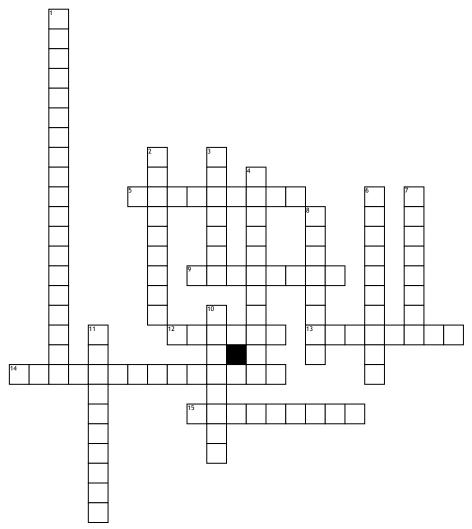
Child Development P3



Across

- **5.** What Controls involuntary activities such as breathing
- **9.** What Processes the information received
- **12.** What Coating on axons that makes transmission easier
- **13.** What Controls the way emotions are expressed
- **14.** What Releases hormones that control metabolism and sexual development
- **15.** Using gestures and moving instead of words to communicate

Down

- 1. The human use of spoken or written words as a communication system
- 2. Same sound used more than once to refer to person, place, or event
- 3. What Gap between dendrites of different neurons across which neurotransmitters travel to relay information from one neuron to another
- **4.** To encourage something such as an activity or a process so that brain activity will begin, increase, or develop

- **6.** What Controls muscular coordination, balance, and posture
- 7. What Directs motor activities
- **8.** What Receives information from other neurons and passes it on to the body of the nerve cell; reaches toward dendrites of other neurons for transmission
- **10.** What Carries information from cell body to dendrites at its tip; releases neurotransmitters
- **11.** What Controls simple reflexes that do not involve the brain

Word Bank

thalamus cerebellum myelin cell body brain stem synapse cell body stimulation nonverbal pituitary gland spinal cord first word

cerebrum dendrite language development