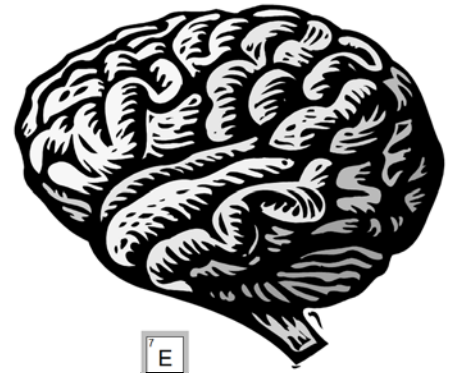


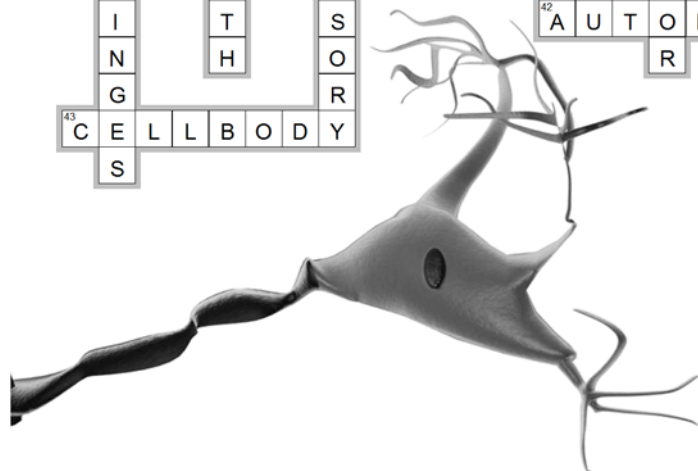
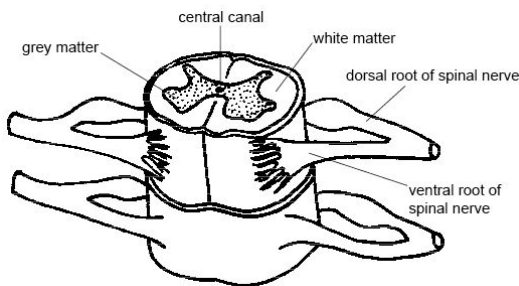
# Nervous System

## Vocabulary Review



A crossword puzzle grid with the following words filled in:

- 1. P I T A T
- 2. P A R T
- 3. T H A L
- 4. S A L T A T O R
- 5. C O R P O S T S Y N A P T I C
- 6. U S C A L L O S U M
- 7. E F F E
- 8. N E
- 9. P O T A S S
- 10. S Y N A P T I C C L E F T
- 11. S Y M P A S
- 12. C E R E B R U M
- 13. F I S S
- 14. I N T E R N E U R O N
- 15. I N T E R N E U R O N
- 16. A C E T Y L C
- 17. R E F L E X
- 18. S P I N A L
- 19. R E S T I N G
- 20. N E
- 21. P R E S M I T
- 22. H E M I S P H E R E
- 23. S C H A W N N
- 24. S P I N A L C O R D
- 25. H Y P O T H A L A M U S
- 26. M Y E
- 27. C A N I A L
- 28. S O M A T I C
- 29. X O N
- 30. N O D E S O F R A N V I E R
- 31. C E B R A I N
- 32. P E R I P H E R A L
- 33. M
- 34. B R A I N
- 35. D E N D R I T E
- 36. C E N T R A L
- 37. M E N I N G
- 38. T H R E S H O L D
- 39. S H O L D
- 40. M O
- 41. S O D I U M
- 42. A U T O N O M I C
- 43. C E L L B O D Y



## Across

---

6. **POSTSYNAPTIC**—This membrane contains receptors for neurotransmitters to bind to.
10. **SYNAPTICLEFT**—Space between axon terminal and next neuron (2 words).
12. **CEREBRUM**—Largest portion of the brain, the central processing area.
15. **INTERNEURON**—These nerve cells are located entirely within the CNS.
19. **RESTING**—The \_\_\_\_\_ potential is the "normal" state for a nerve fibre.
22. **HEMISPHERE**—The cerebrum is separated into a left and right \_\_\_\_\_.
23. **SCHAWNN**—Specialized cells that produce myelin.
24. **SPINALCORD**—Developed neural tube that is protected by vertebrae (2 words).
25. **HYPOTHALAMUS**—Constantly samples and responds to changes in the blood to maintain homeostasis within the body.
28. **SOMATIC**—Part of the peripheral nervous system that we do have control over (i.e. voluntary).
30. **NODESOFRAVIER**—The gaps between the myelin sheath of a nerve fibre (3 words).
32. **PERIPHERAL**—This part of the system is comprised of two kinds of nerves responsible for collecting stimuli and conducting responses.
34. **BRAIN**—Main organ of the nervous system
35. **DENDRITE**—Part of neuron that conducts impulses towards cell body.
36. **CENTRAL**—This part of the system includes the brain and spinal cord.
38. **THRESHOLD**—The amount of a substance or stimulus required to cause an action potential.
41. **SODIUM**—When these gates open, the nerve fibre is depolarized.
42. **AUTONOMIC**—Part of the peripheral system we have no control over (i.e. involuntary).
43. **CELLBODY**—Part of neuron that contains the nucleus, which maintains the cell (2 words).

## Down

---

1. **PITUITARY**—Hypothalamus is considered the connection between the nervous and endocrine systems as it is associated with the release of hormones from this gland.
2. **PARASYMPATHETIC**—Subdivision of autonomic nervous system that promotes a relaxed body state.
3. **THALAMUS**—Often referred to as the "sorting centre" as it directs impulses coming up the spinal cord to the appropriate region of the brain.
4. **SALTATORY**—The "jumping" of an impulse from one node to another is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ conduction.
5. **CORPUSCALLOSUM**—Dense tissue that forms a bridge to conduct impulses from one side of the brain to the other (2 words).
7. **EFFECTOR**—The end of the reflex arc; can be either a muscle or a gland.
8. **NEUROTRANSMITTER**—These chemicals diffuse across the synaptic cleft to either inhibit or excite the next neuron.
9. **POTASSIUM**—When these gates open, the nerve fibre is repolarized.
11. **SYMPATHETIC**—This division of autonomic nervous system which promotes active body functions ("fight-or-flight").
13. **FISSURE**—Long groove that separates the two halves of the cerebrum.
14. **MEDULLAOBLONGATA**—At the top of the spinal cord, part this structure is dedicated to reflex actions (e.g. hiccupping or vomiting) that are responses from internal stimuli (2 words).
16. **ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE**—Enzyme which breaks down acetylcholine.
17. **REFLEXARC**—Basic functional unit of the nervous system; begins at receptor and ends at effector (2 words).
18. **SPINAL**—Humans have 31 pairs of these nerves.
20. **NEURONS**—Technical name for a nerve cell.
21. **PRESYNAPTIC**—This membrane contains calcium gates and is where the synaptic vesicles fuse.
26. **MYELINSHEATH**—Fatty tissue which covers some nerve fibres.
27. **CRANIAL**—There are 12 pairs of these nerves extending from the brain.
29. **AXON**—Part of nerve cell that conducts impulses away from cell body.
31. **CEREBELLUM**—Portion of brain that provides smooth movements of muscles and ensures the body can maintain its sense of balance and coordination.
33. **MEDULLA**—Portion of the adrenal glands that releases adrenaline.
37. **MENINGES**—The CNS is protected from abrasion against the cranium and vertebrae by this set of three membranes.
39. **SENSORY**—These neurons conduct impulses to the spinal cord.
40. **MOTOR**—These neurons conduct impulses from the CNS to an effector.