under conscious control. All these happen auomatically. So visceral division of the of the motor division of PNS is automatic division. Autonomic broke up into two particular subclasses. The visceral also known as the autonomic division which can be broken up into sympathetic division and the parasympathetic division. These control smooth muscles, cardiac muscles and glands. These two divisions in function just like the flip side of a coin. These divisions tell them to do pretty much opposing function. For example the sympathetic nervous system gets activated in terms of fight or flight so pretty much stress or stress system. While the parasympathetic nervous system gets activated when someone at resting or digesting its like the relaxation system. Stress and relaxation are opposite to each other and basically these two innovate they are going out and away from the CNS. So innovate muscles and glands and the system tells the body what to body depending on a stress situation or relaxation situation. For example if a human running fastly heart rate would increase here and cardiac muscles will be directed. Air ways opens up relaxation of bronchioles in airways so in that case smooth muscles will be directed to do this so air can come in to get oxygen delivered around the body. So person would be able to fight run away so its can maintain survival in this situation. While in case of parasympathetic system for example someone eating a meal then there is a need to activate the smooth muscles of gastrointestinal tract move the food. This system will activate the glands to release certain chemicals or hormones like digestive hormones in order to digest and move nutrients around the body. So the autonomic division of PNS is made up of sympathetic fight or flight and parasympathetic rest and digest. These are two visceral divisions of the motor division of PNS. This send information from the CNS out to smooth muscles , cardiac muscle and glands to be activated them in terms of stress or terms of relaxation. (Joshua A. Waxenbaum et al,.2021).

Question 2 (1.3)

Using illustrations and a short commentary, describe the sensory and motor neuron.

Neurons are building blocks of nervous system. Billions and trillions of neurons together forms the nervous system just like many blocks makes up a wall. There are three types of neurons which are sensory neurons, interneurons and motor neurons. Nervous system is an essential part of human body that helps in the transmission of signals across the various parts of the body or it releases messages back and fourth from the brain to the different parts of the body and also helps in the coordination of voluntary and involuntary actions of the body. At the cellular level the nervous system consist of a special type of cell called the neuron also known as the nerve cell. The neurons connects to each other using a synapse which is a structure that acts like a pathway connection that transmits signals to their cells to form the nervous system. Neurons have special structures that allow them to send signal rapidly and precisely to other