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Nervous system concept map answers

Creating a concept map of the nervous system can be an effective way to understand its complexity. By using examples as guides, you can develop your own semantic networks for classes or university studies. The text highlights the benefits of concept maps in visualizing and summarizing information related to the nervous system. To create a concept map, start by gathering information from books or online resources about the nervous system, identifying key concepts such as parts, functions, location, etc. Then, structure your main concepts into sub-parts, relating them through connections that provide meaning to the overall map. The text also explains how the nervous system controls all human body cells and organs, maintaining constant communication with the environment to generate responses to stimuli. The somatic system, also known as the neurovegetative or visceral nervous system, consists of two main branches: the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems. These work together to control involuntary functions like digestion, heart rate, breathing, and metabolism. They're responsible for triggering quick responses to danger, such as running away or defending oneself. The parasympathetic system takes over after a fight or flight response, helping the body conserve energy and return to a calm state. This system interacts closely with the nervous system, using neurotransmitters for fast action and hormones for slower response times. A well-designed concept map can effectively illustrate these functions and relationships.