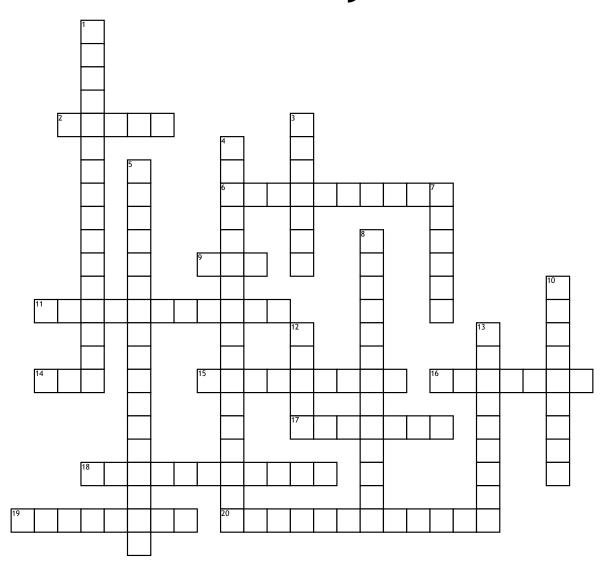
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## **Nervous System**



## Across

- **2.** The (efferent) division of the PNS.
- **6.** Most abundant and versatile glial cells are \_\_\_\_\_
- **9.** Satellite cells, Schwann cells are in the
- **11.** The activation of effector organs to cause a respone.
- 14. Astrocytes, Microglia, Ependymal cells, Oligodendrocytes are in the \_\_\_\_\_
- **15.** \_\_\_\_\_ are small supportive cells that surround neurons
- **16.** The (afferent) division of the PNS.

- **17.** \_\_\_\_\_sensory fibers convey impulses from skin, skeleton, joints
- **18.** Processes and interprets sensory input and decides what to do with it.
- **19.** \_\_\_\_\_sensory fibers transmit impulses from visceral organs
- **20.** Surround nerve fibers in PNS and form myelin sheaths around thicker ones are \_\_\_\_\_.

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- 1. \_\_\_\_ monitor changes inside/ outside of the body.
- **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ are excitable nerve cells that transmit signals

- 4. Short-lived, localized changes in membrane potential are \_\_\_\_\_
- **5.** Signal carried to axon terminals, where it causes \_\_\_\_\_ to be released
- **7.** Change in membrane potential =
- **8.** The nervous system is the control and \_\_\_\_\_ system of the body.
- **10.** Axon \_\_\_\_\_ nerve impulses and transmits them away from cell body
- **12.** \_\_\_\_\_-send signals
- 13. \_\_\_\_-receive signals