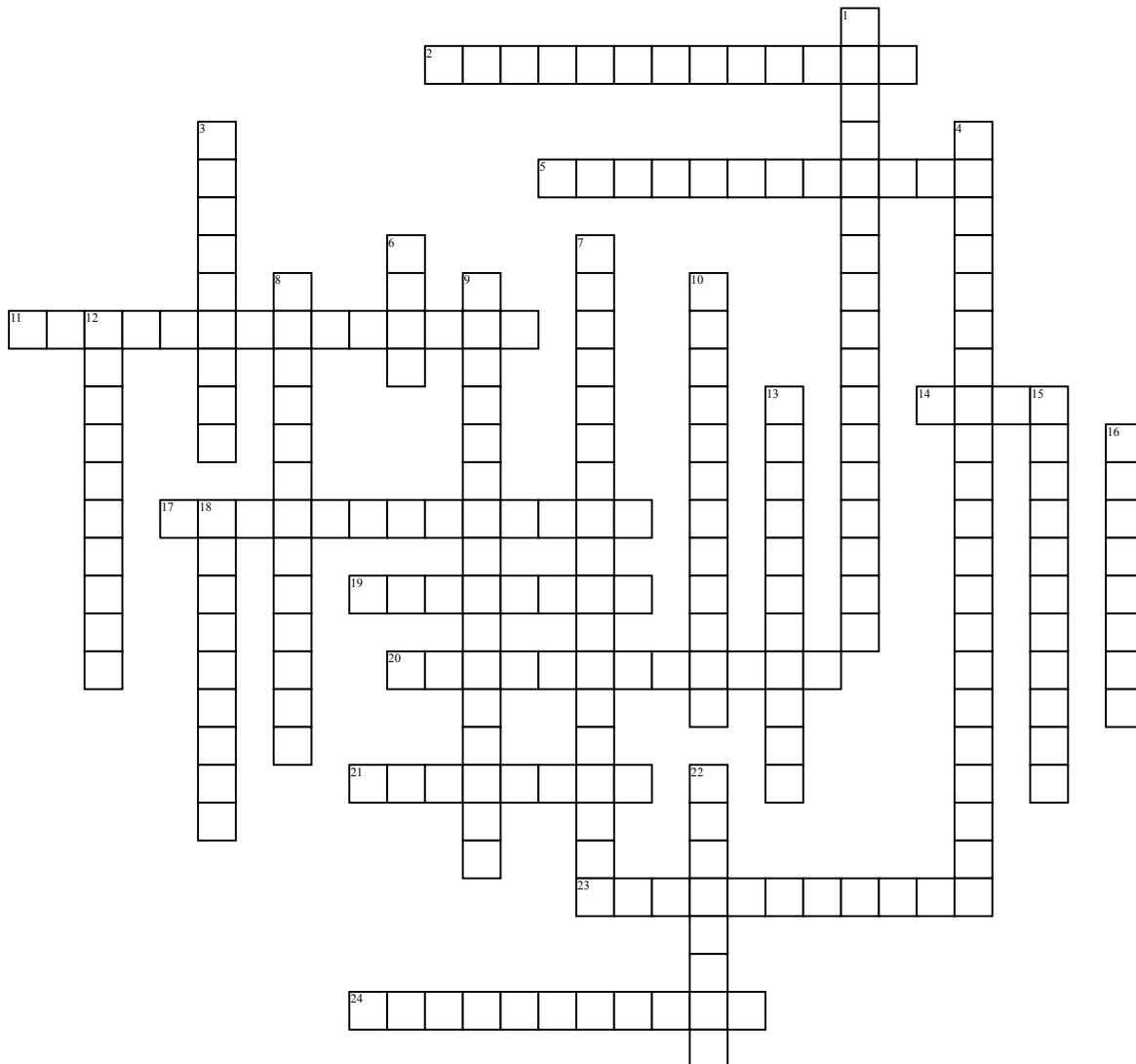


# MASLOW HIERACHY, THE BRAIN AND NEURONS



## Across

2. Coordinate specific functions, including visual memory (such as facial recognition), verbal memory (such as understanding language)

5. helps maintain homeostasis

11. They're heavily involved in the ability to read and recognize printed words, along with other aspects of vision.

14. largest part of the brain stem

17. American professor of psychology who created Maslow's hierarchy of needs

19. helps control eye movement and processes visual and auditory information

20. Coordinates high-level behaviors, such as motor skills, problem solving, judgment, planning, and attention.

21. the juncture between dendrites and/axons

23. These needs include personal security (absence of physical threat), financial security (absence of financial hardship), health and well-being

24. serves as a connection between the limbic system and other parts of the brain

## Down

1. the process by which an individual reaches his or her full potential.

3. root like extensions of the neuron

4. Involves feeling sad or dejected, confusion, difficulty concentrating low energy

6. The largest dendrite-like extension of the Neuron

7. Includes food, shelter, clothing, oxygen and all other basic needs

8. Involved in organizing and interpreting sensory information from other parts of the brain.

9. lowest part of the brain. It acts as the control center for the function of the heart and lungs.

10. located at the base of the brain

12. located in the back of the brain, just below the occipital lobes. It's involved with fine motor skills

13. the need to be respected, the need to be appreciated, and the need for power

15. related to humans desire to be part of social groups

16. involved in consciousness, sleep, and memory.

18. located in front of the cerebellum and connects to the spinal cord

22. the largest part of the brain