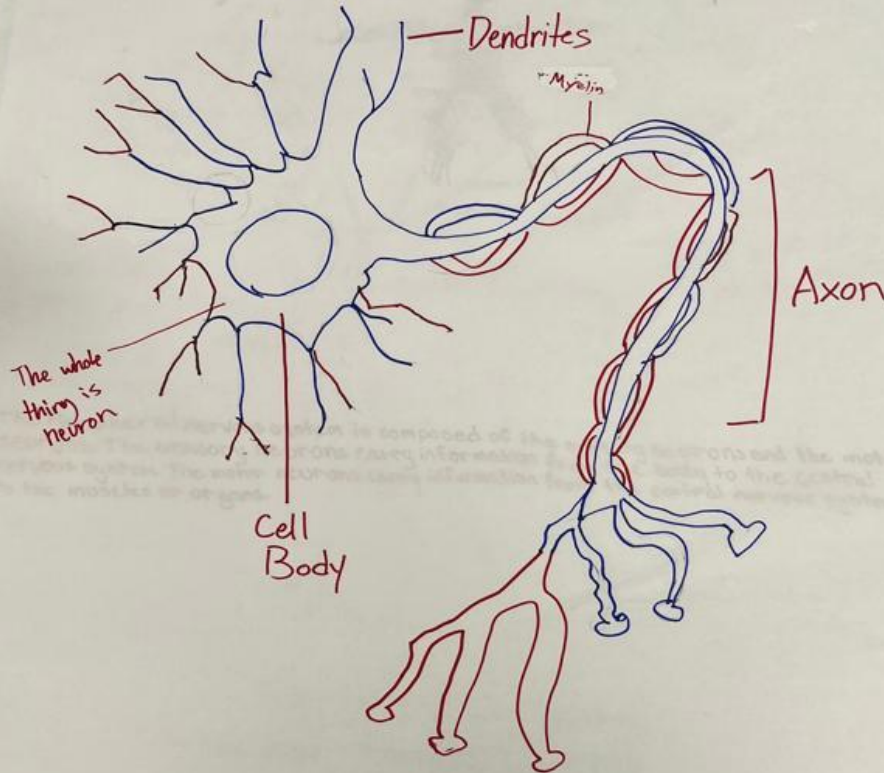


8 - 37

Labeling the parts of the neuron and describe each part's function!



Dendrites:

They help neuron receive message

Axon:

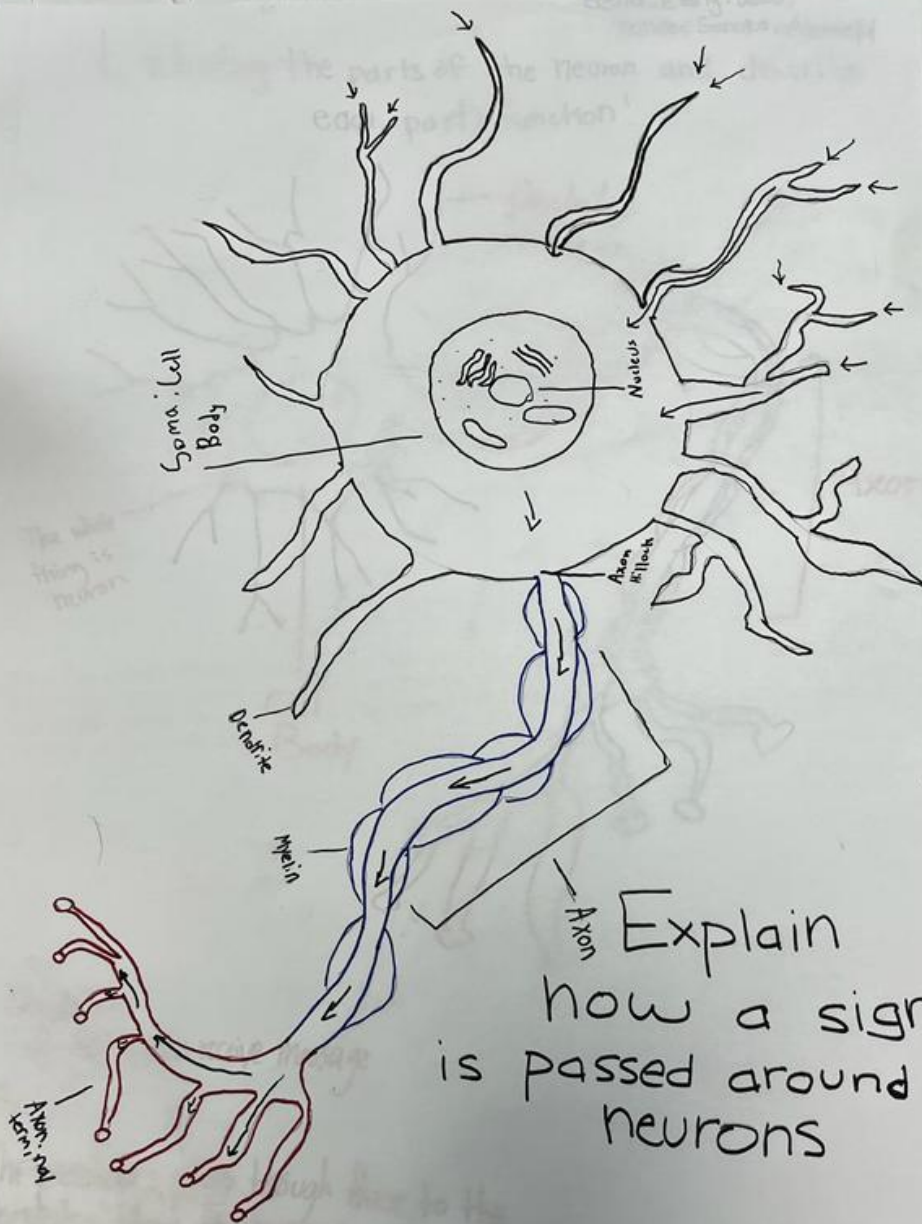
The messages pass through these to the dendrites then to neuron

Myelin:

The insulator for the axon

Cell Body:

The cell body is the thing that holds the dendrites and Nucleus. It also sends and brings messages.



8-37
 Explain
 how a signal
 is passed around
 neurons

The +wo Neuron System



The Peripheral nervous system is composed of the sensory neurons and the motor neurons. The sensory neurons carry information from the body to the central nervous system. The motor neurons carry information from the central nervous system to the muscles or organs.

↓ Explain
how a signal
is passed around
neurons

What is the Central Nervous System? What two structures make up the central nervous system?



The central nervous system is composed of the brain and the spinal cord.

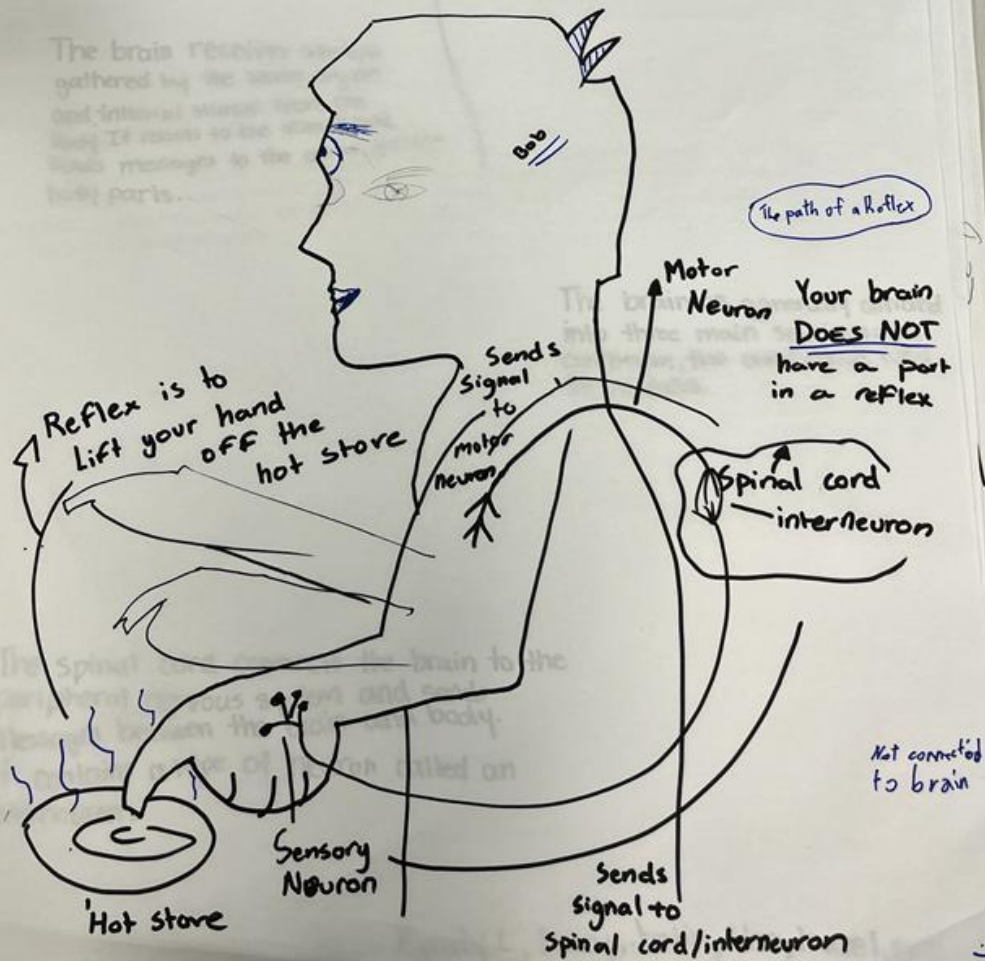
The brain receives stimuli gathered by the sense organs and internal stimuli from the body. It reacts to the stimuli and sends messages to the appropriate body parts.

The brain is generally divided into three main sections: the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla.

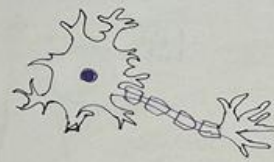
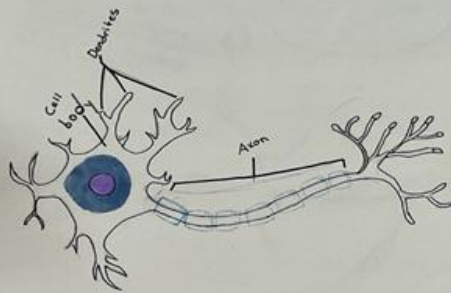
The spinal cord connects the brain to the peripheral nervous system and sends messages between the brain and body. It contains a type of neuron called an interneuron.

What is a Reflex?

- A reflex is an automatic response from/by the nervous system. To something that happens externally; outside the body.



STRUCTURE OF a NEURON



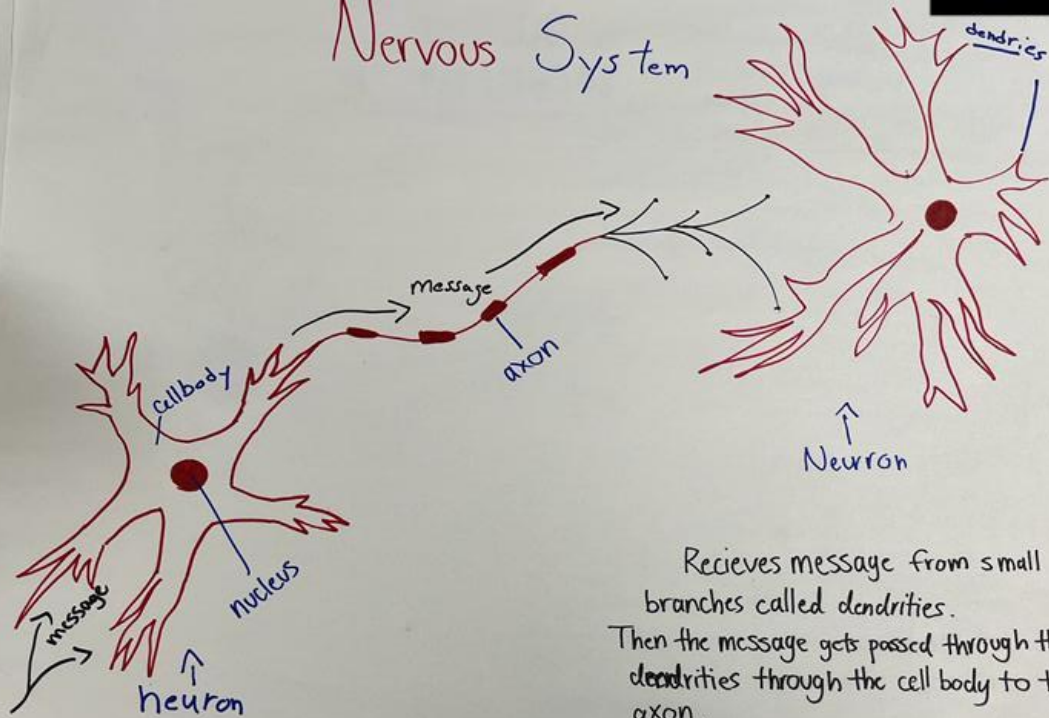
The
from
by our
our
the s
mess
appr



CELL BODY	Contains the nucleus and the cytoplasm.
DENDRITES	Receives messages from small branches of the cell.
AXON	Messages passed from the dendrites go through the axon. The axon is a long extension of the cell that ends in small branches.
MESSAGE	The information that is being passed through the neurons. (the code)
MYELIN	Increases the speed between the neurons. Made out of protein and fat. Protective layer around the axon.

Explain how a signal is passed along neurons

Nervous System



Receives message from small branches called dendrites. Then the message gets passed through the dendrites through the cell body to the axon. Then the axons carry the impulses away from the cell bodies to its branches. The branches then transmit the message to the dendrites.

another neighbouring dendrite.

The Nervous System

#3 The PeRIpheral Nervous System is divided into two sections, what are they? What is the difference between the two?

Types of neurons:

Sensory

Def: Sends and captures information to the brain

and

Motor

Def: Receives information from designated area and sends to brain.

The two sections:

SOMATIC

and

AUTONOMIC

A voluntary response to a stimuli.

(hearing a noise and deciding to turn your head around or not)

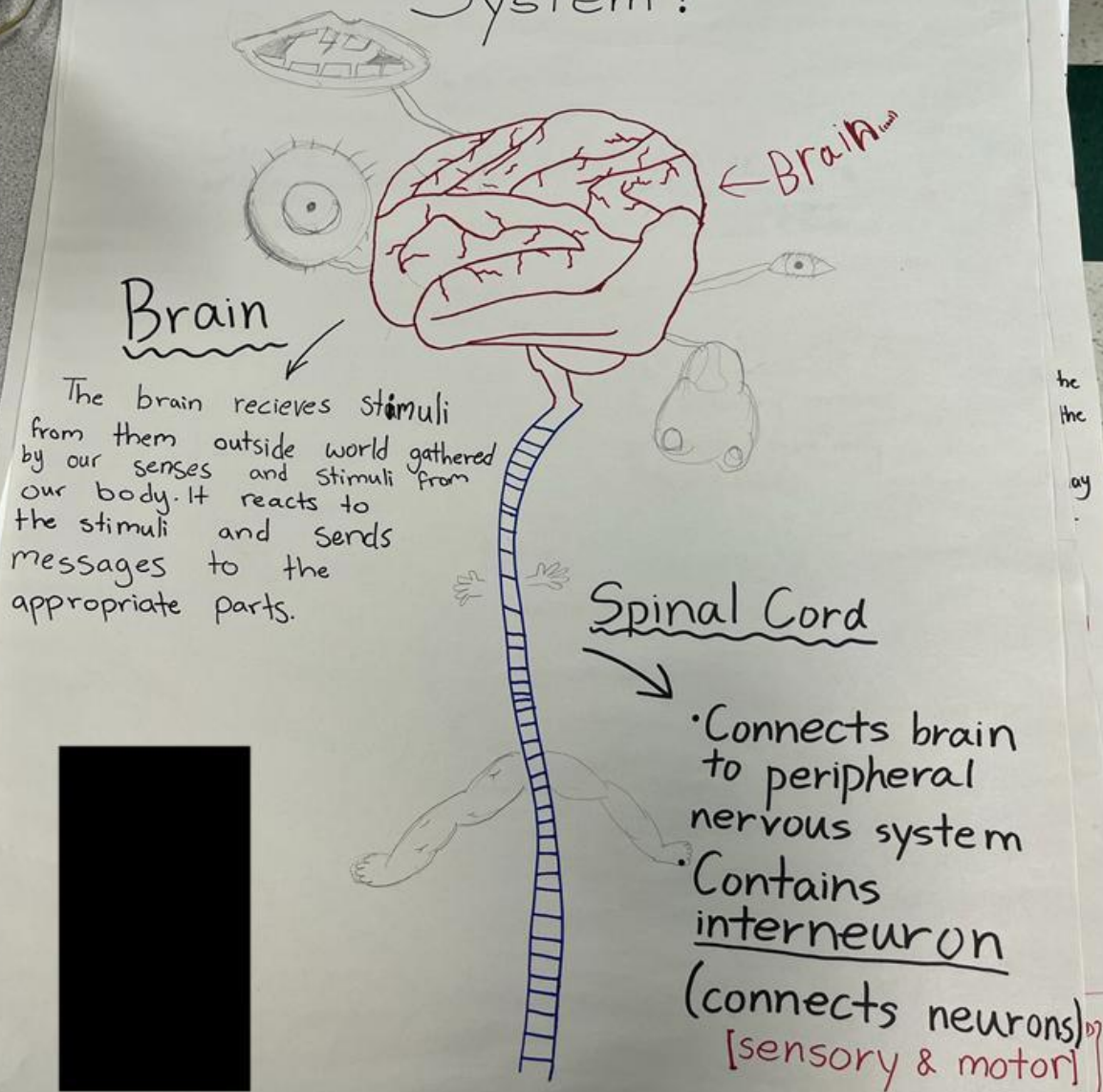
An involuntary response to something unconscious(y).
(pumping blood)

Brain



Claire, Cody.

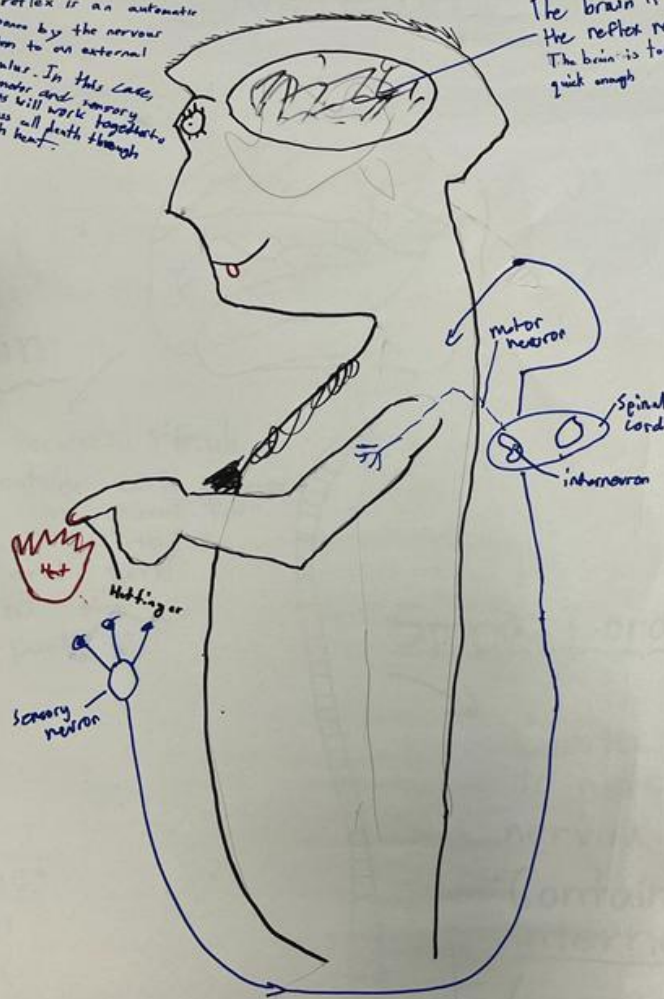
What Is The Central Nervous System?

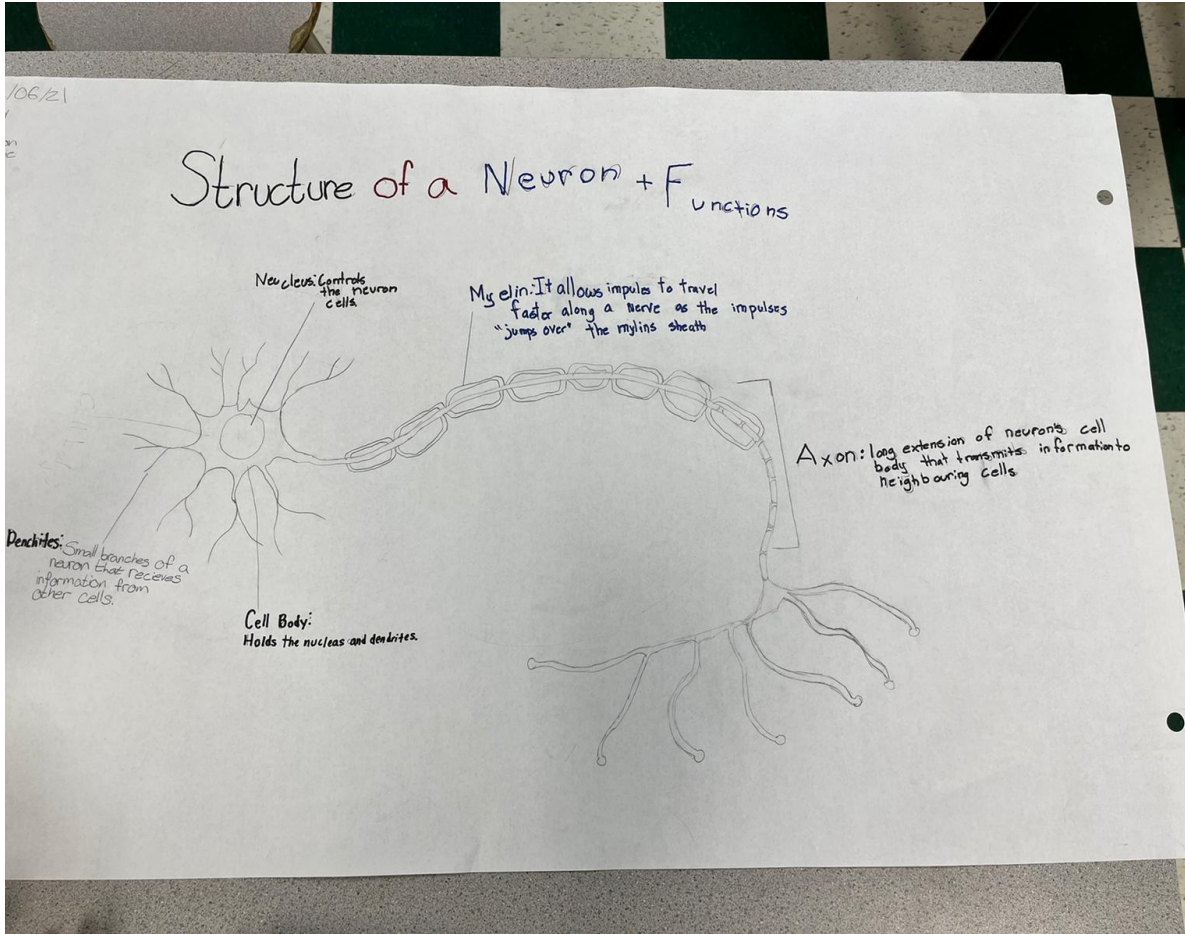


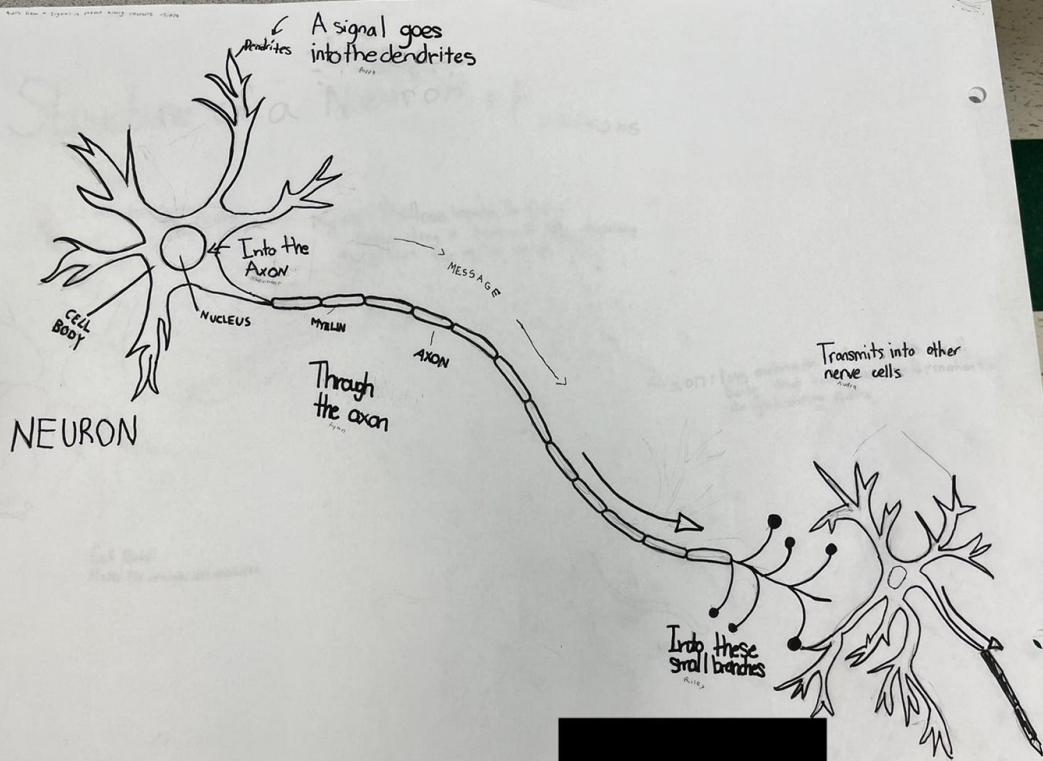
Reflex

A reflex is an automatic response by the nervous system to an external stimulus. In this case, both motor and sensory neurons will work together to help mass all death through too much heat.

The brain is NOT involved in the reflex response. The brain is too slow to react quick enough.







The Peripheral Nervous System

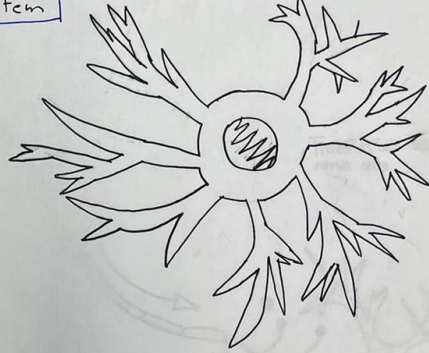
Autonomic



The Autonomic System is involuntary,
and the neurons can't be
controlled

There are two
Sections of the system

Somatic



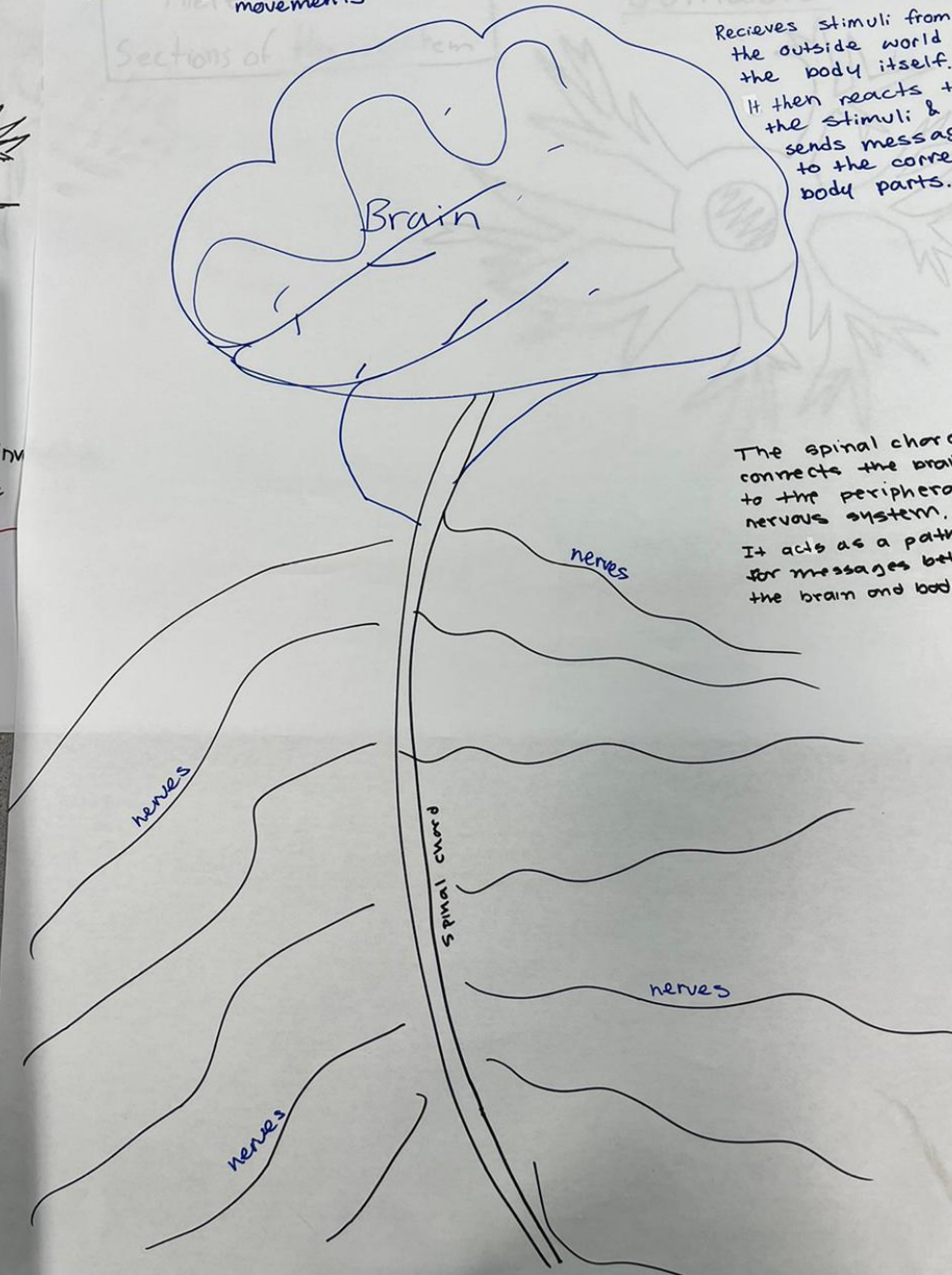
The Somatic System is voluntary, and they can
be controlled.

The Central Nervous System

Bodies way of performing ~~movement~~ movements

Somatic

Receives stimuli from the outside world & the body itself. It then reacts to the stimuli & sends messages to the correct body parts.



The spinal chord connects the brain to the peripheral nervous system. It acts as a pathway for messages between the brain and body

The Path of a Reflex

