

Neurologist: Key

Due Date: _____

Nervous System Review

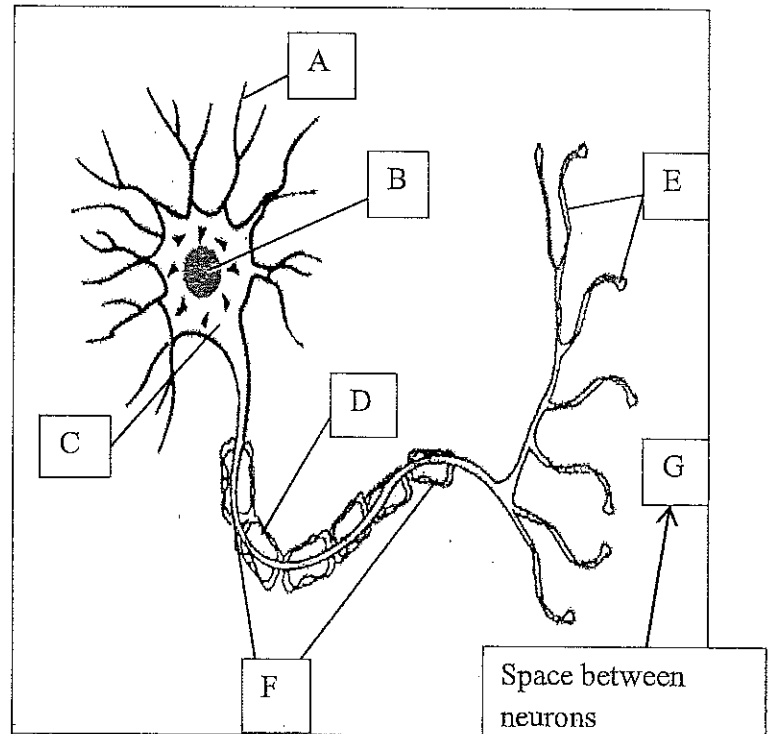
1. List the three main functions of the nervous system

- Receive information
- Respond to stimuli
- Maintain Homeostasis

2. What type of cells carry information throughout your nervous system? Neurons

3. The message that these cells carry is called a Impulse (nerve Impulse)

<u>F</u>	4. Axon
<u>A</u>	5. Dendrites
<u>D</u>	6. Myelin Sheath
<u>G</u>	7. Synapse
<u>C</u>	8. Cell Body
<u>B</u>	9. Nucleus
<u>E</u>	10. Axon Tip



11. What carries nerve impulses TOWARDS the cell body? Dendrites

12. What carries nerve impulses AWAY from the cell body? Axon

13. What surrounds the axon allow nerve impulses to travel quickly? Myelin Sheath

14. A nerve impulse travels along the neuron in the form of electric AND chemical signals.

15. What is the tiny space between the end of the axon tip of one neuron and the beginning of the dendrites of a neighboring neuron? synapse

16. A change in an organism's environment that produces a reaction is called a Impulse.

17. The reaction to the change in the environment is called a response

18. A bundle of nerve fibers is called a nerve.

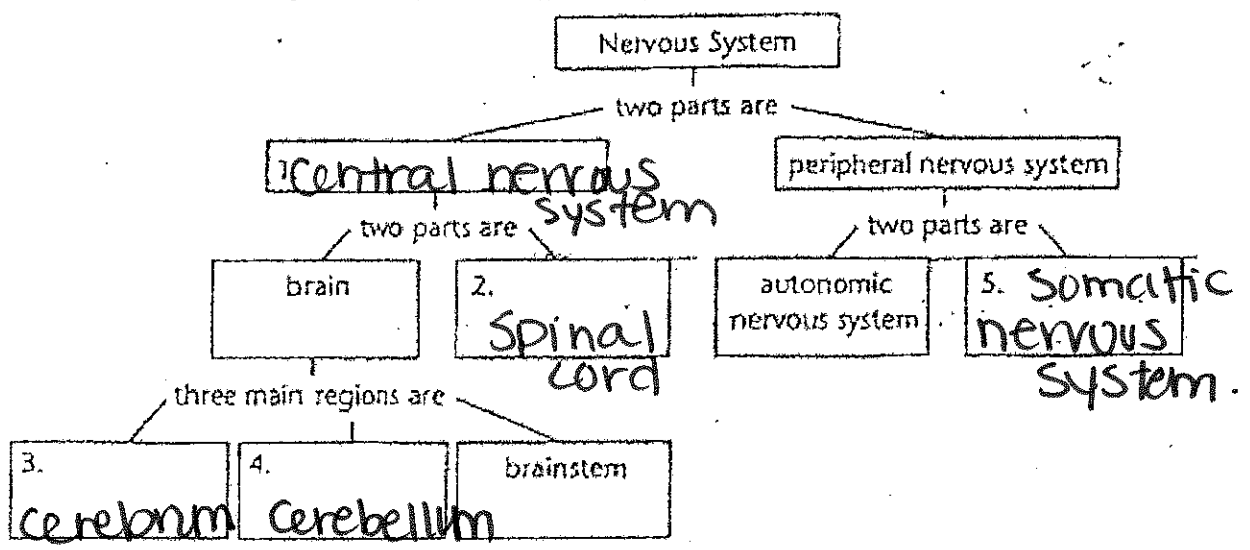
19. Where is the nucleus located in the neuron? Center of the cell body

Please answer questions 20-24 in the concept map below. Then answer questions 25-30.

Divisions of the Nervous System

◆ Understanding Main Ideas

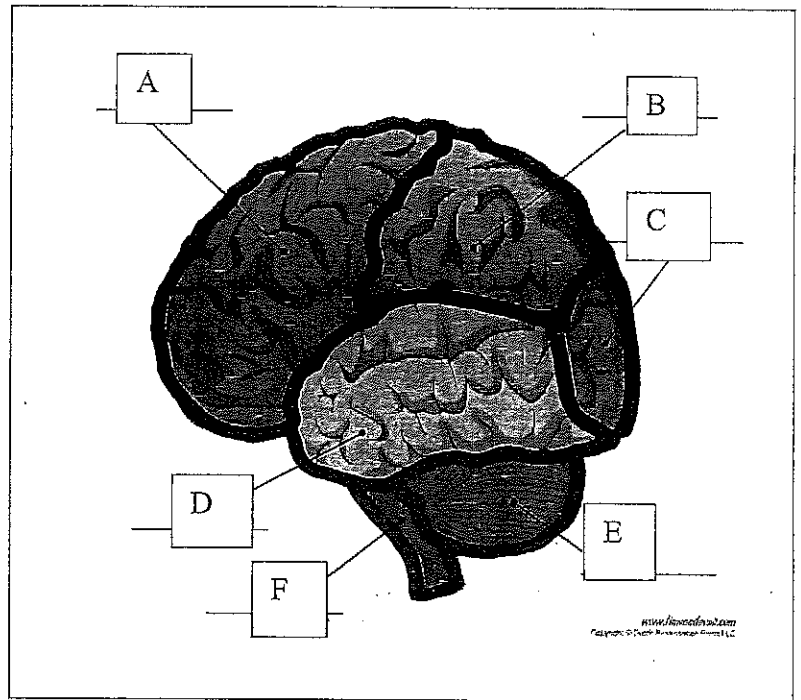
For items 1-5, complete the following concept map.



25. What is the function of the autonomic nervous system? Control involuntary actions
26. What is the function of the somatic nervous system? Control voluntary actions
27. What does the cerebellum control? Coordinates actions of your muscles & keep your balance
28. What does the brainstem control? Involuntary actions
29. What is the link between the brain and the PNS? Spinal cord
30. The frontal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe, and temporal lobe are all located in the Cerebrum

<p>_____ 31. Lobe that is associated with vision</p> <p>_____ 32. Lobe that controls personality</p> <p>_____ 33. Lobe that interprets our senses such as pain</p> <p>_____ 34. Lobe that helps us pay attention in school</p> <p>_____ 35. Lobe that stores our memories</p> <p>_____ 36. Lobe that helps with understanding language and hearing</p> <p>_____ 37. Lobe that helps us distinguish colors, size, and shape</p>	<p>A. Frontal Lobe</p> <p>B. Parietal Lobe</p> <p>C. Temporal Lobe</p> <p>D. Occipital Lobe</p>
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- D 38. Temporal Lobe
A 39. Frontal Lobe
B 40. Parietal Lobe
E 41. Cerebellum
F 42. Brainstem
C 43. Occipital Lobe



44. What are three things that protect the brain?

- Skull
- layers of connective tissue
- fluid

45. What are three things that protect the spinal cord?

- vertebral column
- connective tissue
- fluid

46. What type of neuron sends impulses to other neurons? interneurons

47. What type of neuron sends impulses from the body to the CNS? Sensory neurons

48. What type of neuron sends impulses from the CNS to the muscles? motor neurons

49. What type of neurons are found in spinal nerves? Sensory and motor

50. The right side of the cerebrum is associated with creative and artistic ability and controls the left side of the body.

51. The left side of the cerebrum is associated with math skills, speech, writing + logical thinking and controls the right side of the body.

52. What is a reflex? involuntary, automatic response to stimuli

53. What is a concussion? a bruise-like injury where the cerebrum hits the skull.

54. A spinal cord injury occurs when the spinal cord is cut or crushed. This can lead to paralysis

55. Miss Hotchkiss places her hand on a hot stove. Sensory neurons in her hand pick up this signal and send impulses to the CNS. The parietal lobe in the brain associates these impulses with PAIN so motor neurons are sent from the brain to her hand telling her muscles to move.

