# Chapter 22: Nerves and Senses; Endocrine System

## 22A

1. What two body systems coordinate your body’s activities?
2. What structures make up the Central Nervous System? The Peripheral Nervous System?
3. How does a nerve impulse cross a synapse?
4. What type of neuron is usually attached to a muscle?
5. If someone suffers temporary blindness in a car accident, what part of the brain was damaged?

## 22B

1. Why aren’t sensory neurons sensitive to all stimuli?
2. What is the main problem in glaucoma? Cataracts?
3. What do the muscles of the iris do?
4. What is the function of the Eustachian tubes?
5. Name the two major structures and two major functions the inner ear accomplishes.
6. How does saliva aid the sense of taste?

## 22C

1. How do endocrine glands work if they are ductless?
2. How to the chemicals produced by endocrine glands get to other parts of the body?
3. How are the endocrine and nervous systems similar? Different?
4. What are 3 ways hormone secretions can be controlled?
5. Why aren’t endocrine glands vestigial, as some evolutionists have claimed in the past?
6. What are the two primary functions of ovaries and testes? Which is part of the endocrine system?

## Vocab 22

Parts of Central Nervous System

Parts of Peripheral Nervous System

Neurons and their parts: Dendrites, Axons, Synapse

Reflex

Parts of the brain with their primary functions: Cerebrum, Cerebellum, Brain stem, Frontal, Parietal, Temporal, Occipital lobes

Spinal cord

Parts of the Eye: cornea, iris, pupil, retina, lens

Rods and Cones

Parts of the Ear: tympanic membrane, Eustachian tubes, cochlea, ear canal, middle ear

Tongue, taste buds, papilla

Parts of the Endocrine System and their major functions: Pituitary, Adrenals, Pancreas, Thyroid

Hormones

Negative feedback system

Epinephrine v. Norepinephrine