Practice Questions Ch 5: (Sensory physiology)

1. _____________ is the perception of pain in a somatic location that is caused by damage to an internal organ and not by the stimulation of somatic nociceptors.
   A. Sensory adaptation  C. Referred pain
   B. Lateral inhibition   D. Phantom limb

2. Which of the following is a good example of a phasic (fast-adapting) receptor?
   A. nociceptors  D. olfactory receptor
   B. thermoreceptor  E. A & C
   C. baroreceptor  F. B & D

3. Damage to the _____________ nerve would limit the ability to hear.
   A. olfactory  E. trigeminal  I. glossopharyngeal
   B. optic  F. abducens  J. vagus
   C. oculomotor  G. facial  K. accessory
   D. trochelear  H. vestibulocochlear  L. hypoglossal

4. Damage to the _____________ would limit visual ability.
   A. olfactory  E. trigeminal  I. glossopharyngeal
   B. optic  F. abducens  J. vagus
   C. oculomotor  G. facial  K. accessory
   D. trochelear  H. vestibulocochlear  L. hypoglossal

5. Damage to the _____________ would limit cutaneous sensory perception of temperature, pressure, or pain.
   A. olfactory cortex in the emporal lobe  D. motor cortex in the frontal lobe
   B. somatosensory cortex in the parietal lobe  E. gustatory cortex in the insula lobe
   C. visual cortex in the occipital lobe  F. auditory cortex in the temporal lobe

6. Which of the following is NOT an auditory ossicle?
   A. Incus  E. Oval window
   B. Malleus  F. A, B, & C
   C. Otolith  G. C & E
   D. Stapes

7. Sensory deafness can be caused by all of the following except
   A. excessively loud noises.  C. damage to the cochlear nerve.
   B. buildup of wax (cerumen) in the ears.  D. loss of hair cells in the cochlea.

8. Rod and cone photoreceptors are located on the _____________ of the eye.
   A. ciliary muscles  D. iris
   B. lens  E. optic nerve
   C. retina  F. pupil

9. Within the eye, electrical impulses pass from
   A. Photoreceptors to ganglion cells to bipolar cells  C. Photoreceptors to bipolar cells to ganglion cells
   B. Ganglion cells to bipolar cells to photoreceptors  D. Bipolar cells to photoreceptors to ganglion cells

10. When an image is brought closer to the eye, the
    A. ciliary muscle relaxes to make the lens thinner.  C. ciliary muscle contracts to make the lens thicker.
    B. ciliary muscle contracts to make the lens thinner.  D. ciliary muscle relaxes to make the lens thicker.
Match the condition with its cause:

11. Hyperopia  
    A. The eye is too long

12. Myopia  
    B. The eye is too short

13. Astigmatism  
    C. The lens cannot accommodate well

14. Presbyopia  
    D. The lens or cornea is not symmetrically refractive

15. Cones that absorb long wavelengths of light best are called
    A. blue cones.  
    B. green cones.  
    C. red cones.  
    D. yellow cones.  
    E. rods.
Ch 5. Answers:
1. C
2. F
3. H
4. B
5. B
6. G
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. C
11. B
12. A
13. D
14. C
15. C

How did you do?