HW
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Ch:1

Home Assignment

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1. What is the role of CSF?

Ans- (i) CSF is also called as cerebro Spinal Fluid which protects the brain from mechanical shocks.

(ii) CSF also maintains homeostasis of the interstitial fluid of ~~of~~ the brain.

2. How would you differenciate between medullated neurons and non-medullated neurons?

Ans-

Medullated Neurons	Non-medullated neurons
* Medullated neurons are the types of neurons which have a myelin sheath on their axons.	* Non-medullated neurons are the types of neurons which donot have myelin sheath.
* Also called myelinated nerve fibre.	* Also called non-myelinated nerve fibre.
* Found in white part of brain & spinal cord.	* Found in gray part of brain and in ANS.
* Nodes of Ranvier are present.	* Nodes of Ranvier are absent.

3. Write any two conditions in which cerebrum and cerebellum work together.

Ans- * Cerebrum is the part of brain which is responsible for giving instruction to different parts of the body for doing various types of jobs.

* Cerebellum is the part of brain which helps in maintainance of the posture and balance of the body.

* Cerebrum & cerebellum work together to coordinate different tasks :-

(i) While a ballet dancer performs dancing, the cerebrum of the brain gives instructions to the feet of the dancer along with her hands to coordinate properly. At the same time the cerebellum is responsible for maintaining a proper posture and balance. So that the dancer doesn't slip and fall while performing the functions directed by cerebrum.

(ii) When a pencil falls, the cerebrum quickly informs the falling of pencil sound and sends instructions to the hand

and asks it to pick the pencil up from the ground. The cerebellum helps in maintaining the posture of body by bending without falling and picking up the pencil at the same time.

4. What is a synapse? How does it happen?

Ans- Synapse is a gap between two connecting neurons where electrical impulse can be transmitted in between the two neurons (from the end of axon of one to the dendrite of another).

* Synapses are formed in between the nerve fibres so that electrical impulses can travel between the nerve fibres.
* Synapses usually act as one-way valves. Thus synapses ensure that nerve impulses travel in only one particular direction through a particular set of neurons.

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