

RUTLEDGE SR LAB OFF-SITE LEARNING PACKET DAY 5

CHAPTER 10 STANDARD SYLLABUS QUIZ A

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Write in the letter of the correct answer.

- _____ 1. Which division of the nervous system consists of the brain and spinal cord?
A. autonomic B. central C. peripheral
- _____ 2. Which term is the result of a blood vessel in the brain that leaks or ruptures?
A. cerebral thrombosis B. hemorrhagic stroke C. ischemic stroke
- _____ 3. Which condition is characterized by fine muscle tremors, a masklike facial expression, and a shuffling gait?
A. Guillain-Barré syndrome B. Parkinson's disease C. Alzheimer's disease
- _____ 4. Which membrane is the thick, tough outer layer surrounding the brain?
A. arachnoid B. dura mater C. pia mater
- _____ 5. Which diagnostic tool is the process of recording brain-wave activity?
A. electroencephalography B. electromyography C. myelography
- _____ 6. Which portion of the brain is responsible for the highest level of thought?
A. cerebellum B. cerebrum C. pons
- _____ 7. Which term means an abnormally increased amount of cerebrospinal fluid within the brain?
A. encephalocele B. hydrocephalus C. meningocele
- _____ 8. Which condition is a collection of blood trapped in the tissues of the brain?
A. cerebral concussion B. cerebral contusion C. cranial hematoma
- _____ 9. Which term means inflammation of the spinal cord?
A. myelitis B. myeloma C. myelosis
- _____ 10. Which term describes a viral infection of the gray matter of the spinal cord that may result in paralysis?
A. multiple sclerosis B. muscular dystrophy C. poliomyelitis
- _____ 11. Which condition is commonly known as fainting?
A. singultus B. stupor C. syncope
- _____ 12. What kind of neuron carries impulses toward the brain and spinal cord?
A. afferent B. associative C. efferent
- _____ 13. Which condition is an unresponsive state from which a person can be aroused only briefly and with vigorous, repeated attempts?
A. coma B. lethargy C. stupor
- _____ 14. Which medication produces calm and diminished responsiveness without causing sleep?
A. analgesic B. hypnotic C. sedative
- _____ 15. What type of drug depresses the central nervous system and usually produces sleep?
A. barbiturate B. hypnotic C. sedative
- _____ 16. Which condition is an autoimmune disorder?
A. cerebral palsy B. epilepsy C. multiple sclerosis
- _____ 17. Which condition is characterized by the inability to develop normal social relationships?
A. attention deficit disorder B. autism C. mental retardation

- _____ 18. Which disorder is characterized by a slowly progressive decline in mental abilities?
A. delirium tremens B. dementia C. schizophrenia
- _____ 19. The cranial nerves are part of which nervous system?
A. central B. peripheral C. ascending
- _____ 20. Which term means medication administered to block sensitivity to pain?
A. anesthesia B. anesthetic C. anesthetist
- _____ 21. Which term means an inflammation of the brain?
A. encephalitis B. meningitis C. poliomyelitis
- _____ 22. Which term means to suture the ends of a severed nerve?
A. neuroplasty B. neurorrhaphy C. neurotomy
- _____ 23. Which term means inflammation of a nerve causing pain through the thigh and leg?
A. Bell's palsy B. sciatica C. tic douloureux
- _____ 24. Which term means an intense burning pain after an injury to a sensory nerve?
A. causalgia B. hyperesthesia C. paresthesia
- _____ 25. Which term means a sense perception that has no basis in external stimulation?
A. delirium B. delusion C. hallucination