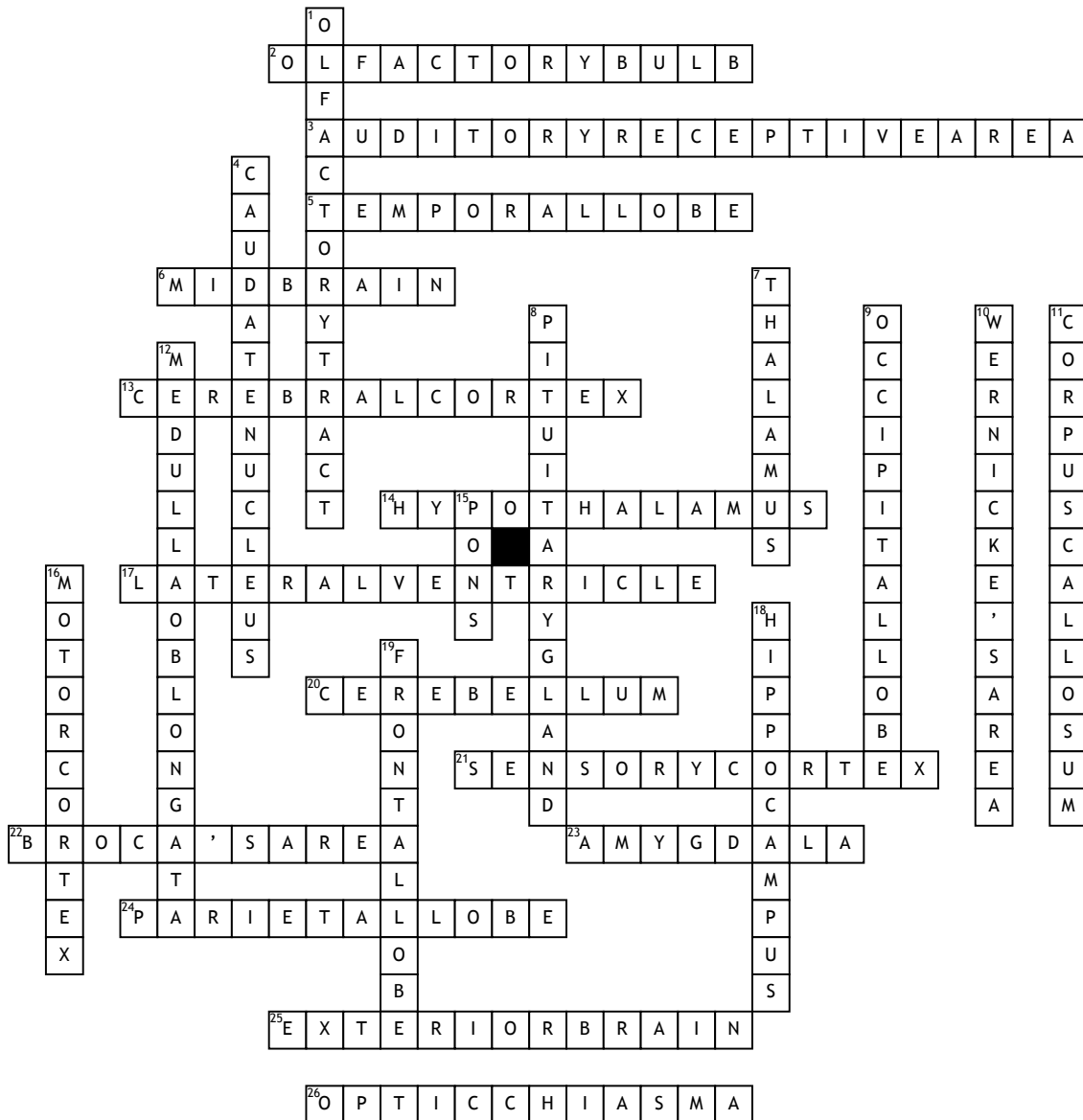


Name: _____

Date: _____

The Human Brain



Across

2. structure located in the forebrain of vertebrates that receives neural input about odours detected by cells in the nasal cavity.
3. located in the lateral part of Crus IIb. The size of the auditory area was approx.
5. The temporal lobe is the region where sound is processed and, not surprisingly, it is also a region where auditory language and speech comprehension systems are located.
6. Midbrain, also called mesencephalon, region of the developing vertebrate brain that is composed of the tectum and tegmentum.
13. the thin layer of the brain that covers the outer portion (1.5mm to 5mm) of the cerebrum.
14. a small region of the brain. It's located at the base of the brain, near the pituitary gland.
17. Are the two largest cavities of the ventricular system of the human brain and contain cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).
20. The cerebellum receives information from the sensory systems, the spinal cord, and other parts of the brain and then regulates motor movements.

21. is defined as all cortical areas linked with sensory functions(1).

22. involved in the expressive aspects of spoken and written language (production of sentences constrained by the rules of grammar and syntax).

23. (Latin, corpus amygdaloideum) is an almond-shape set of neurons located deep in the brain's medial temporal lobe.

24. one of the four main lobes or regions of the cerebral cortex.

25. The cortex dominates the exterior surface of the brain

26. part of the brain where the optic nerves (CN II) partially cross.

Down

1. a bilateral bundle of afferent nerve fibers from the mitral and tufted cells of the olfactory bulb that connects to several target regions in the brain

4. located near the center of the brain, sitting astride the thalamus.

7. a small structure within the brain located just above the brain stem between the cerebral cortex and the midbrain and has extensive nerve connections to both.

8. The pituitary gland is a small pea-sized gland that plays a major role in regulating vital body functions and general wellbeing.

9. one of the four major lobes of the cerebral cortex in the brain of mammals.

10. the region of the brain that is important for language development.

11. A thick band of nerve fibers that divides the cerebral cortex lobes into left and right hemispheres.

12. The medulla oblongata or simply medulla is a long stem-like structure which makes up part of the brainstem.

15. The part of the brainstem that links the medulla oblongata and the thalamus.

16. region of the cerebral cortex involved in the planning, control, and execution of voluntary movements.

18. a complex brain structure embedded deep into temporal lobe.

19. the part of the brain that controls important cognitive skills in humans, such as emotional expression, problem solving, memory, language, judgment, and sexual behaviors.