ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub: Life Science **Class: X** **Date: 18.04.2020**

CHAPTER: CONTROL & COORDINATION IN LIVING ORGANISMS **TOPIC: GANGLIA & SYNAPSE**

WORKSHEET 11

Choose the correct option: **(1X15=15)**

1. Ganglia contains cell bodies of
a. neurons b. Glial cells c. Neuroglia d. a , b & c
2. Ganglia is supported by
a. Muscular tissue b. Connective tissue c. epithelial tissue d.None of these
3. Collection of cell bodies of neurons in the central nervous system is called
a. Nerve fibre b.Ganglia c.Nuclei d.Both b and c
4. 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
5. The small gap between two neurons is called
a. Axon terminal b.post synaptic membrane c.Synaptic cleft d.pre synaptic membrane
6. The most common inhibitory neurotransmitter in brain?
a.Dopamine b.GABA c.Epinephrine d.Glutamate
7. Where does Acetylcholine bind?
a. Axon terminal b.post synaptic membrane c.Synaptic cleft d.post synaptic membrane
8. The enzyme that breaks the Acetylcholine molecules called
a. Acetylcholinemutase b. Acetylcholinekinase c.Acetylcholine esterase d.None of these
9. The Neurotransmitters from the Presynaptic membrane is released into
a. Axon terminal b. post synaptic membrane c. Synaptic cleft d. Both a and b
10. The pre-synaptic ending of neuron doesn't contain
a. Mitochondria b. vesicles c. receptors d. Any of these
11. Organelle like mitochondria are present
a. post synaptic membrane b. Synaptic cleft c. pre-synaptic end d. receptor site
12. Ganglia is related to
a.relay station b.dorsal root c.Both a and b d.none of these
13.Ganglia acts as
a.Relay stations b.connections between neuronal structures c.Both a & b d.None of these
14.How many types of structural synapse is there?
a. one b.two c.three d.four
15. Which of the following is not an inhibitory neurotransmitter
a.GABA b.Glycine c.Histamine d.Both a and c

-Debjani Chakraborty