**Unit B6 Key Words**

Nervous system and Reflex actions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Response** | A reaction of the muscles in the pupil to light. The pupil contracts in bright light and relaxes in dim light |  |
| **2** | **Stimulus** | A chemical messenger secreted by gland that brings about a slow change in the body |  |
| **3** | **Simple reflex** | A change in the environment that causes a response |  |
| **4** | **Synapse** | Cells that detect changes in the environment |  |
| **5** | **Pupil reflex** | The long tine part of a neuron |  |
| **6** | **Newborn reflex** | Tissues and organs in the body that control the body’s responses to stimuli |  |
| **7** | **Receptor** | A set of nerve impulses that causes a reflex action |  |
| **8** | **Effector** | Made up of the brain and spinal cord |  |
| **9** | **Axon** | Fat wrapped around the outside of an axon. Acts as an insulator |  |
| **10** | **Fatty sheath** | An action or behavior that is caused by a stimulus |  |
| **11** | **Hormones** | A neuron that carries impulses between the sensory and motor neurons |  |
| **12** | **Nervous system** | Reflex actions that occur for a short time in new born babies |  |
| **13** | **Nerve impulse** | A neuron that carries impulses from the brain to the effector |  |
| **14** | **Reflex arc** | A neuron that carries impulses from the receptor cells to the brain of spinal cord |  |
| **15** | **Central nervous system (CNS)** | An automatic response made by an animal to a stimulus |  |
| **16** | **Relay neuron** | A network of nerves connecting the CNS to the rest of the body |  |
| **17** | **Motor neuron** | A tiny gap between neurons that transmits nerve impulses from one neuron to another using chemicals |  |
| **18** | **Sensory neuron** | Part of the body that carries out the response (e.g. a muscle or gland) |  |
| **19** | **Peripheral nervous system (PNS)** | Electrical signals carried by neurons (nerve cells) |  |

**Unit B6 Key Words**

Nervous system and Reflex actions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Response** | A reaction of the muscles in the pupil to light. The pupil contracts in bright light and relaxes in dim light | 5 |
| **2** | **Stimulus** | A chemical messenger secreted by gland that brings about a slow change in the body | 11 |
| **3** | **Simple reflex** | A change in the environment that causes a response | 2 |
| **4** | **Synapse** | Cells that detect changes in the environment | 7 |
| **5** | **Pupil reflex** | The long tine part of a neuron | 9 |
| **6** | **Newborn reflex** | Tissues and organs in the body that control the body’s responses to stimuli | 12 |
| **7** | **Receptor** | A set of nerve impulses that causes a reflex action | 14 |
| **8** | **Effector** | Made up of the brain and spinal cord | 15 |
| **9** | **Axon** | Fat wrapped around the outside of an axon. Acts as an insulator | 10 |
| **10** | **Fatty sheath** | An action or behavior that is caused by a stimulus | 1 |
| **11** | **Hormones** | A neuron that carries impulses between the sensory and motor neurons | 16 |
| **12** | **Nervous system** | Reflex actions that occur for a short time in new born babies | 6 |
| **13** | **Nerve impulse** | A neuron that carries impulses from the brain to the effector | 17 |
| **14** | **Reflex arc** | A neuron that carries impulses from the receptor cells to the brain of spinal cord | 18 |
| **15** | **Central nervous system (CNS)** | An automatic response made by an animal to a stimulus | 3 |
| **16** | **Relay neuron** | A network of nerves connecting the CNS to the rest of the body | 18 |
| **17** | **Motor neuron** | A tiny gap between neurons that transmits nerve impulses from one neuron to another using chemicals | 4 |
| **18** | **Sensory neuron** | Part of the body that carries out the response (e.g. a muscle or gland) | 8 |
| **19** | **Peripheral nervous system (PNS)** | Electrical signals carried by neurons (nerve cells) | 13 |