



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



## A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub: Life Science

Class: X

Date: 13.03.2021

**CHAPTER: CONTROL & COORDINATION IN LIVING ORGANISMS TOPIC: PARTS OF BRAIN & SYNAPSE**  
**WORKSHEET16**

**Choose the correct option:**

**(1X15=15)**

1. The space between a neuron and a target cell surface is called  
a. Axon terminal      b. post synaptic membrane      c. Synaptic cleft      d. pre synaptic membrane
2. The small gap between two neurons is called  
a. Axon terminal      b. post synaptic membrane      c. Synaptic cleft      d. pre synaptic membrane
3. The most common inhibitory neurotransmitter in brain?  
a. Dopamine      b. GABA      c. Epinephrine      d. Glutamate
4. Where does Acetylcholine bind?  
a. Axon terminal      b. post synaptic membrane      c. Synaptic cleft      d. post synaptic membrane
5. The enzyme that breaks the Acetylcholine molecules called  
a. Acetylcholinemutase      b. Acetylcholinekinase      c. Acetylcholine esterase      d. None of these
6. The Neurotransmitters from the Presynaptic membrane is released into  
a. Axon terminal      b. post synaptic membrane      c. Synaptic cleft      d. Both a and b
7. The pre-synaptic ending of neuron doesn't contain  
a. Mitochondria      b. vesicles      c. receptors      d. Any of these
8. Organelle like mitochondria are present  
a. post synaptic membrane      b. Synaptic cleft      c. pre-synaptic end      d. receptor site
9. Tectum is the part of the  
a. Forebrain      b. Midbrain      c. Hindbrain      d. None of these
10. How many types of structural synapse is there?  
a. one      b. two      c. three      d. four
11. Which of the following is not an inhibitory neurotransmitter  
a. GABA      b. Glycine      c. Histamine      d. Both a and c
12. The brain stem includes  
a. forebrain      b. Midbrain      c. Pons      d. Both b&c
13. The largest part of the brain is  
a. Cerebellum      b. Pons      c. Thalamus      d. Cerebrum
14. How many cranial nerves are present in human body?  
a. 13 pairs      b. 12 pairs      c. 11 pairs      d. 10 pairs
15. Sexual arousal is regulated by  
a. Autonomic nervous system      b. Peripheral nervous system      c. Both a&b      d. None of these

-Debjani Chakraborty