Nervous System pg. 632

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| What are the divisions of the nervous system?  What is the central nervous system?  How does the central nervous receive information?  What are the regions of the brain?  What is the function of the cerebrum?  How is the cerebrum divided?  What is the function of the cerebellum?  What is the function of the brain stem?  What is the function of the spinal cord?  What is the peripheral nervous system?  What is the role of the peripheral nervous system?  How do spinal nerves function?  What is the difference between autonomic and somatic nervous system?  How do reflexes work?  What is the reflex pathway?  What are the main nervous system injuries? | The nervous system is divided into the central and peripheral nervous system.  The central nervous system is the brain and spinal cord.  Impulses from the peripheral nervous system travel through the spinal cord to get to the brain.  The three main regions of the brain are the cerebrum, cerebellum, and brain stem. Three layers of connective tissue cover the brain to protect it from injury.  The cerebrum interprets input from the senses, controls movement, and carries out complex mental processes like learning and remembering.  The cerebrum is divided into a right half (creativity/art) and left half (math/logic)  The cerebellum keeps your balance and coordination.  The brain stem controls involuntary actions.  The spinal cord links your brain and peripheral nervous system.  The peripheral nervous system consists of a network of nerves that branch out from the central nervous system that connects to the rest of the body.  The peripheral nervous system is involved in both voluntary and involuntary actions because it links the brain to the body.  1. Sensory neurons carry impulses from the body to the central nervous system.  2. Motor neurons carry impulses from the central nervous system to the body. 3. Vice versa.  Somatic nervous system nerves control voluntary actions, and the autonomic nervous system controls involuntary (automatic) actions.  Reflexes occur automatically without conscious control to protect your body.  1. Sensory neurons detect stimuli.  2. Nerve impulses travel to spinal cord through interneurons.  3. Nerve impulses travel to motor neurons to move muscles in response.  4. Nerve impulses travel to the brain to make sense of the reflex.  1. Concussion: bruise-like injury of the brain that occurs when the brain hits the skull.  2. Spinal cord injury: injury where the spinal cord is cut or crushed, and usually results in paralysis |

SUMMARY: