# Answers to Questions in the Workbook, Chapter 33, The Nervous System

**Activity A IDENTIFY**

* 1. C
  2. P
  3. C
  4. P
  5. C
  6. C
  7. P

**Activity B TRUE OR FALSE**

1. T

2. F. The axon is a long extension from the cell body that SENDS information.

3. F. The cerebrum is the LARGEST part of the brain.

4. T

5. F. The CEREBELLUM plays a role in balance.

**Activity C MATCHING**

1. c

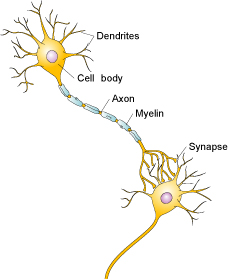
2. d

3. b

4. e

5. a

**Activity D LABEL THE FIGURE**



**Activity E FILL IN THE BLANKS**

The nervous system allows us to experience the world around us. Without our nervous systems, we would not be able to experience the taste and smell of a ripe peach, hear a beautiful piece of music, see a loved one’s face, or feel the soft fur of a favorite pet. We would not be able to move, think, or create.

**Activity F** **SHORT ANSWER**

Slowed reaction times put an older person at risk for falls. This is because the person cannot stop quickly or regain balance quickly. Ways to minimize this risk include (1) making sure walkways are clear and well-lit, (2) keeping pets and children from running underfoot, (3) making sure the person wears their glasses when walking, (4) making sure the person has shoes with nonskid soles and that their clothing fits properly.

**Activity G CROSSWORD**

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**Activity H TRUE OR FALSE**

1. F. Transient ischemic attacks (TIAs) are TEMPORARY (TRANSIENT) episodes of dysfunction that are caused by decreased blood flow (ischemia) to the brain.

2. T

3. F. Parkinson disease is a progressive disease, which means that it gets WORSE with time.

4. T

5. F. Multiple sclerosis (MS) usually affects the NERVES IN THE HANDS, FEET, AND EYES first, and then moves INWARD toward the central nervous system.

**Activity I SHORT ANSWER**

The four main effects of Parkinson disease are:

**T:** Tremor

**R**: Rigidity

**A:** Akinesia

**P:** Postural instability

**Activity J SHORT ANSWER**

**1. Risk factors for stroke**: smoking, atherosclerosis, poorly controlled hypertension

**2. Disabilities resulting from stroke**: hemiplegia (paralysis on one side of the body), aphasia (loss of ability to communicate)

3. A supportive device like the one shown is used with people who have hemiplegia as a result of a stroke. The supportive device helps to prevent pressure ulcers from forming.

**Activity K FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. Diagnostic tests are often ordered for people with signs and symptoms of a neurologic disorder.

2. Imaging studies, such as computed tomography (CT) scans, allow doctors to see physical abnormalities of the brain, spinal cord, and surrounding bony structures.

3. Electroencephalography is used to monitor the electrical activity of the brain.

**Activity L JUMBLED WORDS**

1. NEURON

2. MENINGES

3. CEREBRUM

4. CEREBELLUM

5. MYELIN

6. SYNAPSE