NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 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

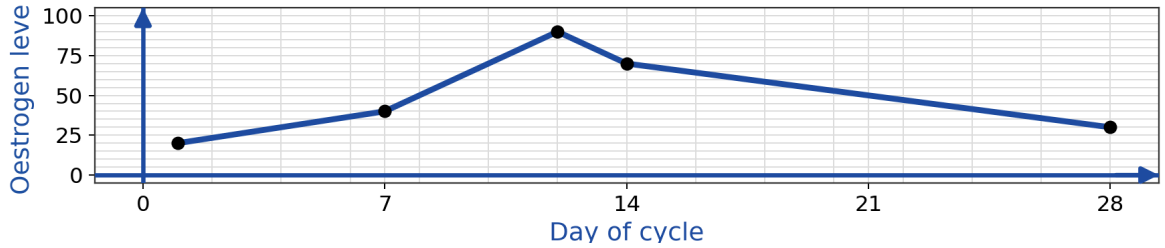
B glucagon

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

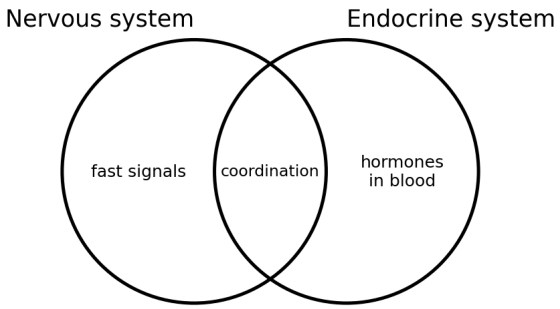
B 7

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**



A send electrical impulses only

B release hormones into blood

C control muscles directly

D coordinate body responses

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.