1) The brain and spinal cord comprise the _________________ nervous system.

2) The part of the peripheral nervous system that brings information to the central nervous system is
   A) motor.
   B) **afferent**.
   C) efferent.
   D) autonomic.
   E) somatic.

3) The type of glial cell that is found lining the ventricles and spinal canal are the
   A) astrocytes.
   B) satellite cells.
   C) oligodendrocytes.
   D) microglia.
   E) **ependymal cells**.

4) Cells responsible for information processing and transfer are the
   A) neuroglia.
   B) Schwann cells.
   C) **neurons**.
   D) astrocytes.
   E) microglia.

5) Aggregations of fixed and free ribosomes in neurons are referred to as
   A) neurofilaments.
   B) neurofibrils.
   C) perikaryon.
   D) **Nissl bodies**.
   E) microglia.

6) Neurotransmitters are released from the
   A) telodendria.
   B) **synaptic knobs**.
   C) collaterals.
   D) hillock.
   E) neuroglia.
7) Opening of sodium channels in the membrane of a neuron results in
   A) depolarization.
   B) repolarization.
   C) hyperpolarization.
   D) increased negative charge inside the membrane.
   E) reestablishing the resting potential.

8) The all-or-none principle states that
   A) all stimuli will produce identical action potentials.
   B) all stimuli great enough to bring the membrane to threshold will produce identical action potentials.
   C) the greater the magnitude of the stimuli, the greater the intensity of the action potential.
   D) only sensory stimuli can activate action potentials.
   E) only motor stimuli can activate action potentials.

9) The specialized membranes that protect the spinal cord are termed
   A) cranial meninges.
   B) cranial mater.
   C) spinal meninges.
   D) spinal mater.
   E) epidural membranes.

10) The outermost connective-tissue covering of spinal nerves is the
    A) endoneurium.
    B) endomysium.
    C) perineurium.
    D) epineurium.
    E) epimysium.

**Bonus Question** - Choose one (Note: 100% is maximum quiz score):

The dorsal root ganglia contain
   A) axons of motor neurons.
   B) axons of sensory neurons.
   C) cell bodies of motor neurons.
   D) cell bodies of sensory neurons.
   E) interneurons.