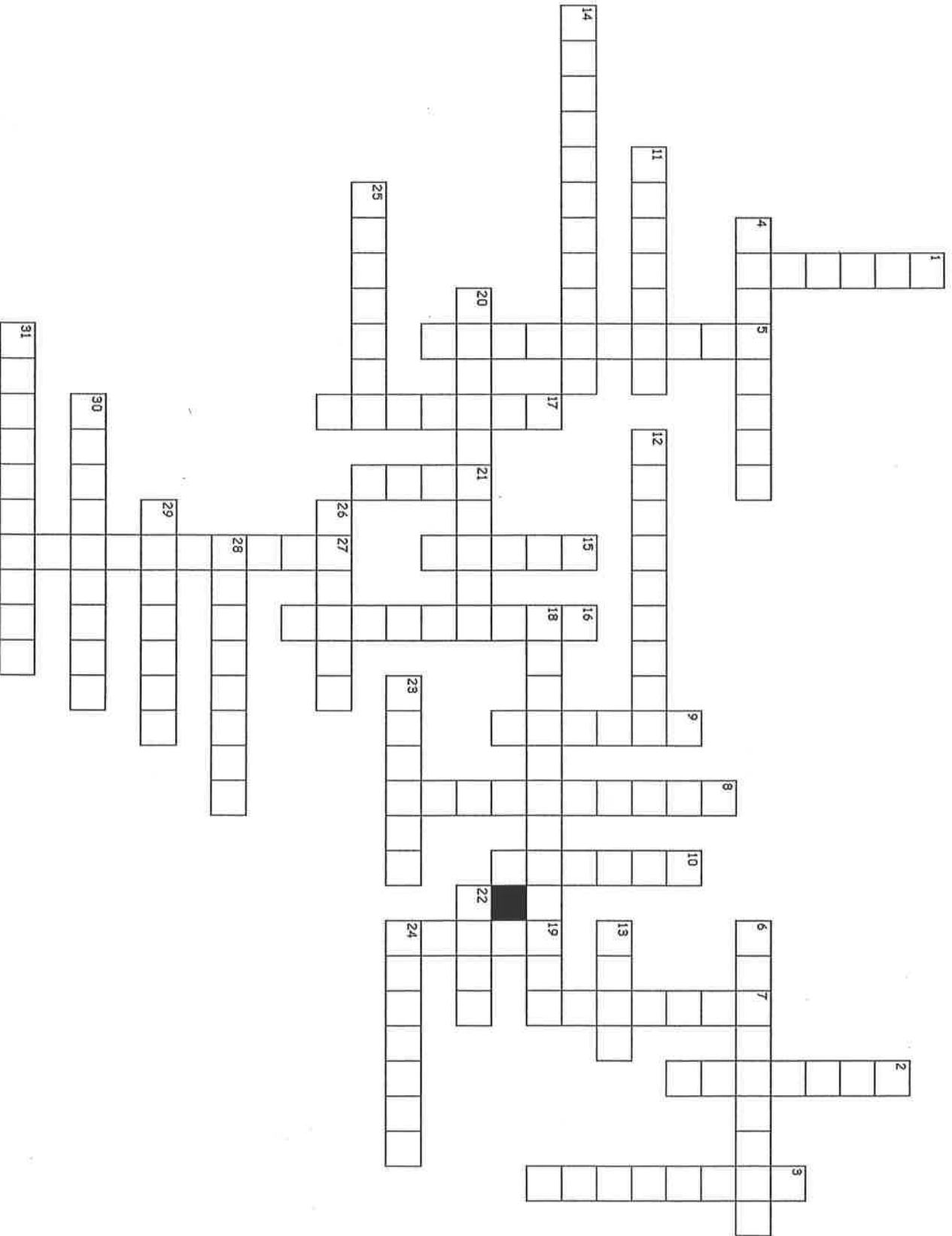


Chapter 35 - Human Body Systems/Nervous System

NAME _____

PER _____



ACROSS

4. layers of connective tissue in which the brain and spinal cord are wrapped
6. short, branched extensions branching out from the cell body of a neuron
11. the ___ nervous system (division of the motor division) regulates activities under conscious control
12. the ___ nervous system (division of the motor division) regulates activities under involuntary control
13. long fiber that carries impulses away from the cell body
14. process by which organisms maintain a relatively stable internal environment
18. found between the brain stem and the cerebrum, control center for recognition and analysis of hunger, thirst, fatigue, anger and body temperature
20. tissue that holds organs in place and binds parts of the body together
22. the brain ___ connects the brain and spinal cord
23. the ___ sheath is an insulating membrane around some axons
24. ___ potential is the difference in electrical charge across the cell membrane of a resting neuron
25. cells that transmit electrical signals called impulses
26. quick, automatic response to stimulus
28. found between the brain stem and teh cerebrum, receives messages from the sense organs
29. the ___ division of the peripheral nervous system transmits impulses from the sense organs to the central nervous system
30. neurotransmitters are ___ used by a neuron to transmit an impulse across a synapse to another cell
31. second-largest region of the human brain, located at the back of the skull

Down

1. group of similar cells that perform a particular function
2. the ___ nervous system relays messages, processes information, analyzes information
3. largest and most prominent region of the human brain, responsible for voluntary, conscious activities of the body
5. feedback ___ is the process by which the product of a system shuts down the system or limits its operation
7. tissue that receives messages, analyzes data and directs response
8. the ___ nervous system consists of all the nerves and associated cells that are not part of the brain and spinal cord
9. ___ potential is the reversal of charges across the cell membrane of a neuron
10. most abundant tissue in most animals, controls internal and external movement
15. the cerebrospinal ___ bathes the brain and spinal cord and acts as a shock absorber to protect the central nervous system
16. minimum level of stimulus that is required to activate a neuron
17. location at which a neuron can transfer an impulse to another cell
19. the ___ division of the peripheral nervous system transmits impulses from the central nervous system to the muscles or glands
21. body largest part of a typical neuron
27. tissue that covers or lines surfaces in the body