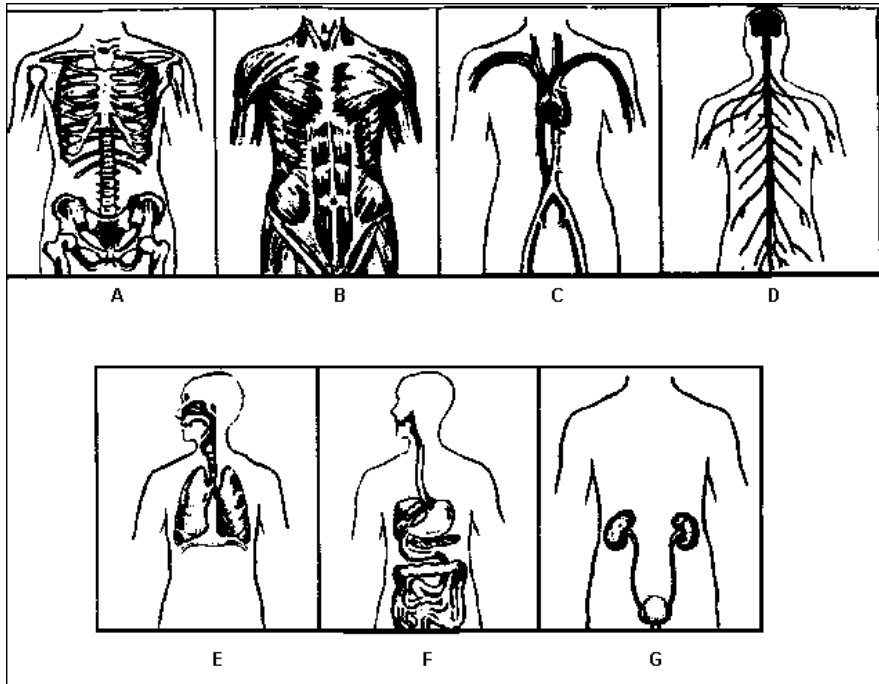


Nervous System: Practice Questions # 1

1. A change in the external or internal environment of an organism is known as

- A. a response
- B. an impulse
- C. a synapse
- D. a stimulus

2.



The diagrams show various organ systems. Diseases that cause numbness and paralysis interfere most directly with the normal functioning of

- A. system *E*
- B. system *G*
- C. system *A*
- D. system *D*

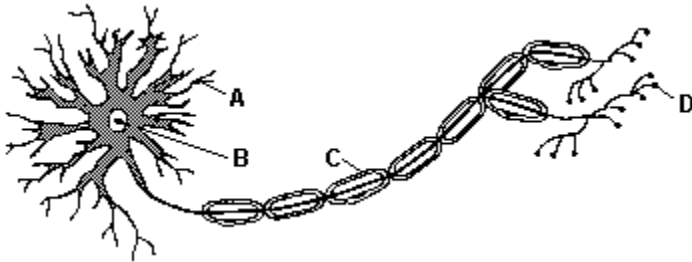
3. When leg muscles respond to a stimulus by moving the foot, the response depends most directly on the functioning of

- A. bronchioles
- B. nephrons
- C. capillaries
- D. nerves

4. Increased perspiration, a higher body temperature, and a rapidly beating heart are all possible responses to a stressful situation. These body responses are most likely a direct result of the interaction of the

- A. digestive and endocrine systems
- B. digestive and respiratory systems
- C. nervous and hormonal systems
- D. nervous and reproductive systems

5.



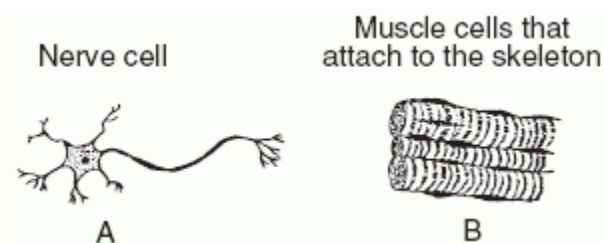
The diagram represents the functional unit of a nervous system. Which structure secretes a neurotransmitter?

- A. structure *A*
- B. structure *B*
- C. structure *C*
- D. structure *D*

6. Nerve cells are essential to an animal because they directly provide

- A. communication between cells
- B. transport of nutrients to various organs
- C. regulation of reproductive rates within other cells
- D. an exchange of gases within the body

7. Two types of human cells are shown in the diagram below.



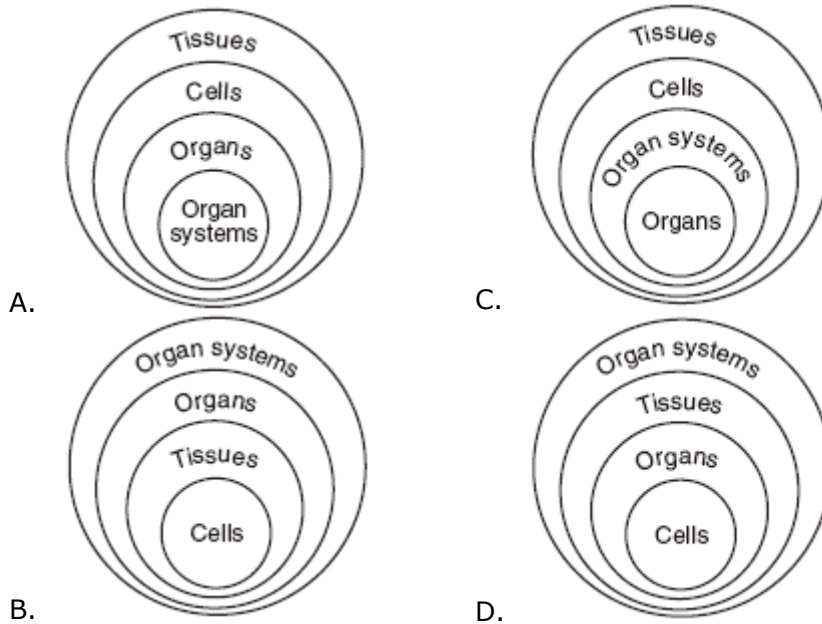
Cell *A* causes the cells at *B* to contract. This activity would be most useful for

- A. lifting a book from a bookshelf
- B. coordinating the functions of organelles
- C. digesting food in the small intestine
- D. carrying out the process of protein synthesis

8. Which substances are found on cell surfaces and respond to nerve and hormone signals?

- A. starches and simple sugars
- B. subunits of DNA
- C. vitamins and minerals
- D. receptor molecules

9. Which diagram best represents the levels of organization in the human body?



10. Two primary agents of cellular communication are

- A. chemicals made by blood cells and simple sugars
- B. hormones and carbohydrates
- C. enzymes and starches
- D. hormones and chemicals made by nerve cells

Answer Key 1: Nervous System

1. D
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. D