

Q. 2. When
stops
growing
when you are
eighteen
years old?

Short Answer

Type Answer
Here

1. How many miles of
nerves in the
nervous system?

2. How many
different directions
do nerves travel?

3. How many pounds
is a human brain?

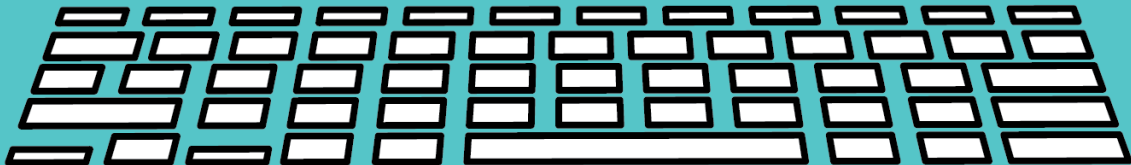
4. What nerves travel
from the senses to
the brain?

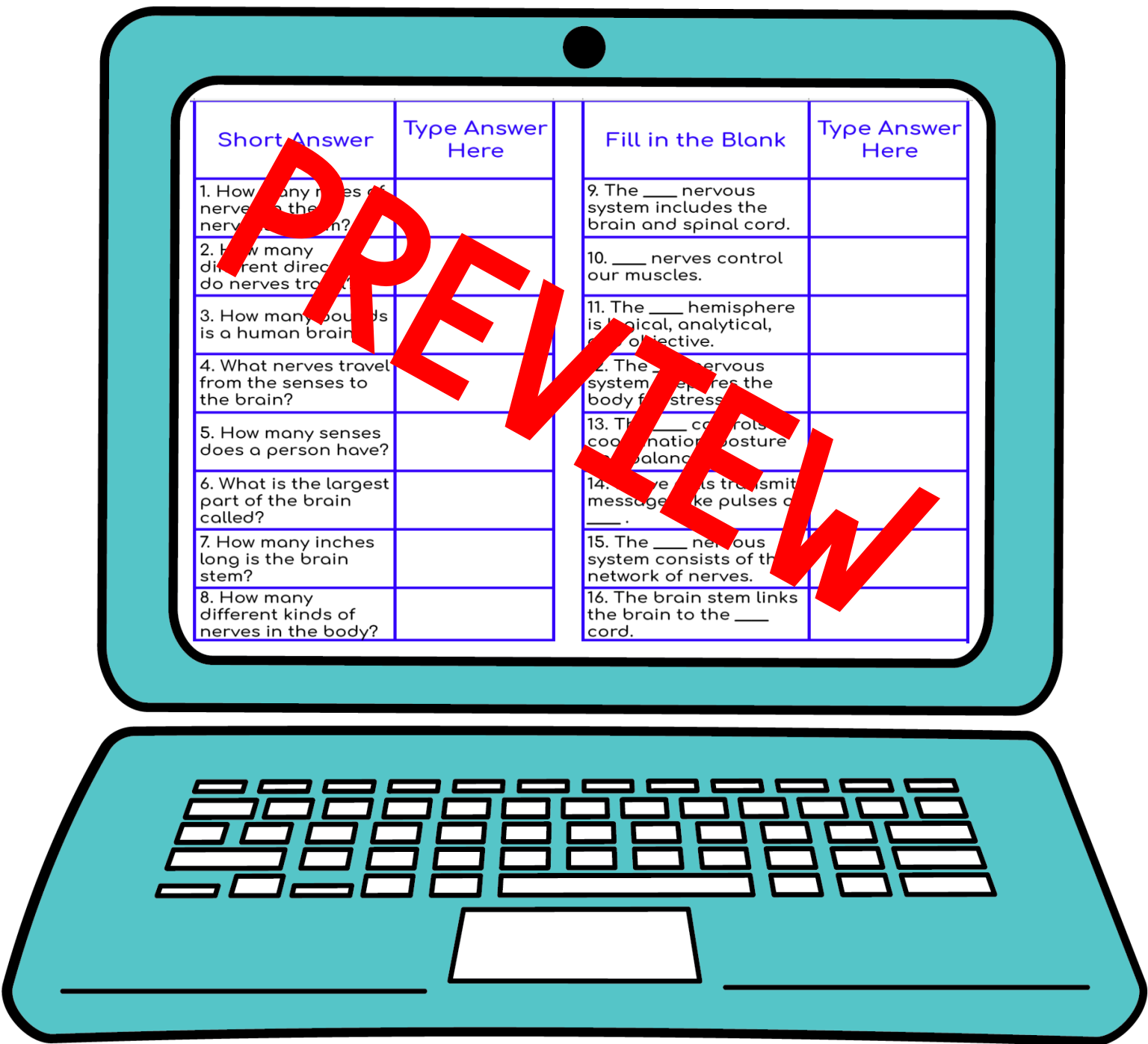
5. How many senses
does a person have?

6. What is the largest
part of the brain
called?

7. How many inches
long is the brain
stem?

8. How many
different kinds of
nerves in the body?





Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many miles of nerves in the human nervous system?		9. The ____ nervous system includes the brain and spinal cord.	
2. How many different directions do nerves travel?		10. ____ nerves control our muscles.	
3. How many pounds is a human brain?		11. The ____ hemisphere is logical, analytical, and objective.	
4. What nerves travel from the senses to the brain?		12. The ____ nervous system prepares the body for stress.	
5. How many senses does a person have?		13. The ____ controls coordination, posture and balance.	
6. What is the largest part of the brain called?		14. ____ cells transmit messages like pulses of ____.	
7. How many inches long is the brain stem?		15. The ____ nervous system consists of the network of nerves.	
8. How many different kinds of nerves in the body?		16. The brain stem links the brain to the ____ cord.	

NERVOUS SYSTEM

The nervous system is the network of nerves and brains in the body. It controls the body parts by sending signals everywhere. This method of communication consists of the brain, spinal cord, and 37 miles of nerves. There are two parts of the nervous system:

- Central nervous system, which includes the brain and spinal cord
- Peripheral nervous system, which consists of the network of nerves. Nerve cells transmit messages like electrical impulses throughout the body. Every second thousands of messages are sent throughout the body and the brain.

There are two types of nerves in the body: motor nerves and sensory nerves. Each type of nerve travels in one direction.

- Motor nerves control our muscles. They send signals from the brain to the muscle.
- Sensory nerves use the skin, eyes, nose, and ears to interpret information from the five senses (touch, sight, taste, smell, hearing). Sensory nerves travel from the senses to the brain.

The central nervous includes the brain and spinal cord. The three-pound brain controls the nervous system. It acts like a computer because it organizes, processes, and distributes information. Billions of nerve cells store and transmit information inside the brain. The brain has three main parts:

- Cerebrum, the largest part of the brain
- Cerebellum, under the cerebrum and at the back of the brain
- Brain stem, which is 18 inches long and 1/2-inch thick

The cerebrum handles reason, planning, memory, and the senses. It also stores memories and allows feelings and emotions. It has a wrinkly outer surface called the cerebral cortex. Here is where you feel, imagine, think, see, and remember. The cerebrum is 85 percent of the brain. Intelligence, memory, personality, emotion, speech, and ability to feel and move come from the cerebrum.

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There are two halves (called hemispheres) of the cerebrum, each controlling the body's opposite side.

- The left hemisphere is logical, analytical, and objective. It thinks with words and is more linear, sequencing, and math-oriented.
 - The right hemisphere is intuitive, creative, and subjective. This half uses feeling, visualization, intuition, and is more art-directed.
- The right half of the cerebrum controls the left side of the body, while the left half controls the right side. Connecting the right and left halves is the corpus callosum.

The cerebellum controls coordination, posture, balance, speech, and movement.

The brain stem links the brain to the spinal cord. This message center transmits signals for breathing, swallowing, heart rate, blood pressure, digestion, consciousness, and other vital processes.

The spinal cord is like a highway for transmitting information. It also connects the brain and peripheral nervous system with 31 pairs of spinal nerves.

The peripheral nervous system connects the central nervous system to organs and limbs. There are two main parts: the somatic nervous system and the autonomic nervous system.

The somatic nervous system's nerves communicate with voluntary muscles and organs.

Spinal Nerves are the signals between the spinal cord and the body. Spinal Nerves are the messengers that carry information in and out of the brain stem.

The nerves in the autonomic nervous system are on automatic pilot. Digestion, breathing, sweating, and shivering all happen automatically. The autonomic nervous system has two main parts:

- The parasympathetic nervous system helps the body rest.
- The sympathetic nervous system prepares the body for stresses. This is the body's fight or flight response.

The entire nervous system works by sending pathways to make you think, learn, move, and behave.

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