[Name of the Writer]

[Name of Instructor]

[Subject]

[Date]

**Reviewing the Concepts 3.1-3.3**

Chapter 8

1. Central nervous system consists of brain and spinal cord while peripheral nervous system consists of nerves and ganglia.
2. Shock absorption, support and nourishment and waste removal.
3. Neuroglial cells, nerve cell bodies, and unmyelinated axons are gray matter that increases surface area of cortex.
4. White matter is myelinated axon that increase rate of conduction.
5. Sensory, motor and association area
6. Primary somatosensory area receives sensation from different parts of the body and primary motor area send messages to skeletal muscles.
7. Homeostasis, control of blood pressure, heart rate, digestive activity, breathing
8. Smooth, well-timed voluntary movements
9. The limbic system
10. Function as filter and regulate wakefulness
11. Message Transmission and Reflex Center
12. Due to reflex action.
13. Autonomic Nervous System and Somatic Nervous System
14. Fight or flight and rest and digest
15. Sympathetic stimulation increases heart rate and constricts blood vessels.

Chapter 9

1. Continuous stimulation makes sensory receptors not responding. You do not notice water temperature after some time.
2. Mechanoreceptors, thermoreceptors , photoreceptors, chemoreceptors and pain receptors. The general senses: Touch, Pressure, and Vibration, special senses: temperature, light and chemical.
3. Something has touched us.
4. Protection and act as window.
5. Second part of eye help
6. With the help of rods and cons.
7. By vibration. Pitch is determined by frequency and loudness by amplitude of sound waves.
8. Transfers these vibrations to the middle ear.
9. Because the eardrum is larger than the oval window
10. Eardrum can be ruptured. Auditory tube can open.
11. It separates two liquid-filled tubes

Chapter 10

1. These cells have receptors.
2. Lipid soluble hormones travel through the blood and water soluble bind on the surface of the target cell.
3. Positive feedback mechanisms reinforce and negative reverse changes in controlled condition.
4. No major size differcne and hypothalamus regulates the function of the pituitary gland.
5. Growth hormone (GH); help in growth, prolactin (PRL): help in lactation, follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH); stimulate follicle growth, luteinizing hormone (LH); causes ovulation, adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH); regulate cortisol, and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) increase / decrease thyroid
6. Oxytocin; Stimulates milk ejection from the breasts and uterine contractions during childbirth, anti-diuretic hormone; promotes water reabsorption by the kidneys.
7. TH regulates the body’s metabolic rate and production of heat
8. It inhibits the activity of osteoclasts, decrease the resorption of calcium in the kidneys.
9. Glucocorticoids; affects the metabolism of fats and proteins. Mineralocorticoids; promote sodium reabsorption , and gonadocorticoids ; increases blood glucose levels.
10. Prepares bodies to stay and fight, epinephrine
11. Insulin; control blood glucose,somatostatin: inhibits the secretion of pancreatic hormone, gastrin; stimulates secretion of gastric acid (HCl) , and glucagon; convert stored glycogen into glucose.
12. Diabetes insipidus causes kidney failure, and diabetes mellitus causes high bold glucose.