

Neurones, reflexes and the nervous system

Define a sensory neurone.

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Define a motor neurone.

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What is the function of a relay neurone?

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Where are the cell bodies of sensory, relay and motor neurones found?

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What are Schwann cells and what do they form?

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Name the order of a nervous response.

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What are the CNS and the PNS?

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What is a reflex?

A neurone that carries impulses from the central nervous system to an effector, a muscle or gland.

A neurone that carries impulses from a receptor to the central nervous system.

Sensory: dorsal root ganglion. Relay and motor: grey matter of the spinal cord.

It connects sensory and motor neurones inside the central nervous system.

Stimulus, receptor, sensory neurone, CNS (coordinator), motor neurone, effector, response.

Cells that wrap around axons of the peripheral nervous system many times, forming the myelin sheath.

A rapid, automatic response to a stimulus that does not involve conscious thought.

CNS: brain and spinal cord. PNS: all the neurones and nerves outside the CNS.

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What does grey matter of the spinal cord contain?

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Why does white matter look white?

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Which root of the spinal cord carries sensory neurones in, and which carries motor neurones out?

It contains myelinated axons; myelin is lipid-rich and pale.

Cell bodies of relay and motor neurones and synapses.

Dorsal root: sensory neurones in. Ventral root: motor neurones out.