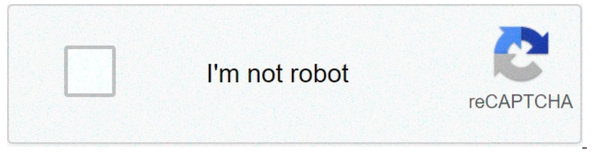


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# Nervous system diagram worksheet answers

The brain is at the center of our nervous system. He stands above our heads, where he sends and receives important messages. These messages travel through our nerves and inform our actions. Instead, our brains also react to the neural messages it receives from our nerves. These neurons communicate quickly back and forth. When our fingers graze over something hot, our brains get information instantly and tell us to pull our hand away. The brain and nerves work together constantly to keep us in check. Anything that seems instinctual or automatic is due to the nervous system. When we right ourselves after a moment of fall, this is due to the cerebellum. When we feel hungry or thirsty after a while of fasting, this is due to the hypothalamus. Or when we feel the sudden urge to run away during stressful situations, this is due to the amygdala. The main pathway that nerves travel down, before branching off to their repsective body parts, is the spinal cord. The spinal cord extends from the brain to the tail bone. Although it's a nervous bundle, many nerves branch off and continue along to places like our arms and feet. The nervous system has two major parts: the central nervous system (CNS) and the peripheral nervous system (PNS). The central system is the main command center for the body, and consists of the brain and spinal cord. The peripheral nervous system consists of a network of nerves that connects the rest of the body to the CNS. The two systems work together to collect information from inside the body and from the environment outside it. Systems process the collected information and then send instructions to the rest of the body, facilitating an appropriate response. In most cases, the brain is the end point of destination for information collected by the rest of the nervous system. Once the data arrives, the brain sorts and submits it before sending the necessary commands. The brain is divided into several different sections, including the brain and brain stem. These parts manage pieces of the overall workload of the brain, including storing and recovering memory and performing smooth body movements. Although the brain is the control center, its job would not be possible without the spinal cord, which is the major conduit for information traveling between the brain and the body. Nerves of the peripheral system branch from either the brain stem or the spinal cord. Each nerve is connected to a specific area of the trunk or limbs and is responsible for communication to and from these regions. NPS can also be divided into smaller components: somatic and autonomous systems. Somatic involves body parts a person can order at will, and helps run involuntary functions, would be pumping blood.Information transmitted through the nervous system moves along networks of cells called neurons. These neurons can only send in a way. Those that transmit to the brain are sensory neurons; those that transmit from the brain are known as motor neurons. The nervous system can suffer from a number of conditions, including cancer (e.g. brain tumors). Other problems include multiple sclerosis, in which damaged nerves prevent signals from traveling along them, and meningitis, which causes inflammation of the membranes around the brain and spinal cord. Here you go: Tiny Amp At 125 mV input, you get about 80 mW output lo fi. You also end up having a DC bias on the speaker. It's not good for longevity, both battery wise and speaker wise. The suggestion of re-design is a very valid one. For a person who is at the top, LM386 is a high cost low, almost bullet proof way to go. If you want to learn more about discrete amplifiers, look at my thread on the nuts and volts forum that was started by the very same ible you chose. My final design ended with only about 2 watts and basically flat at 20-20kHz. Those guys over there are great. Qa Sciepro/Science Photo Library/Getty Images The central nervous system consists of the brain and spinal cord. It is part of the general nervous system, which also includes a complex network of neurons, known as the peripheral nervous system. The nervous system is responsible for sending, receiving and interpreting information from all parts of the body. The nervous system monitors and coordinates the function of internal organs and responds to changes in the external environment. The central nervous system (CNS) functions as a processing center for the nervous system. Receives information from and sends information to the peripheral nervous system. The brain processes and interprets sensory information sent from the spinal cord. Both the brain and spinal cord are protected by a three-layer coating of connective tissue called meninges. Inside the central nervous system is a system of empty cavities called ventricles. The network of connected cavities in the brain (brain ventricles) is continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord. The ventricles are filled with cerebrospinal fluid, which is produced by the specialized epithelium located in the ventricles called the choroid plexus. The cerebrospinal fluid surrounds, pillows, and protects the brain and spinal cord from trauma. It also helps nutrientcirculation to the brain. DAVID MCCARTHY/Science Photo Library/Getty Images Neurons are the basic unit of the nervous system. All cells of the nervous system are composed of neurons. Neurons contain nerve processes, which are finger-like projections that extend from the body of nerve cells. Nerve processes consist of axons and dendrites that can lead and transmit signals. Axons carry signals away from the body of the cell. These are long nerve processes that can branch out to transmit signals different areas. Dendrites usually carry signals to the body of the cell. They are usually more numerous, shorter and more branched than axons. Axons and dendrites are grouped together into what are called nerves. These nerves send signals between the brain, spinal cord, and other organs of the body through nerve impulses. Neurons are classified as either motor, sensory, or interneurons. Motor neurons carry information from the central nervous system to organs, glands, and muscles. Sensory neurons send information to the central nervous system from internal organs or external stimuli. Interneurons transmit signals between motor and sensory neurons. Alan Gesek/Stocktrek Images/Getty Brain Images is the center of body control. It has a wrinkled appearance due to swelling and depressions known as gyri and sulci. One of these furrows, the medial longitudinal fissure, divides the brain into the left and right hemispheres. Brain coverage is a protective layer of connective tissue known as meninges. There are three main divisions of the brain: ForebrainMidbrainHindbrain Forebrain is responsible for a variety of functions, including receiving and processing sensory information, thinking, perceiving, producing and understanding language and controlling motor function. Forebrain contains structures, such as thalamus and hypothalamus, which are responsible for functions, such as engine control, transmission of sensory information, and control of autonomic functions. It also contains most of the brain, cerebrum. Most of the processing of real information in the brain takes place in the cerebral cortex. The cerebral cortex is the thin layer of gray matter that covers the brain. It lies just below the meninges and is divided into four lobes of the cortex: the lobes of the frontal temporal lobes These lobes are responsible for various functions in the body that include everything from sensory perception to decision making and problem solving. Beneath the cortex is the white matter of the brain, which is composed of axons of nerve cells that extend from the bodies of the neuron cells of grey matter. White matter tracts of the nerve fiber connect cerebrum with different areas of the brain and spinal cord. The middle brain and posterior brain together make up the brain stem. The middle brain is the portion of the brain stem that connects the posterior brain and the brain to the brain. This region of the brain is involved in auditory and visual responses, as well as motor function. The posterior brain extends from the spinal cord and contains structures, such as pons and cerebellum. These regions contribute to maintaining balance and balance, coordinating movements and directing sensory information. posterior also contains medulla oblongata, which is responsible for controlling autonomic functions, such as breathing, heart rate, and digestion. Digestion. KON/Science Photo Library/Getty Images Spinal cord is a cylindrical package in the form of nerve fibers connected to the brain. The spinal cord runs down the center of the protective spine that extends from the neck to the lower back. Spinal cord nerves transmit information from the body organs and external stimuli to the brain and send information from the brain to other areas of the body. The nerves of the spinal cord are grouped in bundles of nerve fibers that travel in two ways. Ascending nerve tracts carry sensory information from the body to the brain. The descending nerve tracts send information about motor function from the brain to the rest of the body. Like the brain, the spinal cord is covered by meninges and contains both grey matter and white matter. The inside of the spinal cord consists of neurons contained in an H-shaped region of the spinal cord. This region is composed of grey matter. The region of grey matter is surrounded by white matter containing isolated axons with a special coating called myelin. Myelin functions as an electrical insulator that helps axons to perform nerve impulses more efficiently. Spinal cord axons carry signals both far from the brain and to the brain, along the descending and ascending tract. Tract.

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