

1. The nervous system is divided into 2 main parts:

a. _____

And the

b. _____

2. The central nervous system or CNS can also be divided into two parts:

a. The _____

And the

b. _____

3. The brain can be divided into three main sections:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

4. The cerebrum is the largest section of the brain. The cerebrum does many things. What is controlled by the cerebrum? _____

5. Cerebellum means _____

6. What does the cerebellum control? _____

7. The brainstem connects the _____ to the

8. The brainstem controls basic things needed to stay alive such as

9. The outer part of your cerebrum is called the _____

10. Cells that give, receive, and handle information are called _____

11. Why is the cerebral cortex folded and bumpy? _____

12. What is the abbreviation for the peripheral nervous system? _____

13. Name the most important cell in the nervous system. _____

14. Neurons are cells. The cell body contains the _____
which is the control center of the cell.

15. There are long finger like projections on the cell body that gather information.

These projections are called _____

16. Information flows from the dendrites to the cell body then to the long part of the
neuron called the _____

17. Some axons are wrapped in a _____.

18. What is the purpose of the myelin sheath? _____

19. Special chemicals released by the axon terminal that communicate with the next cell are called _____

20. The empty space located between the axon terminal of one neuron and the dendrite of the next neuron is called _____

21. How does the synapse act like a “gatekeeper”? _____

22. A bundle of axons together form a _____

23. Neurons that take information to the brain are called _____

24. What are motor neurons? _____

25. Neurons found between two other neurons are called _____

26. What does integration mean? _____

27. The peripheral nervous system (PNS) can be divided into two separate systems:

a. The _____
or the SNS

b. And the _____
or the ANS

28. Which system is responsible for the voluntary movements you make? Circle one:
The Somatic Nervous System (SNS) or the Autonomic Nervous System (ANS).

29. Which system is responsible for automatic movements - movements that you
don't even have to think about? Circle one: Somatic Nervous system (SNS) or
Autonomic Nervous System (ANS)

30. Discuss the fight or flight response with your parents. Explain how the autonomic
nervous system initiates the fight or flight response.

31. Name the body system that helps control body activities using chemicals called
Hormones. _____

32. What are hormones? _____

33. What gland produces hormones that speed up the rate that most cells burn their
fuel for energy? _____

34. The gland that is responsible for controlling many hormones is located in the
brain and is called the _____

35. Name the gland that sits on top of your kidneys. _____

36. When the autonomic nervous system is activated because you are afraid, it tells the adrenal glands to release a hormone called _____

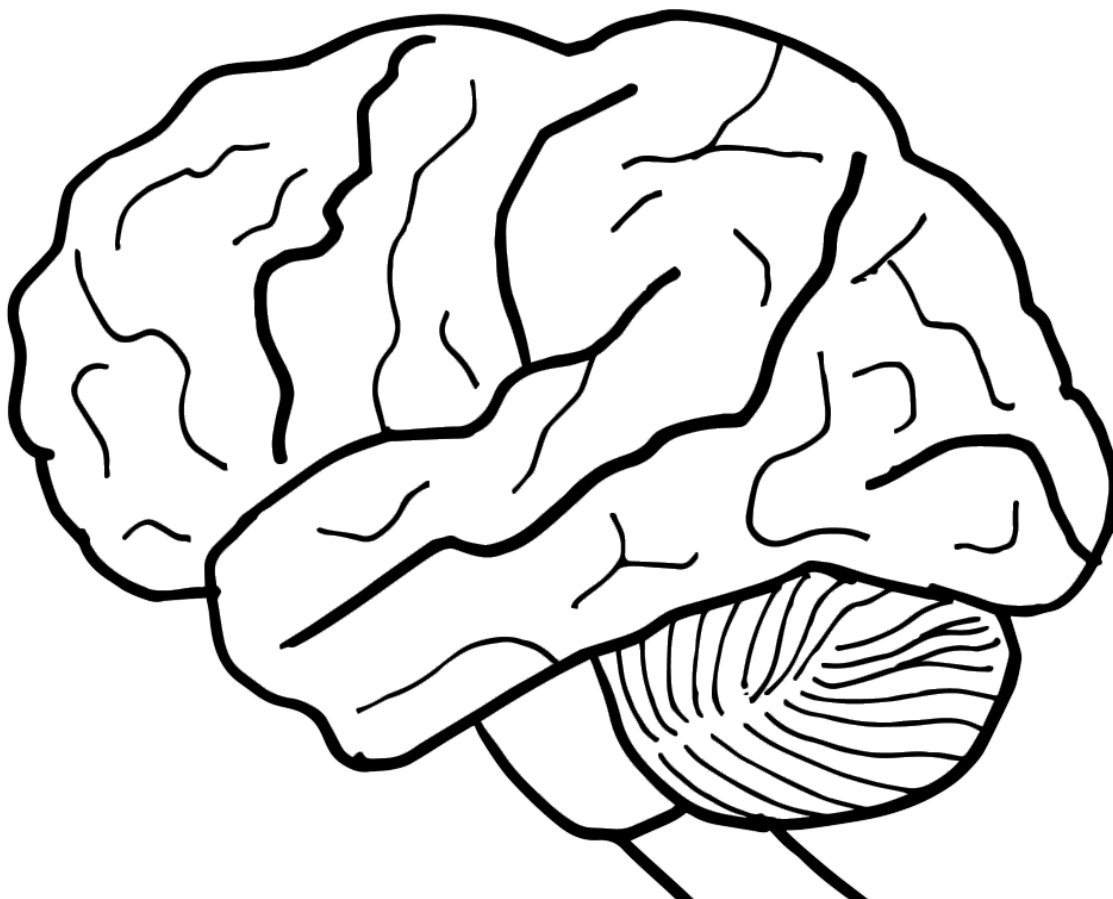
37. What does the hormone epinephrine do? _____

38. What gland makes a hormone that sends a message to specific white blood cells and helps the body defend against disease? _____

39. _____ occurs when all the systems of your body work together to maintain a stable, healthy condition.

40. On the next page there is a picture of the brain. Color the cerebrum yellow, the cerebellum orange, and the brain stem light blue.

Color the cerebrum yellow, the cerebellum orange, and the brain stem light blue.



Below is a picture of a neuron. Color the dendrites yellow. Color the nucleus pink. Color the cell body orange. Color the axon red. Color the myelin sheath light blue. Color the axon terminals green.

