

Name: _____ Date: _____

Anatomy Chapter 7 pp 240-241

1. The interbrain is also called?
A. reticular formation
2. This is a relay station for sensory impulses passing upward to the sensory cortex.
B. cerebral peduncles
3. This is an important autonomic nervous system center because it plays a role in the regulation of body temp, water balance, and metabolism.
C. corpora quadrigemina
4. The hypothalamus is an important part of this system?
D. mammillary bodies
5. This gland hangs from the anterior floor of the hypothalamus by a slender stalk.
E. brain stem
6. The reflex centers involved in olfaction. They bulge from the floor of the hypothalamus posterior to the pituitary gland.
F. pons
7. What forms the roof of the third ventricle?
G. thalamus
8. These are parts of the epithalamus?
H. diencephalon
9. These structures midbrain, pons, and medulla oblongata are part of this?
I. cerebellum
10. This is a small part of the brain stem?
J. reticular activating system
11. This is a tiny canal that travels through the midbrain and connects the third ventricle of the diencephalon to the fourth ventricle.
K. cerebral aqueduct
12. This is composed of two bulging fiber tracts which convey ascending and descending impulses.
L. hypothalamus
13. These bulging nuclei are reflex centers involved with vision and hearing.
M. epithalamus
14. This also means bridge? This area of the brain stem is mostly fiber tracts?
N. midbrain
15. This contains centers that control heart rate, blood pressure, breathing, swallowing, and vomiting, among others?
O. fourth ventricle
16. This lies posterior to the pons and medulla and anterior to the cerebellum?
P. pineal body & choroid plexus

17. This extends the entire length of the brain stem and is a diffuse mass of gray matter?

Q. limbic

18. This plays a role in consciousness and the awake/sleep cycles?

R. medulla oblongata

19. This is a large cauliflowerlike object that projects dorsally from under the occipital lobe of the cerebrum?

S. pituitary