



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING
APPLIED ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY
OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS



UNIT-5 NERVOUS SYTEM

1.The cell body of all sensory neurons is located within the:

- A. Dorsal gray horn
- B. Dorsal root ganglion
- C. Spinal cord
- D. Brain

2. Which of the following is referred to as either physical barriers or physiologic processes (transport system) that separate the circulating blood from the brain extracellular fluid in the central nervous system (CNS)?

- A. Circle of Willis
- B. Blood-brain barrier
- C. Corticobulbar projections
- D. Lateral corticospinal tract

3. A male client was involved in a vehicular accident and developed an Amnesia. He is likely having a damaged in which of the following?

- A. Hypothalamus
- B. Thalamus
- C. Cerebrum
- D. Hippocampus

4. A client went to the emergency department with a possible brain damage as evidenced by loss of coordination of motor movement, and staggering, wide based walking. The client is most likely having a damage in the:

- A. Medulla Oblongata
- B. Cerebrum



**SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING
APPLIED ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY
OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

- C. Pons
- D. Cerebellum

5. It is a type of nerve cell that protects CNS from infection and become phagocytic in response to inflammation

- A. Schwann cells
- B. Ependymal cells
- C. Microglia
- D. Astrocytes

6. Which of the following manifestations is consistent with a client who sustained a traumatic left parietal lobe injury?

- A. Difficulty with writing, inability to perceive objects normally
- B. Short term memory, blurred vision
- C. Altered personality and affective behavior
- D. Loss of fine movements and strength of the arms, hands, and fingers

7. Which among cranial nerves are mixed nerves that supply parasympathetic to viscera of thorax and abdomen?

- A. Vagus nerves
- B. Trigeminal nerves
- C. Accessory nerves
- D. Abducens nerves

8. The _____ is the innermost meningeal layer, clings tightly to the surface of the brain and spinal cord, following every fold.

- A. Arachnoid mater
- B. Pia mater
- C. Dura mater
- D. Tentorium cerebelli



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING
APPLIED ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY
OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

9. A received neural impulse travels from the _____ into the cell body and then down the _____ .
- a. axons; dendrite
 - b. soma; dendrite
 - c. dendrites; axon
 - d. myelin sheath; axon
10. A prevalent type of glial cell, _____ help regulate cerebral blood flow.
- a. Astrocytes
 - b. microglia
 - c. oligodendrocytes
 - d. Schwann cells
11. In humans, the nervous system is initial divided into the _____ and _____ nervous systems.
- a. afferent; efferent
 - b. sympathetic; parasympathetic
 - c. somatic; autonomic
 - d. central; peripheral
12. Efferent nerves are associated with _____ functions, whereas afferent nerves are associated with _____ functions.
- a. sensory; motor
 - b. external; internal;
 - c. motor; sensory
 - d. internal; external



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING
APPLIED ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY
OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

13. The somatic and autonomic nervous systems control _____ and _____ movements, respectively.
- a. involuntary; voluntary
 - b. automatic; reflexive
 - c. volitional; willful
 - d. voluntary; involuntary
14. How many pairs of spinal nerves are there?
- a. 11
 - b. 31
 - c. 51
 - d. 71
15. Which system is capable of axonal regeneration?
- a. central nervous system
 - b. spinal cord
 - c. peripheral nervous system
 - d. cerebellum
16. Which system is responsible for preparing a hiker to act quickly when she sees a bear run onto the path in front of her?
- a. sympathetic nervous system
 - b. central nervous system
 - c. parasympathetic nervous system
 - d. efferent neurons
17. Which system is engaged while relaxing after a large meal?



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING APPLIED ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- a. sympathetic nervous system
 - b. central nervous system
 - c. efferent neurons
 - d. parasympathetic nervous system
18. In the study of social housing on neurogenesis in rats, which group showed the highest amount of neurogenesis?
- a. socially housed non-runners
 - b. individually housed runners
 - c. socially housed runners
 - d. individually housed non-runners
19. In the study of social housing on neurogenesis in rats, which group showed the lowest amount of neurogenesis?
- a. socially housed runners socially
 - b. individually housed runners
 - c. housed non-runners
 - d. individually housed non-runners
20. Which anatomical terms indicate "toward the front" and "toward the tail", respectively?
- a. dorsal; ventral
 - b. medial; lateral
 - c. proximal; distal
 - d. anterior; posterior
21. Which anatomical terms indicate "toward the top" and "toward the bottom", respectively?



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING
APPLIED ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY
OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- a. dorsal; ventral
 - b. medial; lateral
 - c. proximal; distal
 - d. anterior; posterior
22. Which area of the human brain has the highest density of neurons?
- a. frontal lobe
 - b. cerebellum
 - c. temporal lobe
 - d. amygdala
23. The thick band of myelinated axons that connects the hemispheres of the brain is called the:
- a. anterior commissure
 - b. posterior commissure
 - c. thalamus
 - d. corpus callosum
24. Which degenerative disease results from a dysfunction of basal ganglia components?
- a. Parkinson's disease
 - b. Schizophrenia
 - c. Epilepsy
 - d. Meningitis
25. Brain functions related to hearing are primarily located in which lobe?



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING
APPLIED ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY
OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- a. Occipital
 - b. Frontal
 - c. Temporal
 - d. Parietal
26. A person with damage to the occipital lobe will like have trouble with which sense?
- a. Hearing
 - b. Taste
 - c. Touch
 - d. Vision
27. Brain functions that are primarily subserved by a single hemisphere are said to be:
- a. split-brain
 - b. distal
 - c. proximal
 - d. lateralized
28. The outer covering of the brain, called the meninges, is comprised of three layers, the pia mater, arachnoid mater, and the:
- a. dura mater
 - b. choroid mater
 - c. ventricular mater
 - d. cerebrospinal mater
29. The body's tendency to preserve its natural resting state is called:



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING
APPLIED ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY
OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- a. Allostasis
- b. allostatic overload
- c. pia mater
- d. homeostasis

30. Within the immune system, T cells and B cells have their origins in:

- a. Neurons
 - b. bone marrow
 - c. antibodies
 - d. transgenic mice
-