and coordination of muscle action

SECTION QUIZ 1-2

Complete the Life Principles:

51. *"Be careful what you see, for the _____ of your eye becomes a part of thee."*
52. *"We are fearfully and wonderfully _____."*
53. *"The greatest engineering is the engineering of _____."*