

D. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs.

- a. The consequence of the response on the stimulus is feedback.
- b. May be \_\_\_\_\_ ; Both important for survival

1. **Negative feedback** = The response \_\_\_\_\_ the original \_\_\_\_\_ ; gets the body back to normal

2. **Positive feedback** = The response \_\_\_\_\_ the original \_\_\_\_\_ ; exaggerates the bodies efforts to get back to normal

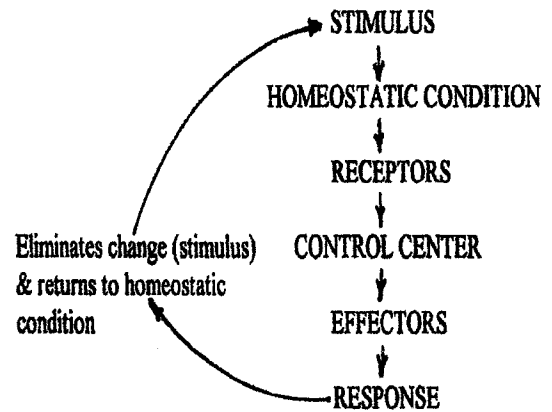
#### IV. Negative Feedback Pathways

A. Occurs when your systems need to \_\_\_\_\_ or completely \_\_\_\_\_ a process that is happening.

B. The product of the pathway \_\_\_\_\_ the original signal.

C. \_\_\_\_\_ feedback in biological systems

**Examples:** Thermoregulation; Osmoregulation; Glucose regulation



#### V. Positive Feedback

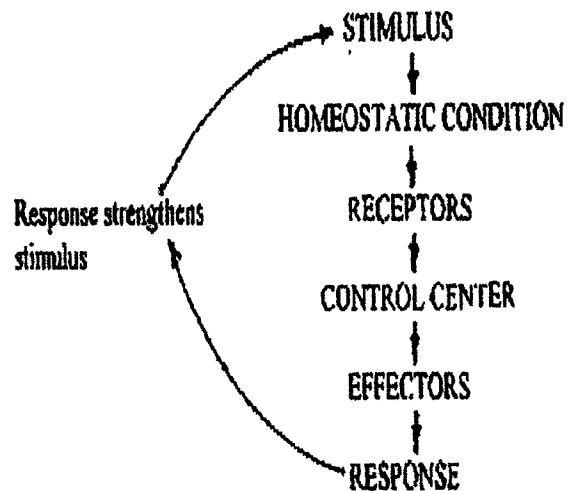
A. Process that \_\_\_\_\_ your body's response to a stimulus

B. Positive feedback is the opposite of negative feedback in that it \_\_\_\_\_ a process or \_\_\_\_\_ the action of a system

C. Continues to amplify your body's response to a stimulus until a negative feedback response takes over.

D. \_\_\_\_\_

**Examples:** Breast feeding; Fruit ripening; Thrombin in clot formation



#### VI. Why is feedback important in living things?

- A. Allows a \_\_\_\_\_ to be regained
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ cell resources and energy (ATP)
- C. Prevents \_\_\_\_\_ and cell \_\_\_\_\_ (not getting all they need)
- D. Prevents \_\_\_\_\_ - cells being poisoned by things they do not need