NAME _____

LAB TIME/DATE _____

REVIEW SHEET EXERCISE 19

Gross Anatomy of the Brain and Cranial Nerves

The Human Brain

1. Match the terms on the frontal view of the human brain (right hemisphere) to the appropriate letters used in the figure.

_____ 1. central sulcus

_____ 2. precentral gyrus

_____ 3. longitudinal fissure

_____ 4. postcentral gyrus

_____ 5. parietal lobe

_____ 6. postcentral sulcus

_____ 7. frontal lobe

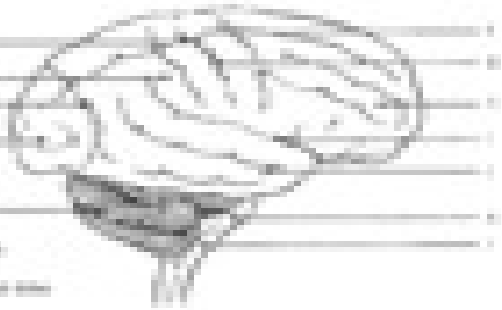
_____ 8. cerebral cortex

_____ 9. cerebral hemisphere

_____ 10. medulla

_____ 11. cerebellum

_____ 12. pons



2. In which of the cerebral lobes or sulci the following characteristic areas are located?

motor speech area _____ olfactory area _____

primary auditory area _____ visual area _____

primary somatic sensory area _____ Wernicke's area _____

3. Which of the following structures are not part of the brain stem? Circle the appropriate responses or responses.

caudate nucleus pons medulla cerebellum neocortex thalamus

4. Complete the following statements by inserting the proper word or phrase in the corresponding blanks in the right.

There _____ are six lobes in each hemisphere of the cerebral hemisphere. The central sulcus separates the cerebrum into anterior and posterior halves. The central sulcus lies _____ (1) the parietal lobe in the cerebrum and _____ (2) the frontal lobe in the cerebrum. The parietal lobe is located _____ (3) the occipital lobe. The cerebellum is connected to the cerebrum by three pairs of fiber tracts called the _____ (4). The cerebellum receives sensory information from the cerebrum and other parts of the nervous system and integrates it to produce smooth, coordinated muscle movements. The cerebellum is located _____ (5) the medulla oblongata and the cerebrum. The cerebellum receives sensory information from the cerebrum via tracts called the _____ (6) tracts. The cerebellum receives sensory information from the spinal cord via other tracts called the _____ (7) tracts. The cerebellum receives sensory information from the cerebrum via tracts called the _____ (8) tracts. The cerebellum receives sensory information from the cerebrum via tracts called the _____ (9) tracts. The cerebellum receives sensory information from the cerebrum via tracts called the _____ (10) tracts. The cerebellum receives sensory information from the cerebrum via tracts called the _____ (11) tracts. The cerebellum receives sensory information from the cerebrum via tracts called the _____ (12) tracts.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____