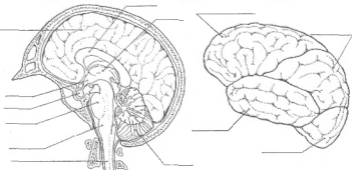


# STRUCTURE OF THE BRAIN

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Label the correct parts of the brain and spinal cord on the diagram at the left below. Give the purpose/function of each part.

- a. cerebellum \_\_\_\_\_
- b. medulla oblongata \_\_\_\_\_
- c. thalamus \_\_\_\_\_
- d. hypothalamus \_\_\_\_\_
- e. corpus callosum \_\_\_\_\_
- f. pons \_\_\_\_\_
- g. spinal cord \_\_\_\_\_
- h. cerebrum \_\_\_\_\_
- i. pituitary gland \_\_\_\_\_



## Lobes of the Cerebrum

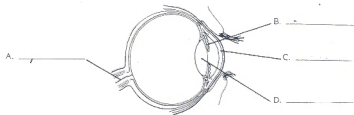
The diagram to the right above shows the four major lobes of each hemisphere of the cerebrum: frontal, parietal, occipital and temporal. Label each lobe. Then, fill in the blanks below with the correct answers.

The \_\_\_\_\_ lobes control some body movements, reasoning, judgment and emotions. The sense of vision is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ lobe. The sense of hearing is interpreted in the \_\_\_\_\_ lobes. The \_\_\_\_\_ lobes interpret sensations such as pain, pressure, touch, hot and cold.

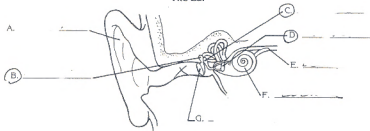


# The Eye and The Ear

## The Eye



## The Ear



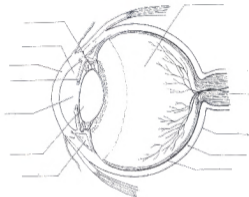
1. Label the parts of the eye indicated.
2. After each phrase below write the part of the eye it describes.
  - a. transparent covering of the eye \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. focuses the light rays \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. gives color to the eye \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. nerve that transmits image to the brain \_\_\_\_\_
3. Label the parts of the ear indicated.
4. Circle the parts of the ear which make up the middle ear.
5. Place a check mark by the part of the ear which transmits the sound impulses to the brain.
6. Put an X in the part of the ear where wax is formed.

# STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN EYE

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Label the parts of the human eye on the diagram below.

- a. aqueous humor
- b. cornea
- c. pupil
- d. lens
- e. iris
- f. ciliary body
- g. vitreous humor
- h. retina
- i. optic nerve
- j. choroid coat
- k. sclera
- l. suspensory ligament



Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

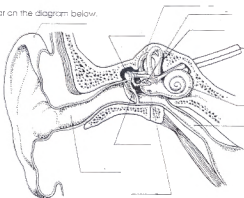
Light passes through a transparent layer, the \_\_\_\_\_, which begins to focus the light onto the rear of the eye. Light then passes through the \_\_\_\_\_, the major focusing structure. The lens is held in place by suspending ligaments to \_\_\_\_\_. Contraction of these muscles changes the shape of the lens and thus the \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_, located between the cornea and the lens, controls the amount of light entering the eye. The iris reduces the size of the transparent zone, or \_\_\_\_\_ of the eye. The \_\_\_\_\_, in the back of the eye, contains about 3 million \_\_\_\_\_ which detect color and one billion \_\_\_\_\_ which detect light and dark. The central region of the retina where images are focused is called the \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ transmits visual impulses directly to the brain. People whose point of focus lies in front of the fovea are said to be \_\_\_\_\_. If the point of focus lies behind the fovea, they are called \_\_\_\_\_. Corrective lenses may be used to focus the image onto the \_\_\_\_\_, thus correcting the condition.

## STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN EAR

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Label the parts of the ear on the diagram below.

- a. auditory canal
- b. eardrum
- c. hammer
- d. anvil
- e. semicircular canals
- f. cochlea
- g. auditory nerve
- h. Eustachian tube
- i. stirrup
- j. earlobe
- k. oval window



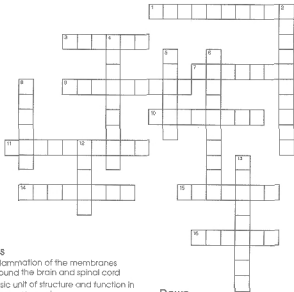
Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

Sound waves beat against a large membrane of the outer ear called the eardrum or \_\_\_\_\_ . In the \_\_\_\_\_ these vibrations are transferred by the three small bones, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ which increase the force of the vibration. The \_\_\_\_\_ presses against the \_\_\_\_\_ which is smaller than the tympanic membrane. The \_\_\_\_\_ connects the throat to the middle ear and serve to equalize air pressure. Hearing actually takes place on the other side of the oval window, in the \_\_\_\_\_. The fluid-filled chamber of the inner ear is called the \_\_\_\_\_. It accepts the wave motion that then travels through the vestibular and tympanic canals. Where the sound waves beat against the sides of the canals, \_\_\_\_\_ bend and \_\_\_\_\_ transmit impulses. The \_\_\_\_\_ carries this information to the brain where it is interpreted.

The upper part of the inner ear contains three \_\_\_\_\_. These are positioned at \_\_\_\_\_ angles to each other and are filled with \_\_\_\_\_. The semicircular canals help to maintain \_\_\_\_\_.

# NERVOUS SYSTEM CROSSWORD

Name \_\_\_\_\_



## Across

1. Inflammation of the membranes around the brain and spinal cord
3. Basic unit of structure and function in the nervous system
7. Controls involuntary activities such as breathing and heartbeat
9. Muscles and glands, for example
10. Largest part of the brain; where thought occurs
11. All nerves that are not part of the central nervous system
14. Complex, unlearned, involuntary behavior
15. Nervous system that controls the voluntary skeletal muscles
16. Damage to the brain due to a hemorrhage or blood clot

## Down

2. Nerve pathway between the brain and other parts of the body
4. Sense organs
5. Bundles of neurons that transmit impulses over long distances
6. Part of the brain that coordinates voluntary activities and balance
8. Inborn, involuntary response to a particular stimulus
12. Response repeated constantly until it becomes automatic
13. Nervous system that controls the activities of the internal organs