BRITISH COLUMBIA ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY 12 (MATPH12) · UNIT D · 25 QUESTIONS

Nervous, Reproductive Systems and Homeostasis — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **The part of a neuron that receives signals from other cells is the**

- **A** dendrite
- **B** axon
- **C** myelin sheath
- **D** synapse

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The part of a neuron that carries an impulse away from the cell body is the**

- A dendrite
- B axon
- C cell body
- D receptor

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Myelin around an axon mainly**

- A slows impulses
- B blocks all signals
- C speeds up impulses
- D makes hormones

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **The gap between two neurons across which a signal passes is the**

- A axon
- B dendrite
- C node
- D synapse

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **At a synapse, a signal is carried across the gap mainly by**

- A neurotransmitters
- B hormones in blood
- C red cells
- D myelin

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The central nervous system is made up of the**



A nerves only

B brain and spinal cord

C sense organs

D autonomic nerves

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The part of the brain most involved in conscious thought is the**



A brainstem

B cerebellum

C cerebrum

D spinal cord

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The cerebellum mainly coordinates**



A breathing

B digestion

C hormone release

D balance and movement

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9

The brainstem controls basic life functions such as

A breathing and heart rate

B reasoning

C memory of facts

D voluntary movement

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10

A reflex arc gives a fast response because the signal

A goes straight to the brain first

B passes through the spinal cord without conscious thought

C travels in blood

D uses hormones only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **A sensory neuron carries impulses**

A from the brain to muscles

B between glands

C only inside the brain

D from receptors to the central nervous system

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **A motor neuron carries impulses**

A from receptors to the brain

B inside sense organs

C from the central nervous system to muscles

D from muscle to muscle

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The male reproductive organs that produce sperm are the**

A ovaries

B uterus

C testes

D prostate

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The female reproductive organs that produce eggs are the**

A testes

B ovaries

C uterus

D oviducts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Fertilization normally takes place in the**

A uterus

B vagina

C ovary

D oviduct

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The hormone that lowers blood glucose by helping cells take it up is**

A insulin

B glucagon

C adrenaline

D thyroxine

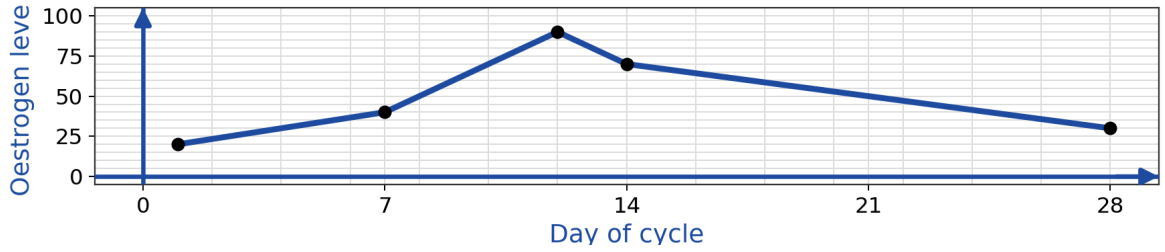
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **When blood glucose is low, the pancreas releases**

- **A** insulin
- **B** glucagon
- **C** ADH
- **D** adrenaline

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The graph shows oestrogen level across a menstrual cycle. Oestrogen is highest closest to day**



- **A** 1
- **B** 7
- **C** 14
- **D** 28

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The diagram compares the nervous system and the endocrine system. The role shared by both systems is that they**

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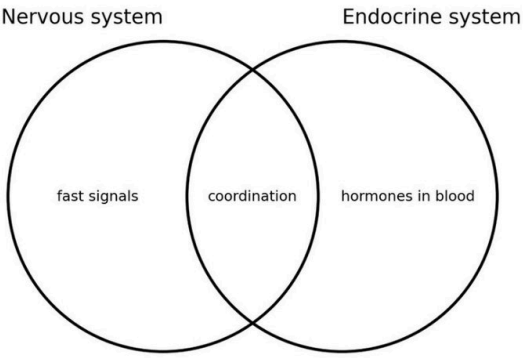

Question 19

The diagram compares the nervous system and the endocrine system. The role shared by both systems is that they

A) send electrical impulses only

B) release hormones into blood

C) control muscles directly

D) coordinate body responses

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20 **Negative feedback in homeostasis means a change triggers a response that**

A reverses the change

B increases the change

C stops all feedback

D ignores the change

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **When body temperature rises, sweating helps restore balance by**



A raising temperature further

B cooling the body by evaporation

C stopping blood flow

D increasing shivering

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **During exercise, the nervous, respiratory and circulatory systems together**



A slow breathing and heart rate

B stop sweating

C reduce blood flow to muscles

D increase oxygen delivery to muscles

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The sympathetic nervous system prepares the body for stress by**



A slowing heart rate

B stopping breathing

C lowering blood pressure

D increasing heart rate

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **The pituitary gland is often called the master gland because it**

A controls other endocrine glands

B makes all nerve impulses

C stores urine

D filters blood

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Puberty is triggered mainly by increased release of**

A sex hormones

B digestive enzymes

C insulin

D neurotransmitters

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. D
12. C
13. C
14. B
15. D
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. D
20. A
21. B
22. D
23. D
24. A
25. A

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