

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

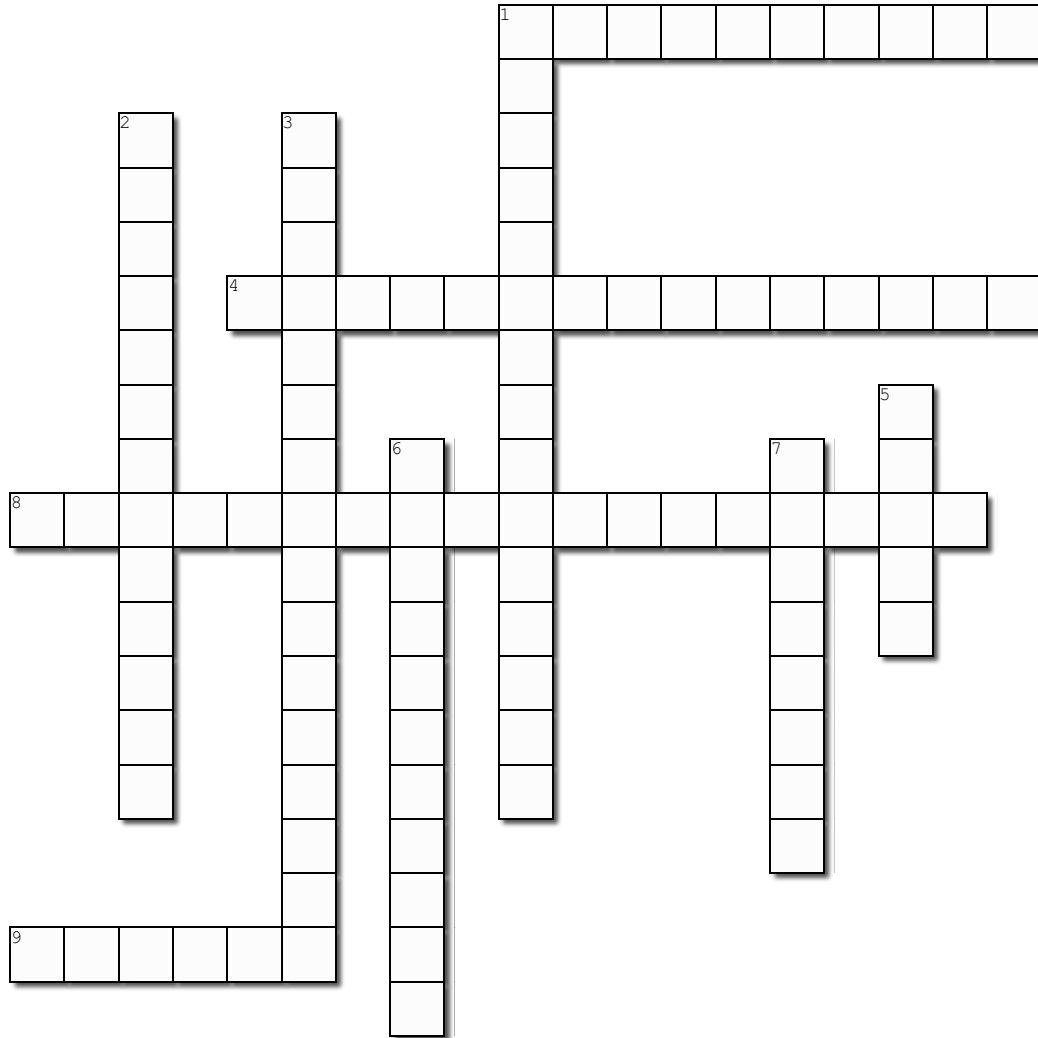
12. Suppose you are at the doctor's office. You are taking an eye test and have to read the letters shown on the paper given to you. Your _____ nerve must function properly to be able to read these letters.

- 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: