## Divisions of the Nervous System and the Brain

## $L.O.\ N-1$ : Functions of the Central and Peripheral Nervous Systems

1.	What two structures does the Central system include?
	List three protective measures that protect the brain and spinal cord.
	What makes up the gray matter of the brain and in the spinal cord?
	What makes up the white matter?
	List three components of the spinal cord.
	Why is the spinal cord said to be like a divided highway?
	Define ganglia (singular = ganglion)
	The peripheral nervous system includes all nerves that arise from which two
0.	places?
9.	Nerves that come directly from the brain are called nerves.
	All cranial nerves serve the face and the neck except one called the ?
	What does the vagus nerve serve?
	What are the nerves called that arise from the spinal cord?
	What kind of neurons make up the dorsal portion of the spinal nerves?
	What makes up the dorsal root ganglion?
	What kind of neurons make up the ventral portion of the spinal nerves?
16.	Name two subsystems or divisions that make up the peripheral nervous system.
	The system that serves the musculoskeletal system is the system?
	What system serves the internal organs?
	What system serves the external sense organs?
	What is the main function of the somatic nervous system?
	What kind of neurons are involved with the autonomic nervous system?
22.	What kind of neurons are involved with the somatic nervous system?
	Name the two divisions that make up the autonomic nervous system.
L.O. N	- 2 Sympathetic vs Parasympathetic Nervous System
1.	List three things that both the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems have in
_	common.
2.	Where is the first cell body located in each system?
	What is the name for the axon closest to the spinal cord?
	What is the name for the axon further away from the spinal cord?
	From where do the nerves of the sympathetic system arise?
6.	How do the lengths of the pre and post ganglionic axon differ in the sympathetic system?
	Where is the ganglion located in the sympathetic system?
8.	When is the sympathetic system important?
	Define what is meant by "flight or flight reactions".
10.	Give at least three examples of the way the sympathetic system can affect your
	body.

12 13 14 15 16	<ul> <li>What is the transmitter substance used in the sympathetic system?</li> <li>From where do the nerves of the parasympathetic system arise?</li> <li>Where is the ganglion located in the parasympathetic system?</li> <li>How do the preganglionic axon and postganglionic axon differ in length?</li> <li>What is the function of the parasympathetic system?</li> <li>Give at lest three examples of the way in which the parasympathetic system can affect your body.</li> </ul>	
17	. What is the neurotransmitter substance used in the parasympathetic system?	
L.O. N – 3 Adrenalin		
2. 3. 4.	What is the source gland for adrenalin? Where is the adrenal glands located in the body? What hormone stimulates the adrenal glands to release adrenalin? List the 6 things adrenalin does to your body for the "fight or flight' response. All 6 things increase simulation except for one that decreases stimulation. Name it and why?	
L.O. N	– 4 Part of the Brain	
2. 3.	Name the three major regions of the brain. What is the function of the midbrain? Name two structures that make up the hindbrain. What part of the brain is a transition pathway between the brain and the spinal cord?	
6.	List at least 8 functions that the medulla oblongata is responsible for. What structure in the brain resembles a butterfly? Give 3 responsibilities of the cerebellum.	
8. 9.	How large is the cerebellum compared to the other parts of the brain?  Name the three parts of the brain that make up the forebrain.  What is the major role of the hypothalamus?	
11. 12.	List six human functions that are controlled by the hypothalamus? What part of the receives nearly all of the sensory impulses? What happens to the sensory information after it has been filtered by the thalamus?	
15.	What is the largest part of the human brain? What function of this part of the brain makes humans distinctive in the animal world?	
17. 18.	The brain is divided into a left and right part which are called what?  What allows the two hemispheres two share information?  Each hemisphere contains four?  Given a diagram of a human brain, be able to label different parts as well as the	
20. 21.	Given a diagram of a human brain, be able to label different parts as well as the lobes of the cerebrum.  What is the outer surface of the cerebrum called?  Name four loves of the cerebrum and give their approximate location.  Give two functions of the frontal lobe.	
44.	OTTO TWO TUHCHOHO OF THE HOHIGH TODE.	

<ul> <li>23. What sensation are interpreted by the parietal lobes?</li> <li>24. Besides interpreting sensation, what is another function of the parietal lobes?</li> <li>25. What sensation are interpreted by the temporal lobes?</li> <li>26. Besides interpreting sensations, what is another function of the temporal lobes?</li> <li>27. What sense does the occipital lobes control?</li> <li>28. The occipital lobes are also responsible for combining or integrating what types of experiences?</li> </ul>
L.O. N – 5 Neuroendocrine Control Center
1. Why is the hypothalamus said to be linked between the nervous and the endocrine systems?
2. What part of the brain does the hypothalamus have direct control over?
3. The pituitary gland has lobes?
4. These lobes are called the lobe and the lobe.
5. The anterior lobe is controlled by the hypothalamus by hormonal control. Explain?
6. The hypothalamus releases a to stimulate the pituitary gland to release its hormones.
7. How many hormones does the anterior pituitary gland have?
8. The posterior pituitary gland is controlled by what part of the brain?
9. The posterior pituitary gland is controlled by neural activity. Explain?
10. How many hormones does the posterior pituitary gland have?