Hw # \_\_\_\_  Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date \_\_\_\_\_Period \_\_\_

**HAP: CHAPTER 11- 1st part**

1)  List the three major functions of the nervous system

2)  Matching.  A. autonomic nervous system    B. central nervous system

C. Peripheral nervous system     D. somatic nervous system

1.  Nervous system subdivision that is composed of the brain and spinal cord. \_\_\_\_\_

2.  Subdivision of the PNS that controls voluntary activities such as the activation of skeletal muscles. \_\_\_\_\_\_

3.  Nervous system subdivision that is composed of the cranial and spinal nerves and ganglia. \_\_\_\_

4.  Subdivision of the PNS that regulates the activity of the heart and smooth muscle and of glands; also called the involuntary nervous system. \_\_\_\_\_

5.  A major subdivision of the nervous system that interprets incoming information and issues orders. \_\_\_\_\_\_

6.  A major subdivision of the nervous system that serves as the communication lines, linking all parts of the body to the CNS. \_\_\_\_

3)  T/F.  If the statement is false, write the correct word(s) that make the underlined word true.

1.  Supporting cells found in the CNS are called neuroglia. ­\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.  Neurons are mitotic. \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.  Schwann cells and satellite cells are found only in the CNS. \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.  Ependymal cells show irritability and conductivity. \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.  Almost 50% of the volume of neural tissue in the CNS is made up of neurons. \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.  In the CNS, oligodendrocytes engulf invading microorganisms and dead neural tissue. \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.  Astrocytes line the central cavities (ventricles) of the brain. \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.  Schwann cells wrap their cytoplasmic extensions around thick neuron fibers in the CNS. \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.  The bulbous ends of the axons of neurons cling to capillaries. \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4) Matching.  A.  axon    B. axonal terminal   C. cell body   D. dendrite

E. myelin sheath   F. nissl bodies   G.  node of Ranvier

H.  neurofibrils     I.  neurilemma

1.  Releases neurotransmitters.    \_\_\_\_\_\_

2.  Conducts local currents toward the soma.    \_\_\_\_\_\_

3.  Increases the speed of impulse transmission.    \_\_\_\_\_\_

4.  Location of the nucleus.    \_\_\_\_\_\_

5.  Conducts impulses away from the cell body.    \_\_\_\_\_\_

6.  Most are located and protected within the CNS.    \_\_\_\_\_\_

7.  Short, tapering, diffusely branched extension from the cell body. .    \_\_\_\_\_\_

8.  The process called a nerve fiber.    \_\_\_\_\_\_

9.  Formed by Schwann cells in the PNS.    \_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Clustered ribosomes and rough ER.    \_\_\_\_\_\_

11.  Patchy disappearance in the disease multiple sclerosis.    \_\_\_\_\_\_

12.  Contain numerous receptors.    \_\_\_\_\_\_

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