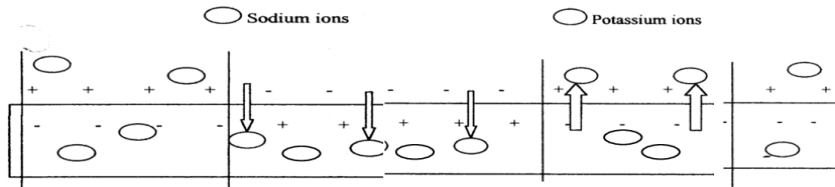


I. Fill in the appropriate word(s):

1. _____ is the name of the nervous system division that includes the nerves that extend to the outlying parts of the body.
2. The two types of cells found in the nervous systems are _____ and _____.
3. The exterior of a resting neuron has a slight _____ charge while the interior has a slight _____ charge.
4. Cells that make myelin for axons outside the CNS are _____.
5. The autonomic nervous system consists of neurons that conduct impulses from the brain or spinal cord to _____ tissue, _____ tissue, and _____.
6. _____ is the part of the autonomic nervous system that produces the "flight or fight" response.
7. Glial cells that help form the blood brain barrier are known as _____.
8. A single projection that carries nerve impulses away from the cell body is _____.
9. A white fatty substance that surrounds and insulates the axon is the _____.
10. _____ are cells that act as microbe eating scavengers.
11. Cells that make myelin for axons inside the CNS are _____.
12. A highly branched part of the neuron that carries impulses toward the cell body is the _____.
13. The two main divisions of the nervous system are _____ and _____.
14. The part of the autonomic nervous system that controls effectors during non-stress times is called the _____.

II. Choose colors for Na and K ions. Then fill in the circles on the diagram with the appropriate colors. Label the region of depolarization, repolarization, and the two regions at a resting membrane potential.



III. Matching (Some letters may be used more than once):

- A. Depolarization
 - B. Resting membrane potential
 - C. Repolarization
 - D. Action potential
1. ___ the inside of a neuron becomes positively charged.
 2. ___ the inside of the stimulated neuron is negative; this electrical charge is caused by the outward leak of potassium.
 3. ___ the first phase of the action potential that is caused by an inward movement of sodium.
 4. ___ the changes in electrical charge across the membrane during depolarization and repolarization; also called the nerve impulse.
 5. ___ the second phase of the action potential that is caused by the outward movement of potassium.