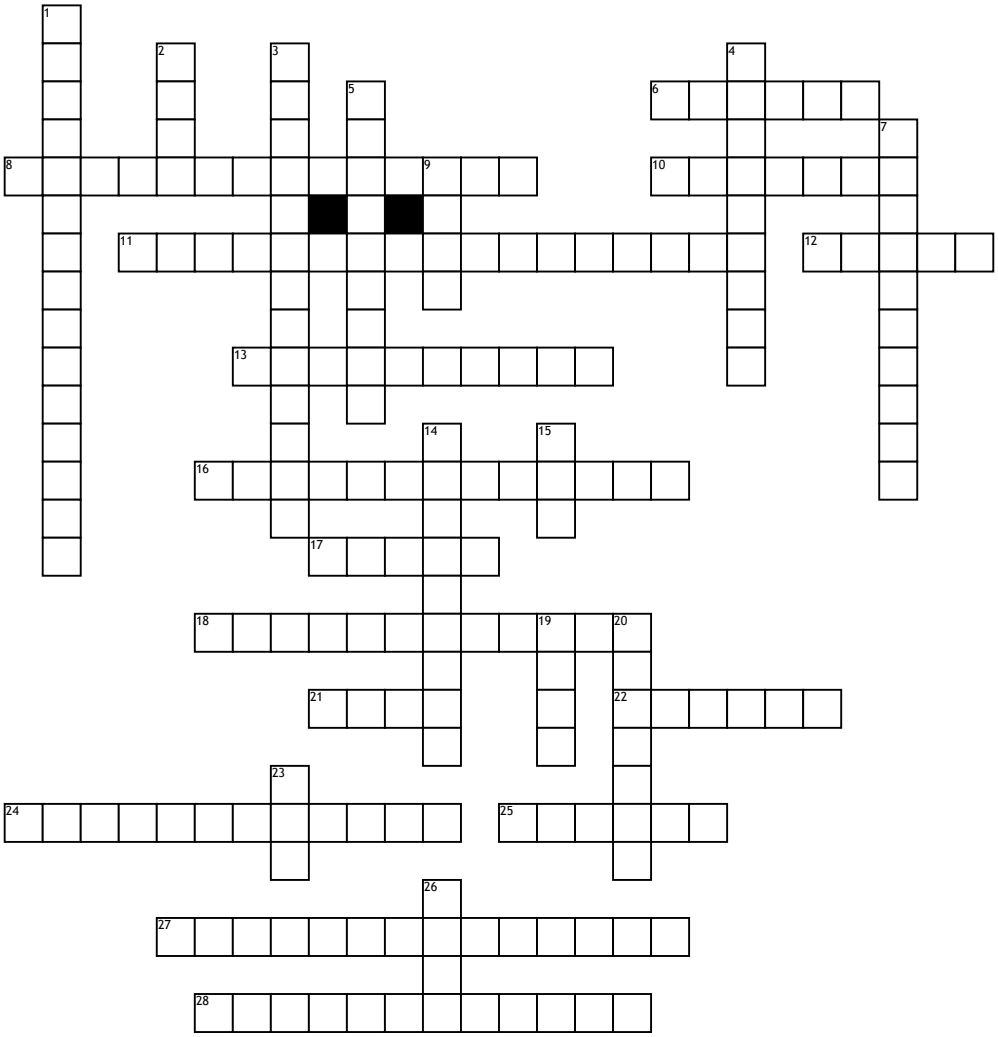
Name: _____ Date: _____

UNIT TWO CROSSWORD



Across

6. A shallow furrow on the surface of the brain separating adjacent gyri.

8. The gap in the myelin sheath of nerve cells found between neighboring Schwann cells.

10. The place at which a nervous impulse passes from one neuron to another.

11. A substance (as norepinephrine or acetylcholine) that transmits nerve impulses across a synapse.

12. A convoluted ridge between anatomical grooves.

13. The study of the conformation of the skull based on the belief that it is indicative of mental faculties and character.

16. The endings of axons; the location where axons make contact with other nerve or effector cells.

17. The opening in the iris, which admits light into the interior of the vertebrate eye; muscles in the iris regulate its size.

18. In a neuron, an insulating coat of cell membrane from Schwann cells that is interrupted by nodes of Ranvier.

21. A division of a body organ (as the brain, lungs, or liver) marked off by a fissure on the surface.

22. An automatic and often inborn response to a stimulus that involves a nerve impulse passing inward from a receptor to the spinal cord and thence outward to an effector (as a muscle or gland) without reaching the level of consciousness and often without passing to the brain.

24. The time elapsing between the beginning of the application of a stimulus and the beginning of an organism's reaction to it.

25. The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball that covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior.

27. An endocrine gland at the base of the hypothalamus; consists of a posterior lobe, which stores and releases two hormones produced by the hypothalamus, and an anterior lobe, which produces and secretes many hormones that regulate diverse body functions.

28. A group of subcortical structures (as the hypothalamus, the hippocampus, and the amygdala) of the brain that are concerned especially with emotion and motivation.

Down

1. A momentary reversal in electrical potential across a plasma membrane (as of a nerve cell or muscle fiber) that occurs when a cell has been activated by a stimulus.

2. In the eye, a transparent structure that works with the cornea to refract light to be focused on the retina.

3. The clear viscous substance that fills the eyeball behind the lens.

4. The small circular area in the retina where the optic nerve enters the eye that is devoid of rods and cones and is

5. Any of the usually branching protoplasmic processes that conduct impulses toward the body of a neuron.

7. The deflection from a straight path undergone by a light ray or a wave of energy in passing obliquely from one medium (as air) into another (as water or glass) in which its velocity is different.

9. An atom or group of atoms that carries a positive or negative electric charge as a result of having lost or gained one or more electrons

14. The part of the brain composed of the midbrain, pons, and medulla oblongata and connecting the spinal cord with the forebrain and cerebrum.

15. consists of a system of nerve cells that transmit information to and from the control center

19. A long nerve cell process that usually conducts impulses away from the cell body.

20. Any one of the many circulating chemical signals found in all multicellular organisms that are formed in specialized cells, travel in body fluids, and coordinate the various parts of the organism by interacting with target cells

23. consists of the brain and the spinal cord

26. The opaque muscular contractile diaphragm that is suspended in the aqueous humor in front of the lens of the eye, is perforated by the pupil and is continuous peripherally with the ciliary body, has a deeply pigmented posterior surface which excludes the entrance of light except through the pupil and a colored anterior surface which determines the color of the eyes.

Word Bank

phrenology	hormone	synapse	nodes of ranvier	dendrites
limbic system	cornea	myelin sheath	gyrus	lens
blind spot	lobe	action potential	reflex	reaction time
axon terminals	ions	brain stem	cns	neurotransmitters
refraction	pns	axon	vitreous humor	pituitary gland
pupil	iris	sulcus		

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