Chapter 14 Answer Key

1. B. i, ii, iii (The Medulla oblongata. The Pons, The midbrain/mesencephalon)
2. B. i, iv (Thalamus, Hypothalamus)
3. A. 4
4. B. i, ii, iii, iv (Frontal, Parietal, Temporal, Occipital)
5. A. Auditory, Parietal
6. C. Optic, Occipital
7. B. Gustatory, Insula, Frontal
8. C. Olfactory, Parietal
9. A. Hypothalamus, Endocrine
10. D. 4
11. A. Third, Lateral
12. B. Fourth, cerebral aqueduct
13. C. Lateral, First & Second
14. B. Central aqueduct, fourth
15. A. Cerebrospinal fluid
16. B. Astrocytes
17. C. Ependymal
18. A. Dissolved gases, nutrients; waste products
19. B. Choroid plexus, 500mL, subarachnoid
20. A. Olfactory, Optic, Oculomotor, Trochlear, Trigeminal, Abducens, Facial, Vestibulocochlear, Glossopharyngeal, Vagus, Accessory, Hypoglossal
21. A. I
22. A. Glossopharyngeal
23. A. Optic
24. C. Double vision, medial rectus muscle of the eye
25. B. Loss of motor-control of the eye, the orbicularis oculi, and the pupils won’t dilate.
26. A. Trochlear
27. A. V
28. A. Facial
29. D. VIII
30. A. Vagus
31. B. XI
32. A. XII
33. B. Carotid arteries, vertebral arteries
34. A. Jugular veins, vertebral veins
35. B. Dura mater, arachnoid mater, pia mater
36. A. Dura mater
37. A. Falx cerebri, tentorium cerebelii, falx cerebelli
38. A. Dural sinuses
39. A. Endosteal layer
40. A. Subarachnoid
41. E. Repairing the periosteum of the cranial bones.
42. A. CVA or Stroke
43. A. Coordinating autonomic reflexes
44. A. Cerebellum
45. A. Cerebellum
46. A. Relay center
47. B. Central canal and the subarachnoid space
48. B. Cerebrum
49. A. Infundibulum
50. B. Ataxia, Cerebellum, decreased motor control
51. A. Oxytocin, Antidiuretic hormone
52. E. Limbic
53. D. Central sulcus
54. C. Lateral Sulcus
55. D. Pareito-Occipital Sulcus
56. A. Longitudinal fissure
57. A. Medial
58. A. Hemispheric specialization
59. A. Ulnar
60. A. Alpha
61. A. Beta
62. A. Theta
63. C. Seizure