Basic Brain Structure and Function

Across

1. The __________________ 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. An excitatory neurotransmitter that governs muscle contractions and is associated with memory formation and diseases like Alzheimer’s is
4. 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
5. The _________ side of the cerebrum specializes in language, calculation and short term memories and converted to long-term
6. 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
7. 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
8. Sensory information received from the outside world is processed; controls voluntary movement & regulates conscious thought & mental activity in the
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 venus 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
13. Damage to the occipital lobes can cause
14. Short term memories and converted to long-term memories in the
15. Sensory information received from the outside world is processed; controls voluntary movement & regulates conscious thought & mental activity in the
16. The _________ side of the cerebrum specializes in language, calculation and short term memories and converted to long-term
17. The _________ side of the cerebrum specializes in language, calculation and short term memories and converted to long-term
18. The _________ side of the cerebrum specializes in language, calculation and short term memories and converted to long-term
19. The area of the brain responsible for receiving information from the ears is the
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 area three basic units based on location. The that includes the upper spinal cord, brain stem and cerebellum is the
24. The Eleventh cranial nerve which controls the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid and controls swallowing movement is the _________ nerve
25. Cranial nerve #1, responsible for smell is called the _________ nerve
26. 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
27. The _________ are chemical messengers in the nervous system
28. The outermost layer of the cerebral hemispheres are composed of _________ matter

Down

1. The neuroendocrine ________________ is associated with mood, appetite, vomiting, limbic system functions, pain and sleep. The drug Prozac mimics this
2. The _____________ ______________ helps to refine movement so it isn’t clumsy or erratic
3. The reason for planning a schedule, imagining the future or reasoning during an argument is the ___________ lobe
4. The _____________ lobe
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28. The _____________ lobe

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