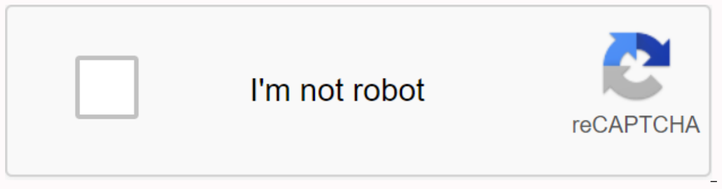

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Nervous system worksheet

The brain is in the middle of our nervous system. It sits on our head, where it sends and receives important messages. These messages travel through our nerves and inform our actions. On the other hand, our brain also responds to nerve messages received from our nerves. These neurons communicate quickly and over-ama. When our fingertips graze over something hot, our brain gets information immediately and tells us to pull our hands. The brain and nerves work together constantly to keep us in check. Anything that seems instinctive or automated is because of the nervous system. When we are right ourselves after a while falls, this is caused by cerebellum. When we feel hunger or thirst after a while fasting, this is due to the hypothalamus. Or when we feel the sudden insistence to run away during stressful situations, this is due to amygdala. The main route that the nerves travel down, before branching out to their repsitive body parts, is the spinal cord. The spinal cord extends from brain to tail bone. Although it is a nervous bond, many branches are nervous off and straight together to places like our hands and feet. If the human body is a building, the nervous system will be an electrical wiring. It consists of two main parts: the central nervous system and pericition. These parts work in tandem to send signals from cells to cells and from body parts to body parts. At the base level, this signal is responsible for coordinating the organ system and maintaining many other body functions. They also give humans the ability to language and understanding the concept of abstract that lacks other organisms. Because the nervous system is one of the most complex and complicated systems in nature, it can be difficult to understand without first understanding its components. Each part of the nervous system contains neurons that receive, process, and transmit electrical and chemical signals through a connection called synapthes. This signal brings the necessary information for the body to operate. Each neuron has a specific purpose and responds to stimulation only suitable for that purpose. Some neurons are responsible for sensory input, while others help with muscle contraction, for instance. BlackJack3D/Getty Images Neuron has three main components: cell body, dendrites, and axon. Dendrites is a thin connection of the cell body that acts as a recipient for signals. The neuron then sends this signal via axon. Like wires in cables, many axes can form a package called fascicle. In the permission nervous system, this is nervous. In the central nervous system, they are channels. Nerves act as a path to to achieve permission organs and other parts of the body. 4X-images/Getty Images Central nervous system contains brain and spinal cord. Although studied by researchers over the years, this still contains many secrets and mysteries. The brain alone has about 100 billion neurons and various lobs that work together to perform simple actions such as physical movement and advanced functions such as problem solving. Spinal cord is one of the main highways for brain signals and can help automate many of its processes. For example, when walking, the brain is only required to change direction and avoid obstacles. The spinal cord can do real movements without thought of. Nikada/Getty Images Nerves and a collection of neurons called ganglia form the percian nervous system. The main purpose of the percision system is to act as a pathway in which the central system sends a signal. The peripheral system divides its actions into two subsystems, one for voluntary action (somatic nervous system) and one for automated and self-regulatory action (autonomous nervous system). FatCamera/Getty Images Part of the perpateral nervous system connects the brain and spinal cord with muscles controlled through conscious effort. This somatic nervous system also connects sensory receptors on the skin to the central nervous system. This receptor collects useful information from within and on the surface of the body. Twelve cranial cords and 31 pairs of spinal cord act as a pathway to this information. These 43 nerve segments then connect to thousands of related nerves that help in the process. EmirMemedovski/Getty Images The autonomous nervous system is responsible for the functioning of internal organs. Body functions such as heart rate, digestion, urination, and breathing are all responsibility of the autonomous nervous system. Although the majority of these functions occur automatically, autonomous nervous systems can work alongside somatic nervous systems. This is why humans can choose to breathe them. Researchers describe the autonomous nervous system as having two branches: sympathetically and parasites. Some refer to third branches, enterprise systems. Nastasic/Getty Images Three branches of the autonomous system work together with each other. Usually, one branch blocks the action of the internal organ, while the other activates it. Experts will sometimes describe the function of a sympathetic branch as a fight or a flight. It provides the body for stressful or dangerous situations. Parasympathetic branches are the opposite. It maintains normal body behavior during harmless or stressful situations. Researchers referred to the enteric branch as the second brain due to the complexity and number of neurons. It controls autonomous functions such as body reflexes. times/Getty Images Nerves 12 cranials of the somatic system connect the brain to the eyes, ears, nose, and throat, as well as the head and neck parts. Each nerve has a name based on Purposes. For example, the nerve responsible for smelling is olfactory nerves. Each nerve also has numbers based on its proximity to the front of the brain. The closer forward, the smaller the number. Olfaktori's nerves are the first, and the hypoglossal nerve is twelfth. haydenbird/Getty Images Experts refer to the spinal cord as a couple as each nerve emerges from space between vertebrae as two branches. One branch emerged from the front of the spinal cord. This is the root of the anterior nerve and brings commandment to the muscles. Other branches emerge from behind and root the posterior nerves. It brings sensory information from the body to the brain. Some spinal cord combine to form a neural network called plexuses. Each plexus moves to a specific area of the body and acts as a single nerve. normal/Getty Images Due to the complexity and many individual parts, damage to the nervous system from diseases and disorders can be debilitating. Many of these issues interfere with motor and sensory signals. The lining of the membrane protects the brain and spinal cord from most damage, but conditions such as Huntington's disease can cause neurons in the brain to deteriorate. The peripheral nervous system has no defensive characteristics other than a thin layer. Multiple sclerosis causes the body to attack its own layers of nerve defense, resulting in serious motor and sensory issues. Hailshadow/Getty Images How do you remember the road to your friend's house? Why do your eyes blink without you ever thinking about it? Where comes the dream? Your brain is responsible for these things and more. In fact, your brain is your body boss. It runs presentations and controls just about everything you do, even if you're asleep. Not bad for something that looks like a big grey wrinkled sponge. Your brain has many different parts that work together. We will discuss these five sections, i.e. the main player in the brain team: cerebrum (says: suh-REE-brum) cerebellum (says: sair-uh-BELL-um) pituitary stem brain (says: puh-TOO-uh-ter-ee) hypothalamus gland (says: hy-po-THAL-uh-mus) The biggest part: Cerebrumb Fiber is the thought part of the brain and it controls your voluntary muscles - which moves when you want them. So you need your cerebrum to dance or kick football. You need your cerebrum to solve math problems, find out video games, and draw pictures. Your memory lives in the cerebrum - both short-term memory (what do you eat for dinner last night) and long-term memory (the name of the roller-coaster you rode in the last two summers). Cerebrum also helps you cause, such as when you that you better do your homework now because your mother takes you to a later movie. Cerebrum has two parts, with one on both sides of the head. Head. think that half-right helps you think about abstract things like music, color, and shape. The left half is said to be more, helping you with math, logical, and speech. Scientists know for sure that the right half of the cereal controls the left side of your body, and the left half controls the right side. The Next Cerebellum Balancing Act is cerebellum. Cerebellum is behind the brain, under the serambrum. It's much smaller than a while. But it is a very important part of the brain. It controls balance, movement, and coordination (how your muscles work together). Because of your cerebellum, you can stand up to it, keep your balance, and move on. Think about a browser riding waves on its board. What does he need most to stay balanced? The best surfboards? The coldest wetsuit? Nope - he needs cerebellum! Brain Stem Keeps You Breathing - and More other small parts of the brain but perhaps are brain stems. The brain stems sit under the cerebrum and in front of the cerebellum. It connects the whole brain to the spinal cord, which goes down your neck and back. Brain stems are responsible for all functions that your body needs to stay alive, such as respiratory air, digestive food, and distribution of blood. Part of the brain's dick job is to control your voluntary muscles - which work automatically, without you thinking about it. There are voluntary muscles in the heart and stomach, and it's a brain stem that tells your heart to pump more blood when you cycle or your stomach to start digesting your lunch. The brain trunk also sorts through millions of messages that the brain and the rest of the body send back and forth. Whew! It's a great job as secretary of the brain! The Pituitary Gland Controls the Growth of the pituitary gland is very small – just about the size of the nuts! The task is to produce and release hormones into your body. If your clothes from the last year are too small, it is because your pituitary gland emits special hormones that make you grow. This gland is a big player in puberty as well. This is the time when boys and girls' bodies go through big changes as they slowly become male and female, all thanks to hormones released by the pituitary gland. This small gland also plays a role with many other hormones, such as those that control the amount of sugar and water in your body. Hypothalamus Temperature Control Hypothalamus is like the internal thermostat of your brain (a small box on the wall that controls the heat in your home). Hypothalamus knows your body temperature (about 98.6°F or 37°C). If your body is too hot, hypothalamus tells to sweat. If you are cool, hypothalamus makes you shiver. Both agitation and sweating are attempts to get your body temperature back where it needs to be. So the brain is the boss, but it cannot be done Only. It takes some nerves - actually a lot of them. And it requires a spinal cord, which is a long bond of the nerves inside your spine column, the vertebrae that protects it. It is the spinal and nervous nerve - known as the nervous system - which

lets the message flow backwards between the brain and the body. If spicy cactus falls off the shelves head right for your best friend, nerves and your brain communicates so you jump and scream for your friend to get out of the way. If you're really good, maybe you can catch a plant before it hits your friend! The nervous system consists of millions and millions of neurons (say: NUR-onz), which is a microscopic cell. Each neuron has a small branch coming from it that lets it connect to many other neurons. When you learn things, the message moves from one neuron to another, over and over again. Finally, the brain begins to make connections (or pathways) between neurons, so things get easier and you can do it better and better. Think back to the first time you ride a bike. Your brain had to think about pedaling, staying balanced, steering with handlebars, watching the road, and perhaps even hitting the brakes - all at once. Hard work, right? But ultimately, when you get more practice, the neurons send a backward message until a path is created in your brain. Now you can ride your bike without thinking about it because the neurons have managed to create a bicycle riding route. Emotional Location With all the other things done, is there any surprise that the brain runs your emotions? Maybe you're having fun on your birthday and you're really happy. Or your friend is sick and you feel sad. Or your little brother spoils your room, so you're really angry! Where did that feeling come from? Your brain, of course. Your brain has a bunch of cells on each side called amygdala (say: uh-MIG-duh-luh). The word amygdala is Latin for almonds, and that's what this area looks like. Scientists believe that amygdala is responsible for emotions. It is common to feel all kinds of emotions, good and bad different. Sometimes you may feel a little sad, and other times you may feel afraid, or stupid, or happy. Good thoughts to Your Brain So what can you do for your brain? Many. Eat healthy foods. It contains essential vitamins and minerals for the nervous system. Get plenty of playtime (exercise). Wear a helmet when you ride your bike or play other sports that require head protection. Do not drink alcohol, take drugs, or use tobacco. Use your brain by doing Challenging, like puzzles, reading, playing music, making art, or anything else that gives your brain some exercise! Exercise! Exercise!