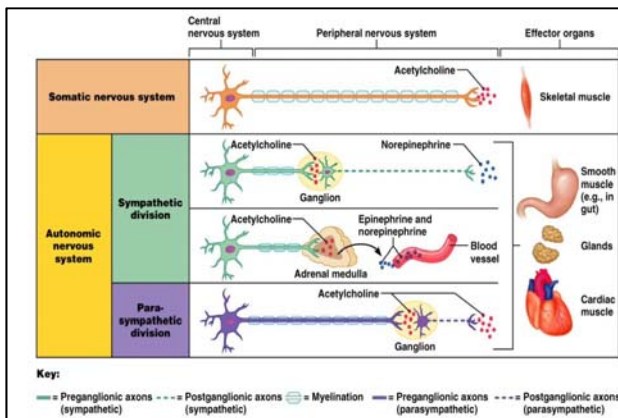
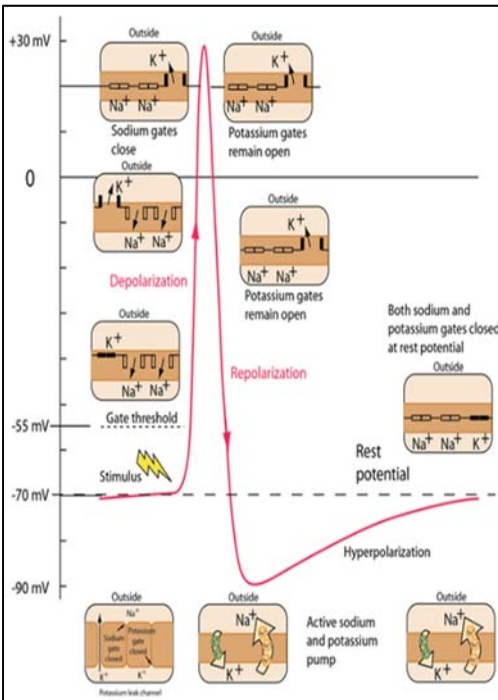
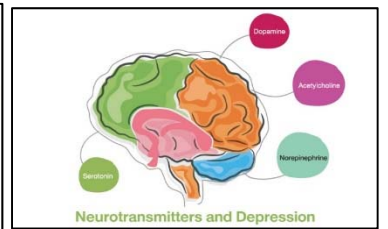
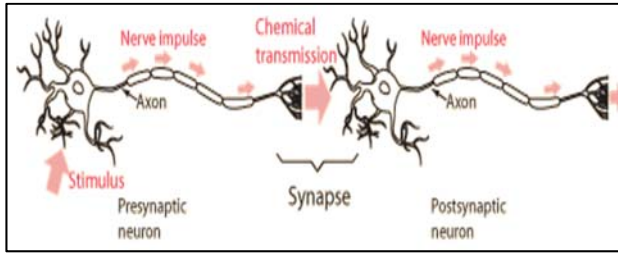
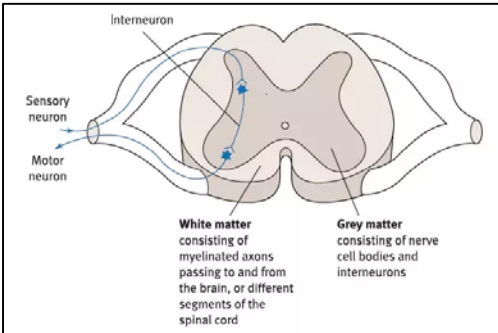
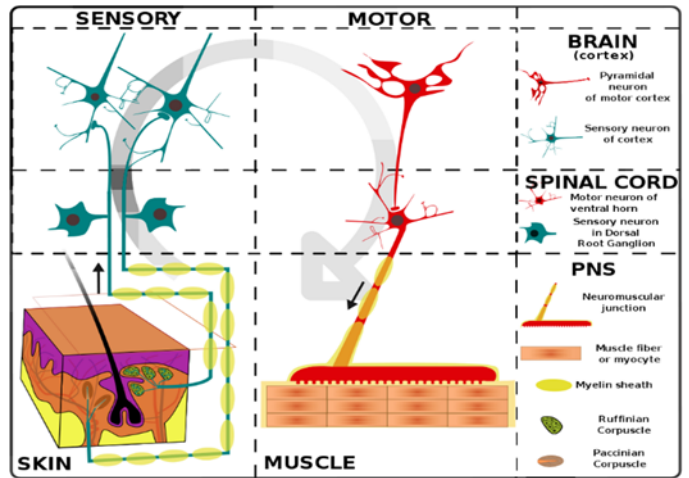
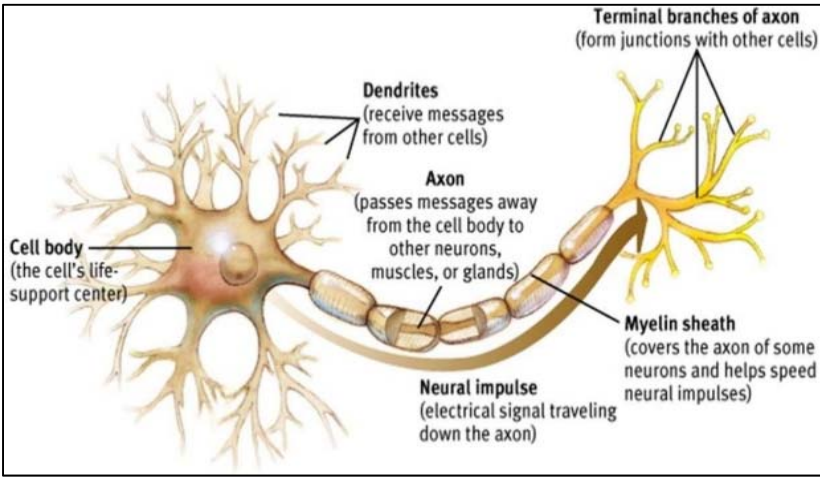
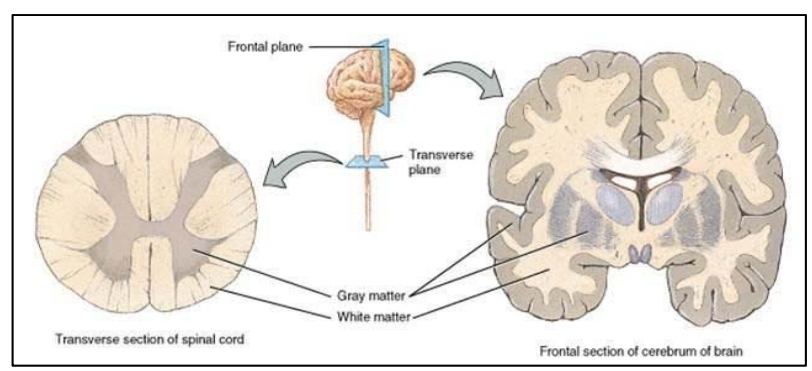
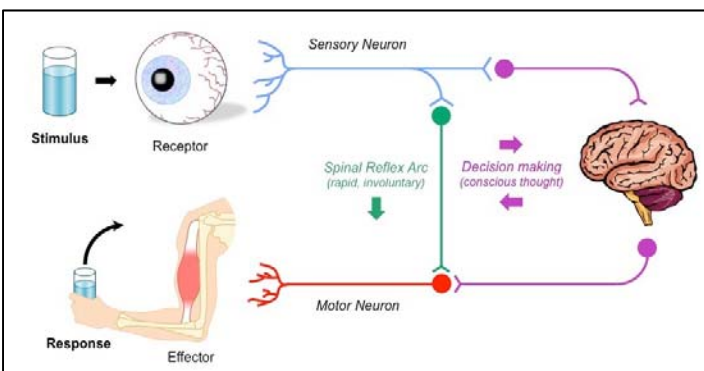
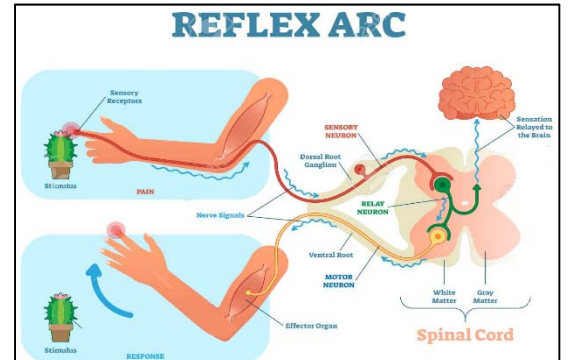
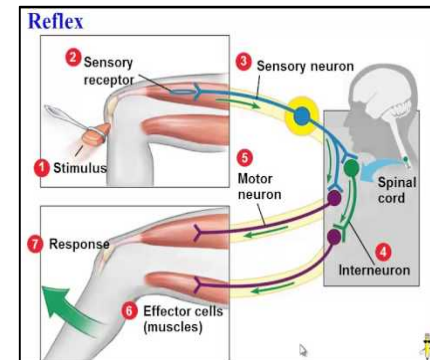


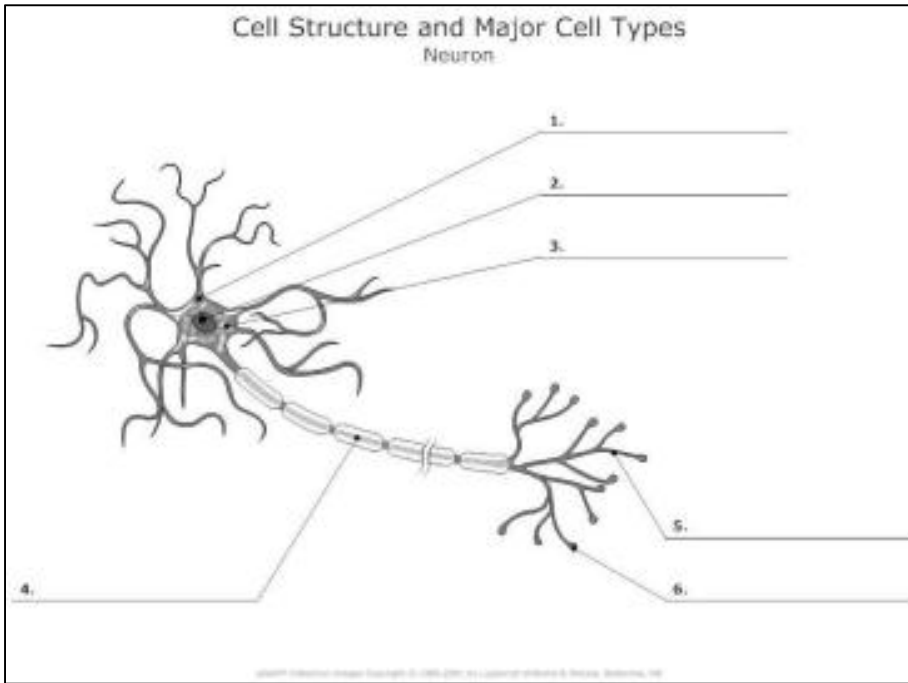
HBS 2.2 Diagrams



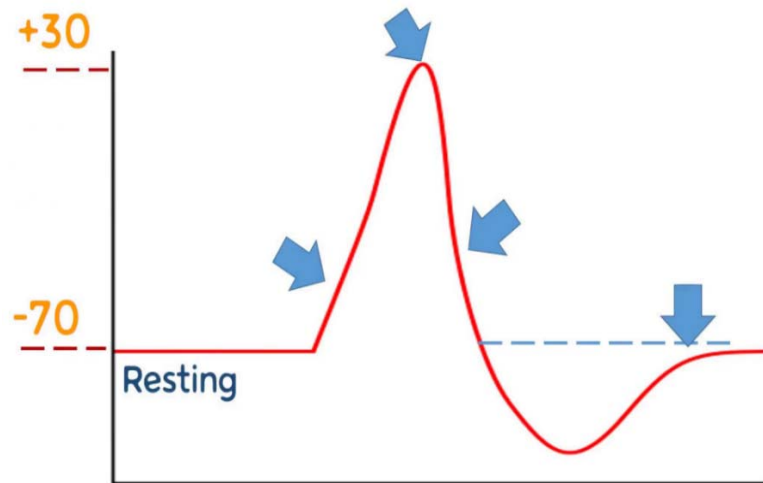
NEUROTRANSMITTERS	
ADRENALINE fight or flight produced in stressful situations. Increases heart rate and blood flow, leading to physical boost and heightened awareness.	GABA calming Calms firing nerves in the central nervous system. High levels improve focus, low levels cause anxiety. Also contributes to motor control and vision.
NORADRENALINE concentration affects attention and responding actions in the brain. Contracts blood vessels, increasing blood flow.	ACETYLCHOLINE learning Involved in thought, learning and memory. Activates muscle action in the body. Also associated with attention and awakening.
DOPAMINE pleasure feelings of pleasure, also addiction, movement and motivation. People repeat behaviors that lead to dopamine release.	GLUTAMATE memory Most common neurotransmitter. Involved in learning and memory, regulates development and creation of nerve contacts.
SEROTONIN mood contributes to well-being and happiness. Helps sleep cycle and digestive system regulation. Affected by exercise and light exposure.	ENDORPHINS euphoria Released during exercise, excitement and sex, producing well-being and euphoria, reducing pain.



PRACTICE:



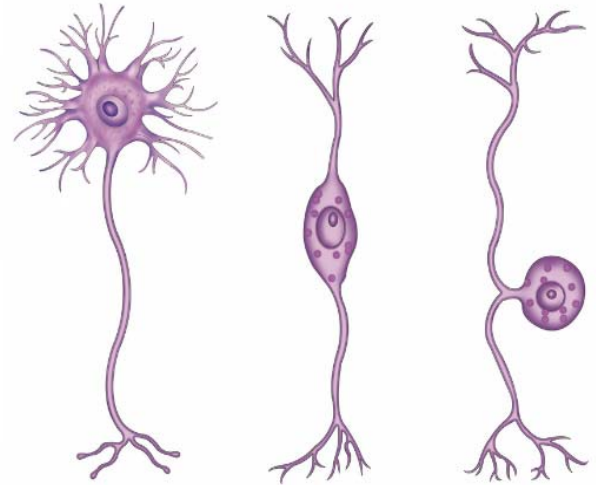
Label the arrows w/an explanation of what is happening inside & outside of the neuron:



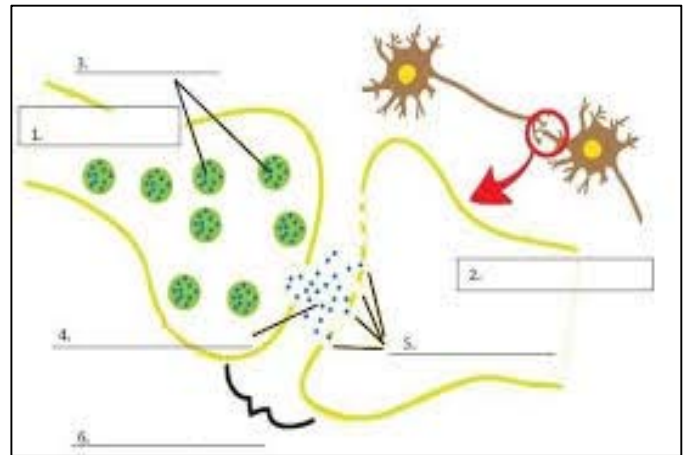
List the steps and structures of a neuron receiving an impulse to transmitting the impulse to another neuron:

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Label the types of Neurons & Functions of each type:



Label the diagram below:



Compare & Contrast Reaction Time to Reflexes: