Chapter 14 Quiz 1

1. The effector(s) of an ANS is/are
   1. skeletal muscle only
   2. smooth muscle and glands only
   3. cardiac muscle, smooth muscle, skeletal muscle, and glands
   4. cardiac muscle, smooth muscle, and glands
   5. smooth muscle and skeletal muscle only
2. Preganglionic sympathetic neurons secrete
   1. dopamine
   2. GABA
   3. epinephrine
   4. norepinephrine
   5. acetycholine
3. Most postganglionic sympathetic fibers secrete
   1. dopamine
   2. epinephrine
   3. GABA
   4. acetycholine
   5. norepinephrine
4. Most postganglionic sympathetic fibers secrete
   1. found as prevertebral ganglia
   2. located in the visceral effector
   3. found as collateral ganglia
   4. strung along the parasympathetic trunk
   5. found as paravertebral ganglia
5. The cranial nerves that contribute to the cranial outflow of the parasympathetic divisions of the ANS are numbers
   1. I,IV,VI,XI
   2. I,V,VII,XI
   3. III,IV,V,XI
   4. IV, V, XI, XII
   5. II,IV,V,XI
6. The sacral outflow of the parasympathetic division of the ANS forms the
   1. lesser splanchnic nerve
   2. pelvic splanchnic nerves
   3. pyramids
   4. lumbar splanchnic nerves
   5. greater splanchnic nerve
7. Upon leaving the spinal chord via the ventral root, preganglionic sympathetic fibers pass through a
   1. white ramus communicans
   2. ciliary ganglion
   3. gray ramus communicans
   4. pyramid
   5. sphenopalatine ganglion
8. Paravertebral ganglia are found
   1. within the CNS
   2. on the sympathetic trunk
   3. within the visceral effector
   4. as collateral ganglia
   5. near the visceral effector
9. All preganglionic axons of the ANS
   1. are adrenergic fibers
   2. secrete muscarine
   3. secrete epinephrine
   4. are cholinergic fibers
   5. secrete norepinephrine
10. The two types of adrenergic receptors are
    1. nicotine and muscarinic
    2. alpha and beta
    3. dopaminic and endorphinic
    4. sympathetic and parasympathetic
    5. gamma and omega
11. The vagus nerves sends parasympathetic branches to the
    1. inferior hypogastric plexuses
    2. cardiac plexuses
    3. pelvic plexuses
    4. superior hypogastric plexuses
    5. lumbar plexuses
12. Sympathetic postganglionic fibers that arise from paravertebral ganglia enter the ventral or dorsal ramus of a spinal nerve by way of
    1. pyramids
    2. splanchnic nerves
    3. white rami communicantes
    4. gray rami communicantes
    5. mesenteric nerves
13. Beta receptors
    1. decrease heart rate
    2. increase heart rate
    3. inhibit ADH secretions
    4. bind to acetylcholine
    5. stimulate uterine contractions
14. Tricyclic antidepressants work by
    1. inhibiting the activity of norepinephrine
    2. stimulating the production of endorphins
    3. preventing the attachment of neurotransmitter molecules to beta receptors
    4. inhibiting the actin of actetylcholinesterase
    5. prolonged the activity of norepinephrine
15. Raynaud’s disease
    1. involves exaggerated vasodilation in response to cold temperatures
    2. is characterized by a failure of skeletal muscle to respond to acetylcholine
    3. degeneration of sympathetic nerve fibers
    4. involves exaggerated vasoconstriction in response to cold temperatures
    5. is characterized by orthostatic hypotension

Answer Key:

1. D 2.E 3.E 4.B 5.C 6.B 7.A

8.B 9.D 10.B 11.B 12.D 13.B 14.E

15.D