Recap Nervous System

1. A fast way to communicate and coordinate is through -------- system.
2. A slow way to communicate and coordinate is through -------- system.
3. Brain and spinal cord form ----------- NS.
4. PNS has -------- pairs of cranial nerves and ------- pairs of spinal nerves.
5. Efferent Division of PNS is formed of ----------- and --------- NS.
6. Autonomic NS is formed of ----------- and --------- divisions.
7. Receptor to CNS is -------- neuron; CNS to effectors is -------- neuron; and -------- neuron passes the information from former to latter.
8. -------- neuron has 1 dendrite and 1 axon; it is present in -------- of eye.
9. -------- neuron has a continuous dendrite and axon; it is present in -------- root ganglion.
10. -------- is afferent appendage of neuron and -------- is efferent appendage of neuron.
11. Absorption of ------ ion stimulates release of ------ by axon terminal in neuromuscular junction.
12. Joining of -------- to postsynaptic membrane makes the membrane permeable to ----- ions.
13. -------- carry wave of depolarization from sarcolemma deep into --------.
14. -------- release Ca^{2+} into cytoplasm of muscle fiber; Ca^{2+} join -------- of thin filaments.
15. Joining of Ca^{2+} to -------- moves the tropomyosin and exposes binding sites on --------.
16. -------- and -------- are parts of fore-brain.
17. Mid brain has 2 pairs of -------- and -------- peduncles (thick tracts) in it.
18. --------, -------- and -------- form Hind brain.
19. 2 functional systems present in brain are -------- and -------- and are formed of different parts of brain.
20. Lateral ventricles lie in --------, 3^{rd} ventricle is in --------, and -------- has 4^{th} ventricle in it.
21. Cerebrospinal fluid is secreted by -------- present in roof of all 4 ventricles.
22. Cerebrospinal Fluid in ventricles and central canal → sub-arachnoid space → -------- → venous sinus present in Dura mater.
23. Each cerebral hemisphere has at its surface -------- formed of gray matter; -------- below it; deep well marked -------- of gray matter.
24. -------- ---- lies anterior to central sulcus and -------- -------- lies posterior to it.
25. Thick lateral wall of diencephalon is -------- and its thin floor is --------.
26. -------- and -------- body are associated with roof of diencephalon.
27. Primary areas for vision, olfaction, gestation, and hearing and association areas lie in --------------  --------------.
28. -------------- is the seat of sensory input, motor output, calculations, and memory.
29. -------------- regulates temperature, eating and drinking behavior, reproduction and ANS.
30. -------------- is the relay switch to cerebral cortex; all sensory inputs except olfaction pass through it.
31. -------------- controls body balance and posture correction.
32. Cardiac center and respiratory centers are present in --------------.
33. Dorsal root is -------------- and ventral root is -------------- in spinal nerves.
34. ----, ----, -------------- are sensory cranial nerves.
35. ----, ----, -------------- cranial nerves supply to different eye ball muscles.
36. ----, ----, ----, -------------- are mixed cranial nerves.
37. Spinal nerves has ---- pairs of cervical, ---- pairs of ---- thoracic, ---- pairs of lumbar and ---- pairs of caudal nerves.
38. All spinal nerves except ---- to ----, branch and form networks called Plexi. Brachial plexus and Lumbar plexus supply spinal nerves to arms and legs.
39. -------------- is the area of skin supplied by 1 spinal nerve.
40. -------------- division is formed of 2 cords of ganglia and communicate with CNS through -------------- region.
41. -------------- division is formed of isolated ganglia and communicate with CNS through -------------- region.
42. -------------- division increases rate of heart and breathing rate.
43. -------------- division increases the secretion of digestive juices.
44. -------------- division is rest and digest; -------------- is responsible for fight or flight response.