

Teach the Teacher Marking Sheet

Mark each section out of 10 -

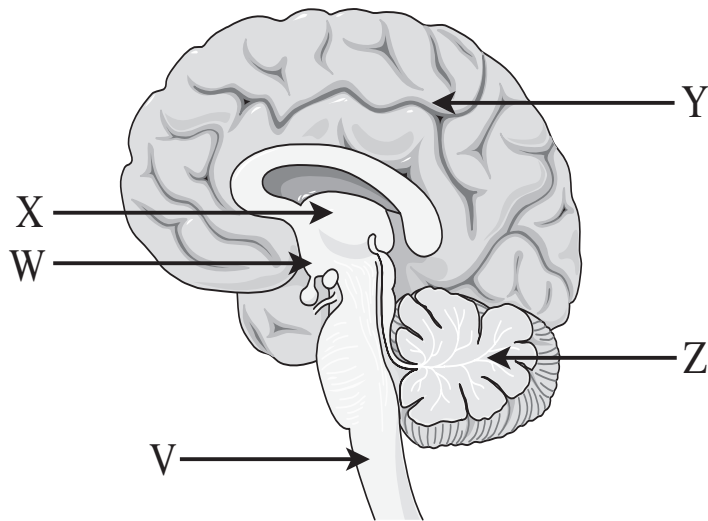
(1-4) did not know sections.

(5-7) had to look at notes frequently or did not know sections, unsure of answer

(8-9) Knew most

10 - completely and confidently knew the nervous system

Know more than just the letters.



compare the locations and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems

identify and give functions for each of the following parts of the brain:

- medulla oblongata
- cerebrum
- thalamus
- cerebellum
- hypothalamus
- pituitary gland
- corpus callosum
 - meninges

explain how the hypothalamus and pituitary gland interact as the neuroendocrine control centre

Teacher comments:

SENSORY

MOTOR

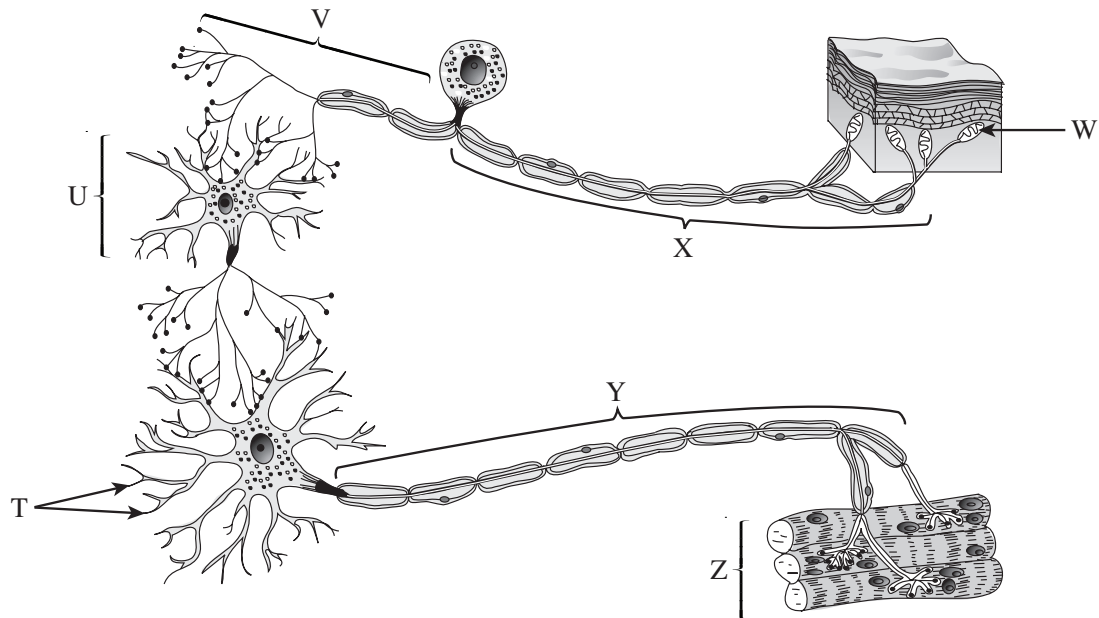
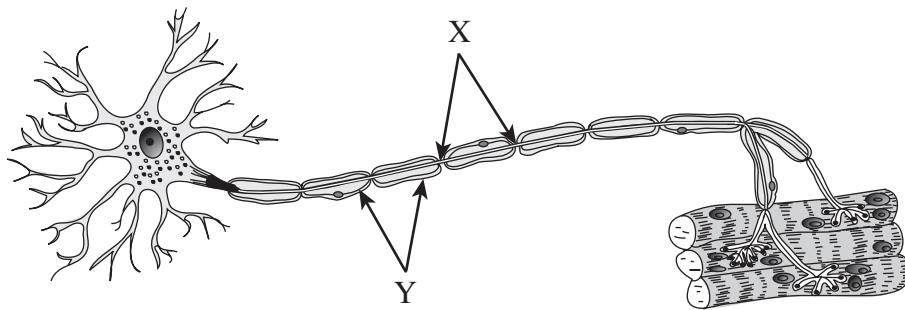
Somatic

Autonomic

Parasympathetic

Sympathetic

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> differentiate between the functions of the autonomic and somatic nervous systems <input type="checkbox"/> describe the inter-related functions of the sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions of the autonomic nervous system, with reference to<ul style="list-style-type: none">- effect on body functions including heart rate, breathing rate, pupil size, digestion- neurotransmitters involved- overall response ("fight or flight" or relaxed state) <input type="checkbox"/> identify the source gland for adrenalin (adrenal medulla) and explain its role in the "fight or flight" response	<p>Teacher Comments:</p>
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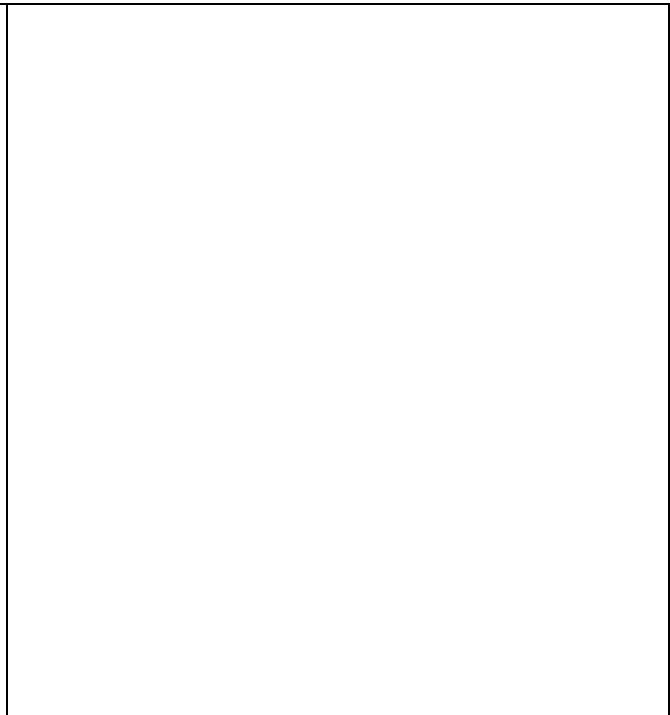


identify and give functions for each of the following: dendrite, cell body, axon, axoplasm, and axomembrane

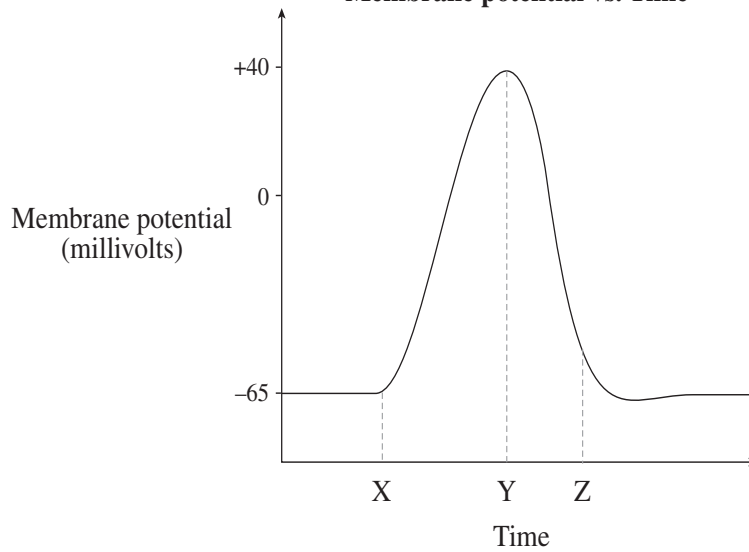
differentiate among sensory, motor, and interneurons with respect to structure and function

relate the structure of a myelinated nerve fibre to the speed of impulse conduction, with reference to myelin sheath, Schwann cell, node of Ranvier, and saltatory transmission

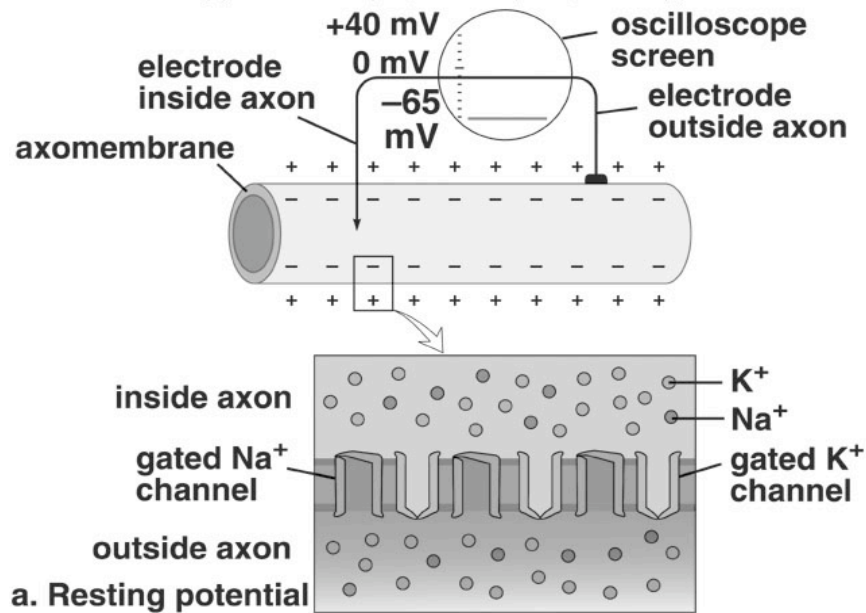
describe the structure of a reflex arc (receptor, sensory neuron, interneuron, motor neuron, and effector) and relate its structure to how it functions



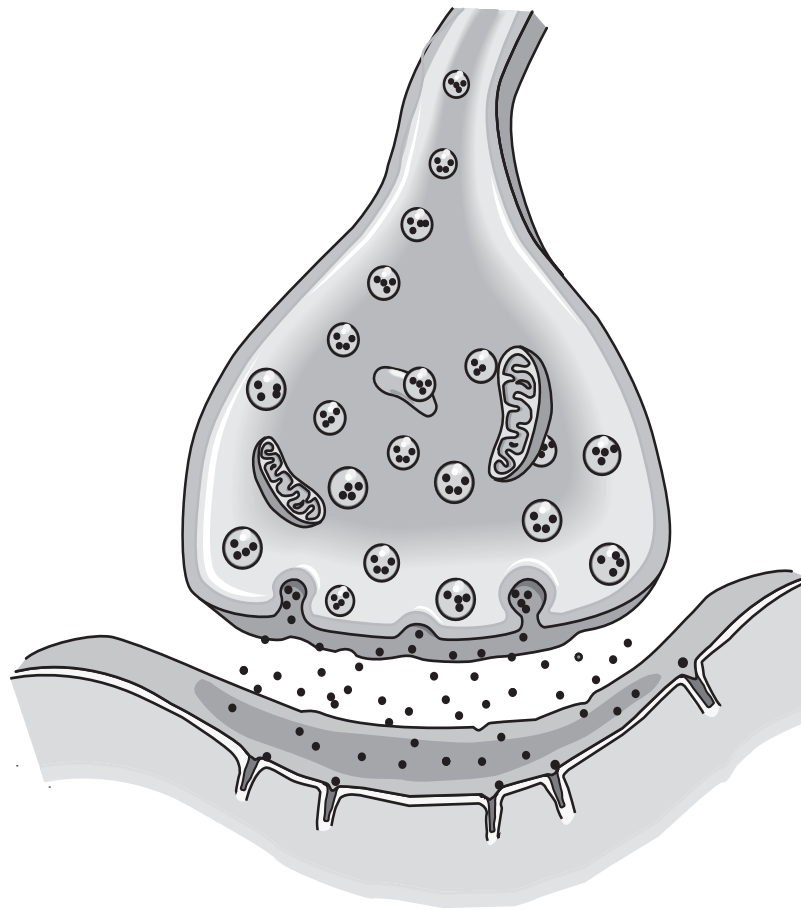
Membrane potential vs. Time



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- explain the transmission of a nerve impulse through a neuron, using the following terms:
- resting and action potential
 - depolarization and repolarization
 - refractory period
 - sodium and potassium gates
 - sodium-potassium pump
 - threshold value
 - "all-or-none" response
 - polarity



- identify the major components of a synapse, including
 - synaptic ending
 - presynaptic and postsynaptic membranes
 - synaptic cleft
 - synaptic vesicle
 - calcium ions and contractile proteins
 - excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters (e.g., norepinephrine, acetylcholine – ACh)
 - receptor
 - acetylcholinesterase (AChE)

explain the process by which impulses travel across a synapse

describe how neurotransmitters are broken down in the synaptic cleft