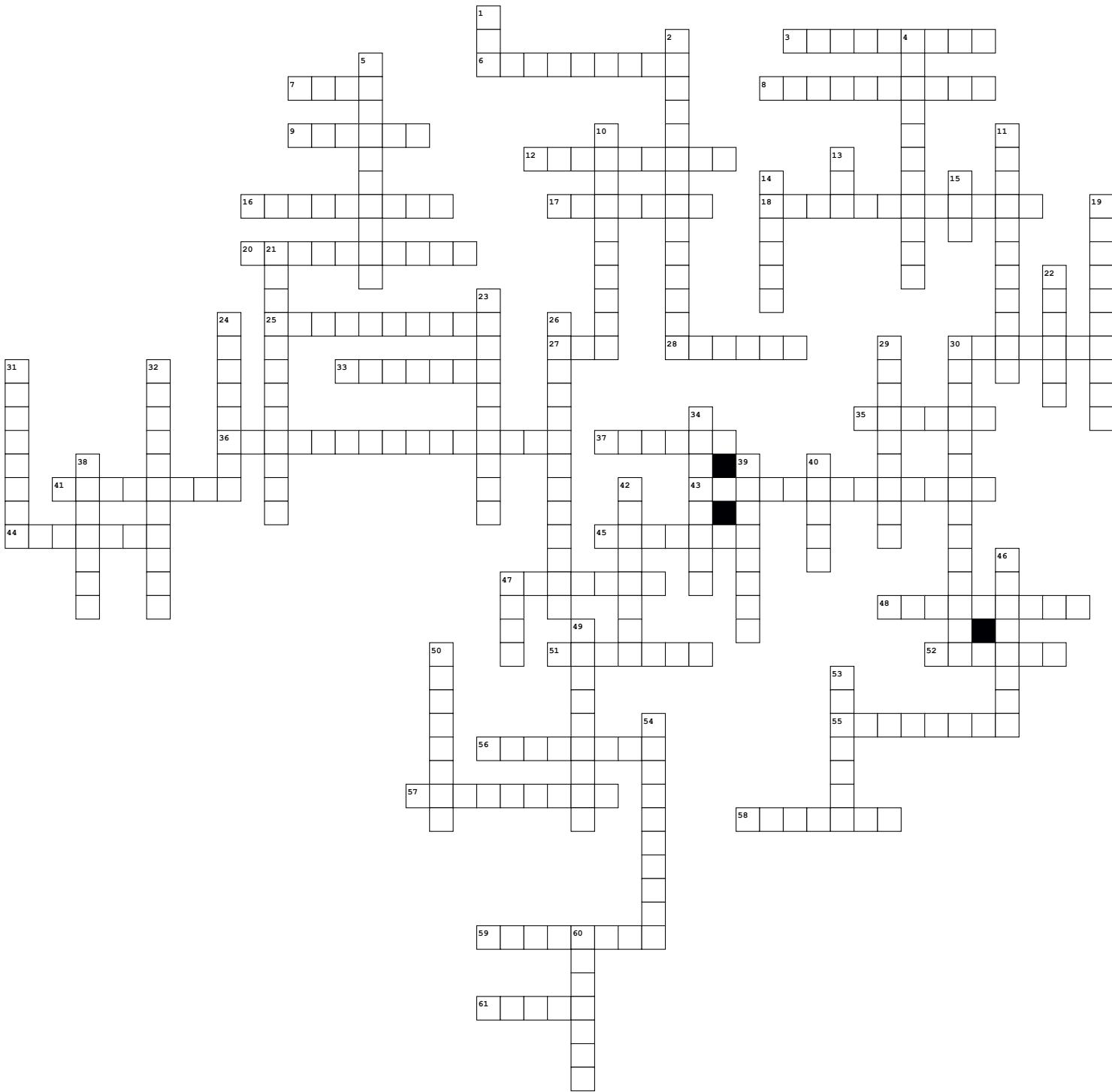


Biology 1



Across

3. ____ Reduced response to a drug after repeated use. Tolerance
6. ____ P Neurotransmitter involved in pain perception. Substance

Down

1. Brain and spinal cord. AKA The Central nervous system CNS
2. Reduction in membrane potential making a neuron more likely to fire. Depolarization

7. _____ studies Research comparing similarities between identical and fraternal twins. Twin

8. _____ period Time after an action potential when a neuron can't fire again. Refractory

9. _____ studies Research examining traits among family members. Family

12. Major excitatory neurotransmitter involved in learning and memory. Glutamate

16. _____ Compulsive drug use despite harmful consequences. Addiction

17. _____ nervous system Controls voluntary movements. Somatic

18. _____ perspective How natural selection influences behavior and mental processes. Evolutionary

20. _____ Symptoms experienced when stopping or reducing drug use. Withdrawal

25. _____ neurotransmitters Chemicals that stimulate neurons to fire. Excitatory

27. Controls involuntary bodily functions AKA The Autonomic nervous system. ANS

28. Genetic and biological factors influencing development. Nature

30. _____ selection Process where traits that enhance survival are passed on. Natural

33. _____ Drugs that relieve pain and produce euphoria. Opioids

35. _____ arc Pathway for reflex actions. Reflex

36. _____ nervous system Promotes rest and digestion. Parasympathetic

37. _____ potential Electrical impulse traveling down a neuron. Action

41. _____ inhibitors Drugs that block the reabsorption of neurotransmitters. Reuptake

43. Neurotransmitter involved in muscle action, learning, and memory. Acetylcholine

44. Environmental factors influencing development. Nurture

45. _____ Stimulant that increases dopamine levels. Cocaine

47. _____ predisposition Increased likelihood of developing a condition based on genetics. Genetic

48. _____ Drug that can act as a depressant, stimulant, or hallucinogen. Marijuana

51. _____ neurons Transmit sensory information to the CNS. Sensory

52. Hormone that regulates hunger and energy balance. Leptin

55. _____ Stimulant that increases alertness. Caffeine

4. Drugs that block or reduce neurotransmitter effects. Antagonists

5. _____ neurotransmitters Chemicals that prevent neurons from firing. Inhibitory

10. _____ Drugs that increase neural activity and energy. Stimulants

11. _____ Drugs that decrease neural activity and slow body functions. Depressants

13. _____ or-nothing principle Neuron either fires completely or not at all. All

14. _____ Opioid that is highly addictive. Heroin

15. Nerves outside the CNS. AKA The Peripheral nervous system PNS

19. Hormone that prepares the body for fight-or-flight response. Adrenaline

21. Connect neurons within the CNS. Interneurons

22. _____ transmission Process of sending signals between neurons. Neural

23. _____ gravis Autoimmune disorder causing muscle weakness. Myasthenia

24. _____ sclerosis Disease where the immune system attacks the myelin sheath of neurons. Multiple

26. _____ Drugs that cause perceptual distortions. Hallucinogens

29. Minimum stimulus needed to trigger an action potential. Threshold

30. Neurotransmitter involved in arousal and alertness. Norepinephrine

31. _____ studies Research comparing adopted children to their biological and adoptive parents. Adoption

32. _____ nervous system Activates fight-or-flight response. Sympathetic

34. Neurotransmitter involved in reward, motivation, and motor control. Dopamine

38. _____ potential Electrical charge across the neuron membrane when not firing. Resting

39. Transmission of traits from parents to offspring. Heredity

40. _____ cells Support and protect neurons. Glial

42. Drugs that mimic or enhance neurotransmitter effects. Agonists

46. Reabsorption of neurotransmitters by the sending neuron. Reuptake

47. Major inhibitory neurotransmitter that reduces neuronal excitability. GABA

49. Neurotransmitter affecting mood, sleep, and appetite. Serotonin

56. Hormone involved in social bonding and childbirth. Oxytocin

57. Hormone that regulates sleep-wake cycles. Melatonin

58. Hormone that stimulates appetite. Ghrelin

59. Controversial practice of improving genetic quality by selective breeding. Eugenics

61. _____ neurons Transmit commands from the CNS to muscles. Motor

50. Chemical messengers released by glands to regulate bodily functions. Hormones

53. _____ Depressant that affects motor skills and judgment. Alcohol

54. Neurotransmitters that act as natural painkillers and mood enhancers. Endorphins

60. _____ Nerve cells transmitting information. Neurons