Class: **import**
Description:

_____

Test: **neuron quiz**
Test Points: **37**
Test Number: **10919**
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1) Which type of neuron is used to control motor units because they send 1 message to many places?

A _____   Multipolar Neuron
B _____   Bipolar Neuron
C _____   Unipolar Neuron
D _____   Pyrimidal Neuron

2) Which type of neuron summerizes a lot of information into 1 averaged message?

A _____   Unipolar Neuron
B _____   Bipolar Neuron
C _____   Pyrimidal Neuron
D _____   Multipolar Neuron

3) where do you find unipolar nurons

A _____   nerve endings and sensory organs
B _____   in the cerebrum
C _____   The spinal cord

4) What material do the Schawwn cells make?

A _____   myelin
B _____   myosin
C _____   Node of Ranvier
D _____   soma

5) what neuron connects two neurons or two small groups of neurons

A _____   bipolar neurons
B _____   multipolar neurons
C _____   unipolar neurons
D _____   pyramidal neurons

6) What makes Myelin?

A _____   myelin

B _____   the axon
C _____   the soma
D _____   the spinal cord

7) What are the cells called that surround the axon?

A _____   Schwann cells
B _____   axon cells
C _____   myelin cells
D _____   surrounding cells

8) what is the body of a neuron called

A _____   soma
B _____   astreosites
C _____   axon
D _____   dendrite

9) Which type of neuron is used to control motor units?

A _____   Multipolar Neuron
B _____   Bipolar Neuron
C _____   Unipolar Neuron
D _____   Pyrimidal Neuron

10) What do the dendrites of the neuron do?

A _____   they detect change and bring in information
B _____   all parts are located
C _____   sends information to places
D _____   make equilibrium possible

11) Which type of neuron functions like a switch (sending messages sometimes and blocking messages at other times)?

A _____   Bipolar
B _____   Unipolar
C _____   Multipolar
D _____   Pyramidal

12) What's wrapped around the axon in non-myelinated neurons (grey matter)?

A _____   schwann cell
B _____   dendrites
C _____   soma
D _____   nothing is

13) What does a Pyramidal neuron do?

A _____ Input: many messages , Output: many messages
B _____ Input: many messages, Output: single message
C _____ Input: single message, Output: many messages
D _____ Input single message, Output: single message

14) What does the myelin sheath do?

A _____ insulation
B _____ reciever
C _____ protects cell
D _____ gathers information

15) If an axon is damaged, what acts as a path for the newly generating axon?

A _____ myelin sheaths
B _____ dendrites
C _____ m & m's
D _____ axon terminals

16) What part of the neuron gathers the information.

A _____ dendrites
B _____ neuroglia
C _____ axon
D _____ body

17) What function do astrocytes peform?

A _____ Provide support and nourishment
B _____ Provide electrical insulation
C _____ Remove waste
D _____ Lines ventricles

18) What does the Astrocyte do?

A _____ form myelin within the brain for electrical insulation
B _____ support and nourishment
C _____ remove bacteria and cellular debris, especially after brain trauma
D _____ line ventricles and spinal canal to contain cerebrospinal fluid

19) which one is not a type of neuroglia

A _____ neuron
B _____ astrocytes

C _____   oligodendrocyts
D _____   mircoglia

20) What does the Neuroglia do?

A _____   Cares for brain cells
B _____   processes the memory
C _____   makes myelin
D _____   breaks down fat

21) what is the function of the microglia?

A _____   removal of waste
B _____   support and nourishment
C _____   reflexs
D _____   electrical insulation

22) What forms myelin within the brain for electrical insulation?

A _____   oligodendrocytes
B _____   astrocytes
C _____   Microglia
D _____   Ependyma

23) What is the purpose of a microglial cell?

A _____   Remove bacteria and waste
B _____   support and nourishment
C _____   rebuilding damanged axons
D _____   provide a barrier

24) What cell feeds the nerve?

A _____   astrocytes
B _____   dendrites
C _____   microgial
D _____   ependyma

25) What is the literal meaning of neurolgia?

A _____   Nerve glue
B _____   transmitter
C _____   STD
D _____   perfume

26) What type of neuroglia feeds the neurons.

A _____ astrocytes
B _____ microglia
C _____ ependyma
D _____ oligodendrocytes

27) Which ways do nerve impulses go within one neuron?

A _____ one way
B _____ two ways
C _____ three ways
D _____ four ways

28) what does it mean to be a one way impulse?

A _____ synapse can only carry impulse in one direction
B _____ you can carry one type of impulse
C _____ you can carry impulses two ways
D _____ it is hard wired to many parts of the brain

29) What is the name of the stimulus that is the minimum to send a message

A _____ Threshold Stimulus
B _____ Maximum Stimulus
C _____ Subtle Stimulus
D _____ Stimuli Stimulus

30) Explain one way nerve impulses

A _____ synapse can only carry impulse in one direction
B _____ every nerve is hard wired to a specific park of the brain
C _____ Sends the impulses two ways
D _____ The nerve sends an impulse or it doesn't

31) What is specificity of receptors?

A _____ all nerves are wired to a specific spot
B _____ all or none
C _____ one way impulses
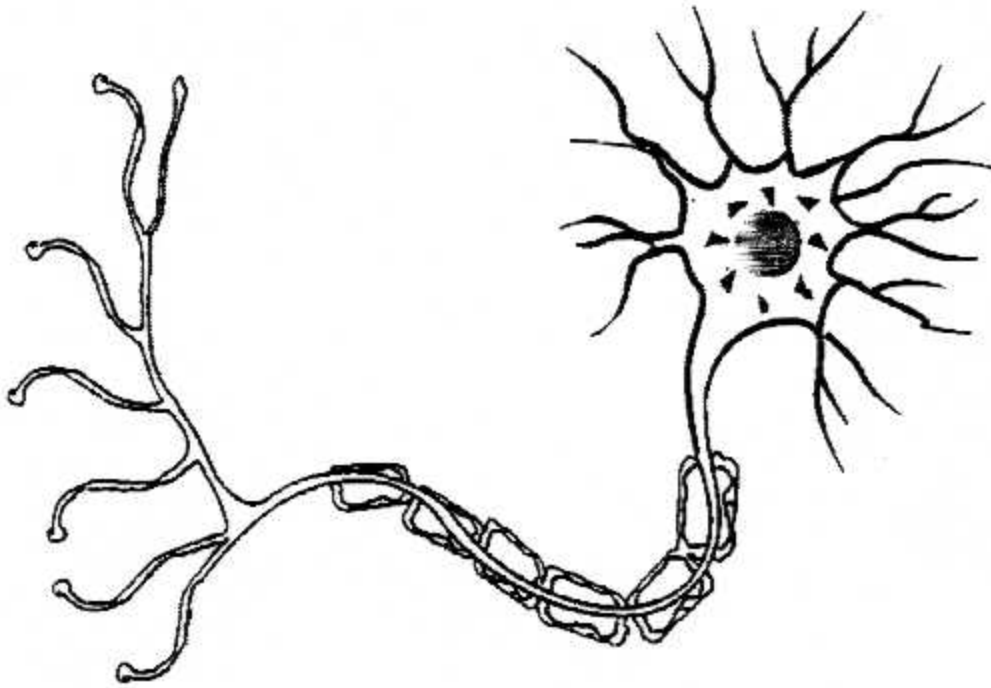**D** _____ threshold stimulus

32) What is the all or none principle mean?

A _____ Nerve sends an impule or it doesn't
B _____ Nerve sends half an impulse

C _____   All nerve cells send the same message at once
D _____   A nerve message is made of different strength nerve impulses
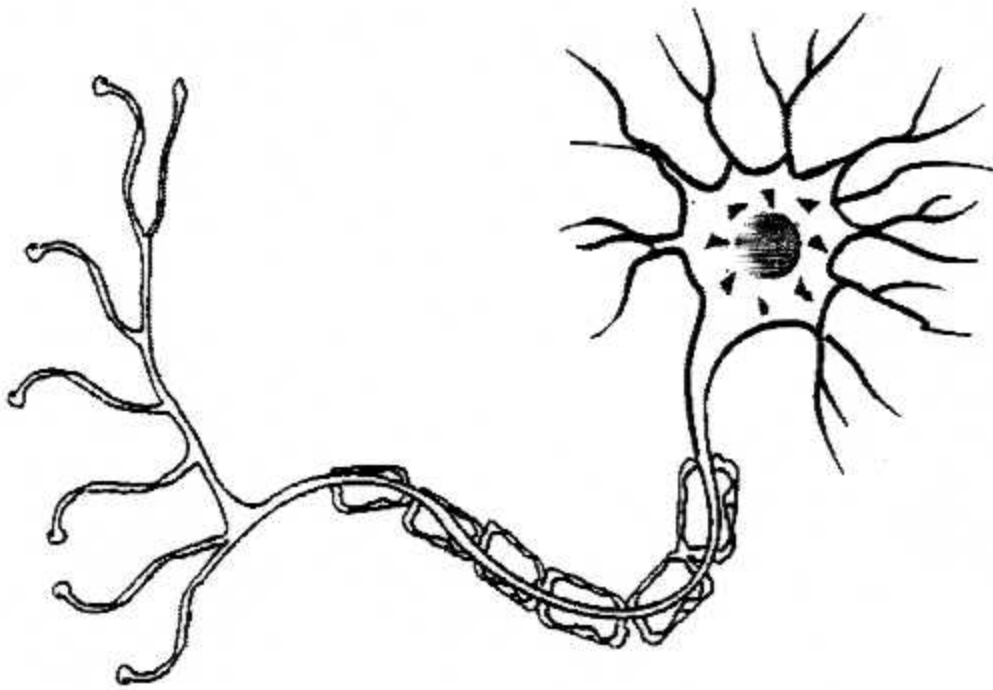
33) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.
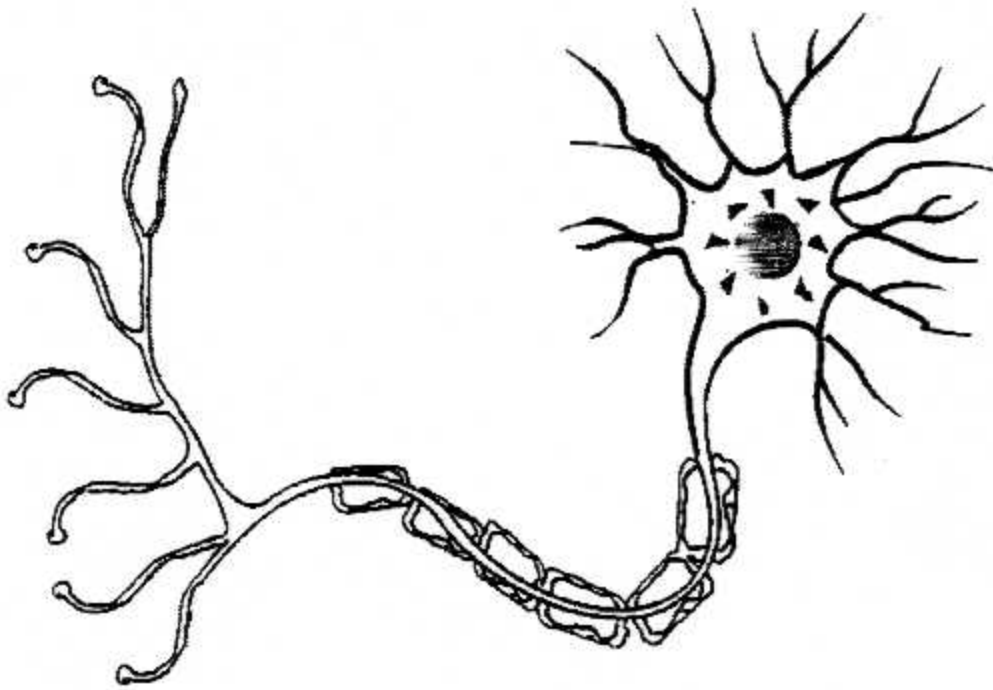
Click on the Soma.

34) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.
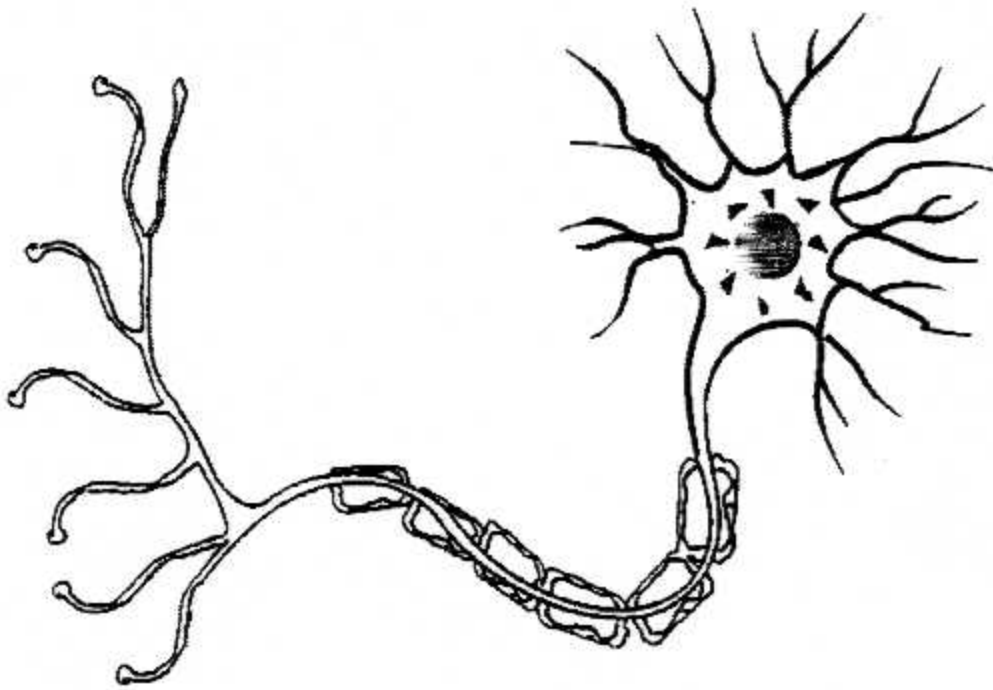
Click on a dendrite.

35) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

Click on the axon.

36) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

Click on a Schwann Cell.

37) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

Click on a Node of Ranvier.