CONTROL TASKS OF INDEPENDENT WORK № 2 INTEGRATIVE SYSTEMS OF THE HUMAN BODY. METABOLISM

(Full Name)	

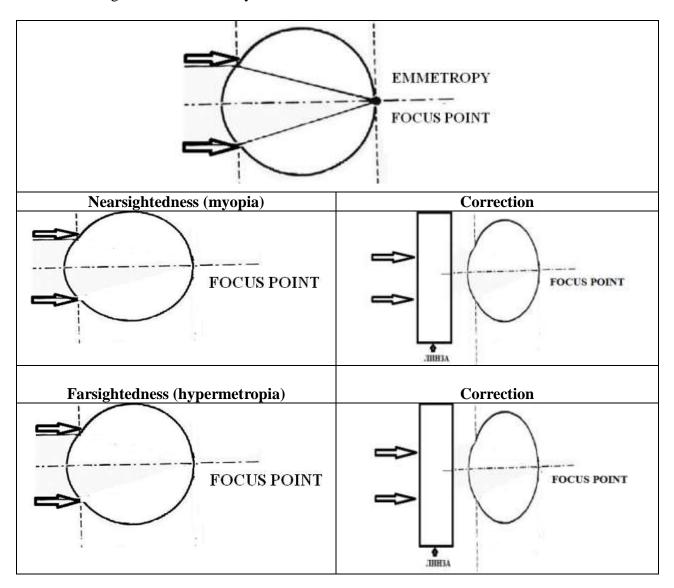
Volgograd, 2024

INTEGRATIVE SYSTEMS OF THE HUMAN BODY. METABOLISM

Questions for short written answer

1. General principles of structure and functioning of the analyzers. Main functions of the analyzers.		
2. Visual analyzer. Optical system of the eye. Accommodation. Abnormalities of refraction.		
3. Tactile analyzer: receptive, conductive and cortical parts.		
4. Temperature analyzer: receptive, conductive and cortical parts.		
5. Taste analyzer: receptive, conductive and cortical parts.		
6. Olfactory analyzer: receptive, conductive and cortical parts.		
7. Pain analyzer: receptive, conductive and cortical parts.		
Terms dictionary		
Reflex –		
Conditioned stimulus –		
Unconditioned stimulus –		
Inhibition –		

1. Draw a diagram of refraction rays in case of disorders and correction of refraction:



2. Consider the structure of the cochlea and cortical organ in the fig. 1, sign the designations and functions of the structures:

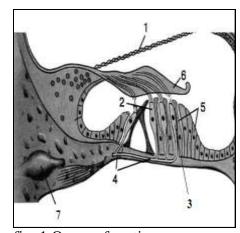
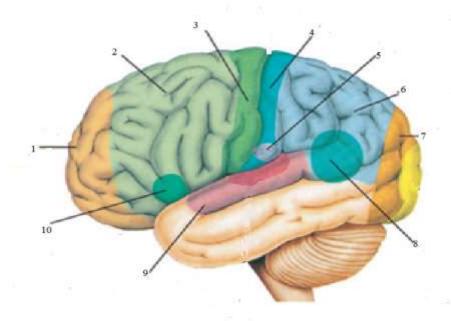


fig. 1 Organ of corti

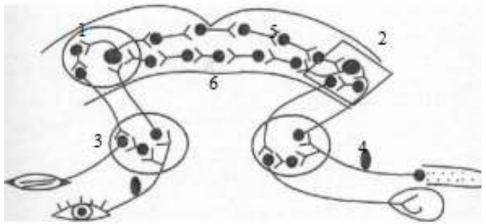
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3. Look at the picture. Compare the numerical notation with the topographic localization of the main functions of the cerebral cortex shown below.



Center of taste –
Premotor area: motor center for writing, center for voluntary movements of the eyes –
Primary motor cortex: controls the movements –
Prefrontal zone: complex cognitive and behavioral functions –
Somato-sensory associative zone –
Visual cortex –
Auditory speech center (Wernicke center) –
Motor speech center (Broca's center) –
Auditory cortex –

4. Consider the scheme of formation of a temporary connection of the conditioned reflex and sign the notation on the figure.



1	
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Date:	
Checked by (Full Name of Teacher):	
Mark:	
Signature of Teacher:	