Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Nervous System**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. What does the nervous system do?

a. pump blood b. gather and interpret information c. digest food d. eliminate waste

Central Information Responds Peripheral Central Command Post

2. The nervous system is the body’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The nervous system gathers and interprets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The nervous system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to information as needed.

5. Your brain and spinal cord are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nervous system.

6. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nervous system does NOT include the brain and spinal cord.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. What are special cells in your body that transfer messages called?

a. impulses b. homeostasis c. neurons d. cell bodies

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. What are fast-moving electrical messages that travel along nerve cells called?

a. impulses b. dendrites c. axons d. cell bodies

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. allows the neuron to receive information

a. cell body b. dendrite c. axon

\_\_\_\_\_10. carry impulses from the cell body

a. cell body b. dendrite c. axon

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. has a nucleus and cell organelles

a. cell body b. dendrite c. axon

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which neurons gather information about what is happening in your body?

a. motor neurons b. sensory neurons c. receptors d. light

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. What are the specialized nerve endings at the end of the sensory neurons?

a. motor neurons b. sensory neurons c. receptors d. light

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. What neurons send impulses from the brain and spinal cord?

a. motor neurons b. sensory neurons c. receptors d . light

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. What connects the central nervous system to the rest of the body?

a. axons b. nerves c. blood vessels d. connective tissue

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Where are all of the nerves in your body?

a. in your head b. in your spine c. in your muscles d. everywhere

\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of these are a part of nerves?

a. skeletal muscle b. skin c. axons d. homeostasis

Voluntary Somatic Autonomic Homeostasis

18. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nervous system is under your conscious control.

19. The somatic nervous system controls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movements, such as smiling.

20. Digestion and heart rate are functions controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nervous system.

21. The sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions work together for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Voluntary Involuntary Brain

22. The main control center of the central nervous system is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

23. Things the brain controls that happen without thinking are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

24. When you move your arm, the action is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. What is the largest part of your brain?

a. right hemisphere b. top of brain c. cerebrum d. medulla

Hemisphere Cerebrum

26. You think and store memories in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

27. Your right hand is controlled by the left \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the cerebrum.

\_\_\_\_\_ 28. What part of your brain helps you keep your balance?

a. cerebrum b. hemisphere c. cerebellum d. medulla

\_\_\_\_\_ 29. What is one involuntary process the medulla controls?

a. balance b. talking c. memory d. heart rate

\_\_\_\_\_ 30. The bones that protect your spinal cord are called

a. neurons. b. homeostasis. c. vertices. d. vertebrae.

\_\_\_\_\_ 31. What is one good way to avoid spinal cord injuries?

a. don’t play sports b. don’t drive a car c. wear a seat belt d. exercise a lot

**Responding to the Environment**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. What do you call awareness caused when sensory messages reach the brain?

a. receptors b. recognition c. sensation d. heartbeat

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. What type of receptor feels temperature?

a. thermoreceptor b. vibration receptor c. sound receptor d. pressure receptor

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of these is NOT sensed by skin receptors?

a. vibration b. pressure c. pain d. light

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. What system protects the body from damage?

a. nervous system b. receptor system c. sensory system d. integumentary system

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. What is a very fast, involuntary action called?

a. pain b. sensation c. reflex d. stimulus

Feedback Mechanism Receptors Brain

6. The brain processes information from skin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Receptors send impulses to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Your body’s cooling process is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. What is the light-sensitive, inner layer of the eye called?

a. retina b. pupil c. cornea d. photoreceptor

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. What opening lets light into the eye?

a. pupil b. iris c. retina d. rods

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. What controls the light going into the eye?

a. pupil b. iris c. retina d. rods

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. What is the clear, curved material behind the pupil?

a. pupil b. lens c. retina d. rods

\_\_\_\_ 13. What happens when the lens focuses light in front of the retina?

a. nearsightedness b. farsightedness c. blindness d. normal vision

\_\_\_\_ 14. What happens when the lens focuses light behind the retina?

a. nearsightedness b. farsightedness c. blindness d. normal vision

\_\_\_\_ 15. tube in the inner ear you must have to hear

a. eardrum b. outer ear c. cochlea

\_\_\_\_ 16. funnels sound to middle ear

a. eardrum b. outer ear c. cochlea

\_\_\_\_ 17. thin membrane between middle and outer ear

a. eardrum b. outer ear c. cochlea

\_\_\_\_ 18. The four kinds of taste buds are salty, sweet, sour, and

a. bitter. b. acid. c. rancid. d. peppery