**Chapter 2**

Multiple Choice

1. The system that consists of the brain and spinal cord is the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system.

A) peripheral

B) lateral

\*C) central

D) sympathetic

 (Reference page 41)

2. The hindbrain is divided into the cerebellum, pons, and the:

\*A) medulla

B) midbrain

C) Thalamus

D) amygdala

 (Reference page 41)

3. The vertebrate forebrain subdivides into the diencephalon and the:

A) metencephalon

\*B) telencephalon

C) myelencephalon

D) brain stem

 (Reference page 41)

4. The parietal lobe is \_\_\_\_\_ to the temporal lobe:

A) lateral

B) rostral

\*C) dorsal

D) brain stem

 (Reference page 42)

5. The anatomical word for "toward the belly, or bottom end":

\*A) ventral

B) rostral

C) caudal

D) dorsal

 (Reference page 42)

6. The fingers are \_\_\_\_\_ to the shoulder.

A) proximal

\*B) distal

C) contralateral

D) medial

 (Reference page 43)

7. The somatic nervous system and the autonomic nervous system are the two components of the:

A) central nervous system

B) viscera

C) sympathetic nervous system

\*D) peripheral nervous system

 (Reference page 43)

8. Each pair of sensory nerve roots handles input from a narrow stripe on the body surface. These stripes are called:

A) myotomes

B) ademas

\*C) dermatomes

D) menthotomes

 (Reference page 45)

9. All sympathetic outputs come exclusively from the middle levels of the:

\*A) spinal cord

B) pons

C) prefrontal cortex

D) thalamus (Reference page 46)

10. The area that serves as a connection between neurons is called the:

A) white matter

B) gray matter

\*C) synapse

D) cerebrospinal flud

 (Reference page 48)

11. The part of the brain that relays signals between the cerebellum and the cerebrum is the:

A) thalamus

B) insula

C) hypothalamus

\*D) pons (Reference page 51)

12. A group of researchers have proposed that hiccuping may be related to the amphibian ability of:

A) breathing underwater

B) metamorphasis

\*C) gill-ventillation

D) swimming (Reference page 53)

13. The neurotransmitter \_\_\_\_\_ plays key roles in movement, cognition, motivation, and reward:

\*A) dopamine

B) acetylcholine

C) norepinephrine

D) serotonin (Reference page 54)

14. A person with insomnia may have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ imbalance.

A) cerebrospinal fluid

\*B) serotonin

C) norepinephrine

D) acetylcholine (Reference page 54)

15. This cranial nerve carries visual signals from the retina to the thalamus.

A) oculomotor

B) olfactory

C) glossopharyngeal

\*D) optic (Reference page 55)

16. The cerebellar neurons that gather and integrate information before and sending output to specialized output nuclei in the brainstem are called \_\_\_\_\_ cells

A) mossy

\*B) Purkinje

C) granule

D) climbing (Reference page 56)

17. The hypothalamus is comprised of all of the following nuclei except the:

A) posterior nucleus

B) dorsomedial nucleus

\*C) inferior nucleus

D) anterior nucleus (Reference page 58)

18. The \_\_\_\_\_ relays motor signals to the cerebral cortex from other motor control structures like the cerebellum and basal ganglia:

A) hippocampus

\*B) thalamus

C) hypothalamus

D) amygdala (Reference page 59)

19. The largest part of the human brain is the:

\*A) cerebral cortex

B) cerebellum

C) frontal lobe

D) brain stem (Reference page 61)

20. The large bridge of white matter connections between the two hemispheres of the cerebral cortex is called the:

A) limbic cortex

B) cingulate

C) amygdala

\*D) corpus callosum (Reference page 63)

21. The strip of areas that handles sensory input from the skin, muscles, and joints of individual body parts is the:

A) primary motor cortex

\*B) primary somatosensory cortex

C) orbitofrontal cotex

D) prefrontal cortex (Reference page 63)

22. Taste receptors send input to the \_\_\_\_\_ cortex.

A) primary auditory

B) cingulate

\*C) primary gustatory

D) pons (Reference page 64)

23. The \_\_\_\_\_ generates emotions and motivations based in the external sensory inputs of vision, hearing, and smell, rather than internal-environment inputs as with the hypothalamus:

\*A) amygdala

B) thalamus

C) hippocampus

D) sensory (Reference page 67)

24. The \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system collects sensory input from both inside and outside the body and transmits it to the central nervous system:

A) sympathetic

\*B) peripheral

C) parasympathetic

D) none of the above (Reference page 71)

25. The heart rate slows, respiration decreases, and blood pressure falls when the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system is in control

A) sympathetic

B) central

\*C) parasympathetic

D) somatic (Reference page 44)

**Answer Key**

1. C

2. A

3. B

4. C

5. A

6. B

7. D

8. C

9. A

10. C

11. D

12. C

13. A

14. B

15. D

16. B

17. C

18. B

19. A

20. D

21. B

22. C

23. A

24. B

25. C