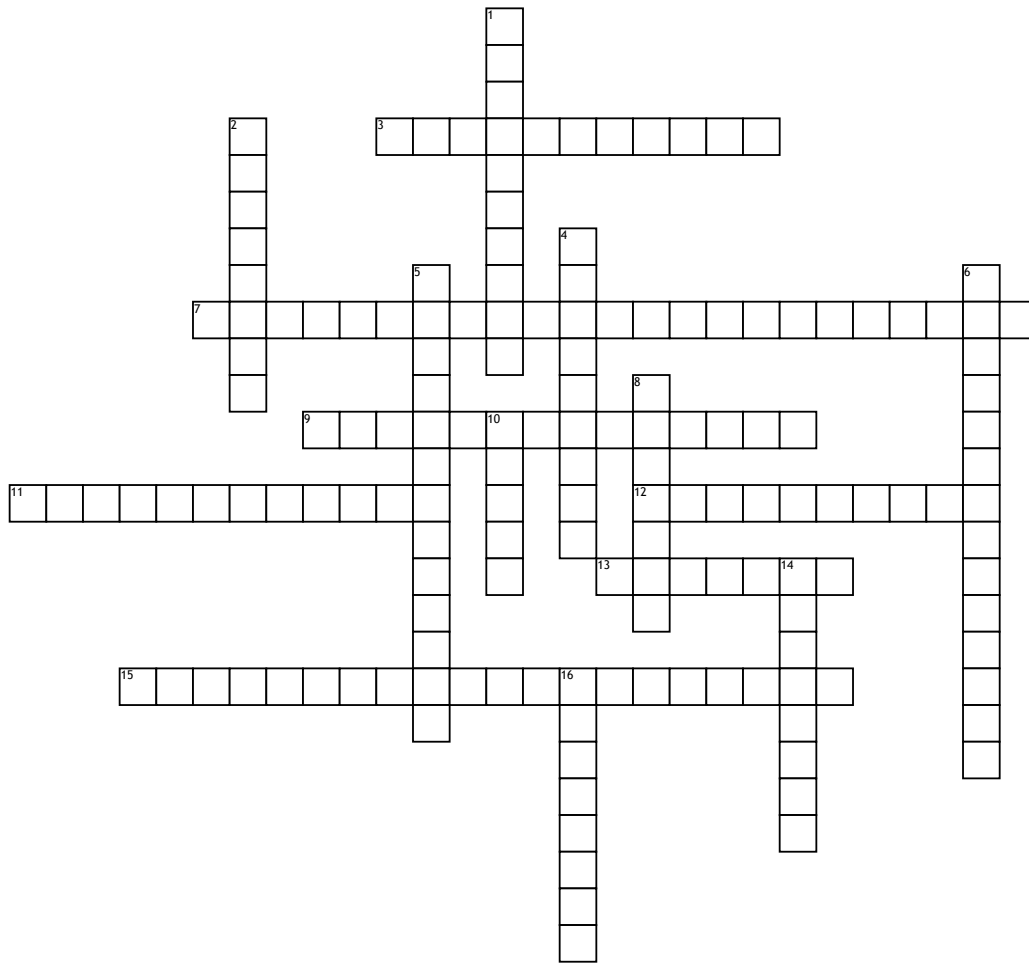


Response and Regulations



Across

- 3.** Consists of dense collections of myelinated fibers.
7. Consists mainly of the nerves that extend from the brain to the spinal cord.
9. The change in membrane potential that returns it to a negative value just after the depolarization phase of an action potential has changed the membrane potential to a positive value.
11. Form the myelin sheaths around nerve fibers that are found in the PNS.
12. Contains mostly unmyelinated fibers and cell bodies.
13. Neurons with two processes-an axon and a dendrite.

Word Bank

Gray matter

Ganglia

Peripheral nervous system

Afferent

Efferent

White matter

Dendrites

Bipolar

- 15.** Consists of the brain and spinal cord, occupy the dorsal body cavity.

Down

- 1.** Several neurons. Most common structural type.
2. Carries impulse from the CNS to effector organs, the muscles and glands.
4. Neuron processes that convey incoming messages toward the cell body.
5. The master controlling and communicating system of the body.
6. When a nerve impulse stimulates ion channels to open, positive ions flow into the cell and cause depolarization, which leads to muscle cell contraction.

- 8.** Small collections of cell bodies found in a few sites outside the CNS in the PNS.

- 10.** Generate nerve impulses and typically conduct them away from the cell body.

- 14.** Consists of nerves that convey impulses to the CNS from sensory receptors located in various parts of the body.

- 16.** Have a single process emerging from the cell body

Multipolar

Unipolar

Repolarization

Schwann cells

Depolarization

Nervous system

Axons

Central nervous system