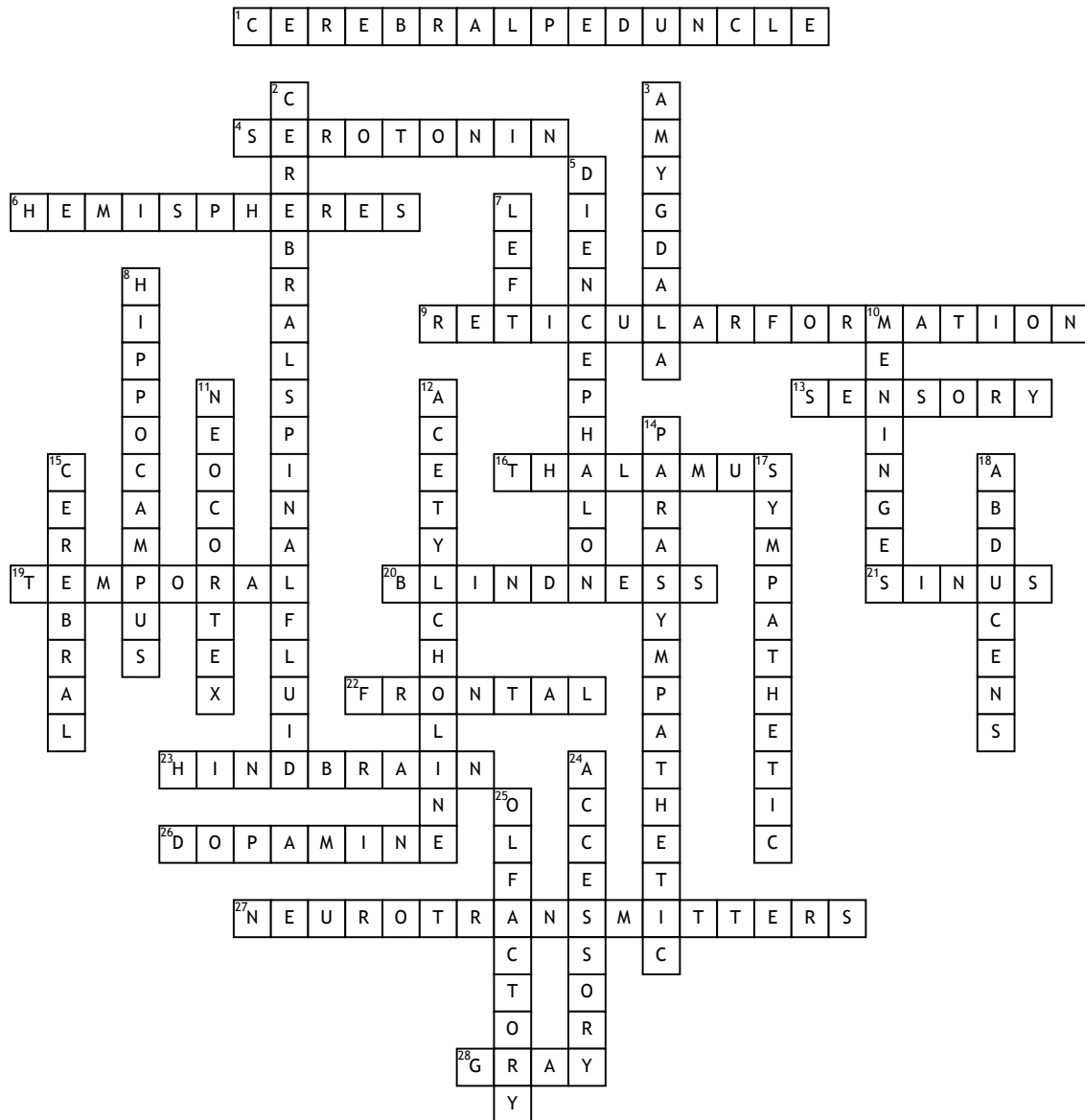


Name: _____

Basic Brain Structure and Function



Across

1. The _____ helps to refine movement so it isn't clumsy or erratic (2 words)
4. The neuroendocrine _____ is associated with mood, appetite, vomiting, limbic system functions, pain and sleep. The drug Prozac mimics this
6. The brain is divided into two _____
9. The _____ is a set of interconnected nuclei located throughout the brainstem and play a crucial role in maintaining behavioral arousal and consciousness (2 words)
13. The parietal lobe is known as the primary _____ area where impulses related to temperature, pain, touch, taste, smell are interpreted
16. The _____ is the structure that receives sensory and limbic information and sends this information to the brain
19. The area of the brain responsible for receiving information from the ears is the _____ lobe
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 one that includes the upper spinal cord, brain stem and cerebellum is the _____

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

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)
5. The _____ is the regions of the embryonic vertebrate neural tube that gives rise to posterior forebrain structures
7. The _____ side of the cerebrum specializes in language, calculation and sequential thought processes
8. Short term memories and converted to long-term memories in the _____

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 _____
14. 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
15. Sensory information received from the outside world is processed; controls voluntary movement & regulates conscious thought & mental activity in the _____ hemispheres
17. 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
18. The sixth cranial nerve, responsible for the control of lateral eye movement is the _____ nerve
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