Name: 5/27/14

Bio 2

**Nervous system**

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1. Which body part here is not part of the nervous system
2. Brain
3. Spine
4. Eye
5. Liver
6. What is the main function of the nervous system
7. Circulate blood
8. Transmit chemical impulses throughout the body
9. Provide senses
10. Get oxygen to the cells
11. All of the following are platyhelminthes EXCEPT
12. Tape worms
13. Flat worms
14. Flukes
15. Ring worms
16. Taenia Solium have all of the following EXCEPT
17. Fused ganglia that acts as a primitive brain
18. 2 longitudinal nerve cords
19. Aladder like nerve system
20. Nerve centers at posterior ends
21. What does the fluke nervous system have that tapeworms don’t
22. A brain like structure
23. Nerve centers
24. 3 length wise nerve cords
25. A ladder like nerve system
26. What class is the schistosoma Mansoni in
27. Tematoda
28. Turbellaria
29. Cestoda
30. Why is **Fasciola Heptica so well known and studied**
31. **It is used for agriculture**
32. **It infects farm animals (hurting the economy)**
33. **It is being researched for a disease cure**
34. **It is common in North America**
35. **All of the following are nematode EXCEPT**
36. **Hook worms**
37. **Earth worms**
38. **Pin worms**
39. **Round worms**
40. **N. Amicanus is prevalent in which region**
41. **Africa**
42. **Europe**
43. **Asia**
44. **Americas**
45. **What supplies sensory organs to the head in nematodas**
46. **Nerve cords that run the length of the body**
47. **A ring of nervous tissue surrounding the pharynx**
48. **Nerves running out of the pharynx**
49. **None are correct**
50. **What do pinworms have that serve for a touch sensory organ**
51. **Bristles**
52. **Nerves on the surface of their skin**
53. **Flagella**
54. **All are correct**
55. **Ascaris lumbricoides**
56. **Infects the small intestines of humans**
57. **Have a wide geographic range**
58. **Have a 2 main length wise nerve cords**
59. **All are correct**
60. **what fraction of the human population does A. Lumbricoides infect**
61. **1/3**
62. **2/5**
63. **1/8**
64. **1/6**
65. **all of the following are annelids except**
66. **round worms**
67. **earth worms**
68. **leeches**
69. **pholycaete worms**
70. **annelida nervous system is**
71. **more complex than nematodas and Platyhelminthes**
72. **less complex than nematodas and Platyhelminthes**
73. **the common earth worm is**
74. **not parasitic**
75. **indigenous to Europe**
76. **has chemo receptors**
77. **all of the above**
78. **True or false**

**Pholycaete worms can have more advanced brains than other annelids**

**18) compare and contrast the nervous systems of the Platyhelminthes, nematodas, and the annelids in a brief paragraph**

19) What is the Giant Squid’s brain called, which is the center of their nervous system?

20) Other than a brain as the center of their nervous system, what else does the Giant squid have that makes it one of the smartest mollusks in the world?

21) How is the nervous system different from the nervous system of the Giant Squid? Is it more complex?

22) In a snail, where is their nervous system situated?

23) Describe the Cuttlefish’s behavioral pattern and how is it similar to that of the Giant Squid?

24) How does the Cuttlefish’s nervous system help their eyes?

25)What is interesting about all animals in the Porifera animal phylum’s nervous system?

26) What does the Barrel Sponge look like?

27) Where can a Red Tube sponge be found?

28) What other colors can the Red Tube Sponge be found in and what do they eat?

29 How did the Orange elephant Ear Sponge get its name?

30) How does the orange elephant ear sponge help the sea and its environment?

31) Without a brain, how is the box jellyfish’s nervous system considered a well-developed nervous system for a jellyfish?

32) What are the three major neuronal components in the box jellyfish’s nervous system?

33) How do neurons in the fire coral communicate with each other?

34) What does the Sea Anemone’s nervous system rely on?

35) The Pineapple sea cucumber has a

a.) simple radial nervous system

b.) complex radial nervous system

c.) no nervous system

d.) none of the above

36) Pineapple Sea Cucumber do not have what type of organs?

a.) sense

b.) digestive

c.) they do not have organs

d.) none of the above

37) Why is the lobster's nervous system has been extremely well-studied?

a.) it serves as a "simple" model of neural circuitry in something less complicated than the highly cephalized vertebrates

b.) it serves as a "complex" model of neural circuitry in something less complicated than the highly cephalized vertebrates

c.) they are easy to cut open

d.) it is not extremely well-studied

38) Spiders have a nervous system that resembles that of vertebrates except for it being...

a.) much less elaborate

b.) more elaborate

c.) more complicated

d.) Nothing. They are the exact same.

39) The Rhenish-German Cold-Blooded Horse's brain is split up into how many different sections?

a.) 2

b.) 3

c.) 4

d.) 5

40) What do platypi use to sense the electric fields of animals

a.) electroreceptors

b.) electrolytes

c.) electro magnetic field

d.) electronics

41) Platypi have how many different senses?

a.) 2

b.) 3

c.) 4

d.) 5

42) Most starfish have what kind of cells in the epithelium?

a.) sensory

b.) blood

c.) muscle

d.) epithelial

43) Which nerve net does the peripheral nerve system consist of

a.) a  sensory system in the epidermis

b.) a motor system in the lining of the coelomic cavity

c.) all of the above

d.) none of the above

44) Where are the main sensory cells of the burrowing urchin?

a.) in its small intestine

b.) in its stomach

c.) in its brain

d.) in the epithelium on the tube feet and spines

45) What kind of nervous system does the African Lion have?

a.) complete

b.) incomplete

c.) partially complete

d.) it does not have a nervous system

46) The African Lion's brain

a.) is as developed as a human

b.) isn't as developed as a human

c.) is more developed as a human

d.) is the exact same as a human

47) How many electroreceptors does a platypus have on its bill?

a.) 4

b.) 400

c.) 4000

d.) 40000

48) The spinal cord of horses is divided into regions that correspond to the

a.) the bones that make up the spine

b.) the bones that make up the hand

c.) the bones that make up the foot

d.)  the bones that make up the skull

49) What is the correct order the spinal cord of the horse is split up into

a.) caudal segments, lumbar, thoracic, sacral, cervical

b.) lumbar, thoracic, sacral, caudal segments, cervical

c.) thoracic, lumbar, sacral, caudal segments, cervical

d.) cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, caudal segments

50) Which animal has the most similar nervous system to the human?

a.) spider

b.) lobster

c.) burrowing urchin

d.) platypus