

CLASS ACTIVITY – MUSCLE TISSUE

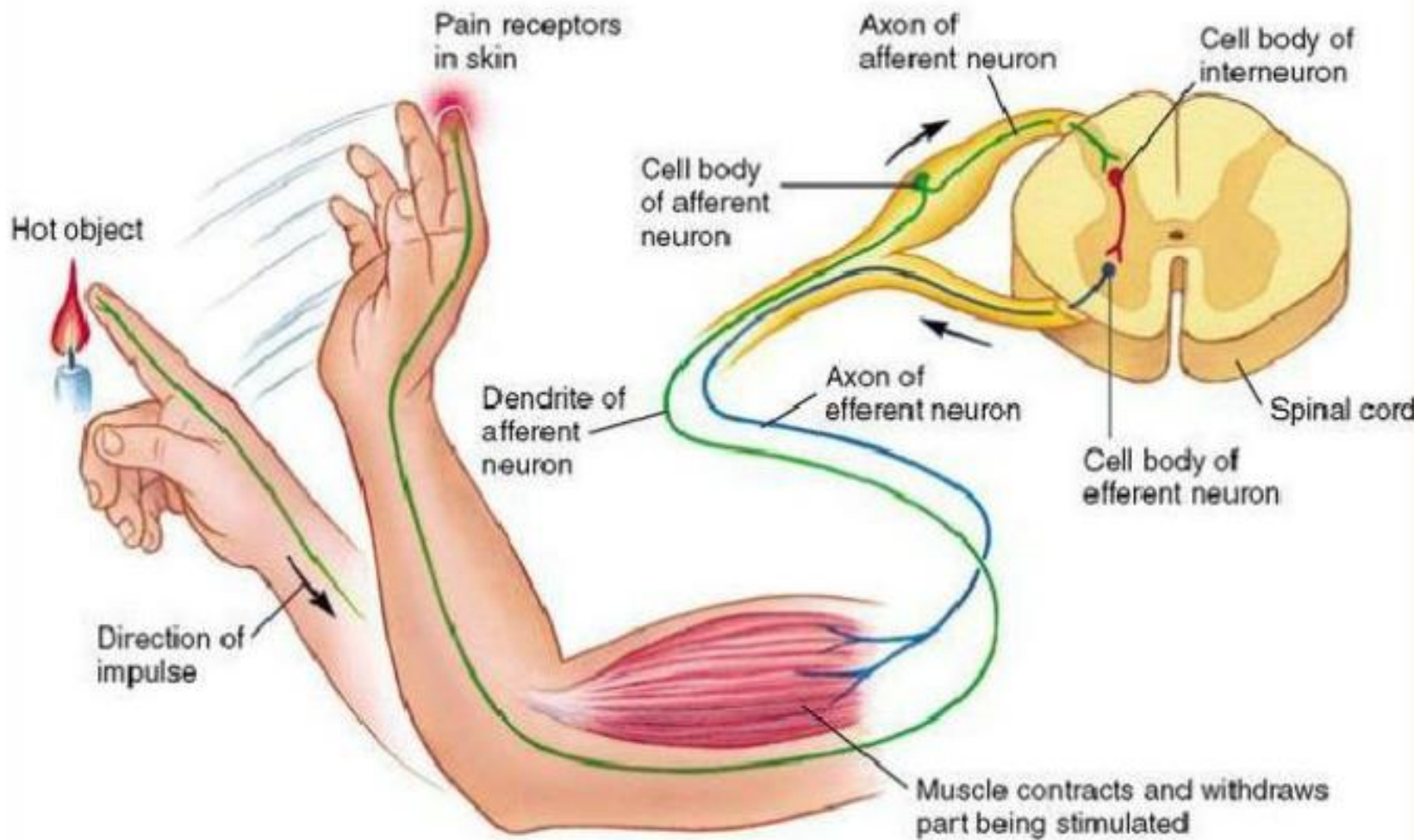
1. What is a skeletal muscle?
2. What is its function?
3. Where is smooth muscle tissue found?
4. What is the function of smooth muscle tissue?
5. Why is it important the cardiac tissue displays automatism?

CLASS ACTIVITY – MUSCLE TISSUE

1. Striated muscle tissue
2. They work in pairs to contract and relax voluntarily to enable movement of body parts
3. Walls of the alimentary canal, bladder, blood vessels and uterus, it is not attached to bone
4. Involuntary contraction and relaxation, result in slow rhythmic movements. For example it causes peristalsis and regulates blood flow
5. Because it needs to automatically continue normal heart rhythm to enable us to live

CLASS ACTIVITY – NERVE TISSUE

1. Compare Motor neurons and Sensory neurons in terms of relaying impulses and where the impulse goes.
2. Describe the build of a typical nerve tissue.
3. Describe in full, the process of nervous system transport, from where your hand is put onto a hot stove plate until you pull your hand back.



ANSWERS

1. Motor neurons conduct nerve impulses from the CNS to the effectors(muscles/glands). Sensory neurons conduct nerve impulses from the receptors to the CNS

2. A cell body has a cell membrane that encloses the cytoplasm. The cytoplasm contains a nucleus and Nissl granules. The nerve tissue also contains two outgrowths that extend from the cell body. These are the dendrites and the axon. Dendrites are one or more outgrowths that conduct nerve impulses to the cell body. The axon is a single long outgrowth that conduct nerve impulses away from the cell body. The axon is enclosed by the myelin sheath that insulates the axon and increases the speed of nerve impulses.

3. When the hand is on the stove plate the free nerve endings feel the heat and relay the impulse along the sensory neurons to the central nervous system. In the central nervous system the impulse is interpreted and a new impulse is sent via a interneuron from the central nervous system to the motor neurons. The motor neurons relay the impulse to the muscles of the arm that then contract and causes the hand to get pulled away from the plate