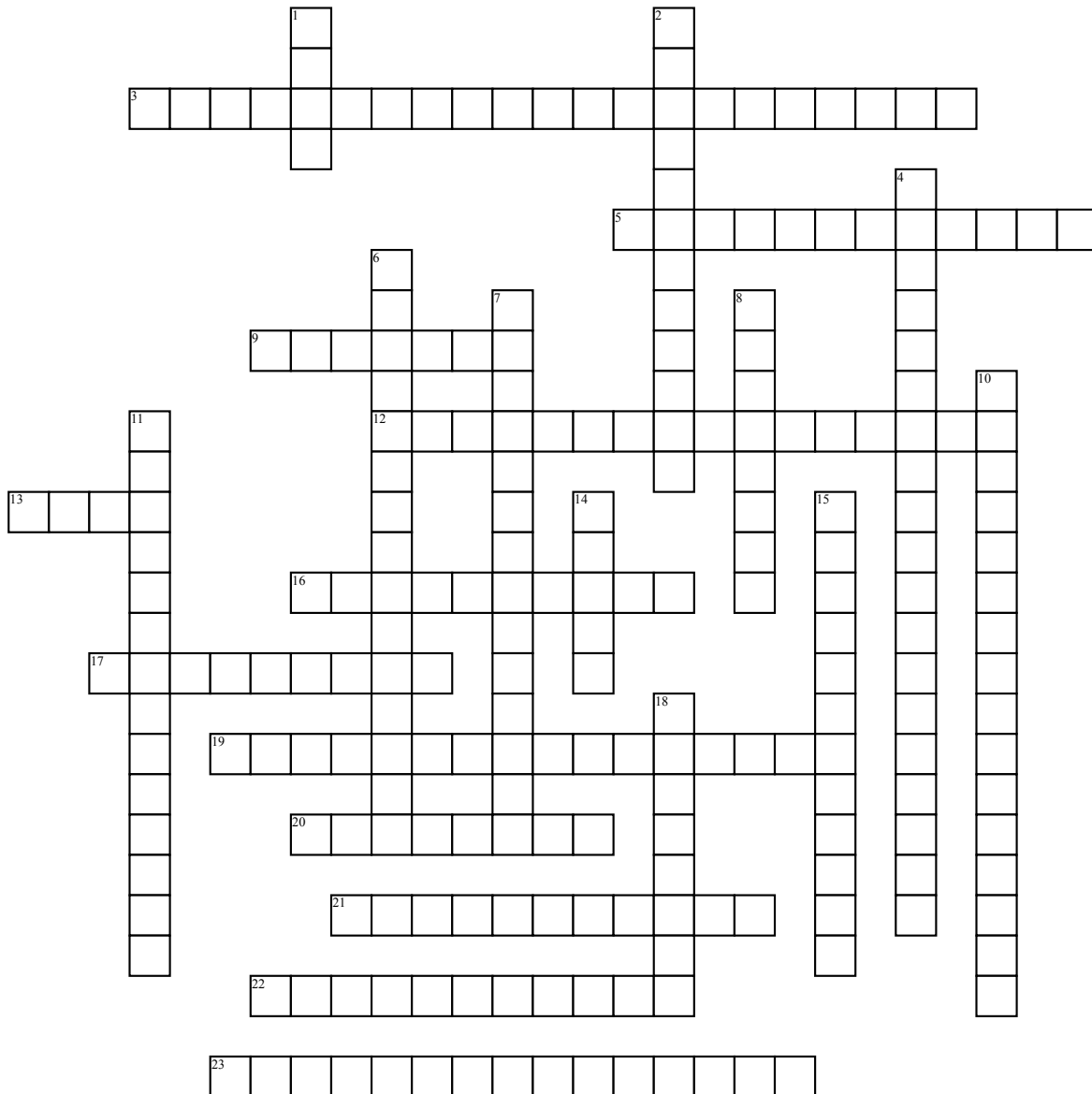


Name: _____

Ch 14



Across

- 3.** maintains homeostasis
5. aka cerebral cortex, folded surface increases surface area, elevated ridges, shallow depression, deep grooves
9. deep grooves
12. ; maintains homeostasis heart rate, b/p, digestion. Controls visceral functions. Cranial nerves 8-12, connects to spinal cord
13. elevated ridges
16. "little brain" / controls motor coordination & balance
17. Connects primary motor cortex with motor neurons in brain and spinal cord, carries ascending sensory stimuli to thalamus
19. inhibits activity of the basal nuclei in the cerebrum

- 20.** largest part of the brain, controls higher mental functions, divided into left and right cerebral hemispheres, surface layer of gray matter (neural cortex)
21. secretes hormone melatonin, sleep wake cycle
22. tracts cross over the sensory and motor pathways
23. extends into medulla oblongata

Down

- 1.** sensory motor cell bodies, respiratory & rhythmic center, processes & relays information to and from cerebellum, ascending, descending transverse tracts, cranial nerves 5-8
2. located under cerebrum & cerebellum, links cerebrum with brain stem
4. Superior Colliculus- visual stimuli
6. regulates b/p

- 7.** Coughing sneezing, swallowing vomiting
8. relays & processes sensory info, information is sorted and edited, key role in mediating sensation, motor activities, cortical arousal learning and memory
10. separated by a thin medial partition
11. ventricle of the diencephalon
14. shallow depression
15. subconscious skeletal muscle control, coordinates with medulla for control of heart rate & breathing, emotional responses, body temp, hunger/thirst/sex drives, water balance; ADH production, endocrine system control, controls rhythms
18. Corpora Quadrigemina, Peduncles, Substantia Niagra are apart of what?