

Control & Coordination



Fill in the Blank Questions

1. The basic unit of the nervous system is the _____.
2. _____ are the branched extensions of a neuron that receive signals from other neurons.
3. The long thread-like part of a neuron that transmits impulses away from the cell body is called the _____.
4. The junction between two neurons where the transfer of information occurs via neurotransmitters is known as the _____.
5. The neural pathway that mediates a reflex action is called the _____.
6. The _____ comprises the brain and spinal cord.
7. The network of nerves outside the CNS that connects the rest of the body to the CNS is the _____.
8. The largest part of the brain, responsible for voluntary activities and higher mental functions, is the _____.
9. The part of the brain responsible for coordinating voluntary movements and maintaining posture and balance is the _____.
10. The lower part of the brainstem that controls vital involuntary functions such as heart rate and breathing is the _____.
11. Chemical substances produced by endocrine glands that regulate various body functions are called _____.
12. Glands that secrete hormones directly into the bloodstream are known as _____.
13. A hormone produced by the adrenal glands that prepares the body for 'fight or flight' responses is _____.
14. A plant hormone that promotes cell elongation and is involved in regulating plant growth is _____.
15. A plant hormone that promotes stem elongation and seed germination is _____.
16. A plant hormone that promotes cell division in plant roots and shoots is _____.
17. A plant hormone that inhibits growth and promotes seed dormancy and stress responses is _____.
18. Directional growth movements in plants in response to environmental stimuli are called _____.
19. Non-directional movements in plants in response to stimuli, such as touch, are _____.
20. A regulatory system in which the output or response affects the activity of the system, often maintaining homeostasis, is called a _____.

Answer Key

1. Neuron
2. Dendrites
3. Axon
4. Synapse
5. Reflex Arc
6. Central Nervous System (CNS)
7. Peripheral Nervous System (PNS)

8. Cerebrum
9. Cerebellum
10. Medulla Oblongata
11. Hormones
12. Endocrine Glands
13. Adrenaline
14. Auxin
15. Gibberellin
16. Cytokinin
17. Abscisic Acid
18. Tropic Movements
19. Nastic Movements
20. Feedback Mechanism