

Chapter 7 Practice Test

USE YOUR TEXTBOOK GLOSSARY TO FIND DEFINITIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

Be able to define, identify, locate, and give functions of the following terms:

Axon

Blood-Brain Barrier

Cell Body

Cerebellum

Cerebrospinal Fluid

Corpus Collasum

Dendrites

Fissures

Frontal Lobe

Gyri

Hypothalamus

Medulla Oblongata

Meninges

Myelin Sheath

Occipital Lobe

Parietal Lobe

Pineal Gland

Pituitary Gland

Schwann Cell

Spinal Cord

Sulci

Synapes

Temporal Lobe

Thalamus

1. List the 2 subdivisions of the nervous system and list the major parts of each.

The Central Nervous System (CNS) is made up of the brain and spinal cord and the Peripheral Nervous System (PNS) is made up of the nerves that extend throughout the body.

2. Explain the difference **both structurally and functionally** between gray matter and white matter.

Gray Matter contains cell bodies and is found primarily in the cerebral cortex. Gray matter generally routes and processes sensory stimuli. White matter is composed of bundles of myelinated axons. Found deep in the brain and in the spinal cord. White matter transports messages between different areas of gray matter.

3. Explain the difference between a concussion, a contusion, and cerebral edema.

A concussion occurs when the brain injury is slight. The least severe of brain injuries. May cause dizziness. No permanent brain damage. A contusion (a brain bruise) is a result of marked tissue damage. Could result in coma. Cerebral edema is the swelling of the brain tissue due to an inflammatory response. Can cause permanent brain damage and even death.

4. Describe three features the body has for protecting the brain tissue from being damaged.

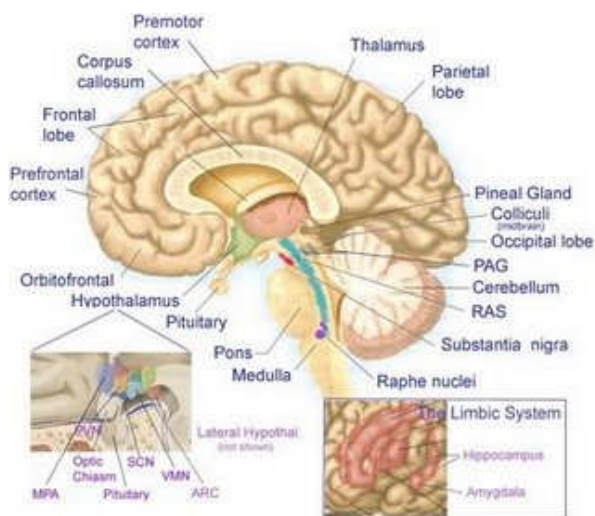
Meninges – connective tissue membrane convering and protecting the brain and spinal cord.

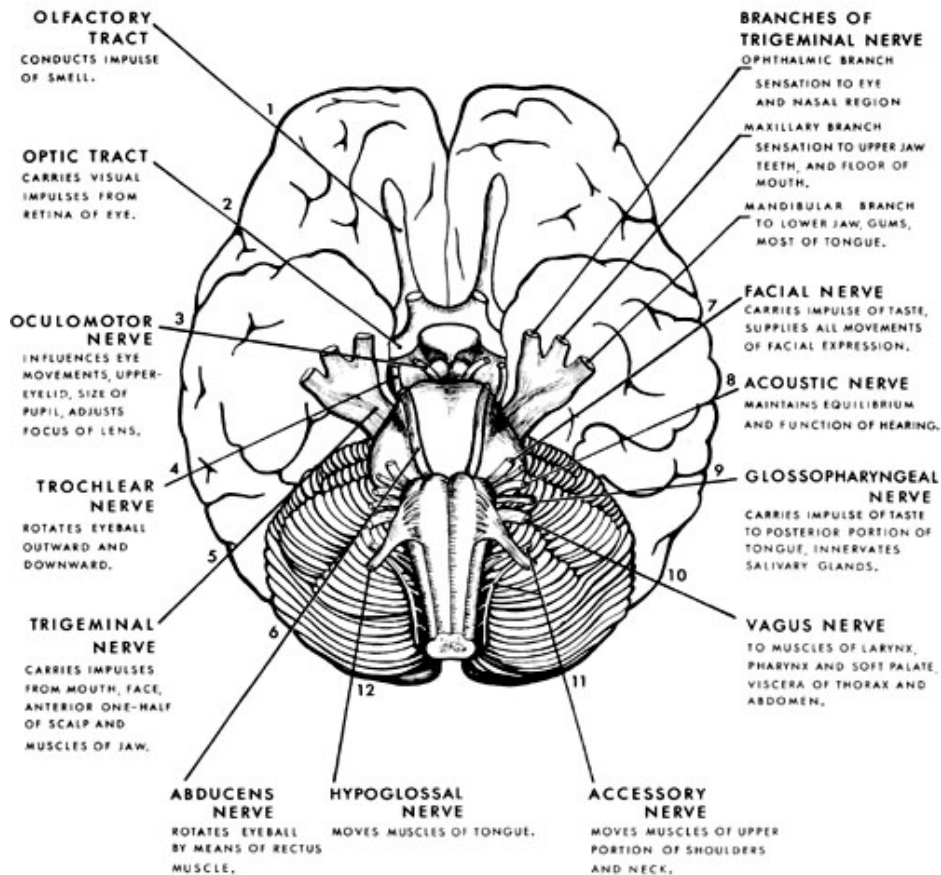
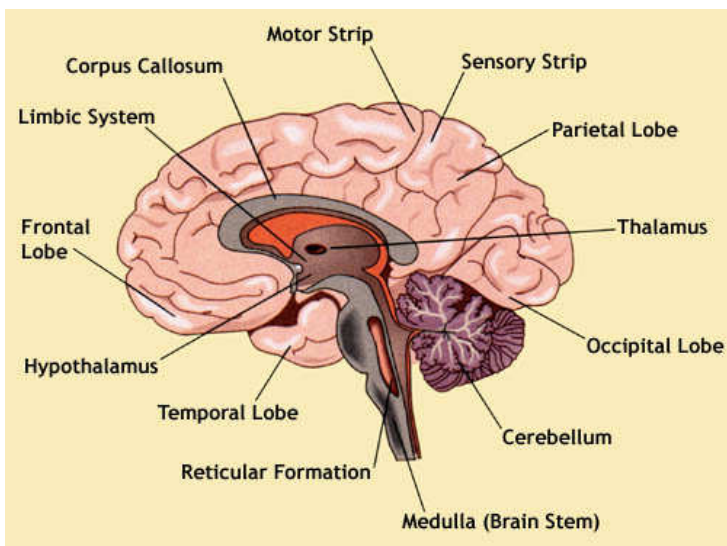
Cerebral Spinal Fluid (CSF) – watery “broth” similar to plasma that cushions the brain and spinal cord. **Blood-brain Barrier** – least permeable capillaries that prevent blood-borne substances from

reaching the brain. **Skull & Vertebra** – Natural bony helmet and tube for protection.

5. Be prepared to label the following features of the brain:

Frontal Lobe	Parietal Lobe	Occipital Lobe
Temporal Lobe	Corpus Collosum	Thalamus
Meninges	Cerebrum	Olfactory bulb
Optic nerve	Pituitary Gland	Pons
Cerebellum	Spinal Cord	Gyri
Longitudinal Cerebral Fissure	Sulci	Medulla Oblongata
Facial Nerve	Hypothalamus	Transverse Fissure





6. Be prepared to label a diagram of a neuron.

