



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub: LIFE SCIENCE

Class: VIII

Date: 14.05.2020

Chapter- 5 – The Nervous System

FM: 15

WORKSHEET – 27

(1x15=15)

- i) The cells which form a network for communication is
(1) Hepatocytes (2) Neuron (3) Adipocytes (4) Lymphocytes
- ii) The network for communication between the brain and the entire body is
(1) Digestive System (2) Respiratory System (3) Lymphatic System (4) Nervous System
- iii) The brain send messages for the control and coordination through
(1) Circulatory system (2) Endocrine system (3) Respiratory System (4) Digestive System
- iv) The human nervous system consists of-
(1) Central Nervous System (2) Peripheral Nervous System (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None of these
- v) Which of the following is a part of the Central Nervous System?
(1) Nerves (2) Kidney (3) Stomach (4) Brain
- vi) The network that connects the rest of the body to the CNS consists of
(1) Capillaries (2) Lymph vessels (3) Nerves (4) Arteries
- vii) The nucleus- containing cell body of neurons is called
(1) Axon (2) Cyton (3) Dendron (4) Dendrites
- viii) The fibre- like projections in neurons are called
(1) Cyton (2) Axon (3) Dendron (4) Synapse
- ix) The dendrons carry to the cyton
(1) Chemical signals (2) Electrical signals (3) Mechanical signals (4) None of these
- x) The part of the cyton from which axon arises is
(1) Axon neck (2) Axon head (3) Axon hillock (4) Axon cliff
- xi) The part of neuron having many branches is
(1) Cyton (2) Myelin sheath (3) Axon (4) Axon hillock
- xii) The axons are covered with a fatty substance called
(1) Myelin (2) Actin (3) Myosin (4) Keratin
- xiii) Unmyelinated axons are devoid of
(1) Cyton (2) Dendron (3) Myelin sheath (4) Terminal button
- xiv) The terminal part of axon is called
(1) Synaptic cleft (2) Synaptic knob (3) Synaptic vesicle (4) Synaptic button
- xv) The junction of synaptic knobs and dendrites is called
(1) Synapse (2) Cross over (3) Effector (4) Receptor

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