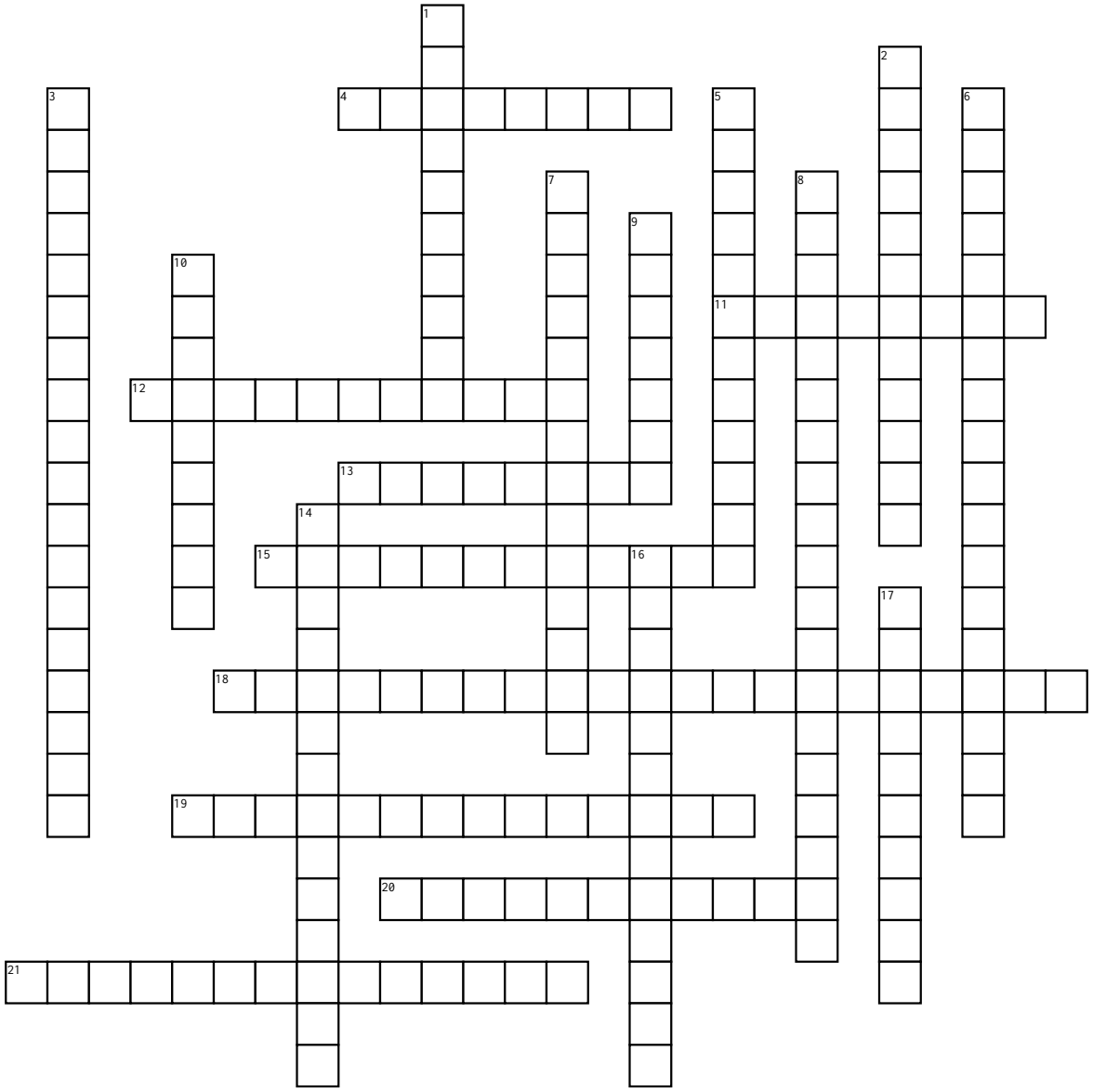
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

parts and areas of the brain



Across

4. a large part of the brain containing the cerebral cortex (of the two cerebral hemispheres), as well as several subcortical structures, including the hippocampus, basal ganglia, and olfactory bulb.

11. A small structure within the brain located just above the brainstem between the cerebral cortex and the midbrain and has extensive nerve connections to both.

12. A brain structure embedded deep in the temporal lobe of each cerebral cortex.

13. responsible for the perception of emotions, and sadness. It also helps store memories of events and emotions. You have two and each is located near the hippocampus in the frontal portion of the temporal lobe.

15. The region where sound is processed and also, where auditory language and speech comprehension systems are located.

18. processes auditory information in humans and many other vertebrates. Performs basic and higher functions in hearing

19. responsible for higher thought process including speech and decision making. This is the outer layer of neural tissue of the cerebrum.

20. The part of the brain that controls important cognitive skills in humans, such as emotional expression, problem solving, memory, language, judgment, and sexual behaviors

21. takes messages from the brain and uses these messages to produce hormones that affect many parts of the body, including stimulating all the other hormone-producing glands to produce their own hormones

Down

1. Responsible for a number of functions including motor skills such as balance, coordination, and posture. Its located near the brain stem.

2. a small region of the brain. It's located at the base of the brain, near the pituitary gland,plays a crucial role in many important functions, including: releasing hormones. regulating body temperature.

3. This is located in the frontal lobe of the brain, along a bump called the precentral gyrus. The role of the primary motor cortex is to generate neural impulses that control the execution of movement.

5. functions in processing sensory information regarding the locations of parts of the body as well as interpreting visual information and processing language and mathematics

6. A matrix of nerve fibres and nerve cell bodies that form much of the core of the brainstem, extending from the medulla, and from the spinal cord, to the intra-laminate nuclei of the thalamus.

7. a thick band of nerve fibers that divides the cerebral cortex lobes into left and right hemispheres.

8. An area of the brain, located in the parietal lobe, that processes sensory input from the skin, muscles, and joints. This area detects and interprets information on touch, temperature, pain, and pressure and allows us to perceive the size, shape, and texture of an object via touch.

9. a long stem-like structure which makes up part of the brainstem. It is anterior and partially inferior to the cerebellum. It is a cone-shaped neuronal mass responsible for autonomic (involuntary) functions ranging from vomiting to sneezing.

10. controls the flow of messages between the brain and the body, it also controls basic body functions. Its located at the base of the brain.

14. The region of the brain that is important for language development. It is located in the temporal lobe on the left side of the brain and is responsible for the comprehension of speech.

16. visual processing center of the mammalian brain containing most of the anatomical region of the visual cortex

17. controls the motor functions involved with speech production. Located in the lower portion of the left frontal lobe.