

# Conceptual Biology

## Chapter 12: The Nervous System

### *Parts of the Brain*

Match parts of the brain responsible for their body functions.  
Note that some parts have more than one function.



Brainstem \_\_\_\_\_

Cerebellum \_\_\_\_\_

Cerebrum \_\_\_\_\_

Thalamus \_\_\_\_\_

Hypothalamus \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Deals with visual information (what we see)
- b. Controls balance, posture, and coordination
- c. Deals with sensory information about temperature, touch, and pain
- d. Controls basic involuntary activities such as heartbeat, respiration, and digestion
- e. Allows us to understand spoken language
- f. Controls our voluntary movements
- g. Sorts and filters information and then passes it to the cerebrum
- h. Responsible for emotions such as pleasure and rage
- i. Controls our speech
- j. Controls hunger, thirst, and sex drive
- k. Controls the fine movements we use in activities that we perform “without thinking”



## Conceptual Biology

### Chapter 12: The Nervous System

#### *The Nervous System*

1. The two main parts of the nervous system are the \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_.

The central nervous system consists of the \_\_\_\_\_ and  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The three types of neurons are \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

Messages from the senses to the central nervous are carried by

\_\_\_\_\_. Neurons that connect one neuron to another neuron are

\_\_\_\_\_. Messages are carried from the central nervous system

to muscle cells or to other responsive organs by \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Motor neurons are further divided into two groups,  
the \_\_\_\_\_,

which controls voluntary actions and stimulates our voluntary muscles,

and the \_\_\_\_\_

which controls involuntary actions and stimulates involuntary muscles

and other internal organs.



The autonomic nervous system, includes a \_\_\_\_\_

that promotes a “fight or flight” response and a \_\_\_\_\_

that operates in times of relaxation.

# Conceptual Biology

## Chapter 12: The Nervous System

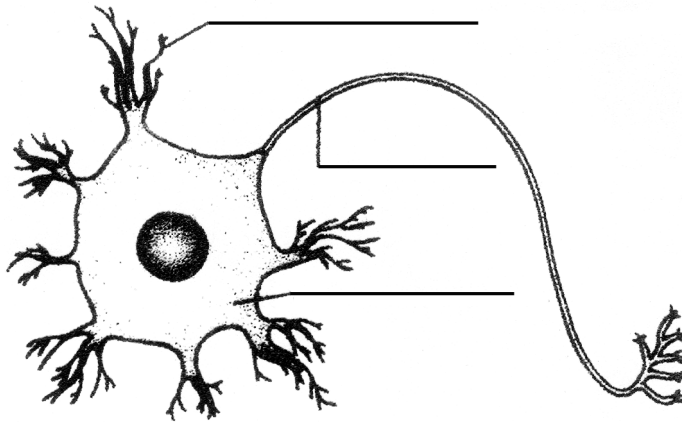
### *Parts of a Neuron*

1. a. Label the parts of the neuron in the diagram.

Dendrites

Cell body

Axon



- b. Explain the function of each part of a neuron.

Part of a neuron

Function

Dendrites

\_\_\_\_\_

Cell body

\_\_\_\_\_

Axon

\_\_\_\_\_

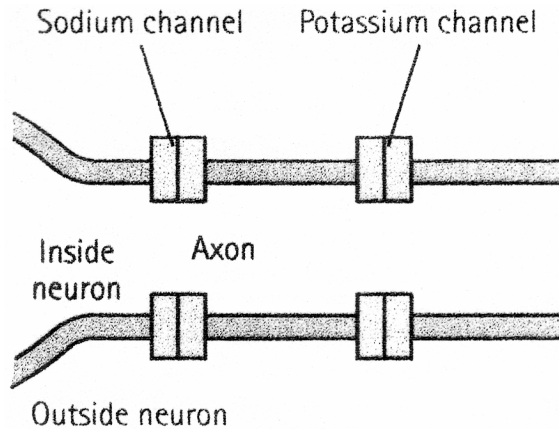


# Conceptual Biology

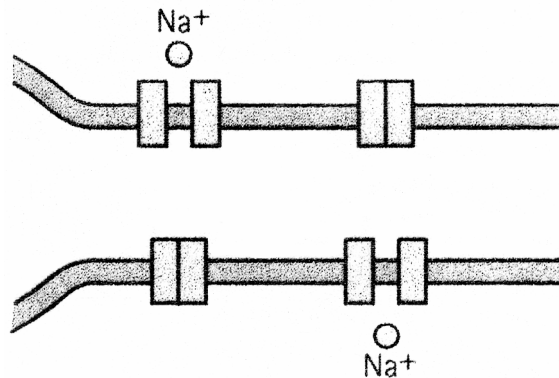
## Chapter 12: The Nervous System

### Action Potentials

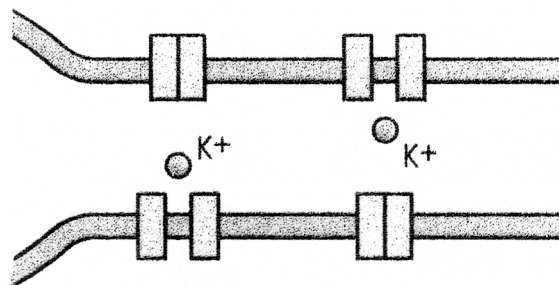
1. This is a neuron at rest. The neuron is at its resting potential. Draw a + sign on the side of the membrane that is positively charged. Draw a – sign on the side of the membrane that is negatively charged.



2. Now the neuron fires! There is an action potential. The sodium channels open. Use arrows to show how the sodium ions move. Draw a + sign on the side of the membrane that is positively charged. Draw a – sign on the side of the membrane that is negatively charged.



3. Now the sodium channels close, and the potassium channels open. Use arrows to show how the potassium ions move. Draw a + sign on the side of the membrane that is positively charged. Draw a – sign on the side of the membrane that is negatively charged. The action potential is over.



# Conceptual Biology

## Chapter 12: The Nervous System

### Senses

1. The light-sensitive cells are found in the part of the eye

called the \_\_\_\_\_.

The two types of light-sensitive cells are \_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_.



2. State whether the following describes rods or cones.

- a. Vision at night or in dim light \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Let us see color \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Detect only black, white, and shades of gray \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Not very good at making out fine details \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Nonfunctioning version of these causes colorblindness \_\_\_\_\_

*Number from 1 to 4:*

3. The ear consists of 3 parts: the outer, middle, and inner ear. Sound moves through the air in the following order:

\_\_\_\_\_ middle ear bones

\_\_\_\_\_ pinna

\_\_\_\_\_ cochlea

\_\_\_\_\_ eardrum



4. List the five basic tastes.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_