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VIDEO GUIDE · UNIT 1 · TOPIC 1.3

Neurotransmitters

Watch the lesson

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

NOTES: FILL IN THE BLANKS WHILE YOU WATCH

Crossing the synapse

1. Neurons don't touch: signals are electrical within a neuron and chemical across the _____, the tiny gap between neurons.
2. When an action potential reaches the axon's end, _____ are released, cross the synapse, and bind to _____ on the receiving neuron.
3. _____ messages make the receiving neuron more likely to fire; _____ messages act like a brake. It fires only if the total reaches threshold.
4. In _____, neurotransmitters are taken back up by the neuron that released them, clearing the synapse.

The eight to know

5. _____: reward, motivation, and movement.
6. _____: mood, plus sleep and appetite.
7. _____: alertness and arousal.
8. _____ is the major excitatory neurotransmitter; _____ is the major inhibitory one.
9. _____ helps transmit pain information; _____ help reduce pain.
10. _____: muscle movement and memory; in myasthenia gravis, it can't communicate effectively with muscles.

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CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1. A runner keeps going on an injured ankle and notices the pain only after the race. Which neurotransmitter most likely helped reduce her pain?

(A) Substance P
(B) Glutamate
(C) Endorphins
(D) Dopamine

2. A patient has persistent low mood along with changes in sleep and appetite. Altered activity of which neurotransmitter best fits this pattern?

(A) Serotonin
(B) Acetylcholine
(C) Substance P
(D) GABA

3. A student beats a hard level of a new game and feels eager to play again. Which neurotransmitter is most involved in this motivation?

(A) Norepinephrine
(B) GABA
(C) Acetylcholine
(D) Dopamine

NOTES

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