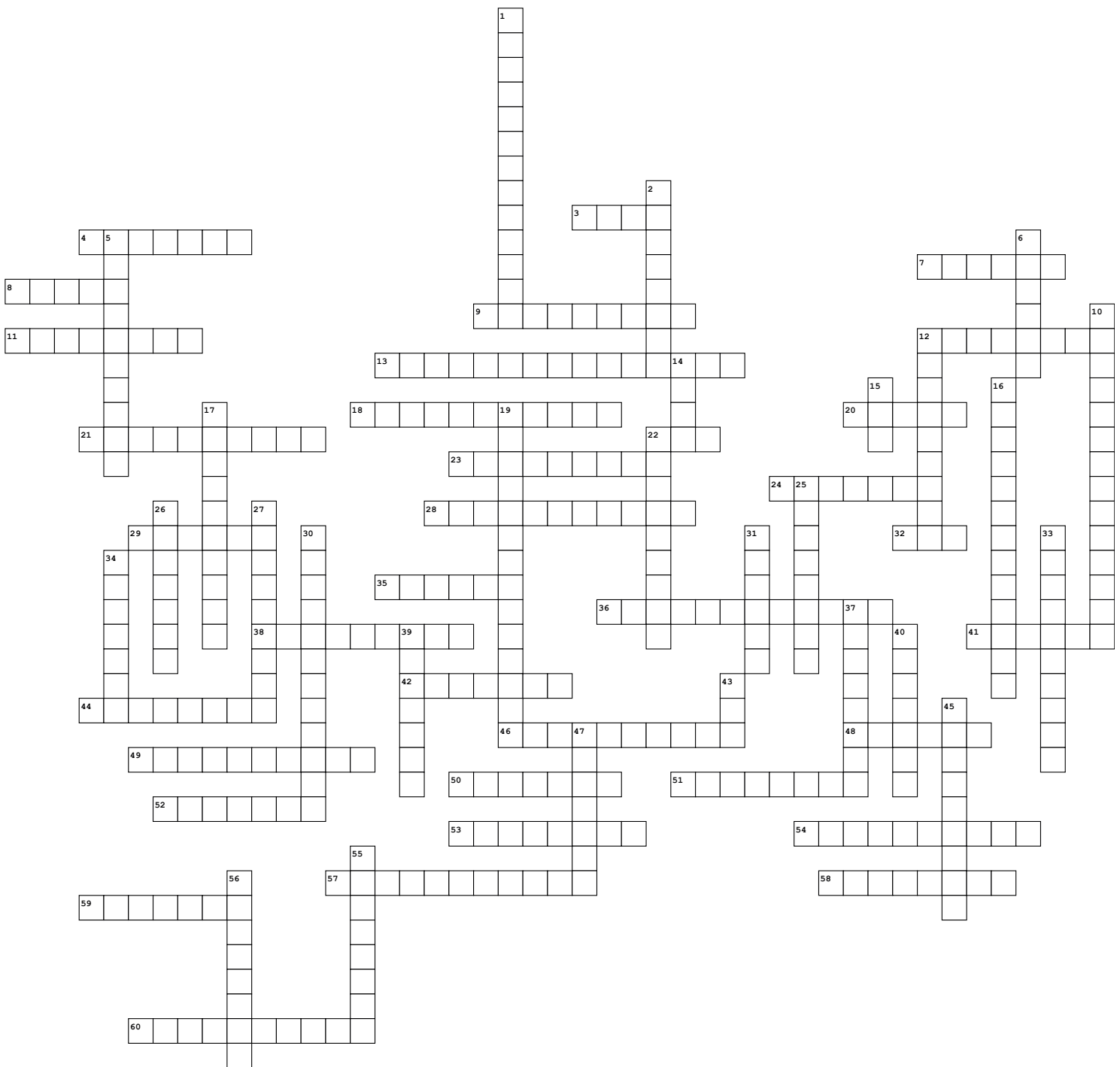


Biology 1



Across

3. Major inhibitory neurotransmitter that reduces neuronal excitability. GABA
4. _____ selection Process where traits that enhance survival are passed on. Natural
7. _____ arc Pathway for reflex actions. Reflex

Down

1. Neurotransmitter involved in muscle action, learning, and memory. Acetylcholine
2. _____ Stimulant that increases alertness. Caffeine
5. Hormone that prepares the body for fight-or-flight response. Adrenaline
6. _____ Opioid that is highly addictive. Heroin

8. _____neurons Transmit commands from the CNS to muscles. Motor
9. Neurotransmitter affecting mood, sleep, and appetite. Serotonin
11. Controversial practice of improving genetic quality by selective breeding. Eugenics
12. _____sclerosis Disease where the immune system attacks the myelin sheath of neurons. Multiple
13. _____nervous system Promotes rest and digestion. Parasympathetic
18. Drugs that block or reduce neurotransmitter effects. Antagonists
20. _____cells Support and protect neurons. Glial
21. _____neurotransmitters Chemicals that prevent neurons from firing. Inhibitory
22. Controls involuntary bodily functions AKA The Autonomic nervous system. ANS
23. Minimum stimulus needed to trigger an action potential. Threshold
24. Hormone that stimulates appetite. Ghrelin
28. _____nervous system Activates fight-or-flight response. Sympathetic
29. _____transmission Process of sending signals between neurons. Neural
32. Brain and spinal cord. AKA The Central nervous system CNS
35. Genetic and biological factors influencing development. Nature
36. _____perspective How natural selection influences behavior and mental processes. Evolutionary
38. _____Drug that can act as a depressant, stimulant, or hallucinogen. Marijuana
41. Hormone that regulates hunger and energy balance. Leptin
42. _____Stimulant that increases dopamine levels. Cocaine
44. Reabsorption of neurotransmitters by the sending neuron. Reuptake
46. Neurotransmitters that act as natural painkillers and mood enhancers. Endorphins
48. _____potential Electrical impulse traveling down a neuron. Action
49. _____period Time after an action potential when a neuron can't fire again. Refractory
50. _____predisposition Increased likelihood of developing a condition based on genetics. Genetic
51. Neurotransmitter involved in reward, motivation, and motor control. Dopamine
10. Reduction in membrane potential making a neuron more likely to fire. Depolarization
12. Hormone that regulates sleep-wake cycles. Melatonin
14. _____studies Research comparing similarities between identical and fraternal twins. Twin
15. _____or-nothing principle Neuron either fires completely or not at all. All
16. _____Drugs that cause perceptual distortions. Hallucinogens
17. _____Symptoms experienced when stopping or reducing drug use. Withdrawal
19. Neurotransmitter involved in arousal and alertness. Norepinephrine
22. _____Compulsive drug use despite harmful consequences. Addiction
25. Chemical messengers released by glands to regulate bodily functions. Hormones
26. _____neurons Transmit sensory information to the CNS. Sensory
27. Major excitatory neurotransmitter involved in learning and memory. Glutamate
30. Connect neurons within the CNS. Interneurons
31. _____studies Research examining traits among family members. Family
33. _____gravis Autoimmune disorder causing muscle weakness. Myasthenia
34. Environmental factors influencing development. Nurture
37. _____inhibitors Drugs that block the reabsorption of neurotransmitters. Reuptake
39. _____Depressant that affects motor skills and judgment. Alcohol
40. _____nervous system Controls voluntary movements. Somatic
43. Nerves outside the CNS. AKA The Peripheral nervous system PNS
45. _____Reduced response to a drug after repeated use. Tolerance
47. _____Drugs that relieve pain and produce euphoria. Opioids
55. Transmission of traits from parents to offspring. Heredity
56. Drugs that mimic or enhance neurotransmitter effects. Agonists

52. _____ Nerve cells transmitting information.
Neurons
53. _____ studies Research comparing adopted
children to their biological and adoptive parents.
Adoption
54. _____ Drugs that increase neural activity and
energy. Stimulants
57. _____ Drugs that decrease neural activity and slow
body functions. Depressants
58. Hormone involved in social bonding and
childbirth. Oxytocin
59. _____ potential Electrical charge across the neuron
membrane when not firing. Resting
60. _____ neurotransmitters Chemicals that stimulate
neurons to fire. Excitatory