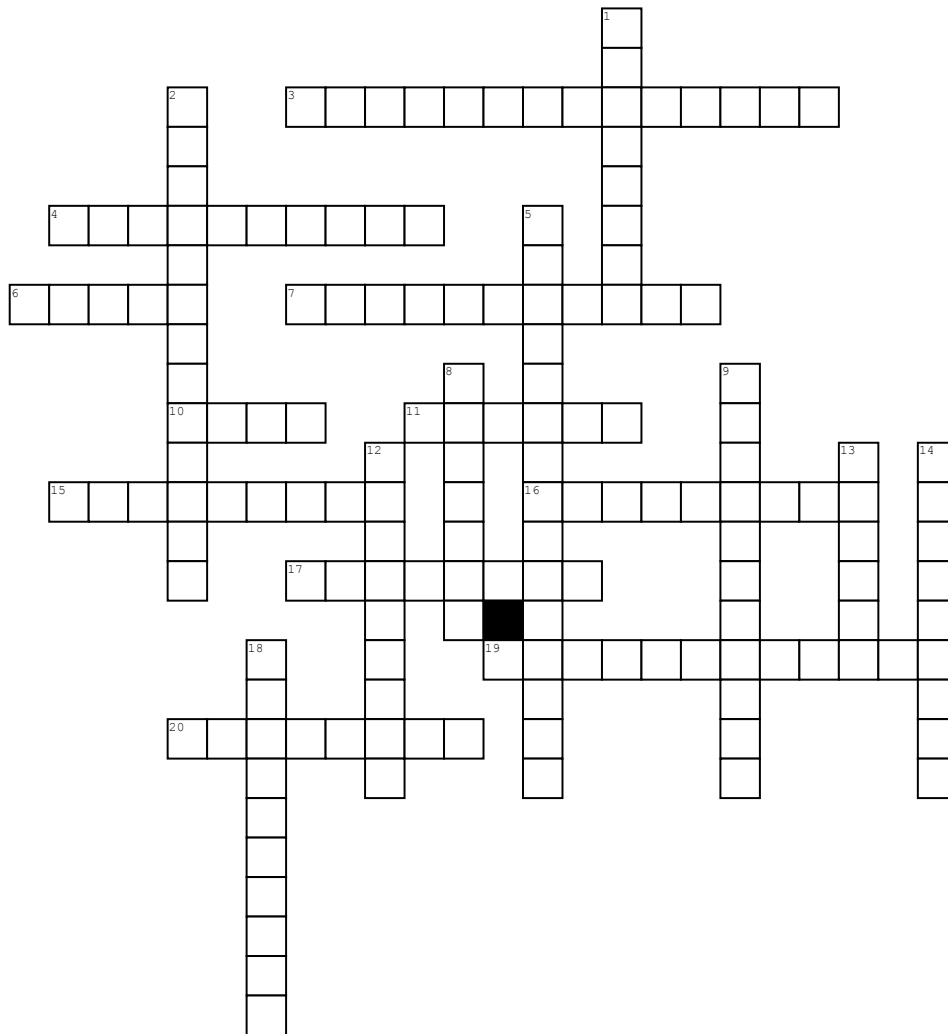


# Nervous System II



**Across**

- 3. A thin weblike membrane that does not have blood vessels and is located between the dura and pia maters
- 4. CSF is formed in four interconnected cavities called \_\_\_\_\_ that lie in the cerebral hemispheres and brainstem.
- 6. CSF helps to maintain a stable \_\_\_\_\_ concentration in the CNS and provides a pathway to the blood for waste.
- 7. This nerve is considered motor which conduct impulses to muscles that move the tongue to assist with speaking, chewing, and swallowing.
- 10. This bulge on the underside of the brainstem that contains masses of gray matter and nerve fibers. It helps to relay impulses between the medulla oblongata, and cerebrum and functions to regulate rate and depth of breathing.
- 11. It is the seventh pair of cranial nerves that come from the lower part of the pons and surfaces on the sides of the face. This sensory nerve helps with taste, salivation, and secretion of tears.
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_ cells of the choroid plexus regulate the composition of the CSF.

- 16. Fasciculus Gracilis and cuneatus are in the \_\_\_\_\_ funiculi of the spinal cord. Impulses linked with the senses of touch, pressure, and body movement from skin are sensory cells.
  - 17. 15. It is attached to the surfaces of the brain and spinal cord and it is thin containing many nerves.
  - 19. The dura mater splits into two layers creating channels called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 20. This is the outer part of the brain that controls reading, thinking, learning, speech, emotions, and planned muscle movements.
- Down**
- 1. This stimulates lateral rectus muscle of the eye and originate from the pons near the medulla oblongata. This nerve is considered motor.
  - 2. The descending lateral and anterior tracts fibers conduct motor impulses to skeletal muscles.
  - 5. These are tiny, reddish, cauliflower-like masses of specialized capillaries from the pia mater, covered by a single layer of specialized ependymal cells.

- 8. The Spinocerebellar tracts are located \_\_\_\_\_ and anterior funiculi to the cerebellum needed to coordinate skeletal muscles.
- 9. These lateral descending tracts assist with motor impulses needed with muscular coordination from the brain.
- 12. Which sensory nerve is associated with smell and the bipolar neurons located in the lining of the upper nasal cavity?
- 13. Each funiculus has longitudinal bundles of myelinated nerve fibers called \_\_\_\_\_ that compose the major pathways.
- 14. The \_\_\_\_\_ connects the cerebrum to the spinal cord. It controls fundamental body functions such as, breathing, eye movements, heartbeat, and swallowing.
- 18. This is located at the back of the brain it controls balance, coordination, and fine muscle control. It also helps to maintain posture.

**Word Bank**

- |             |                  |               |                 |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Lateral     | Ionic            | Abducens      | Pia Mater       |
| Brainstem   | Choroid plexuses | Cerebellum    | Ventricles      |
| Olfactory   | Tracts           | Dural Sinuses | Arachnoid Mater |
| Hypoglossal | Corticospinal    | Rubrospinal   | Cerebrum        |
| Posterior   | Pons             | Facial        | Ependymal       |