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1. Which of the following is responsible for transmitting signals in the nervous system?
a) Neurons
b) Glial cells
c) Hormones
d) Blood cells

2. What is the basic functional unit of the nervous system?
a) Nervous tissue
b) Neurons
c) Spinal cord
d) Brain

3. Which part of the neuron receives signals from other neurons?
a) Axon
b) Synapse
c) Dendrites
d) Nucleus

4. What is the function of myelin sheath?
a) To protect the neuron
b) To increase the speed of nerve impulse transmission
c) To regulate neurotransmitter release
d) To remove waste products from the neuron

5. Which of the following is used by neurons to communicate with each other?
a) Electrical signals
b) Chemical signals
c) Magnetic signals
d) Radio signals

6. Which of the following is a type of neurotransmitter?
a) Insulin
b) Serotonin
c) Hemoglobin
d) Testosterone

7. The central nervous system consists of:
a) Brain and spinal cord
b) Sensory receptors
c) Nerves
d) Endocrine glands

8. Which of the following is a reflex action?
a) Blinking in response to a bright light
b) Running away from danger
c) Remembering a phone number
d) Writing a poem

9. Drug abuse can lead to:

a) Addiction
b) Damage to the nervous system
c) Behavioral changes
d) All of the above

10. The skin is the sense organ responsible for:
a) Hearing
b) Smell
c) Touch
d) Vision

11. Which sense organ is responsible for taste?
a) Skin
b) Tongue
c) Nose
d) Eye

12. Which sense organ is responsible for smell?

a) Tongue
b) Nose
c) Eye
d) Ear

13. The cornea is located in which part of the eye?
a) Iris
b) Retina
c) Sclera
d) Lens

14. Which of the following is responsible for detecting sound?
a) Retina
b) Eardrum
c) Lens
d) Pupil

15. The endocrine system is responsible for:

a) Regulating hormones
b) Regulating nerve impulses
c) Regulating blood flow
d) Regulating digestion

16. Which of the following is an endocrine gland?
a) Skin
b) Stomach
c) Pancreas
d) Liver

17. Homeostasis refers to:
a) Balance within the body
b) The breakdown of cells
c) A state of sleep
d) The production of hormones

18. The structure and function of the human kidney is primarily related to:
a) Digestion

b) Respiration
c) Excretion
d) Reproduction

19. Which of the following kidney structures filters blood to produce urine?
a) Nephrons
b) Bladder
c) Ureters
d) Urethra

20. The main function of the renal tubules is to:
a) Reabsorb water and nutrients
b) Produce urine
c) Store urine
d) Release hormones

21. The pathway of the nerve impulse is:
a) Dendrites, cell body, axon
b) Axon, dendrites, cell body

c) Cell body, dendrites, axon
d) Cell body, axon, dendrites

22. Which of the following is NOT a function of the nervous system?
a) Controlling voluntary movements
b) Regulating body temperature
c) Facilitating digestion
d) Processing sensory information

23. Which of the following is a neurotransmitter associated with pleasure and reward?
a) Dopamine
b) Serotonin
c) GABA
d) Acetylcholine

24. Which of the following is a disorder of the nervous system?
a) Parkinson's disease

b) Diabetes
c) Asthma
d) Kidney stones

25. Which type of nervous system is responsible for the fight or flight response?
a) Sympathetic nervous system
b) Parasympathetic nervous system
c) Central nervous system
d) Peripheral nervous system

26. Which sense organ is responsible for vision?
a) The eye
b) The ear
c) The tongue
d) The nose

27. The hormone insulin is produced by which gland?
a) Pancreas

b) Thyroid
c) Adrenal glands
d) Pituitary gland

28. Which of the following glands is responsible for regulating metabolism?
a) Thyroid gland
b) Adrenal glands
c) Pituitary gland
d) Pancreas

29. Homeostasis is:
a) The maintenance of a stable internal environment
b) The breakdown of cells
c) The regulation of body temperature
d) The production of hormones

30. Which of the following is NOT a reflex action?
a) Blinking in response to a loud noise

b) Withdrawing your hand from a hot stove
c) Shivering when you are cold
d) Remembering someone's name

31. Which of the following senses is NOT detected by the skin?
a) Touch
b) Temperature
c) Pain
d) Smell

32. Which structure in the eye is responsible for focusing light onto the retina?
a) Lens
b) Cornea
c) Iris
d) Pupil

33. The endocrine system is made up of:
a) Glands that produce and release

hormones
b) Nerves that transmit electrical signals
c) Blood vessels that transport nutrients
d) Muscles that facilitate movement

34. Which of the following glands is responsible for regulating calcium levels in the blood?
a) Parathyroid glands
b) Adrenal glands
c) Thyroid gland
d) Pituitary gland

35. The process of maintaining a stable internal environment is called:
a) Homeostasis
b) Metabolism
c) Respiration
d) Reproduction

36. The structure and function of the

human kidney is primarily related to:
a) Maintaining water balance
b) Regulating blood pressure
c) Producing red blood cells
d) Aiding digestion

37. Which of the following describes the filtration process in the kidney?
a) Waste products are removed from the blood
b) Nutrients are reabsorbed back into the blood
c) Urine is produced in the renal tubules
d) Water is reabsorbed into the blood

38. Which part of the neuron transmits signals away from the cell body?
a) Dendrites
b) Synapse
c) Axon
d) Nucleus

39. Which type of nervous system is responsible for involuntary actions like digestion?
a) Sympathetic nervous system
b) Parasympathetic nervous system
c) Central nervous system
d) Peripheral nervous system

40. Which of the following is a neurotransmitter associated with mood regulation?
a) Dopamine
b) Serotonin
c) GABA
d) Acetylcholine

41. Which of the following is NOT a sense organ?
a) Skin
b) Tongue

c) Heart
d) Nose

42. Which of the following glands is responsible for regulating blood sugar levels?
a) Adrenal glands
b) Pancreas
c) Thyroid gland
d) Pituitary gland

43. The process by which the body maintains a stable internal environment is called:
a) Homeostasis
b) Metabolism
c) Respiration
d) Reproduction

44. The outermost layer of the skin is called the:

a) Dermis
b) Epidermis
c) Subcutaneous tissue
d) Hair follicles

45. The tongue is responsible for:
a) Smell
b) Hearing
c) Taste
d) Touch

46. Which of the following is NOT a type of neuron?
a) Sensory neuron
b) Motor neuron
c) Interneuron
d) Synaptic neuron

47. Which part of the neuron contains the cell's genetic material?
a) Axon

b) Synapse
c) Dendrites
d) Nucleus

48. Which of the following is responsible for the release of neurotransmitters into the synapse?
a) Axon
b) Synapse
c) Dendrites
d) Nucleus

49. Which of the following glands is responsible for regulating growth and development?
a) Thyroid gland
b) Adrenal glands
c) Pituitary gland
d) Pancreas

50. Homeostasis is maintained by which

body system?
a) Nervous system
b) Endocrine system
c) Immune system
d) Respiratory system
51. How do neurons transmit signals?
a) Through the release of hormones
b) Through electrical signals
c) Through chemical signals
d) None of the above

52. Which part of the neuron receives signals from other neurons?
a) Axon
b) Soma
c) Dendrites
d) Nucleus

53. Which cell plays a supportive role for neurons?
a) Red blood cells

b) White blood cells
c) Glial cells
d) Muscle cells

54. What is the role of the myelin sheath?
a) To protect the neuron from external damage
b) To speed up the transmission of nerve impulses
c) To produce neurotransmitters
d) To regulate hormone production

55. Which of the following is a neurotransmitter?
a) Insulin
b) Serotonin
c) Hemoglobin
d) Antibodies

56. The central nervous system consists of:

a) Brain and spinal cord
b) Sensory receptors
c) Nerves
d) Muscles

57. Which of the following is an example of a reflex action?
a) Picking up an object
b) Digesting food
c) Running away from danger
d) Remembering a phone number

58. Drug abuse can lead to:
a) Addiction
b) Altered perception and behavior
c) Organ damage
d) All of the above

59. Which of the following is NOT a sense organ?
a) Skin

b) Tongue
c) Heart
d) Nose

60. Which sense organ is responsible for the sense of smell?
a) Tongue
b) Nose
c) Eye
d) Ear

61. Which part of the eye allows light to enter?
a) Retina
b) Pupil
c) Lens
d) Iris

62. Which of the following is responsible for detecting sound?
a) Retina

b) Eardrum
c) Lens
d) Pupil

63. The endocrine system is responsible for:
a) Regulating hormone levels
b) Transmitting electrical signals
c) Regulating blood flow
d) Regulating digestion

64. Which of the following is an endocrine gland?
a) Liver
b) Stomach
c) Pancreas
d) Skin

65. Homeostasis refers to:
a) A state of balance within the body
b) The breakdown of cells

c) A state of sleep
d) The production of hormones

66. Which organ is responsible for maintaining water balance in the body?
a) Kidneys
b) Liver
c) Lungs
d) Heart

67. Which of the following is NOT a function of the human kidney?
a) Filter waste products from the blood
b) Regulate blood pressure
c) Produce and release hormones
d) Maintain electrolyte balance

68. Which of the following structures in the kidney filters blood to produce urine?
a) Nephrons
b) Bladder

c) Ureters
d) Urethra

69. The main function of the renal tubules is to:
a) Reabsorb water and nutrients
b) Produce urine
c) Store urine
d) Release hormones

70. Which part of the neuron transmits signals towards the cell body?
a) Dendrites
b) Synapse
c) Axon
d) Nucleus

71. Which type of nervous system controls involuntary bodily functions?
a) Sympathetic nervous system
b) Parasympathetic nervous system

c) Autonomic nervous system
d) Somatic nervous system

72. Which neurotransmitter is associated with feelings of happiness and pleasure?
a) Dopamine
b) Serotonin
c) GABA
d) Acetylcholine

73. Which of the following is a disorder of the nervous system?
a) Diabetes
b) Asthma
c) Parkinson's disease
d) Kidney stones

74. Which sense organ is responsible for hearing?
a) Ear
b) Nose

c) Skin
d) Tongue

75. Which of the following glands is responsible for regulating metabolism?
a) Thyroid gland
b) Adrenal glands
c) Pituitary gland
d) Pancreas

76. Homeostasis is:
a) The maintenance of a stable internal environment
b) The breakdown of cells
c) The regulation of body temperature
d) The production of hormones

77. Which of the following is NOT a reflex action?
a) Blinking in response to a loud noise
b) Withdrawing your hand from a hot stove

c) Shivering when you are feeling cold
d) Remembering someone's name

78. Which sense organ is responsible for touch?
a) Skin
b) Tongue
c) Eye
d) Nose

79. Which structure in the eye is responsible for focusing light onto the retina?
a) Lens
b) Cornea
c) Iris
d) Pupil

80. The endocrine system is made up of:
a) Glands that produce and release hormones

b) Nerves that transmit electrical signals
c) Blood vessels that transport nutrients
d) Muscles that facilitate movement

81. Which of the following glands is responsible for regulating calcium levels in the blood?
a) Parathyroid glands
b) Adrenal glands
c) Thyroid gland
d) Pituitary gland

82. The process by which the body maintains a stable internal environment is called:
a) Homeostasis
b) Metabolism
c) Respiration
d) Reproduction

83. The outer layer of the skin is called the:

a) Dermis
b) Epidermis
c) Subcutaneous tissue
d) Hair follicles

84. Which sense organ is responsible for taste?
a) Tongue
b) Nose
c) Eye
d) Ear

85. Which of the following is NOT a type of neuron?
a) Sensory neuron
b) Motor neuron
c) Interneuron
d) Synaptic neuron

86. Which part of the neuron contains the cell's genetic material?

a) Axon
b) Synapse
c) Dendrites
d) Nucleus

87. Which of the following is responsible for the release of neurotransmitters into the synapse?
a) Axon
b) Synapse
c) Dendrites
d) Nucleus

88. Which of the following glands is responsible for regulating growth and development?
a) Thyroid gland
b) Adrenal glands
c) Pituitary gland
d) Pancreas

89. Homeostasis is maintained by which body system?
a) Nervous system
b) Endocrine system
c) Immune system
d) Respiratory system

90. How does the nervous system communicate with other parts of the body?
a) Through the release of hormones
b) Through electrical signals
c) Through chemical signals
d) Through physical contact

91. What role do glial cells play in the nervous system?
a) Transmitting electrical signals
b) Supporting and protecting neurons
c) Producing neurotransmitters
d) Regulating hormone levels

92. How does the myelin sheath affect the speed of nerve impulses?
a) It slows down the transmission of nerve impulses
b) It has no effect on the speed of nerve impulses
c) It speeds up the transmission of nerve impulses
d) It only affects the transmission of certain types of nerve impulses

93. Which of the following is a type of neurotransmitter?
a) Insulin
b) Serotonin
c) Hemoglobin
d) Testosterone

94. How does the autonomic nervous system differ from the somatic nervous system?

a) The autonomic nervous system controls voluntary movements, while the somatic nervous system controls involuntary bodily functions
b) The autonomic nervous system controls involuntary bodily functions, while the somatic nervous system controls voluntary movements
c) The autonomic nervous system is part of the central nervous system, while the somatic nervous system is part of the peripheral nervous system
d) The autonomic nervous system uses electrical signals to transmit information, while the somatic nervous system uses chemical signals

95. Which part of the eye is responsible for transmitting visual information to the brain?
a) Retina

b) Pupil
c) Lens
d) Cornea

96. What is the function of the pituitary gland?
a) To regulate growth and development
b) To regulate body temperature
c) To produce and release hormones
d) To control voluntary movements

97. How does drug abuse affect the nervous system?
a) It can lead to addiction
b) It can alter brain chemistry and behavior
c) It can cause damage to neurons and other parts of the nervous system
d) All of the above

98. How does the skin help maintain homeostasis?

a) It regulates body temperature
b) It protects the body from external pathogens and injuries
c) It plays a role in vitamin D production
d) All of the above

99. What is the primary function of the kidneys?
a) To filter waste products from the blood
b) To maintain water and electrolyte balance
c) To regulate blood pressure
d) All of the above

100. How does the structure of the human kidney contribute to its function?
a) The nephrons in the kidney filter waste products from the blood
b) The renal tubules reabsorb water and nutrients from the filtered fluid
c) The kidneys regulate the concentration

of electrolytes in the blood
d) All of the above

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ANSWERS

1. a) Neurons
2. b) Neurons
3. c) Dendrites
4. b) To increase the speed of nerve impulse transmission
5. b) Chemical signals
6. b) Serotonin
7. a) Brain and spinal cord
8. a) Blinking in response to a bright light
9. d) All of the above
10. c) Touch
11. b) Tongue
12. b) Nose
13. c) Sclera

14. b) Eardrum
15. a) Regulating hormones
16. c) Pancreas
17. a) Balance within the body
18. c) Excretion
19. a) Nephrons
20. a) Reabsorb water and nutrients
21. c) Cell body, dendrites, axon
22. c) Facilitating digestion
23. a) Dopamine
24. a) Parkinson's disease
25. a) Sympathetic nervous system
26. a) The eye
27. a) Pancreas
28. a) Thyroid gland
29. a) The maintenance of a stable internal environment
30. d) Remembering someone's name
31. d) Smell
32. a) Lens
33. a) Glands that produce and release

hormones
34. a) Parathyroid glands
35. a) Homeostasis
36. c) Producing red blood cells
37. a) Waste products are removed from the blood
38. c) Axon
39. b) Parasympathetic nervous system
40. b) Serotonin
41. c) Heart
42. b) Pancreas
43. a) Homeostasis
44. b) Epidermis
45. c) Taste
46. d) Synaptic neuron
47. d) Nucleus
48. a) Axon
49. c) Pituitary gland
50. a) Nervous system
51. c) Through chemical signals
52. c) Dendrites

53. c) Glial cells
54. b) To speed up the transmission of nerve impulses
55. b) Serotonin
56. a) Brain and spinal cord
57. c) Running away from danger
58. d) All of the above
59. c) Heart
60. b) Nose
61. b) Pupil
62. b) Eardrum
63. a) Regulating hormone levels
64. a) Liver
65. a) A state of balance within the body
66. a) Kidneys
67. d) Maintain electrolyte balance
68. a) Nephrons
69. a) Reabsorb water and nutrients
70. a) Dendrites
71. c) Autonomic nervous system
72. a) Dopamine

73. c) Parkinson's disease
74. a) Ear
75. a) Thyroid gland
76. a) The maintenance of a stable internal environment
77. d) Remembering someone's name
78. a) Skin
79. a) Lens
80. a) Glands that produce and release hormones
81. a) Parathyroid glands
82. a) Homeostasis
83. b) Epidermis
84. a) Tongue
85. d) Synaptic neuron
86. d) Nucleus
87. b) Synapse
88. c) Pituitary gland
89. a) Nervous system
90. b) Through electrical signals
91. b) Supporting and protecting neurons

92. c) It speeds up the transmission of nerve impulses
93. b) Serotonin
94. b) The autonomic nervous system controls involuntary bodily functions, while the somatic nervous system controls voluntary movements
95. a) Retina
96. c) To produce and release hormones
97. d) All of the above
98. d) All of the above
99. d) All of the above
100. d) All of the above

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January 2024 Chercher, Oromia
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