Date: _____

Unit 3 continued

1. A simple automatic response to a sensory stimulus	A. Hypothalamus
2. The body slow chemical communication system	B. Temporal lobes
3. Chemical messengers that are manufactured by the endocrine glands travel through the bloodstream	C. Amygdala
4. A pair of endocrine glands that sit just above the kidneys and secrete hormones	D. Pituitary gland
5. Regulates growth and controls other endocrine glands	E. Motor cortex
6. Tissue destruction	F. Electroencephalogram
7. An amplified recording of the waves of electrical activity sweeping across the brains surface	G. Lesions
8. A series of X ray photographs taken from different angles and combined by computer into a composite	H. Parietal lobes
9. Visual display of brain activity that detects where a radioactive form of glucose goes	I. Adrenal gland s
10. Uses magnetic fields and radio waves to produce computer generated images	J. CT scan
11. The oldes pt part and central core of the brain	K. Cerebellum
12. The base of the brain stem controls heartbeat and breathing	L. Medulla
13. The brains sensory control center	M. Thalamus
14. Functions include processing sensory input	N. Occipital lobe s
15. Located below the cerebral hemispheres	O. Somatosensory cortex
16. Two lime bean sized neural clusters	P. Cerebral cortex
17. It directs several maintenance activities	Q. PET scan
18. The intricate fabric of interconnected neural cells covering the cerebral hemispheres	R. Endocrine system
19. Cells in the nervous system that support, nourish and protect neurons	S. Reflex
20. Portion of the cerebral cortex lying just behind the forehead	T. Brain stem

21. Portion of the cerebral cortex lying at the top of the head and toward U. MRI the rear

22. Portion of the cerebral cortex lying st the back of th Shea's	V. Hormones
23. Portion of the cerebral cortex lying roughly above the ears	W. Li bid system
24. An area at the rear of the frontal lobes that controls voluntary movements	X. Glial cells
25. An area at The front of the partial lobes that registers and process body touch and movement sensations	Y. Frontal lobes