CW 13.7.22

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Homework

1. Name the nerves that are attached to the brain and emerge from the skull.

Ans- Cranial nerves are the nerves that are attached to the brain and emerge from the skull.

2. A microscopic gap between adjacent neurons over which nerve impulses pass from one neuron to the next is called:

Ans- b) Synapse

3. Spinal cord originates from medulla oblongata part of the brain.

4. What is synapse? How is an electrical impulse created in a neuron?

Ans. The microscopic gap between adjacent neurons over which nerve impulses pass from the axon terminal of one neuron to the neuron's dendrites of the next, is called synapse.

When our body needs some action, the sensory cells of our sense organ create the electrical impulses which pass to the sensory nerves or sensory neurons.

5. How is brain protected from injury and shock.

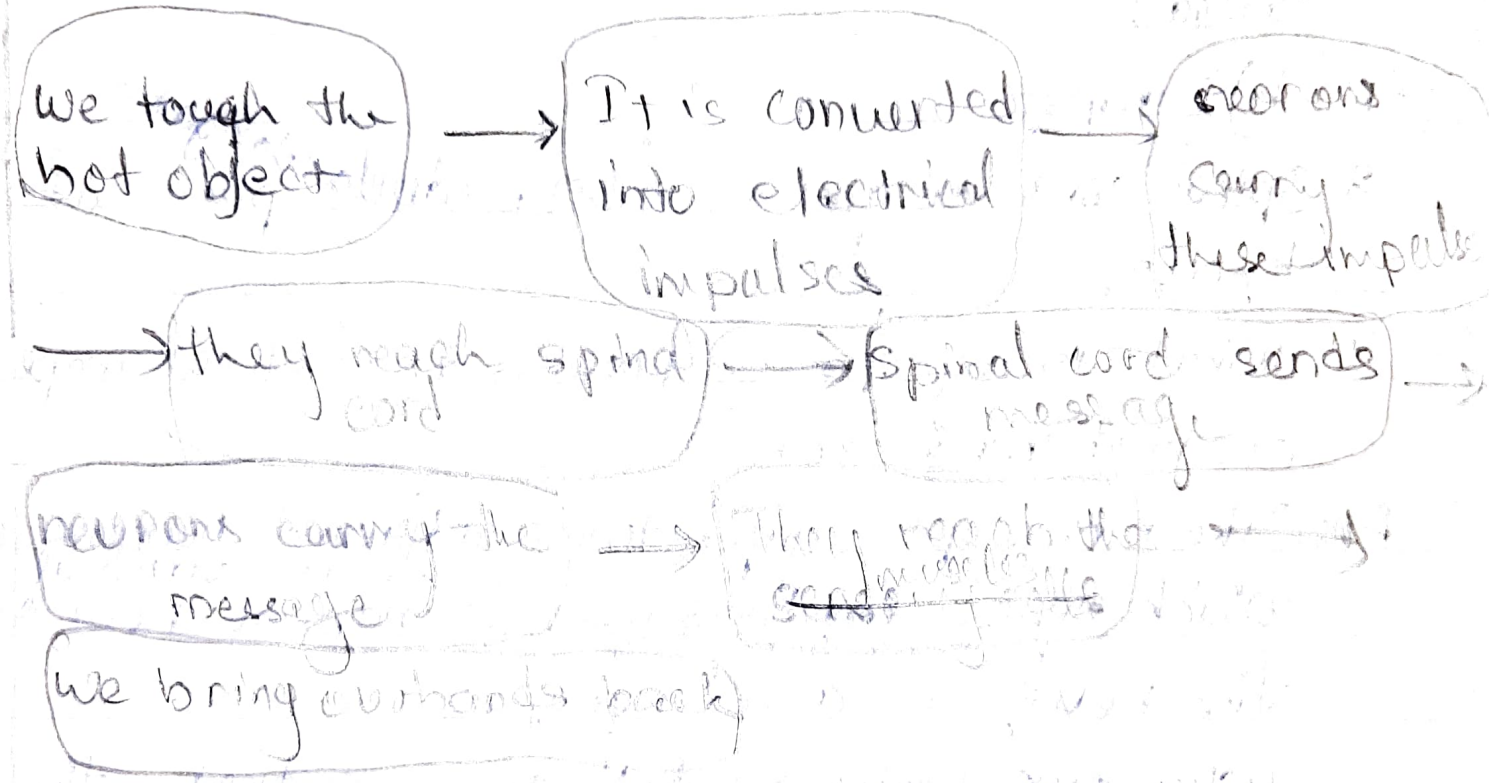
Under our skull, there are different layers which act as shock absorbers and protect our brain from shocks and injury. These are-

Cranium - bony structure or skull

Menings - acts as insulators protecting from mechanical shocks.

Cerebro-spinal fluid (CSF) acts as shock absorber.

6. Give the sequence of events which occur when we touch a hot object. Which part of the nervous plays a major role in sending command to muscles to act without involving thinking process?
Name the phenomenon involved.



Spinal cord of the nervous system plays a major role in sending command to muscles to act without involving thinking process.
Reflex action is the phenomenon involved.

7. Complete the two lists in the table below to show the different activities and functions of the sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions of the autonomic nervous system.

Sympathetic	Organ	Parasympathetic
dilation of pupil	Eye muscles	constriction of pupil
Increased salivation	Salivary glands	decreased salivation
increase in heart beat	Heart	decrease in heart beat
dilation of bronchi	Respirator system	constriction of bronchi
Secretion of digestive enzymes in the presence of food	Stomach	no secretion of digestive enzymes in absence of food
digestion	Intestines	indigestion
secretion of insulin	Pancreas	no secretion of insulin
bile secretion for fats digestion	Gall bladder	no bile secretion for digestion
contraction of urinary bladder walls	Urinary bladder	relaxed walls of urinary bladder