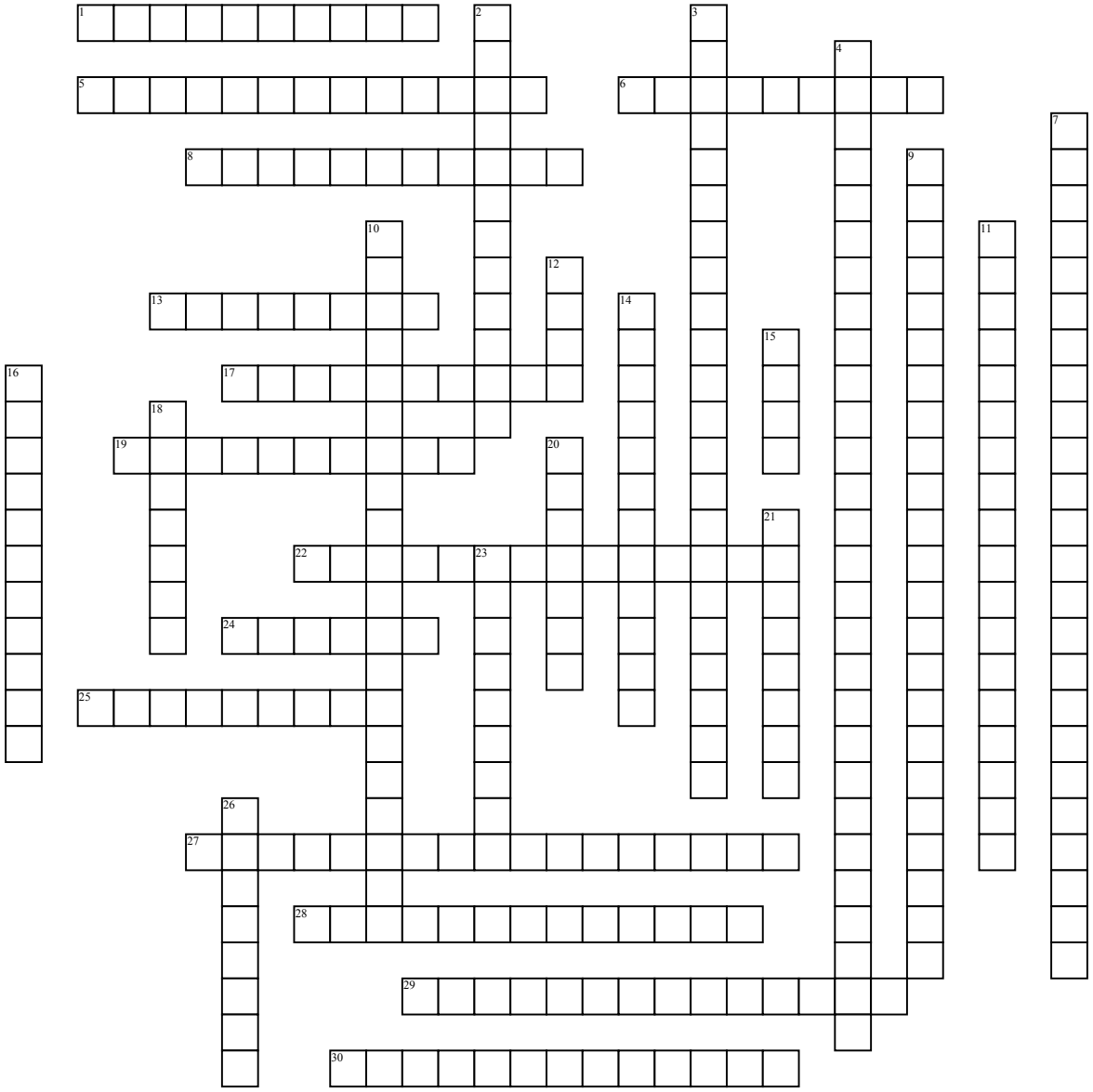
Name: _____ Date: _____

Psychology



Across

1. is immediately anterior to the central sulcus

5. a compound that occurs throughout the nervous system, in which it functions as a neurotransmitter.

6. the major endocrine gland. A pea-sized body attached to the base of the brain, the pituitary is important in controlling growth and development and the functioning of the other endocrine glands

8. each of the paired lobes of the brain lying immediately behind the forehead, including areas concerned with behavior, learning, personality, and voluntary movement.

13. a compound present in the body as a neurotransmitter and a precursor of other substances including epinephrine.

17. any of a group of hormones secreted within the brain and nervous system and having a number of physiological functions. They are peptides that activate the body's opiate receptors, causing an analgesic effect.

19. the part of the brain at the back of the skull in vertebrates. Its function is to coordinate and regulate muscular activity.

22. a broad band of nerve fibers joining the two hemispheres of the brain.

24. a specialized cell transmitting nerve impulses; a nerve cell.

25. a short branched extension of a nerve cell, along which impulses received from other cells at synapses are transmitted to the cell body.

27. is a chemical messenger that carries, boosts, and modulates signals between neurons and other cells in the body.

28. a complex system of nerves and networks in the brain, involving several areas near the edge of the cortex concerned with instinct and mood. It controls the basic emotions (fear, pleasure, anger) and drives (hunger, sex, dominance, care of offspring).

29. the gray matter of the anterior part of the frontal lobe that is highly developed in humans and plays a role in the regulation of complex cognitive, emotional, and behavioral functioning.

30. the rearmost lobe in each cerebral hemisphere of the brain.

Down

2. This part of your brain controls your five senses of sight, smell, taste, touch, and hearing.

3. the part of the nervous system responsible for control of the bodily functions not consciously directed, such as breathing, the heartbeat, and digestive processes.

4. The part of the involuntary nervous system that serves to slow the heart rate, increase intestinal and glandular activity, and relax the sphincter muscles.

7. the part of the autonomic nervous system that contains chiefly adrenergic fibers and tends to depress secretion, decrease the tone and contractility of smooth muscle, and increase heart rate

9. the nervous system outside the brain and spinal cord.

10. the complex of nerve tissues that controls the activities of the body. In vertebrates it comprises the brain and spinal cord.

11. a diffuse network of nerve pathways in the brainstem connecting the spinal cord, cerebrum, and cerebellum, and mediating the overall level of consciousness.

12. the part of the brainstem that links the medulla oblongata and the thalamus

14. each of the paired lobes of the brain lying beneath the temples, including areas concerned with the understanding of speech.

15. the long threadlike part of a nerve cell along which impulses are conducted from the cell body to other cells.

16. the elongated ridges on the floor of each lateral ventricle of the brain, thought to be the center of emotion, memory, and the autonomic nervous system.

18. the inner region of an organ or tissue, especially when it is distinguishable from the outer region or cortex (as in a kidney, an adrenal gland, or hair).

20. a junction between two nerve cells, consisting of a minute gap across which impulses pass by diffusion of a neurotransmitter.

21. a roughly almond-shaped mass of gray matter inside each cerebral hemisphere, involved with the experiencing of emotions.

23. a compound present in blood platelets and serum that constricts the blood vessels and acts as a neurotransmitter. Origin 1940s: from serum + tonic + -in1. Translate serotonin to

26. store the various neurotransmitters that are released during calcium-regulated exocytosis at the presynaptic terminal into the synaptic cleft of a synapse.