Basic Brain Structure and Function

Across
1. The ________ hemisphere helps to refine movement so it isn’t clumsy or erratic (2 words)
2. Substance that reduces the weight of the brain, supplies nutrients, transports hormones and prevents head injury (3 word)
3. The _______________ functions to control autonomic, emotional, and sexual behavior (regulates visceral motor activity)
4. The neuroendocrine _____________ is associated with mood, appetite, vomiting, limbic system functions, pain and sleep. The drug Prozac mimics this
5. The _________ side of the cerebrum specializes in language, calculation and sequential thought processes
6. The _________ is the regions of the embryonic vertebrate neural tube that gives rise to posterior forebrain structures
7. The _____________ nervous system serves to stimulate nervous system activity such as accelerating the heart rate, constricting blood vessels, raising the blood pressure, and facilitating a muscle contraction
8. Sensory information received from the outside world is processed; controls voluntary movement & regulates conscious thought & mental activity in the ________hemispheres
9. The _________ nervous system is part of the involuntary nervous system that serves to slow the heart rate, increase intestinal and glandular activity, relax the sphincter muscles and allow a muscle to rest
10. The membrane that covers and protects the central nervous system, forms partitions, contains cerebral fluid, protects blood vessels and encloses the venous sinuses.
11. In development of the brain, the _____________ is responsible for the evolution of intelligence
12. An excitatory neurotransmitter that governs muscle contractions and is associated with memory formation and diseases like Alzheimer’s is
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14. The ________ nervous system is part of the involuntary nervous system that services to slow the heart rate, increase intestinal and glandular activity, relax the sphincter muscles and allow a muscle to rest
15. The _________ cranial nerve, responsible for the control of lateral eye movement is the _______ nerve
16. The _________ cranial nerve which controls the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid and controls swallowing movement is the _______ nerve
17. The ___________ nerve which serves to stimulate nervous system activity such as accelerating the heart rate, constricting blood vessels, raising the blood pressure, and facilitating a muscle contraction
18. The _________ cranial nerve which controls the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid and controls swallowing movement is the _______ nerve
19. The _________ side of the cerebrum specializes in language, calculation and sequential thought processes
20. Damage to the occipital lobes can cause _____________
21. Superior, Straight or Cavernous _________
22. The lobe of the brain involved in planning a schedule, imagining the future or reasoning during an argument is the _____________ lobe
23. In the architecture of the brain there are three basic units based on location. The that includes the upper spinal cord, brain stem and cerebellum is the ________
24. A neuroendocrine associated with concentration, socializing, food-seeking, sexual desire and motor neuron control and associated with Parkinson’s, Alzheimer’s and Lewy Body dementia
25. The _________ are chemical messengers in the nervous system
26. The outermost layer of the cerebral hemispheres are composed of ______ matter

Down
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