Review Sheet

1. State what the CNS consists of.
2. State what protects the brain.
3. List and describe the three meninges.
4. What is the location of the subarachnoid space and what does it contain.
5. List the four divisions of the brain.
6. Define corpus callosum, gyri, sulci, fissure, basal ganglia or nuclei.
7. List the four major lobes of the brain.
8. List and describe the parts of the cerebral hemisphere or cerebrum.
9. List and describe the functions of the cerebrum.
10. List and state the functions of the three subdivisions of the cerebrum.
11. State the functions of Broca’s area, frontal or eye field, premotor cortex.
12. State the functions of the lobes involved in the sensory areas and association areas.
13. Describe and state the functions of the general interpretive area.
14. State the basic functions of the cerebral hemispheres.
15. Which cerebral hemisphere is usually dominant?
16. State the functions of the left and right hemispheres.
17. Define ventricle and list the three ventricles and where they are located.
18. State the location of the cerebral aqueduct and what it leads to.
19. Describe the choroid plexuses and state their function.
20. List the functions of cerebrospinal fluid.
21. List and state the functions of the regions of the diencephalon.
22. List and state the composition and functions of the brain stem.
23. List and state the composition and functions of the regions of the cerebellum.
24. List and state the functions of the three pairs of nerve tracts or cerebral peduncles.
25. State the function of the spinal cord.
26. State where the spinal cord begins and ends.
27. Describe the gray and white matter of the spinal cord.
28. State what the posterior, anterior, and lateral horns of the gray matter contain.
29. Describe the composition and state the functions of the three funiculi of the white matter.
30. State the function of the ascending and descending nerve tracts.
31. List the ascending and descending nerve tracts.
32. State what the PNS consists of.
33. Distinguish between sensory receptors and sense organs and give examples of each.
34. List the three ways sensory receptors are classified.
35. List and state the function of the sensory receptors in each classification.
36. State the two types of nerves in the PNS.
37. List and state the functions of the two subdivisions of the PNS.
38. Define nerve, endoneurium, perineurium, epineurium, ganglia.
39. State how nerves are classified.
40. List the three classifications of nerves and describe their impulse conduction.
41. Where do the cranial nerves begin and where do they go?
42. List the twelve cranial nerves, where they go and their functions.
43. Where do the spinal nerves begin and where do they go?
44. State how the spinal nerves are named.
45. What is the cauda equina?
46. List and state the function of the short branches or roots of the spinal nerves.
47. List the two rami and their functions.
48. Define plexuses.
49. List the four plexuses and their functions.
50. Define and give examples of a reflex.
51. List the five parts of the reflex arc and their functions.
52. State the function of the ANS.
53. What do the efferent pathways in the ANS consist of?
54. List the two divisions of the ANS and their functions.
55. List the two neurotransmitters involved in the prevertebral ganglion synapses and state how they are classified and where they are released.
56. List the antagonistic activity of the sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions.
57. List the effects dominated by the parasympathetic division.
58. List the cooperative effects of the sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions.
59. List the roles unique to the sympathetic division.
60. List the metabolic effects of the sympathetic division that are not reversed by the parasympathetic division.
61. Describe the responses caused by the sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions.
62. List the three areas involved in control of autonomic functions and their effects.