

**Note-taking Worksheet**(continued)

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- c. The rods and cones send impulses to the \_\_\_\_\_, which carries them to the visual area of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. Your cortex \_\_\_\_\_ the image and you “see.”
- e. Nearsightedness occurs when light is focused \_\_\_\_\_ the retina.
- f. Farsightedness occurs when light is focused \_\_\_\_\_ the retina.
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ lens, thicker at edge than in middle, corrects nearsightedness.
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ lens, thicker in middle than at edge, corrects farsightedness.
2. Hearing—when an object vibrates, it produces \_\_\_\_\_ necessary for hearing sound.
- a. Your outer ear catches sound waves and funnels them down the ear canal to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. In the middle ear, the sound waves cause the \_\_\_\_\_ to vibrate, and these vibrations move through tiny bones—the hammer, anvil, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. In the inner ear, the vibrations cause the fluids in the \_\_\_\_\_ to vibrate, stimulating nerve endings.
- d. The stimulated nerve endings send impulses to the \_\_\_\_\_, where the stimulus is interpreted.
- e. The cristae ampullaris and maculae in the middle ear control the body’s \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Smell
- a. Food and other objects give off \_\_\_\_\_ into the air.
- b. These molecules stimulate nerve cells, called \_\_\_\_\_, in your nasal passages.
- c. The olfactory cells send impulses to the \_\_\_\_\_, where the stimulus is interpreted.
4. Taste
- a. \_\_\_\_\_ on your tongue are the major sensory receptors for taste.
- b. When the solution of \_\_\_\_\_ and food washes over the taste buds, impulses are sent to the \_\_\_\_\_, where the stimulus is interpreted.
5. Touch
- a. Sensory receptors are found in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. Sensory receptors pick up changes in touch, pressure, pain, and temperature and send impulses to the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.



# Chapter Review

## Control and Coordination

### Part A. Vocabulary Review

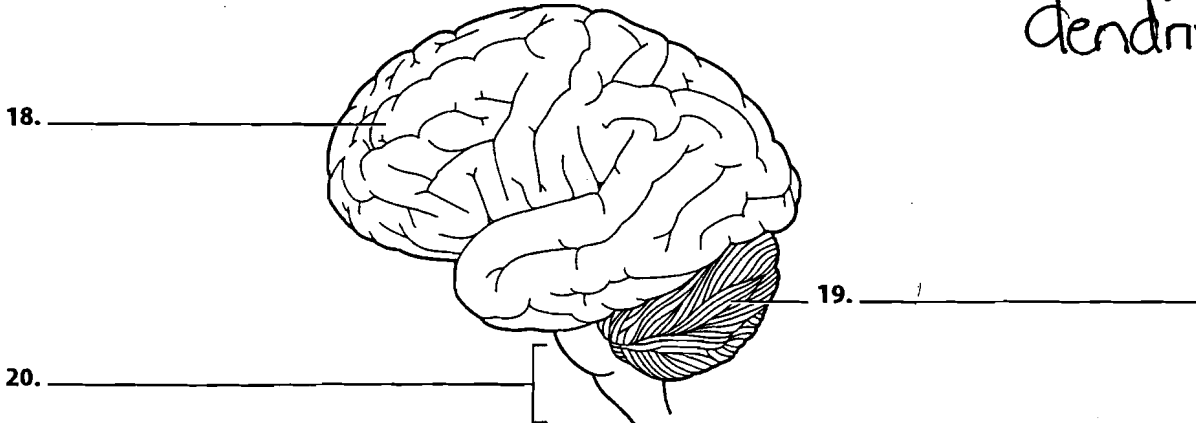
Directions: Write the correct term in the space beside each definition.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. connects brain to spinal cord
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. receives messages and sends them to neuron cell body
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. neurons that move impulses from the brain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. nerve cell
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. brain part that maintains muscle tone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. eye tissue made up of rods and cones
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. fluid-filled structure in inner ear
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. major sensory receptors for taste
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. cells that aid in the sense of smell
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. involuntary, automatic response to a stimulus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. move messages away from neuron cell body
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. neurons that move impulses to the brain

Directions: Complete the following sentences using the correct terms.

- 13. The space between one neuron and the next is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14. The system made up of the brain and spinal cord is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15. The \_\_\_\_\_ connects the brain and spinal cord to other body parts.
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_ are neurons that relay impulses from sensory neurons to motor neurons.
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_ is the regulation of steady, life-maintaining conditions inside an organism.

Directions: Study the following diagram. Then label the parts of the brain shown.



### WORD BANK

- Brain Stem (USE twice)
- Cerebrum
- Cerebellum (USE twice)
- Interneurons
- homeostasis
- Central NS
- Peripheral NS
- Sensory synapse
- axons
- reflex
- taste buds
- Cochlea
- retina
- Motor neuron
- Olfactory cells
- dendrite

Assessment