

As you learned in the Prologue, reviewing and overlearning of material are important to the learning process. After you have written the definitions of the key terms in this chapter, you should complete the crossword puzzle to ensure that you can reverse the process—recognize the term, given the definition.

Ch 2

ACROSS

3. The division of the nervous system that connects the brain and spinal cord to the body's sense receptors, muscles, and glands.
6. Located on the sides of the brain, these lobes contain the auditory areas, which receive information from the ears.
7. Located at the back of the frontal lobe, the part of the cortex that controls voluntary movement.
9. Located just behind the forehead, these lobes are involved in speaking and muscle movements and in making plans and judgments.

DOWN

1. Limbic system structure that regulates hunger, thirst, and body temperature and contains the so-called reward centers of the brain.
2. Large band of neural fibers that links the right and left hemispheres.
3. Technique that measures the levels of activity of different areas of the brain by tracing their consumption of a radioactive form of glucose.
4. Neural impulse generated by the movement of positively charged atoms in and out of channels in the axon's membrane.
5. Neurotransmitter that triggers muscle contractions.
8. Simple, automatic, inborn response to a sensory stimulus.
10. Doughnut-shaped neural system that plays an important role in the regulation of emotions and basic physiological drives.
11. Natural opiatelike neurotransmitters linked to pain control and to pleasure.
13. Division of the peripheral nervous system that controls the glands and the muscles of internal organs.
17. The body's slower chemical communication system, consisting of glands that secrete hormones into the bloodstream.
18. The brain and spinal cord, collectively, are the _____ nervous system.
21. An impairment of language as a result of damage to any of several cortical areas.
24. More numerous than cortical neurons, these cells of the brain guide neural connections and provide nutrients and insulating myelin.

12. Glands that produce the hormones epinephrine and norepinephrine.

14. Located in the brainstem, this structure controls breathing and heartbeat.
15. The thin outer covering of the cerebral hemispheres.
16. Junction between the axon tip of the sending neuron and the dendrite or cell body of the receiving neuron.
17. Amplified recording of the waves of electrical activity of the brain.
19. Destruction of tissue.
20. Technique that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to produce computer-generated images of brain structures.
22. Located at the back and base of the brain, these lobes contain the visual cortex, which receives information from the eyes.
23. The part of the limbic system involved in regulation of the emotions of fear and rage.
26. Situated between the frontal and occipital lobes, these lobes contain the sensory cortex.

25. Extension of a neuron that sends impulses to other nerve cells or to muscles or glands.

