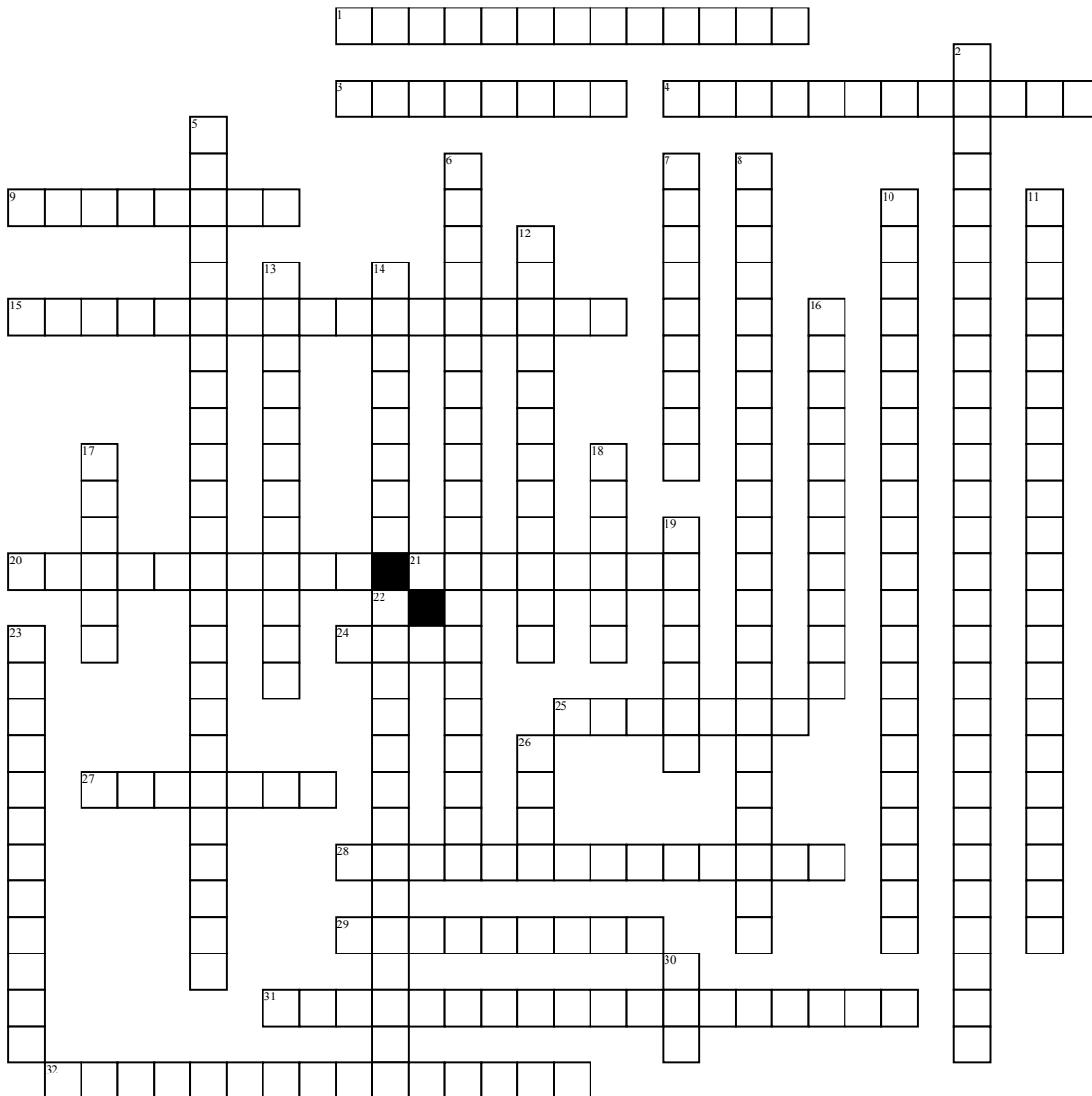


Name: _____

Date: _____

psychology_3 Talia Lonon



Across

1. Enables muscle action, learning, and memory
3. a branching tree-like figure: nerve cell fibers that receive incoming messages from other nerve cells.
4. located below the thalamus ,sets drives and behaviors ,sets emotional state with limbic system -regulates endocrine system
9. brain structure that relays sensory information to the cerebral cortex
15. chemical messengers that cross the synaptic gaps between neurons.
20. "The little brain" plays an important role in motor control
21. influences movement, learning, attention, and emotion
24. sleep/wake/arousal & bridge between brain hemispheres
25. space between two neurons that pass messages
27. computerized X-RAYS show structure and tissue damage
28. located at ends of axon's where neurotransmitters are stored before release

Down

2. point at which a nerve impulse is triggered
31. controls reflexes ,attention and alertness ,modifies outgoing messages
32. A neural impulse; a brief electrical charge that travels down an axon All-or-Nothing Law
5. energizes body to deal with emergencies (fight or flight) -reduces digestive secretions, speeds up heart, contracts blood vessels
6. voluntary (sketetal) movement
7. neurotransmitter involved in sleep, depression, memory, and other neurological processes
8. involuntary movement
10. an inhibitory neurotransmitter which acts like a brake to excitatory neurotransmitters that lead to anxiety
11. transmits signals about brain's electrical activity ,shows sleep related issues and activeness
12. A layer of fatty tissue encasing a neuron's axon that speeds transmission

Across

13. section of brain where body sensations (touch, temp., pressure) go into somasensory area
14. part of limbic system (in brain) that produces fear and anger responses
16. next to hairband is the motor cortex -interpret/control emotional behavior ,sens of morality ,makes decisions and judgements
17. a specialized cell transmitting nerve impulses
18. tissue destruction. It is a naturally or experimentally caused destruction of brain tissue
19. shows function of brain -shows activity when radioactively tagged GLUCOSE rushes to active neurons and emits positrons
22. Helps control alertness and arousal
23. system in forebrain closely related to emotional response
26. nerve cell fiber that carries info away from cell body of neuron
30. a technique that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to produce computer-generated images that distinguish among different types of soft tissue.