Chapter 14 Quiz 2

1. The parasympathetic division is responsible for the following effects:
   1. decreases heart rate, constricts pupils, constricts bronchioles
   2. increases heart rate, constricts pupils, constricts bronchioles
   3. decreases heart rate, dilates pupils, constricts bronchioles
   4. increases heart rate, dilates pupils, constricts bronchioles
   5. decreases heart rate, constricts pupils, dilates bronchioles
2. Failure of the esophageal sphincter to open properly results in
   1. Hirschsprung’s disease
   2. autonomic hyperreflexia
   3. achalasia
   4. Raynaud’s disease
   5. Horner’s syndrome
3. Which receptor type of norepinephrine is located in adipose tissue?
   1. alpha 1
   2. alpha 2
   3. beta 1
   4. beta 2
   5. beta 3
4. The sympathetic division of the nervous system does not involve which of the following activities?
   1. excitement
   2. embarrassment
   3. exercise
   4. activities mobilized in an emergency
   5. digestion
5. During Vigorous exercise, which of the following actions would not take place?
   1. blood flow decreases to the GI tract
   2. liver releases more sugar
   3. bronchioles dilate
   4. blood flow increases to muscles
   5. all of the above events take place during exercise
6. Which of the following statements are true?
   1. Sympathetic fibers originate from the brain and sacral spinal cord
   2. Parasympathetic fibers originate from the thoracolumnar region of the spinal cord
   3. Parasympathetic division has short preganglionic fibers and long postganglionic fibers
   4. Sympathetic division has long preganglionic fibers and short postganglionic fibers
   5. Sympathetic ganglia lie close to the spinal cord
7. Which cranial nerves are responsible for activation of salivary glands?
   1. glossopharyngeal and vagus
   2. oculomotor and vagus
   3. facial and vagus
   4. facial and glossopharyngeal
   5. facial and oculomotor
8. The sympathetic division
   1. does not affect the release of rennin
   2. increase the release of rennin which lowers the blood pressure
   3. decreases the release of rennin which lowers the blood pressure
   4. decreases the release of rennin which raises the blood pressure
   5. increases the release of rennin which raises the blood pressure
9. The key area in the brain for learning fear is the
   1. hippocampus
   2. amygdale
   3. prefrontal cortex
   4. hypothalamus
   5. adrenal glands
10. White rami in the paravertebral ganglion are
    1. myelinated and are found only in T1-T4
    2. unmyelinated and are found only in T1-L5
    3. unmyelinated and are found only in T1-L2
    4. myelinated and are found only in T1-T4
    5. myelinated and are found only in T1-L2
11. What disease results in an active area of the colon?
    1. Horner’s syndrome
    2. Raynaud’s disease
    3. autonomic hyperreflexia
    4. archalasia
    5. Hirschsprung’s disease
12. The splanchnic nerves do not include which of the following?
    1. lumbar splanchnic
    2. cervical splanchnic
    3. sacral splanchnic
    4. thoracic splanchnic
    5. all of the above are true splanchnic nerves
13. Mushroom poison involves which type of receptor?
    1. alpha 1
    2. beta 1
    3. beta 2
    4. muscarinic
    5. nicotinic
14. Which of the following is an effect of the parasympathetic division?
    1. releases glucose from the liver
    2. increases alertness
    3. increases metabolic rate
    4. constricts pupils
    5. decreases urine output
15. Which of the following does not illustrate an interrelationship between the nervous and cardiovascular systems?
    1. cardiovascular system removes wastes from nervous systems
    2. nervous system regulates blood pressure
    3. nervous system regulates blood volume
    4. cardiovascular system supplies nutrients to nervous system
    5. nervous system regulates heart rate

Answer Key:

1.a 2.c 3,e 4.e 5.e 6.e 7.d

8.e 9.b 10.e 11.e 12.b 13.d 14.d

15.c