

**1. How many pairs of nerves do the Cranial Nerves consist of?**

- a. 12 pairs
- b. 15 pairs
- c. 11 pairs
- d. 13 pairs

**2. Where do the Cranial Nerves arise from? Choose the answer that BEST fits.**

- a. They arise from the side of the brain
- b. They arise from the bottom of the brain
- c. They arise from the top of the brain
- d. They arise directly from the brain.

**3. True or False? The cranial nerves can be seen at the bottom of the brain.**

- a. True
- b. False

**4. What is Cranial Nerve I called and what is its function?**

- a. Olfactory Nerve; translates sensory information that it receives into scents that the brain can understand.
- b. Optic Nerve; translate sensory information that it receives into scents that the brain can understand.
- c. Oculomotor Nerve; controls muscles that relate to eye movement.
- d. Olfactory Nerve; transmits the sensory information for vision in the form of electrical impulses that go from the eye to the brain.

**5. Who were the two scientific professionals who contributed to the discovery of Cranial Nerve 1?**

- a. Vesalius and Phineas Gage
- b. Linda Buck and Richard Axel
- c. Luigi Rolando and Tatsuji Inouye
- d. None of the above

**6. What is Cranial Nerve II called and what is its function?**

- a. Olfactory Nerve; translates sensory information that it receives into scents that the brain can understand.
- b. Optic Nerve; transmits the sensory information for vision in the form of electrical impulses that go from the eye to the brain.
- c. Optic Nerve; control muscles that relate to eye movement.
- d. Olfactory Nerve;transmits the sensory information for vision in the form of electrical impulses that go from the eye to the brain.

**7. What are some signs that show a damaged Cranial Nerve?**

- a. Vision Loss
- b. Inflammation
- c. Weight Gain
- d. Mood Changes
- e. All of the above

**8. Which scientific professional contributed to the discovery of the Optic Nerve?**

- a. Linda Buck
- b. Richard Axel
- c. Samuel Thomas
- d. Christoph Scheiner

**9. True or False? The Optic Nerve is 30 mm long.**

- a. True
- b. False

**10. What is Cranial Nerve III called and what is its function?**

- a. Oculomotor Nerve; translates sensory information that it receives into scents that the brain can understand.
- b. Optic Nerve; transmits the sensory information for vision in the form of electrical impulses that go from the eye to the brain.
- c. Oculomotor Nerve; control muscles that relate to eye movement.

d. Olfactory Nerve;transmits the sensory information for vision in the form of electrical impulses that go from the eye to the brain.

**11. Which scientific professional contributed to the discovery of Cranial Nerve III?**

- a. Vesalius
- b. Linda Buck
- c. Richard Axel
- d. Samuel Thomas

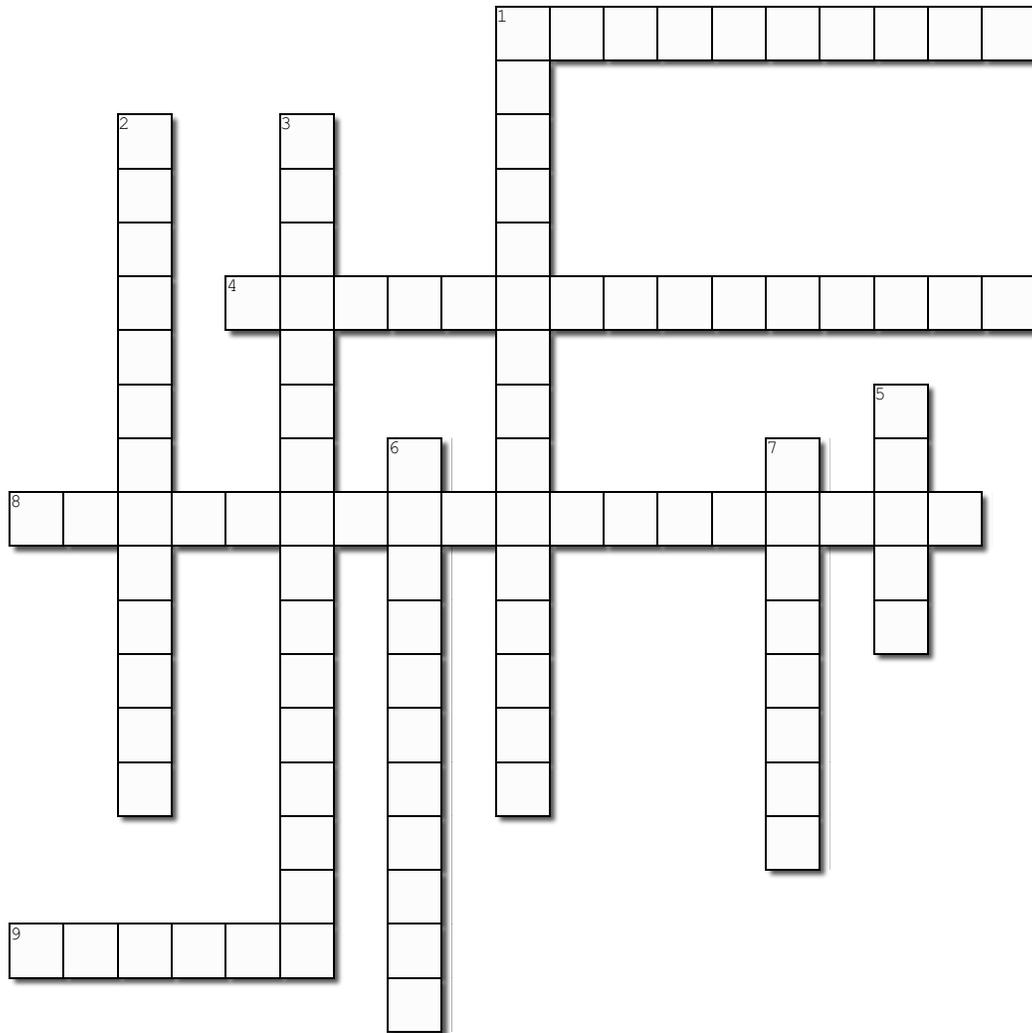
**12. Suppose you are at the doctor's office. You are taking an eye test and have to read the letters shown on the paper given to you. Your \_\_\_\_\_ nerve must function properly to be able to read these letters.**

- a. Olfactory
- b. Optic
- c. Oculomotor
- d. None of the above

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Cranial Nerves I, II, III

Complete the Crossword Below!



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

## Across

1. The area where the optic nerve starts:
4. Cranial nerve number one is the:
8. The person who drew the first optic nerve:
9. The number of pairs of cranial nerves there are:

## Down

1. The neural pathway that is apart of the olfactory nerve:
2. Muscle that enables you to look towards your nose:
3. Cranial nerve number three is the:
5. The olfactory nerve's main function is two analyze:
6. Cranial nerve number two is the:
7. Damage to the oculomotor nerve can lead to double visions also known as: