

1. _____ is the process by which organisms keep internal conditions relatively constant.
2. This "balance" in the body is maintained by _____.
3. Environmental changes "feedback," or _____ the original stimulus.
4. The nervous system _____ and _____ bodily functions by responding to internal and _____ stimuli.
5. There are three major types of neurons: 1) _____, which respond to heat, light, pressure, chemicals, etc. and carry impulses from the sense organs to the CNS; 2) _____, which carry impulses from the brain and spinal cord to the muscles and glands; and 3) _____ which connect sensory and motor neurons.
6. In a neuron, _____ are short, branched extensions that carry impulses to the cell body.
7. The long, slender projection that carries impulses away from the cell body is called an _____.
8. The _____ is a layer of lipids and proteins that insulate the axons of some neurons in order to speed up transmission of nerve impulses.
9. The myelin sheath is not well developed at _____, and babies' movements are jerky and uncoordinated.
10. In a _____ neuron, the electrical charge is positive outside the cell, and _____ inside the cell.
11. When an impulse is received, _____ move across the cell membrane.
12. Protein pumps allow in more _____ ions, and change the charge inside the cell to _____ (temporarily).
13. This reversal of charges is known as an _____.
14. The gap between cells across which the impulse must travel is known as the _____.
15. _____ are chemicals used to transmit the impulse across the synapse.
16. The human nervous system is separated into two major divisions: the _____ and the _____.
17. The brain is wrapped in a triple layer of connective tissue called the _____.
18. Between these layers and the brain is the _____, which acts as a shock absorber and allows exchange of nutrients and waste.
19. The brain can be divided into several parts: the _____, which controls voluntary or conscious activities; the _____, which coordinates and balances actions of the muscles/involuntary actions; the _____, which connects the brain and spinal cord; the _____, which receives messages from sensory receptors, and the _____, which is the control centre for thirst, hunger, body temperature, etc.
20. The _____ connects the brain to the rest of the body through 31 pairs of spinal nerves, and has the ability to process certain _____ actions.
21. The peripheral nervous system refers to everything outside of the _____ and _____.

22. The PNS has two main parts: the _____ nervous system, and the _____ nervous system.
23. The somatic nervous system coordinates _____ actions.
24. The autonomic nervous system coordinates _____ actions, and is divided into the _____ and parasympathetic nervous systems.
25. The sympathetic and parasympathetic systems have _____ effects on the same organs.
26. The sympathetic system functions under stress by _____ the heart rate, _____ the pupils, and inhibiting _____.
27. The parasympathetic system brings things back to normal by _____ the heart rate, _____ the pupils, and stimulating _____ activity.
28. Symptoms of _____ disease include impaired memory and thinking, personality and behavioral changes, and language deterioration.
29. In a person affected by _____, seizures occur for long periods of time, with no apparent cause.
30. People suffering from _____ feel pain in the nerves of the scalp and the muscles of the head and neck.
31. Destruction of the myelin sheath which slows or blocks nerve impulses results in a condition known as _____.
32. _____ causes tremors, stiffness or rigidity in the limbs, slowness of movement, and impaired balance.
33. When a person suffers a _____, brain cells die because of inadequate blood flow.
34. In the human eye, light enters through the _____, a tough, transparent layer.
35. Light then passes through the fluid-filled chamber called the _____.
36. Behind the aqueous humor is the _____, or the colored part of the eye.
37. The _____ is actually a small opening in the iris which regulates the amount of light entering the eye.
38. Behind the iris is the _____, which can be adjusted by tiny muscles to help the eye focus.
39. Behind the lens is the _____, which is the clear, jelly-like fluid which fills the eye.
40. The lens focuses light onto the _____ at the back of the eye.
41. Nerves which are sensitive to light (or _____) on the retina convert light energy into nerve impulses.
42. _____ are sensitive to light, but do not distinguish color.
43. _____ are less sensitive, but produce color vision.
44. The _____ passes through the back of the eye. Because there are no photoreceptors here, a _____ is created.
45. The eardrum, or _____, vibrates according to the sound waves it receives.
46. Sound waves are transmitted to the inner ear, or _____, by three tiny bones.
47. The _____ monitor your body position and provide your sense of balance.
48. The senses of smell and taste are provided by _____, which convert chemical energy into nerve impulses.