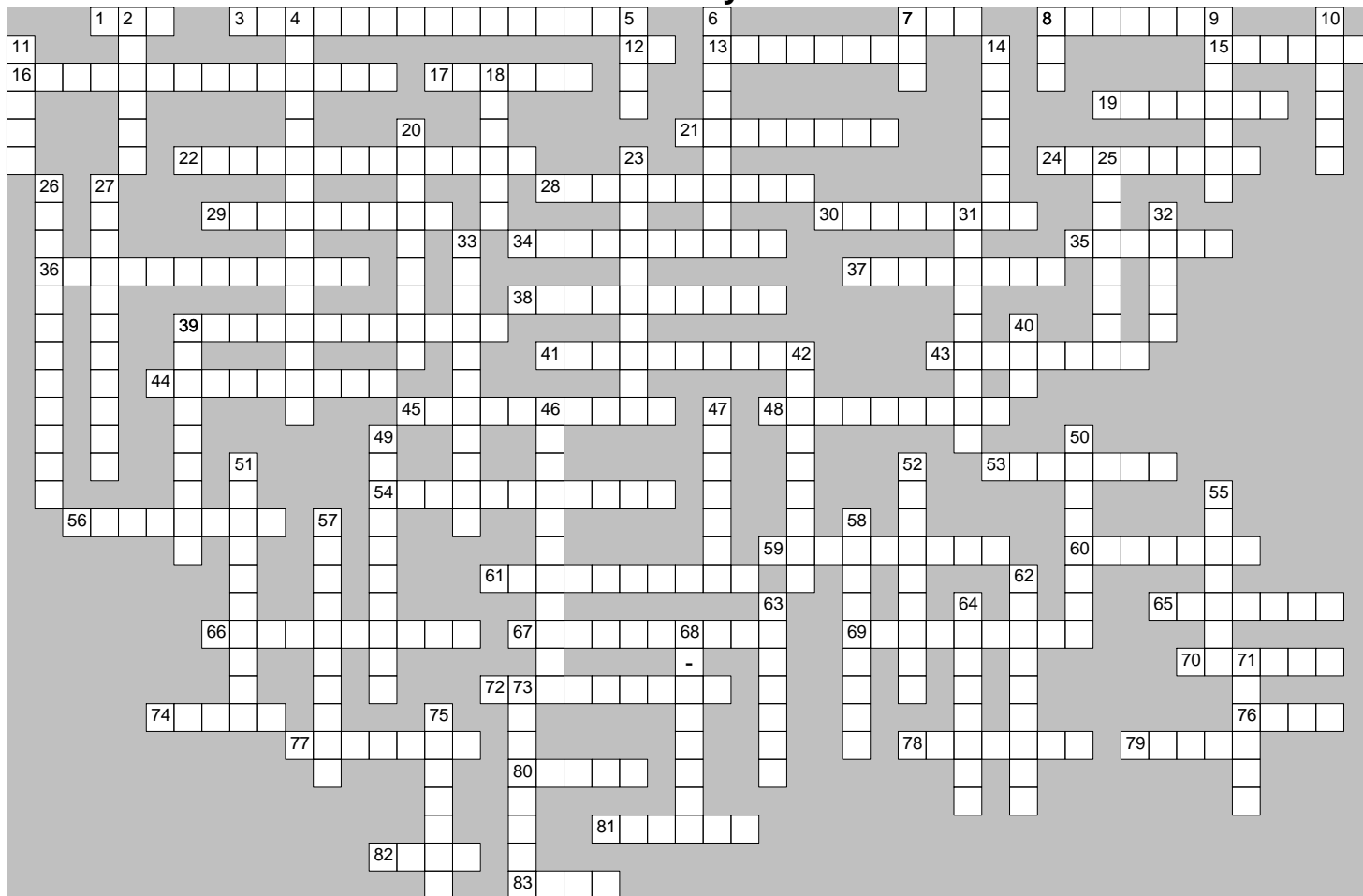


Exam 2 Study Puzzle



Across

1. region where a motor neuron forms a junction with muscle tissue (initials)
3. cell type that insulates axons in the CNS
7. the neurotransmitter used at all neuromuscular junctions (initials)
8. smooth rounded articular surface
12. contains high levels of calcium in muscle cell (initials)
13. motor pathway
15. outer region
16. the major mineral ground substance mixture found in bone tissue
17. the type of potential that is summable, multidirectional and decremental
19. specialized joints between cranial bones
21. fiber that gives strenght to bone
22. heat generation
24. sensory pathway
28. immature bone cell
29. the addition of twitches to create a stronger contraction
30. this fluid lubricates freely moving joints
34. bone cell that dissolves bone tissue
35. the type of potential that is not summable, only travels in one direction and is non-decremental
36. bone development from hyaline cartilage
37. binds calcium in the myofibril
38. the small "communicating" canals in bone tissue
39. bones of the arms and legs belong to the skeleton
41. the plate like lamellae of spongy bone
43. characteristic of both skeletal and cardiac muscle tissue
44. the vertebrae are classified as ____ bones
45. these cells are found in the stratum spinosum and alert the immune system
48. term for the "shaft" of a bone
53. product of active melanocytes
54. to enlarge muscle cells
56. his corpuscles are found in the dermal papillae are are used for the sense of "fine touch"
59. connects bones to bones
60. connects bones to muscles
61. form the blood brain barrier
65. these ____ gated channels are responsible for action potential creation

66. the outer connective tissue covering of bone
67. the period when a neuron will not be sensitive to additional stimuli
69. these muscle fibers are slow to fatigue, have lots of blood vessels and mitochondria
70. area that produces both the hair and nail
72. mature bone cell
74. bones of the head, vertebral column and thoracic cage belong to the ____ skeleton
76. the membrane potential that is created as a result of an inhibitory synapse working (initials)
77. this area generates the action potential
78. vitamin D production is required for the absorption of ____ in the digestive system
79. smooth flat articular surface
80. major protein of the thin filament
81. the functional unit of compact bone
82. a bone that is longer than it is wide
83. casual term for the A band

Down

2. thicker myofilament
4. bone development from mesenchyme
5. the membrane potential that is created as a result of an excitatory synapse working (initials)
6. the support cells of the nervous system
7. unit of cellular energy (initials)
8. the fluid that bathes the central nervous system (initials)
9. sweat gland type mainly for thermoregulation
10. functional cell type of the nervous system
11. stratum lucidum is only in this type of skin
14. inner region
18. an ____ potential is just a traveling electrical charge
20. the "inner lining" of a bone
23. this respiratory pigment can give some people color, especially when blushing
25. multiple muscle fibers make up this structure
26. these discs will give you 100% certainty you are looking at cardiac muscle tissue
27. tibio-fibular joint type
31. contraction of muscle without movement of the joint
32. elbow joint type
33. the stratum corneum of our skin has this characteristic
39. sweat gland primarily found in the axillary and inguinal regions
40. ball and socket joint may be found in the shoulder or the ____
42. term for an "end" of a long bone
46. the process by which additional motor units are called into duty
47. this tissue is usually in abundance in the hypodermis and in yellow marrow
49. our integument protects us from becoming ____
50. this pigment found in red/orange vegetable and fruits can color the skin
51. cell membrane of a muscle cell
52. this end usually moves toward the origin
55. groups of neurons outside of the central nervous system
57. faster, thicker, quick to fatigue muscle type
58. the smallest contractile unit of skeletal muscle
62. the outer connective tissue layer of a muscle bundle
63. this type of cartilage is found in the epiphyseal plate and on the articular surfaces of diarthroses
64. may be concentric, interstitial, circumferential or even plate like
68. the deep invaginations of the muscle cell membrane
71. single contraction of a muscle fiber from a stimulus
73. the patella is this type of bone
75. eponym for neurolemmocyte