II. THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

1. The nervous system has the following roles:

a. together with the endocrine system controls most functions of the body;

b. adjusts the muscle activity;

c. adjusts the endocrine activity;

d. adjusts the exocrine glands' activity.

e. adjusts the metabolic functions.

2. The endocrine system mainly adjusts the following functions with some EXCEPTIONS:

a. most body functions;

b. the activity of skeletal muscles;

c. the exocrine gland secretion;

d. the metabolic functions;

e. the activity of smooth muscle.

3. The NS is characterized by:

a. the adjustment of skeletal muscle work is performed by the somatic NS;

b. the adjustment of muscle activity is performed by the vegetative visceral NS;

c. the adjustment of the exocrine glands activity is performed by the vegetative NS;

d. the adjustment of endocrine glands activity is performed by the vegetative NS; A B C D

e. the adjustment of the endocrine glands activity is performed by the somatic NS.

4. The nervous centers:

a. process the information received;

b. elaborate commands that are sent to effectors;

c. can be separated into two functional compartments;

d. may be situated on the nerve route.

e. show three functional compartments.

5. The functional compartments of the nerve centers are characterized by:

a. the sensitive compartment gets the information from the receptors;

b. the motor compartment receives the information from the receptors; ,

c. the motor compartment sends the commands to the effectors;

d. the sensitive compartment receives the information from the effectors.

e. the sensitive compartment sends the information to the effectors.

6. The cerebral hemispheres have the following functions:

a. sensitive;

b. motor;

c. mental;

d. only physical;

e. coordinates the osteo-tendon reflexes.

7. The neuron represents the unit of the nervous system:

a. morphological;

b. supporting;

c. functional;

d. genetic;

e. trophic role.

8. The form/ shape of the neurons is extremely varied:

a. star-shaped, in previous horns of the spinal;

b. fusi-form, in the superficial layer of the cerebral cortex;

c. pyramidal, in the sensitive areas of the cerebral cortex;

d. oval in ganglia.

e. pyramidal, in the motor areas of the cerebral cortex.

9. Depending on the number of extensions, the neurons can be:

a. unipolar, rod and cone cells of the retina;

b. pseudounipolar, neurons in the cerebellum bark;

c. bipolar, trigeminal ganglion neurons;

d. multipole; neurons in the cortex;

e. pseudounipolar, spinal ganglion neurons.

10. The pseudounipolar neurons:

a. have an extension which is divided into "T";

b. dendrite is distributed on the periphery;

c. the axon penetrates the central nervous system;

d. are found in the retina;

e. have globular aspect.

11. The unipolar neurons are characterized by:

a. are represented by the cone cells of the choroid;

b. have globular aspect;

c. are represented by the rod cells of the choroid;

d. are represented by cone cells in the retina;

e. are represented by the rod cells in the retina.

12. Bipolar Neurons:

a. the two extensions start at the opposite ends of the cell;

b. are found in the Corti spiral ganglion;

c. are found in the Scarpa vestibular ganglia;

d. are found in the olfactory mucosa;

e. the two extensions stat from the same pole of the cell.

13. The multipolar neurons:

a. have a star shape;

b. have numerous dendritic extensions;

c. are in the cortex;

d. have more axons;

e. are present in the spinal ganglia.

14. The multipolar neurons are found in the following structures:

a. the cortex;

b. the cerebellar crust;

c. the fore/ anterior horns of the spinal;

d. the Corti spiral ganglion;

e. the spinal ganglion.

15. According to their function, the neurons may be:

a. receptors in connection with the effector organs,

b. somato-sensory;

c. receptors, which receives stimuli through their axons;

d. viscera-motor;

e. motor, which receives stimuli through their axons.

16. The intercalary neurons:

a. receive stimuli through their dendrites;

b. are called association neurons;

c. are related to effector organs;

d. make the connection between the motor and sensory neurons.

e. receive stimuli through their axons.

17. The receiving neurons:

a. receive stimuli from the external environment;

b. are sensory neurons;

c. receive stimuli from the internal environment;

d. make the connection between motor neurons;

e. are connected to the effector.

18. The receiving neurons are characterized by the following, EXCEPT for:

a. receive stimuli from the effectors;

b. receive stimuli from the outside environment;

c. can be associative;

d. can be somato-sensory;

e. can be viscera-sensitive.

19. The motor neurons are characterized by:

a. are related to the receptors;

b. can be somato-motor;

c. can be viscera-motor;

d. are related to effectors;

e. link/ make the connection between the sensory neurons.

20. The neuron is composed of:

a. cellular body;

b. dendrites, cellulifugal extension;

c. the axon, the centripetal extension;

d. perikarya;

e. the axon, the cellulifugal extension.

21. The body of the neuron is composed of:

a. membrane;

b. neurilema, which is the neuronal cytoplasm;

c. the core;

d. neuro-plasma, which is the neuronal membrane;

e. neuro-plasma, which is the neuronal cytoplasm.

22. The membrane of the neuron:

a. delineates the neuron;

b. is thick;

c. has a lipoprotein structure;

d. is called neuro-plasma;

e. is called neurilema.

23. The cytoplasm of the neuron:

a. contains common cellular organelles;

b. contains pigmentation inclusions;

c. shows specific cellular organelles;

d. contains the centrosome.

e. is called neuroplasma.

24. The Nissl Corpora;

a. they are called the tigroid corpora;

b. are found in the cellular body;

c. are found at the base of the dendrites;

d. have a role in the metabolism of the neuron.

e. are the headquarters of the oxidative phosphorylation.

25. The neurofibrilla are found in:

a. the cytoplasm;

b. the dendrites;

c. the axon;

d. the neuron body;

e. the nucleus.

26. The core/ nucleus:

a. in the somatomotory neurons is unique;

b. in the vegetative neurons the nucleus may be eccentric;

c. the somatosensory neurons can have double nuclei;

d. the vegetative neurons can have multiple nuclei;

e. in the association neurons the nucleus is unique.

27. The core/ nucleus is unique in the neurons:

a. motory;

b. sensory;

c. associative;

d. peripheral vegetative;

e. central vegetative.

28. The neuron dendrites:

a. in their terminal portion are thinner;

b. contain neurofibrilla;

c. conduct/ lead the centripetal nerve impulse;

d. do not contain tigroid bodies;

e. conduct/ lead the centrifugal nerve impulse.

29. The axon is an extension:

a. single;

b. thick;

c. long;

d. can reach 1 m;

e. conducts/ leads the centripetal nerve impulse.

30. The axon consists of:

a. the axolema, the cytoplasm axon;

b. the cytoplasm containing mitochondria;

c.the axoplasma, the neuronal cytoplasm;

d. the membrane, which conducts/ leads the nerve impulse .;

e. axoplasma containing neurofibrilla.

31. The axon is characterized by:

a. issues vertical collaterals on its direction;

b. in the terminal portion it splits;

c. the terminal buttons contain physical mediators;

d. the terminal buttons contain neurofibrilla and mitochondria;

e. the terminal buttons contain vesicles with chemical mediators.

32. Structurally, the axon has the following sheaths:

a. myelin;

b. Schwann;

c. Harvey;

d. Henle sheath;

e. centro-sphere.

32. The roles of the myelin sheath are:

a. trophic;

b. protection;

c. acceleration of nerve impulse conduction;

d. electrical insulator;

e. permeability.

33. The myelin sheath shows:

a. discontinuities;

b. Schwann nodes;

c. spaces between two Schwann cells;

d. continuity on the entire length of the axon;

e. Ranvier nodes.

34. The Schwann sheath:

a. is around the myelin sheath;

b. a single Schwann cell corresponds to an internodal segment;

c. consists of neuroglial cells;

d. is absent in the CNS axons;

e. is around the axolema.

35. The Henle sheath:

a. separates the cell membrane of the connective tissue surrounding the Schwann cell;

b. plays a role in diffusion;

c. has a role in providing resistance;

d. is present in the CNS axons;

e. it is absent in the CNS axons.

36. Neuroglial Cells:

a. have a different body cell form;

b. have different dimensions of body cell;

c. are variable in number;

d. are several types.

e. represent the morpho-functional unit of the nervous system.

37. Several neuroglial cells are described:

a. the myelin cell;

b. the Schwann cell;

c. telocytes;

d. microglia;

e. astrocytic.

38. Neuroglial Cells are characterized by:

a. as neurons, they do not divide/ cannot be divided;

b. give rise to tumors in the CNS;

c. contain neurofibrilla;

d. do not contain tigroid bodies;

e. have a role in the RNA synthesis.

39. The neuroglial cells fulfill these roles:

a. support for neurons;

b. protection;

c. trophic;

d. phagocyte.

e. management of/ conducting the nerve impulses.

40. The nerve cell has the following properties:

a. excitability;

b. contractility;

v. conductivity;

d. elasticity;

e. plasticity.

41. The synapse is the functional connection between a neuron and:

a. another neuron;

b. an effector cell;

c. a muscle cell;

d. a secretory cell;

e. two glial cells.

42. The neuromuscular synapse:

a. is also called the motor plate/board;

b. allows the transmission of impulses in one direction.

c. is called the neuromuscular junction;

d. allows the transmission of impulses in every sense;

e. is an electrical synapse.

43. The neuro-neuronal synapses can be:

a. axosomatic;

b. axodendritic;

c. axoaxonic;

d. dendrodendritic.

e. between two microglia.

44. In terms of transmission mechanism, the synapses can be:

a. chemical;

b. ionic;

c. basic;

d. electrical;

e. molecular.

45. The chemical mediator:

a. is secreted by the post-synaptic membrane;

b. there are known more than 40 chemical mediators;

c. is attached to the pre-synaptic membrane receptors;

d. may be acetylcholine;

e. can be adrenaline.

46. The chemical synapse consists of:

a. pre-synaptic ending that contains receptors for chemical mediators;

b., the synaptic cleft;

c. postsynaptic cell containing vesicles with chemical mediators;

d. the basal membrane;

e. the pre-synaptic ending containing vesicles with chemical mediators.

47. The electrical synapse consists of:

a. two same size cells;

b. chemical mediator;

c. two adjoining cells in their areas of lower electrical resistance;

d. the synaptic cleft;

e. the pre-synaptic component.

48. Examples of chemical synapses:

a. in the myocardium;

b. motor plate/ board;

c. in smooth muscle;

d. almost all the CNS synapses;

e. in the vegetative NS.

49. Examples of electrical synapses:

a. in the myocardium;

b. motor plate/ board;

c. VNS;

d. in smooth muscle;

e. almost all the CNS synapses.

50. The reflex is characterized by:

a. is the fundamental functioning mechanism of NS;

b. is the response of the nerve centers to the stimulation of an effector area;

c. the term was introduced by Descartes, the English physiologist;

d. the reflex answer can be excitatory or inhibitory;

e. is the response of the nerve centers to the stimulation of a reception area.

51. The reflex arch consists of the following:

a. receptor;

b. the afferent way/ path to the receiver;

c. nerve center;

d. the efferent way/ path;

e. effector.

52. Considering the source of the stimulus, the receptors can be:

a. extero-receptors;

b. tonic;

c. phasic;

d. intero-receptors;

e. Proprio-receptors.

53. The mechanoreceptors:

a. are stimulated by cell membrane deformation;

b. are chemically stimulated;

c. are receptors for vibration;

d. are stimulated by light;

e. respond to temperature variations.

54. The Intero-receptors:

a. get stimuli from the inside of the body;

b. are called viscera-receptors;

c. include baro-receptors;

d. include chemo-receptors;

e. include proprio-receptors.

55. The mechanoreceptors are represented by receptors for:

a. tact;

b. pressure;

c. vibration;

d. temperature;

e. taste.

56. The reflex center is represented by:

a. all CNS structures that participate in reflex act;

b. brainstem nerve centers;

c. nerve centers of the cerebellum;

d. cortical nerve centers;

e. latero-vertebral vegetative chains.

57. The central NS has the following major levels with specific functional attributes:

a. the spinal cord level;

b. sub-cortical level;

c. the cortical level ;

d. the spinal nerves;

e. cranial nerves.

58. The effectors are:

a. excitable structures that respond to stimuli;

b. striated muscles;

c. the smooth muscles;

d. exocrine glands;

e. endocrine glands.

59. The vertebral canal:

a. is formed by the overlapping of spine openings;

b. contains the spinal cord;

c. contains spinal meninges;

d. contains brainstem;

e. is formed by overlapping of vertebral body.

60. The bone has two voluminous regions at:

a. neck level;

b. thorax level;

c. lumbar level;

d. sacral level;

e. occipital level.

61. Spinal meninges:

a. are three protective membranes;

b. are formed by neurilema;

c. are formed by axolema;

d. wrap the spinal cord.

e. consist of Henle sheath.

62. The spinal meninges:

a. are formed by the dura mater;

b. are formed by pia mater;

c. are formed by the arachnoid;

d. wrap brainstem;

e. wrap cerebral hemispheres.

63. Structurally, the spinal cord is made up of:

a. gray substance;

b. white substance;

c. the gray substance looks like the letter H;

d. white substance is disposed as cords;

e. black substance.

64. The gray substance of the spinal cord:

a. is made up of horns;

b. the gray commissure form the middle portion;

c. the gray commissure shows the ependimar channel;

d. contains breathing centers;

e. is made of cords.

65. The horns of gray substance are:

a. anterior;

b. lateral;

c. posterior;

d. Intermediate;

e. superior.

66. The white substance of the spinal is characterized by:

a. is located on the outskirts of the marrow;

b. is arranged in the form of columns;

c. in the cords we find upward bundles;

d. in the cords we find downward bundles;

e. is arranged in the form of cords.

67. The white substance cords are:

a. superior;

b. posterior;

c. lateral;

d. intermediate;

e. inferior.

68. Inside the cords there are delimited:

a. the bundles;

b. the nerve centers;

c. the cross-linked substance;

d. tracts;

e. inter-segmentary bundles.

69. The spinal nerves:

a. connect the spinal cord to the receptors;

b. are only motor nerves;

c. connect the spinal cord to the effectors;

d. are 32 pairs;

e. are 31 pairs.

70. Number of spinal nerves is as follows:

a. 12 thoracic;

b. 5 lumbar;

c. 5 sacra;

d. 1 coccygeal;

e. 7 cervical.

71. The spinal nerve trunk:

a. is formed by joining the two roots;

b. has only sensory fibers;

c. comes outside the spine through spinal canal;

d. is mixed;

e. has only motor fibers.

72. The spinal nerve branches are:

a. ventral;

b. dorsal;

c. meningeal;

d. white interconnecting;

e. lateral.

73. The functions of the spinal cord are:

a. reflex;

b. psychic/ mental;

c. management;

d. memory;

e. learning.

74. The patellar reflex:

a. is called patellar;

b. for getting it we hit with a rubber mallet the sural triceps tendon;

c. for getting it we hit with a rubber mallet the qvadriceps femoral tendon;

d. the effector determines the extent of the calf on the thigh;

e. the effector determines the extent of the foot.

75. The Achilles reflex:

a. is called patellar;

b. for getting it we hit with a rubber mallet the sural triceps tendon;

c. for getting it we hit with a rubber mallet the Achilles tendon;

d. the effector determines the extent of the foot;

e. the effector is the flexor muscle which withdraws the leg from the pain causative agent.

76. The brainstem is characterized by:

a. is made of three floors;

b. has a ventral face;

c. has a dorsal face;

d. has a ventricle within it;

e. continues the lower portion of the spinal cord.

77. The brainstem floors are:

a. the bulb

b. the deck or the extended spinal;

c. midbrain;

d. cerebellum;

e. hypothalamus.

78. The brainstem is crossed by paths:

a. upward;

b. transversal;

c. progeny;

d. own;

e. the brainstem contains no paths.

79. Cranial nerves:

a. are part of the peripheral nervous system;

b. there are 12 pairs;

c. do not have a metameric disposition;

d. have two roots: the dorsal and ventral;

e. are placed and thoracic spinal.

80. The sensory cranial nerves are:

a. odor;

b. optic;

c. vestibulocohlear;

d. abducens;

e. vague.

81. The cranial motor nerves are:

a. vague;

b. oculomotor;

c. trochlear;

d. accessor;

e. hypoglossal.

82. The cranial nerves are mixed:

a. odors;

b. trigeminal neuralgia;

c. facial;

d. glosso-pharyngeal;

e. vague.

83. The cranial nerves which have parasympathetic fibers in their structure are

a. oculomotor;

b. trochlear;

c. accessor;

d. facial;

e. hypoglossal.

84. The cerebellum is located:

a. in the posterior fossa of the skull;

b. above the brainstem;

c. separated from the cerebral hemispheres;

d. above the brain;

e. at the lower end of the spinal cord.

85. The cerebellum peduncles:

a. link the cerebellum to the brainstem;

b. contain afferent fibers;

c. contain efferent fibers;

d. are six in number;

e. are two pairs.

86. The diencephalon consists of:

a. thalamus;

b. midbrain;

c. the hypothalamus.

d. striatum;

e. corpus callosum.

87. The diencephalon consists of:

a. Epithalamus;

b. metathalamus;

c. thalamus;

d. hypothalamus;

e. cerebellar peduncle.

88. The cerebral hemispheres are:

a. the most voluminous part of CNS;

b. the anterior part of the CNS;

c. the inferior part of the CNS;

d. the superior part of the CNS;

e. the posterior part of the CNS.

89. The cerebral hemispheres have the following sides:

a. lateral;

b. inferior;

c. medial;

d. basal;

e. superior.

90. On the front side lobes of the cerebral hemispheres, the grooves delimit the following:

a. frontal;

b. parietal;

c. temporal;

d. occipital;

e. inferior.

91. Structural cerebral hemispheres show:

a. the white substance with six layers;

b. the gray substance on the outside;

c. the white substance on the outside, forming the cerebral cortex;

d. the white substance on the inside;

e. the white substance on the inside, forming nuclei.

92. The white substance of the hemispheres brain is made up of fibers;

a. association;

b. commissural;

c. the upward projection;

d. the downward projection;

e. commissural projection.

93. The gray substance is characterized by:

a. on the exterior it forms the cortex:

b. is arranged in the depth of the cerebral hemispheres;

c. it forms the striatum in depth of the cerebral hemispheres;

d. contains myelin nerve fibers;

e. contains a-myelin nervous fibers.

94. In each cerebral hemisphere there is:

a. one lateral ventricle;

b. ventricle I;

c. ventricle II;

d. diencephalon ventricle;

e. ventricle IV.

95. Physiologically, the neo-cortex contains the areas:

a. sensitive;

b. association/ associative;

c. motor;

d. mixed;

e. talamo –medullary fibers.

96. The autonomic nervous system is characterized by:

a. coordinates the functions of internal organs;

b. regulates the functions of internal organs;

c. is made up of two components;

d. coordinates the activity of striated muscle;

e. coordinates the smooth muscles.

97. Most organs receive innervation:

a. double;

b. only parasympathetic;

c. antagonistic;

d. only sympathetic;

e. sympathetic and parasympathetic.

98. The visceral nervous plexus are:

a. celiac;

b. superior mesenteric;

c. inferior mesenteric;

d. hypo-gastric;

e. brachial

99. The endocrine glands:

a. are also called glands of internal secretion;

b. are also called exocrine;

c. secrete hormones;

d. secrete enzymes;

e. secrete digestive juices.

100. The hormones are:

a. released into the bloodstream;

b. inactive substances;

c. regulators of cell metabolism;

d. secreted by exocrine system;

e. specific chemicals.

101. The hormones:

a. acts away from the site of synthesis;

b. are released on the body surface;

c. are released into the cavities;

d. are secreted by the endocrine glands;

e. are released directly into the bloodstream.

102. The endocrine system:

a. regulates/ adjusts the cell metabolism;

b. adjusts, nervously, different activities;

c. is controlled exclusively by the humoral system;

d. harmonizes, humorally, various activities;

e. is a complex morpho-functional system.

103. The endocrine system:

a. includes all internal secretion glands;

b. is coordinated by the nervous system;

c. harmonizes, humorally, various activities;

d. is controlled exclusively by the humoral system;

e. includes all endocrine glands.

104. Endocrine glands:

a. are located only in the pelvis;

b. have no excretory duct;

c. have excretory canal;

d. have sensory epithelia in their structure;

e. secrete active substances.

105. The actual endocrine glands are:

a. pineal gland;

b. ovary;

c. pituitary;

d. hypophysis;

e. epiphysis.

106. The mixed glands are:

a. glands with external secretion;

b. glands with internal and external secretion;

c. testicle;

d. pancreas;

e. ovary.

107. In the skull the following glands are located:

a. hypophysis;

b. epiphysis;

c. pineal;

d. pituitary;

e. parathyroid.

108. In the neck the following glands are located:

a. thyroid, the anterior part of the neck;

b. thyroid, the posterior part of the neck;

c. parathyroid, the ventral side of the thyroid;

d. parathyroid, the back side of the thyroid;

e. thymus.

109. The hypophysis is located:

a. on the Turkish saddle of the sphenoid bone;

b. behind the brain;

c. at the base of the brain;

d. above the brain;

e. on the riddled blade of the ethmoid.

110. The hypophysis:

a. is called the pineal gland;

b. is the size of a pea;

c. is composed of four lobes;

d. is located in the Turkish saddle of the sphenoid bone;

e. is located at the base of the diencephalon.

111. The hypophysis consists of the following lobes:

a. anterior;

b. middle;

c. intermediary;

d. posterior;

e. superior.

112. The adenohypophysis includes:

a. the anterior lobe;

b. the posterior lobe;

c. the intermediate lobe;

d. the superior lobe;

e. the middle lobe.

113. The neuro-hypophysis:

a. consists of the anterior lobe;

b. is of ecto-dermal origin;

c. is of epithelial origin;

d. consists of the posterior lobe;

e. represents 23% of the gland weight

114. The hypophysis intermediate lobe:

a. is also called middle lobe;

b. is 2% of the hypophysis weight;

c. anatomically, is part of neuro-hypophysis;

d. anatomically, is part of the adenohypophysis;

e. secretes melatonin.

115. The hypophysis gland controls the following:

a. thyroid;

b. adrenal;

c. the endocrine pancreas;

d. testicle;

e. ovary.

116. The adrenal glands are located:

a. in the anterior part of the neck;

b. in the abdomen;

c. in the chest;

d. the senior poles of the kidneys;

e. retrosternally.

117. The adrenal glands:

a. contain a marrow/ medulla (peripheral);

b. are formed from two anatomically different areas;

c. contain a cortical (center);

d. are formed from two different embryological areas;

e. are the proper endocrine glands

118. The adreno-cortical:

a. is the central portion of the adrenal gland;

b. synthesizes cholesterol-based hormones;

c. secrete protidic hormones;

d. synthesizes the steroid hormones;

e. is the peripheral portion of the adrenal gland.

119. The hormones secreted by the adrenal medulla are:

a. adrenaline;

b. epinephrine, at a rate of 20%;

c. nor-adrenaline;

d. nor-epinephrine, at a rate of 80%;

e. catecholamines.

120. The thyroid is located:

a. in the anterior part of the neck;

b. in the posterior part of the neck;

c. in the pituitary lodge;

d. in the laryngeal cartilage that bears its name;

e. in a fibrous capsule.

121. The thyroid is:

a. made up of two lateral lobes;

b. made up of two anterior lobes;

c. of an isthmus;

d. richly vascularized;

e. richly innervated.

122. The thyroid hormones are:

a. thyroxine;

b. thyroglobulin;

c. triioditironina;

d. TSH;

e. tyrosine.

123. The parathyroid glands are:

a. endocrine glands themselves;

b. located on the posterior part of the thyroid lobes;

c. retrosternally located;

d. mixed glands;

e. essential to life.

124. The pancreas is:

a. an endocrine gland itself;

b. a temporary endocrine gland;

c. a mixed gland;

d. located below the stomach;

e. located in the lower abdomen.

125. Structurally, the pancreas is composed of:

a. glandular acini;

b. epithelial cells organized in the follicles;

c. The "C" cells;

d. islets of Langerhans;

e. cords cell forming secretory epithelia.

126. The epiphysis is part:

a. epi-thalamus;

b. midbrain;

c. brainstem;

d. diencephalon;

e. superior cvadrigemeni coliculi.

127. The epiphysis is located:

a. between the superior cvadrigemeni tubers;

b. between inferior cvadrigemeni tubers;

c. at front of the diencephalon;

d. at the back of the diencephalon;

e. at the base of the diencephalon.

128. The thymus has the next location, EXCEPT for:

a. in the lower abdomen;

b. retrosternally;

c. in the superior poles of the kidneys;

d. in the stomach;

e. in the anterior part of the neck.

129. The skin:

a. covers the surface of the body;

b. is sensitive cover of the body;

c. continues with the mucosa at the orifices;

d. consists of three layers;

e. comprises the epidermis or the subcutaneous tissue.

130. The skin is:

a. the sensitive cover of the body;

b. a huge receiver/ receiving field;

c. the protective cover of the body;

d. the central section of skin analyzer.

e. the peripheral section of the kinesthetic analyzer.

131. Inside the skin layers there are:

a. the sebaceous glands;

b. the erector muscles of the hair;

c. the perspiratory glands;

d. the blood vessels.

e. proprioceptors

132. The skin is a system of:

a. protection against external aggression;

b. removing water;

c. protection against ultraviolet radiation;

d. maintaining body temperature.

e. storage of proteins.

133. The kinesthetic analyzer receptors are located in the following structures:

a. the joints;

b. the periosteum (fibrous tissue covering the bones);

c. the muscles;

d. the ligaments

e. the skin.

134. The sense of smell with the sense of taste comes in:

a. the assessment of food quality;

b. the assessment of food quantity;

c. triggering of saliva;

d. triggering of gastric evacuation.

e. inhibiting the digestive and endocrine secretions.