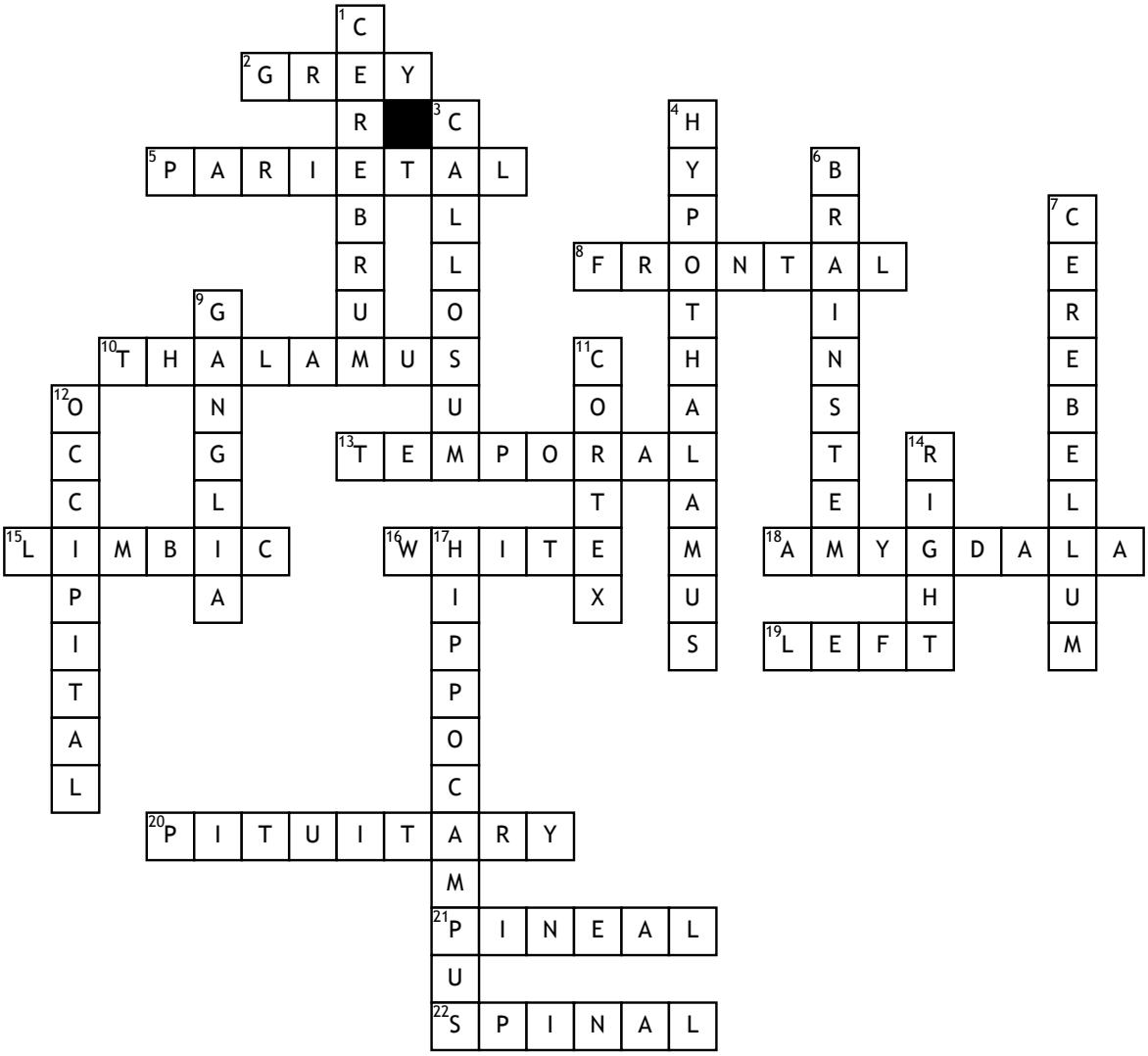
Parts of the Brain



Across

2. The nerve cell bodies color the cortex grey-brown giving it its name - _____ matter

5. This lobe interprets language, words, sense of touch, pain, temperature, interprets signals from vision, hearing, motor, sensory and memory, spatial and visual perception. The _____ Lobe

8. This lobe controls personality, behavior, emotions Judgment, planning, problem solving, speaking and writing, body movement, Intelligence, concentration, and self awareness. The _____ Lobe

10. This serves as a relay station for almost all information that comes and goes to the cortex. It plays a role in pain sensation, attention, alertness and memory.

13. This lobe controls understanding language, memory, hearing, sequencing, and organization. The _____ Lobe

15. The _____ system is the center of our emotions, learning, and memory. Included in this system are the cingulate gyri, hypothalamus, amygdala (emotional reactions) and hippocampus (memory).

16. Beneath the cortex are long nerve fibers (axons) that connect brain areas to each other — called _____ matter.

18. Part of the limbic system, this is an almond-shape set of neurons located deep in the brain's medial temporal lobe and has been shown to play a key role in the processing of emotions.

19. The _____ hemisphere controls speech, comprehension, arithmetic, and writing

20. The _____ gland lies in a small pocket of bone at the skull base called the sella turcica. The pituitary gland is connected to the hypothalamus of the brain by the pituitary stalk. Known as the "master gland," it controls other endocrine glands in the body. It secretes hormones that control sexual development, promote bone and muscle growth, and respond to stress.

21. The _____ gland is located behind the third ventricle. It helps regulate the body's internal clock and circadian rhythms by secreting melatonin. It has some role in sexual development.

22. The _____ cord is a long, thin, tubular structure made up of nervous tissue, which extends from the medulla oblongata in the brainstem to the lumbar region of the vertebral column.

Down

1. This is the largest part of the brain and is composed of right and left hemispheres. It performs higher functions like interpreting touch, vision and hearing, as well as speech, reasoning, emotions, learning, and fine control of movement.

3. This bundle of fibers joins the left and right hemispheres of the brain and transmits messages from one side to the other. It is called the corpus _____

4. This is located in the floor of the third ventricle and is the master control of the autonomic system. It plays a role in controlling behaviors such as hunger, thirst, sleep, and sexual response. It also regulates body temperature, blood pressure, emotions, and secretion of hormones.

6. This acts as a relay center connecting the cerebrum and cerebellum to the spinal cord. It performs many automatic functions such as breathing, heart rate, body temperature, wake and sleep cycles, digestion, sneezing, coughing, vomiting, and swallowing.

7. This is located under the cerebrum. Its function is to coordinate muscle movements, maintain posture, and balance.

9. The Basal _____ includes the caudate, putamen and globus pallidus. These nuclei work with the cerebellum to coordinate fine motions, such as fingertip movements.

11. The surface of the cerebrum is called the _____. It has a folded appearance with hills and valleys and contains 16 billion neurons that are arranged in specific layers.

12. This lobe Interprets vision such as color, light, and movement. The _____ Lobe

14. The _____ hemisphere controls creativity, spatial ability, artistic, and musical skills.

17. This is a brain structure embedded deep in the temporal lobe of each cerebral cortex. It is an important part of the limbic system, a cortical region that regulates motivation, emotion, learning, and memory.