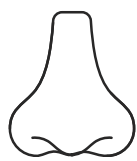


CRANIAL NERVES

Your brain is really active while you sing!



I OLFACTORY

This is your sense of smell. The only cranial nerve that has nothing to do with singing.



II OPTIC

Sensory nerve that takes info from your eyes and sends it to the brain for processing. Helps you read your scores and see your audience.



III OCULOMOTER

This motor nerve helps dilate your pupils and move your eyeball around. Important for both near and far vision.



IV TROCHLEAR

Another motor nerve that helps move your eyeball down and in so you can shift your gaze, and cross your eyes.



V TRIGEMINAL

The sensory part of this nerve helps us feel our face and the motor part lets us chew.



VI ABDUCENS

This motor nerve lets you rotate your eyes away from your nose.



VII FACIAL

This motor nerve allows you to make facial expressions, so you can communicate to your audience.



VIII VESTIBULOCOCHLEAR

This sensory nerve connects your vestibular system in your inner ear to your brain, so your brain knows where you are in space, and if you're standing up, falling over, or in motion. It's a busy nerve.



IX GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL

Motor function controls salivary glands and some muscles in the mouth and throat. Sensory function includes taste buds on the back of the tongue.



X VAGUS

The longest cranial nerve in the body, it gives the brain sensory information about thoracic and abdominal organs, and its motor function makes the larynx work.



XI SPINAL ACCESSORY

This motor nerve lets you shrug your shoulders.



XII HYPOGLOSSAL

The muscles of the tongue are innervated by this motor nerve.