

**Review and Reinforce**

# How the Nervous System Works

## Understanding Main Ideas

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What are three main functions of the nervous system? Give an example of each.
2. What are the three kinds of neurons? How do they work together to produce a response to an environmental stimulus?
3. How does a message travel across the gap at a synapse?

## Building Vocabulary

Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition in the right column on the line beside the term in the left column.

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|----------------------|--|
| 4. ___ stimulus      | a. cells that carry information through your nervous system                            |
| 5. ___ response      | b. the message that a neuron carries   |
| 6. ___ neurons       | c. a bundle of nerve fibers  |
| 7. ___ nerve impulse | d. a branchlike structure that picks up nerve impulses                                 |
| 8. ___ dendrite      | e. any change or signal in the environment that an organism can recognize and react to |
| 9. ___ axon          | f. the long structure leading away from the cell body of a neuron                      |
| 10. ___ nerve        | g. the place where a neuron transfers an impulse to another structure                  |
| 11. ___ synapse      | h. a reaction to a stimulus  |

Place the outline corner, the corner away from the outline line, in the corner of your copy machine to copy onto letter-size paper.

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# Divisions of the Nervous System

## Understanding Main Ideas

If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The nervous system consists of the brain stem and the peripheral nervous system.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The two parts of the peripheral nervous system are the brain and the spinal cord.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The two parts of the central nervous system are the autonomic nervous system and the somatic nervous system.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The three main regions of the brain are the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the brain stem.

## Building Vocabulary

Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition in the right column on the line beside the term in the left column.

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|--------------------|---|
| 5. ___ spinal cord | a. a region of the brain that is divided into left and right sides and controls movement and carries out complex mental processes |
| 6. ___ cerebrum    | b. an injury in which the soft tissue of the brain bruises as it collides against the skull                                       |
| 7. ___ cerebellum  | c. a part of the brain at the back of the skull that coordinates muscle actions and helps maintain balance                        |
| 8. ___ brain stem  | d. a structure that connects the brain and spinal column and controls your body's involuntary actions                             |
| 9. ___ reflex      | e. a thick column of nervous tissue   |
| 10. ___ concussion | f. an automatic response that occurs rapidly without conscious control  |

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# Sight and Hearing

**Understanding Main Ideas**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How do we see? In your explanation, identify the parts of the eye and describe the path of light through the eye.
2. How do we hear? In your explanation, identify the parts of the ear and describe the path of sounds through the ear.

**Building Vocabulary**

Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition in the right column on the line beside the term in the left column.

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|-----------------------------|--|
| 3. ___ cornea               | a. a flexible structure that focuses light   |
| 4. ___ pupil                | b. a circular structure that surrounds the pupil and regulates how much light enters the eye |
| 5. ___ iris                 | c. a snail-shaped tube lined with sound receptor cells                                       |
| 6. ___ lens                 | d. a condition in which people see distant objects clearly but not nearby objects            |
| 7. ___ retina               | e. a membrane that vibrates when sound waves strike it                                       |
| 8. ___ nearsightedness      | f. the opening through which light enters the eye  |
| 9. ___ farsightedness       | g. a condition in which people see nearby objects clearly but not distant objects            |
| 10. ___ eardrum             | h. the clear tissue that covers the front of the eye   |
| 11. ___ cochlea             | i. structures in the inner ear that help your central nervous system maintain your balance   |
| 12. ___ semicircular canals | j. the lining of the back of the eye, which contains light-sensitive cells                   |

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# Smell, Taste, and Touch

## Understanding Main Ideas

Answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

1. How are the sense of taste and the sense of smell similar?
2. How are the sense of taste and the sense of smell different?
3. How is the sense of touch similar to the other senses?
4. How is the sense of touch different from the other senses?
5. What different kinds of touch receptors are found in the skin?

## Building Vocabulary

Write a definition for the following vocabulary term on the lines below. Then write a sentence that includes the term and makes its meaning clear.

6. taste buds

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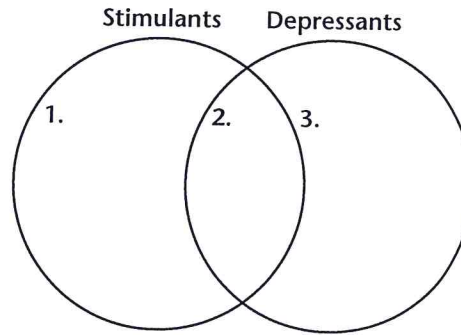
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# Alcohol and Other Drugs

## Understanding Main Ideas

For items 1–3, complete the Venn diagram by writing the letter of each characteristic in the correct section.

- a. slow down the central nervous system
- b. can be abused
- c. include alcohol and heroin
- d. speed up body processes
- e. act on the nervous system
- f. include nicotine



Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 4. What are some of the effects of long-term abuse of alcohol?

## Building Vocabulary

Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition in the right column on the line beside the term in the left column.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. ___ drug</li> <li>6. ___ drug abuse</li> <li>7. ___ tolerance</li> <li>8. ___ addiction</li> <li>9. ___ withdrawal</li> <li>10. ___ anabolic steroid</li> <li>11. ___ alcoholism</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. a state in which a drug user needs more of a drug to produce the same effect</li> <li>b. an adjustment period that occurs when a person stops taking a drug on which his body is dependent</li> <li>c. the deliberate use of a drug for nonmedical purposes or the use of an illegal drug</li> <li>d. a disease in which a person is physically addicted to and emotionally dependent on alcohol</li> <li>e. a condition in which the body becomes physically dependent on a drug</li> <li>f. any chemical taken into the body that causes changes in a person's body or behavior</li> <li>g. a synthetic chemical similar to a hormone naturally produced in the body</li> </ul> |
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