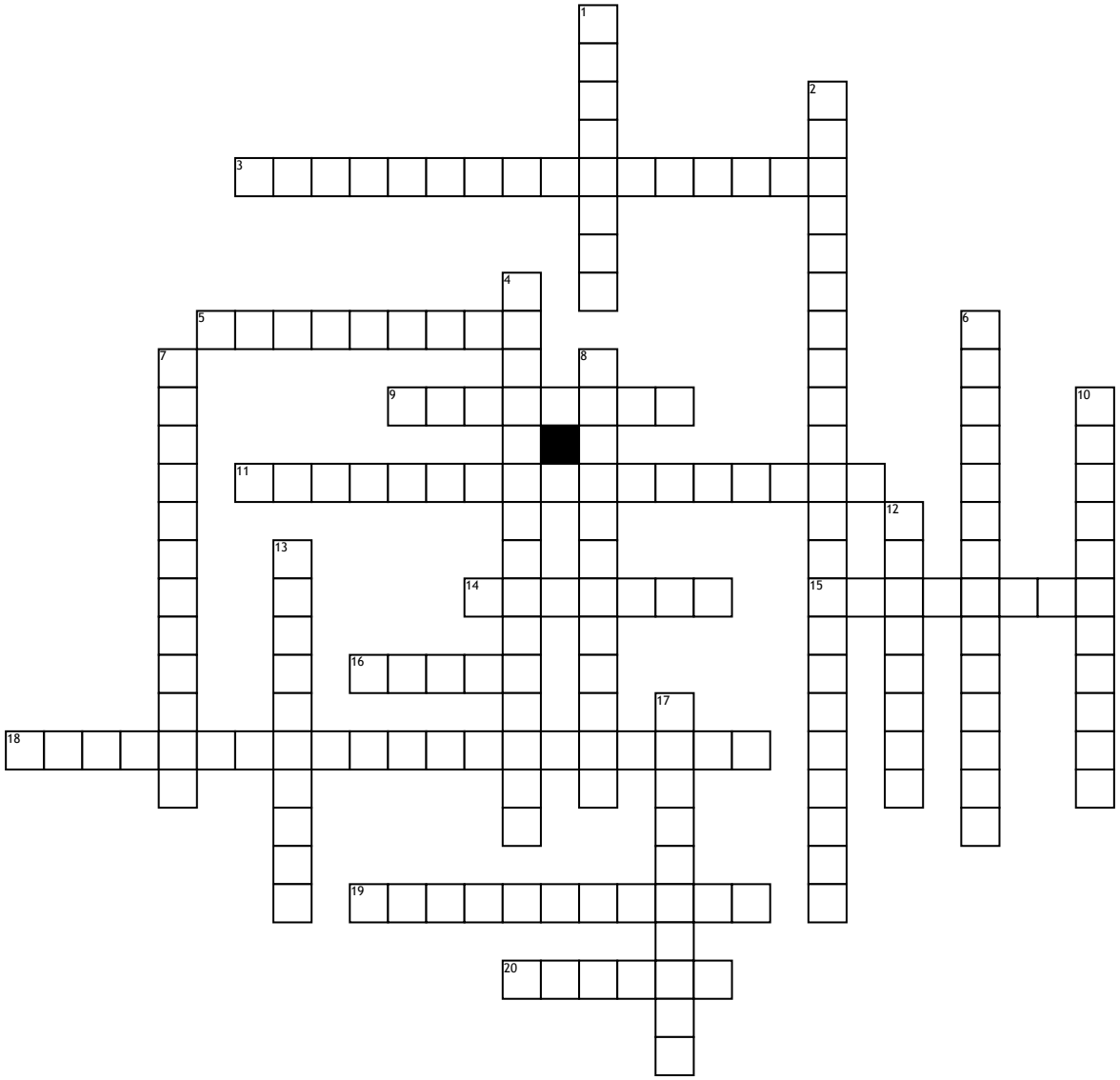
Name: _____ Date: _____

# Muscle Activity and the Movement System



**Across**

**3.** Nerve and muscles cells maintain a _____ between -60 mV and -90 mV
**5.** During a(n) _____ muscle contraction, the muscle acts like brake against gravity
**9.** During an action potential, the inside of the neuron develops a _____ charge compared to the outside
**11.** Detects muscle force or tension
**14.** This occurs to a muscle after period of disuse
**15.** Motor nerves produce _____ impulses for muscle contraction
**16.** ____ provides a binding site for myosin.
**18.** If the antagonist of a muscle prevents full elongation of the agonist, it is called:
**19.** Surrounds the bundle of peripheral nerve fibers
**20.** The epimysium, perimysium, and endomysium conjoin at the end of the muscle to form a ___.

**Down**

**1.** During an action potential, the inside of the neuron develops a _____ charge compared to the outside
**2.** Jake is a construction worker who developed right ulnar neuropathy at the elbow and left median neuropathy at the wrist. He is described as having a(n) _____
**4.** When a depolarizing current is transmitted along and axon, it generates a(n) _____
**6.** These indentations of myelin sheath allow the nerve impulse travel faster with decreased energy
**7.** Dystonia involves what part of the brain?
**8.** Type 1 muscle fibers contain large numbers of_____
**10.** No nerve healing can be expected at this stage of nerve injury and requires surgical intervention for repair
**12.** Sensory nerves utilize _____ receptors to provide information on the environment
**13.** Ability of muscles to return to their original resting length after being stretched
**17.** A(n) _____ neurotransmitter makes depolarization less likely to occur