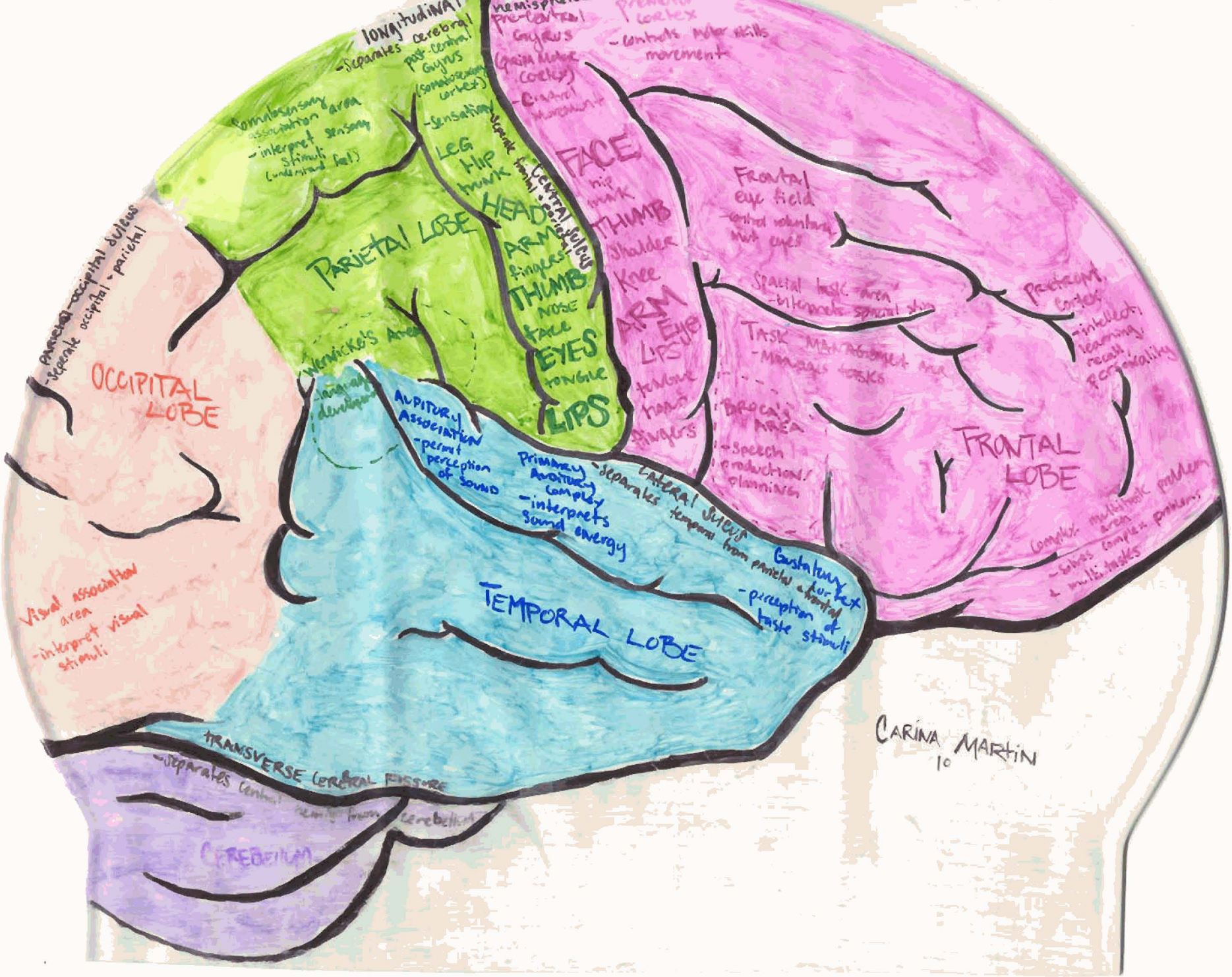
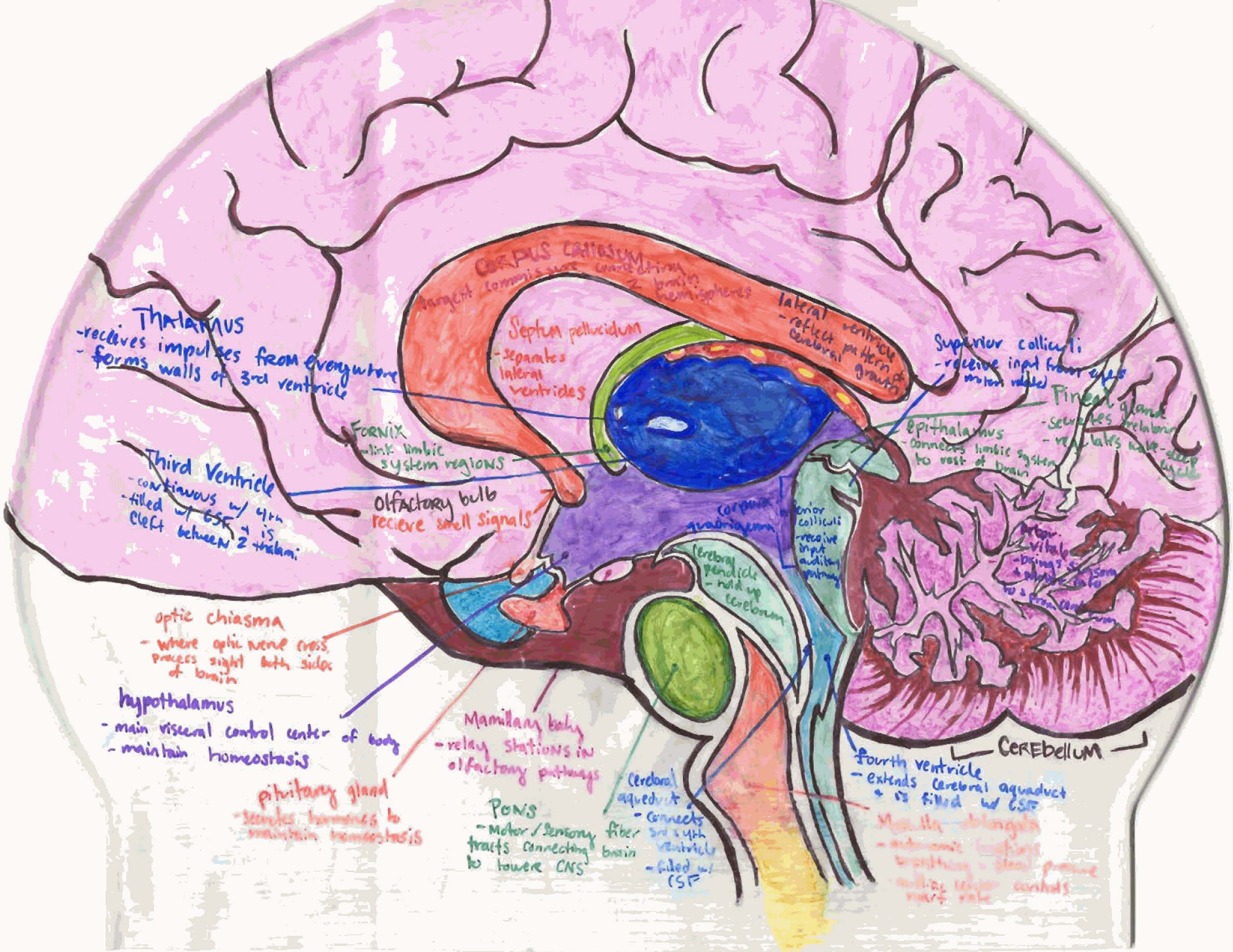
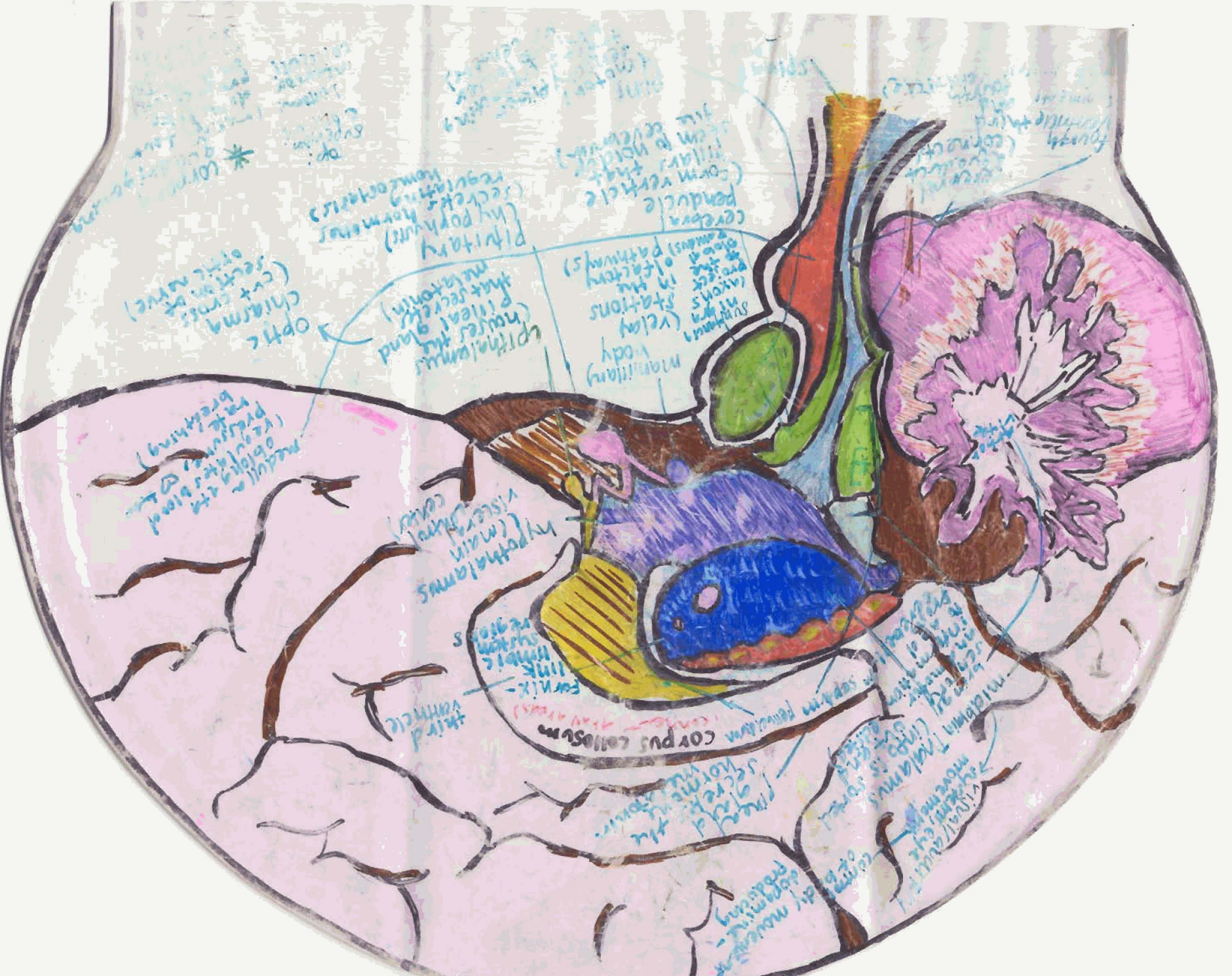
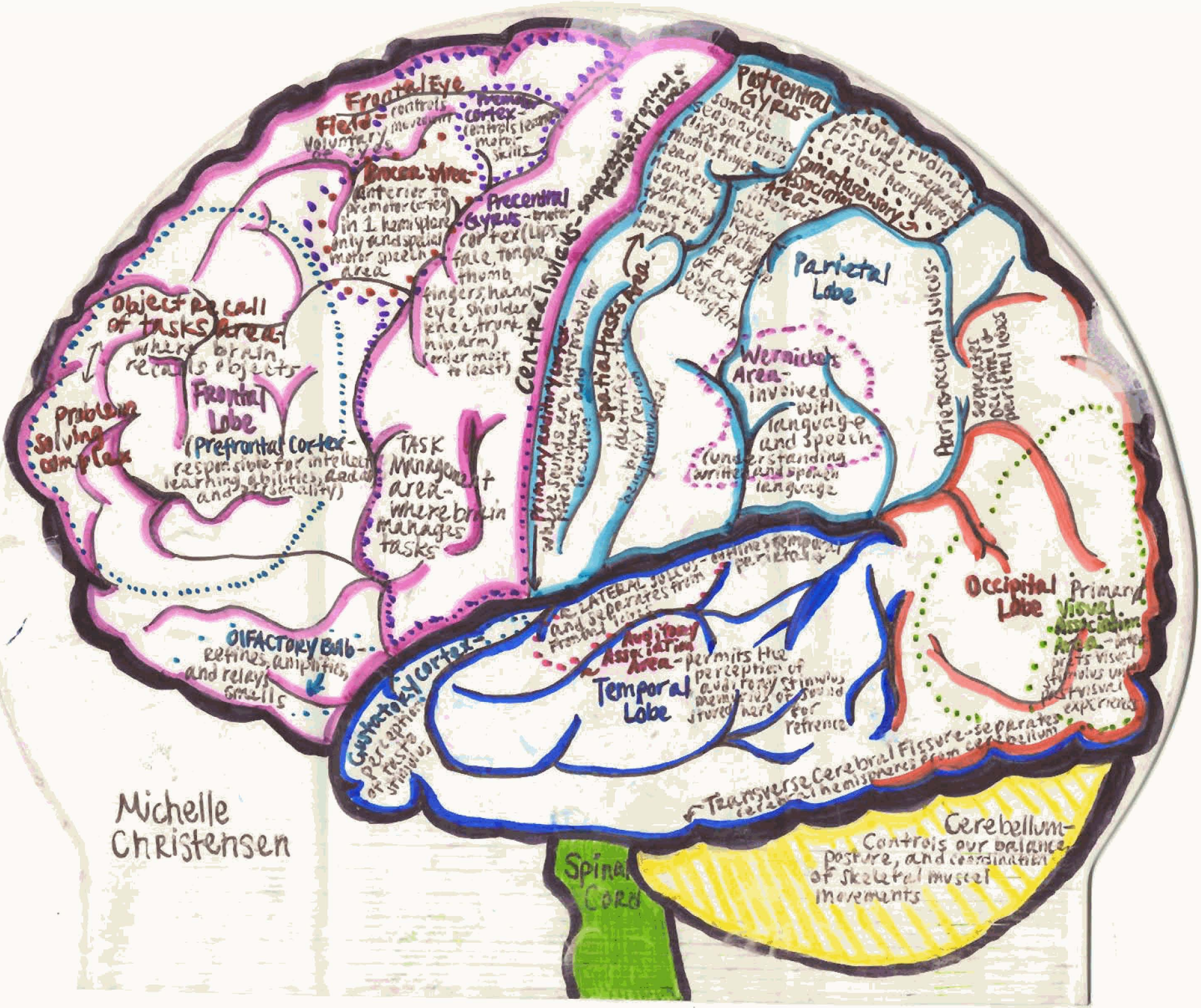
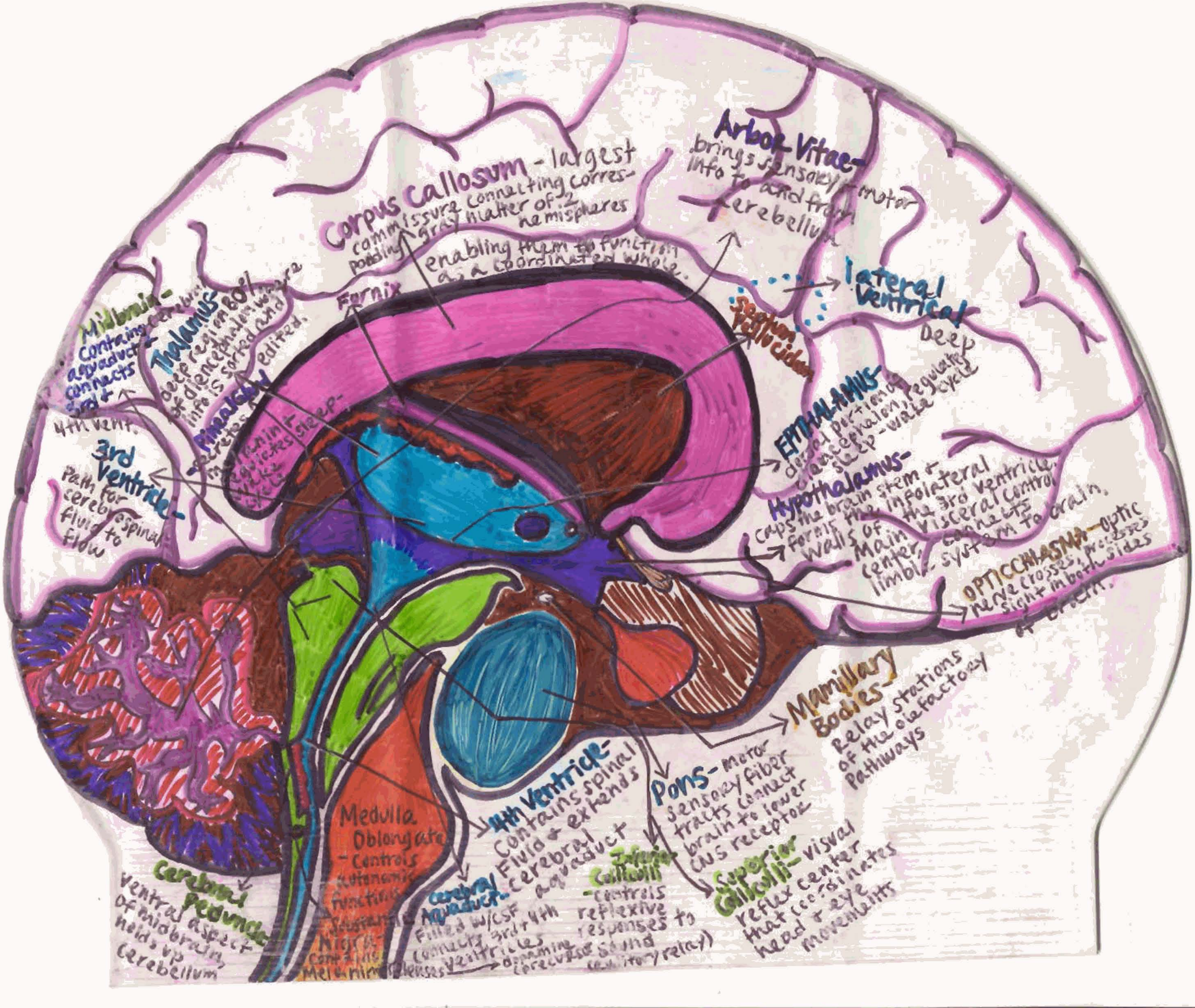

Longitudinal
-Separates cerebral hemispheres
Somatosensory association area
-interpret sensory stimuli (understand feel)
Post-central Gyrus (somatosensory cortex)
-Sensation
LEG
HIP
trunk
HEAD
ARM
fingers
THUMB
nose
face
EYES
tongue
LIPS
Central sulcus
Separate frontal + parietal
Pre-central Gyrus (primary motor cortex)
-Control movements
FACE
hip
trunk
THUMB
Shoulder
Knee
ARM
LIPS
tongue
hand
fingers
Prefrontal cortex
-controls motor skills movement
Frontal eye field
-control voluntary eye movements
Spatial logic area
-interprets spatial info
TASK MANAGEMENT AREA
-Manages tasks
BROCA'S AREA
-Speech production/ planning
Prefrontal cortex
-intellect, learning, recall, personality
FRONTAL LOBE
Complex multitask problem area
-Solves complex problems & multitasks
PARIETAL LOBE
Parietal-occipital sulcus
-Separate occipital + parietal
OCCIPITAL LOBE
Visual association area
-interpret visual stimuli
Wernicke's Area
-language development
Auditory Association
-permit perception of sound
Primary Auditory complex
-interprets sound energy
Lateral Sulcus
-separates temporal from parietal & frontal
Gustatory cortex
-perception of taste stimuli
TEMPORAL LOBE
TRANSVERSE CEREBRAL FISSURE
-Separates cerebrum from cerebellum
CEREBELLUM
CARINA MARTIN
10

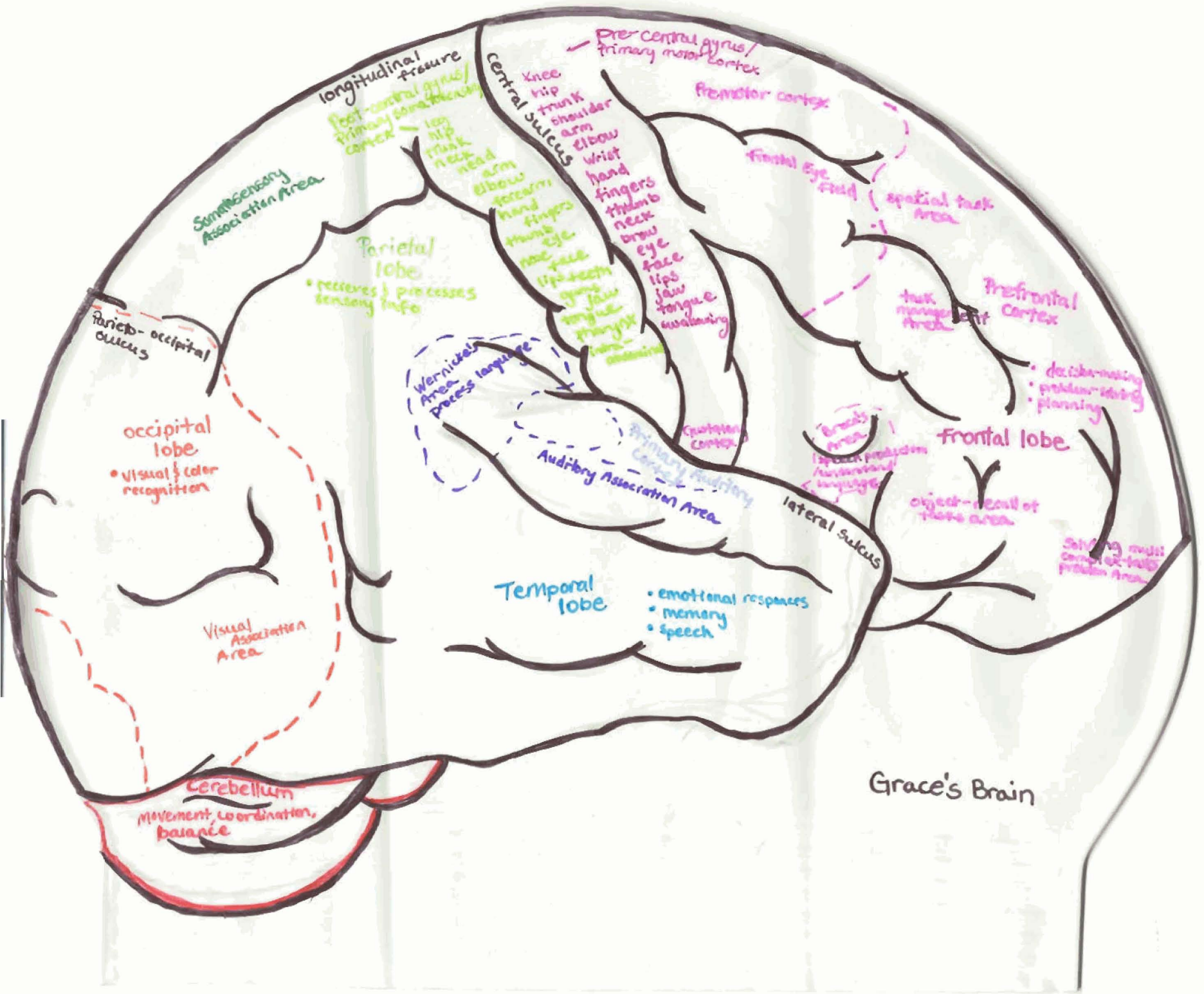

Thalamus
-receives impulses from everywhere
-forms walls of 3rd ventricle
Third Ventricle
-continuous w/ 4th
-filled w/ CSF
Cleft between 2 thalami
Fornix
-link limbic system regions
Septum pellucidum
-separates lateral ventricles
Olfactory bulb
recieve smell signals
optic chiasma
-where optic nerve cross
-process sight both sides of brain
hypothalamus
-main visceral control center of body
-maintain homeostasis
pituitary gland
-secretes hormones to maintain homeostasis
Mamillary body
-relay stations in olfactory pathways
Pons
-Motor/Sensory tracts connecting to lower CNS
Cerebral aqueduct
-Connects 3rd & 4th ventricle
-filled w/ CSF
Fourth ventricle
-extends Cerebral aqueduct
-is filled w/ CSF
Cerebellum
Superior colliculi
-receive input from eyes
Epithalamus
-connects limbic system to rest of brain
Pineal gland
Cerebral peduncle
-hold up cerebrum

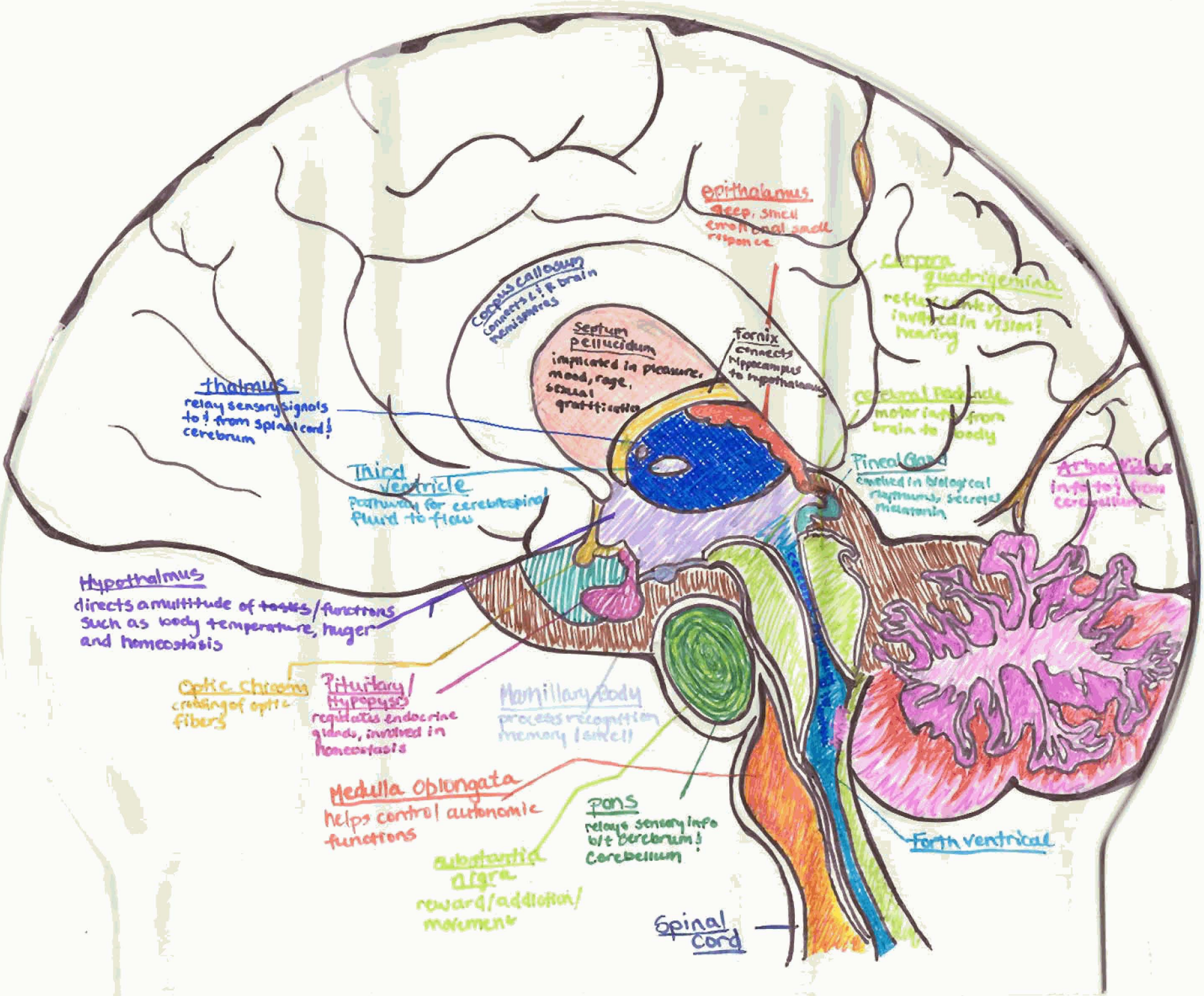

FRONTAL LOBE
PARIETAL LOBE
TEMPORAL LOBE
OCCIPITAL LOBE
CEREBELLUM
precise timing
lateral sulcus
task management
speech production
Broca's area
spatial tasks
Frontal eye field
Primary visual cortex
(receive visual info)
visual association area (interprets visual stimuli)
transverse cerebral fissure
perception of sound stimulus
Olfactory bulb (odor awareness)
knee
hip
trunk
shoulder
arm
elbow
wrist
hand
fingers
thumb
neck
brow
eye
face
lips
jaw
tongue
swallowing
central sulcus
Amber Neukum
Per 1




Frontal Eye Field- controls voluntary movement of eyes
Premotor cortex- controls learned motor skills
Broca's area- anterior to premotor cortex in 1 hemisphere only and spatial motor speech area
Precentral Gyrus- motor cortex (lips, face, tongue, thumb, fingers, hand, eye, shoulder, knee, trunk, hip, arm) (order most to least)
Central Sulcus- separates frontal & parietal lobes
Primary Auditory Cortex- where sounds are interpreted for loudness and frequency
Spatial Hasks Area- identifies the body region being stimulated
Postcentral Gyrus- somatic sensory cortex (fingers, face, nose, thumb, fingers, head, hand, eye, leg, arm, trunk, shin, toes) (order most to least)
Longitudinal Fissure- separates cerebral hemispheres
Somatosensory Association Area- interprets size, texture, relationship of parts of any object being felt
Parietal Lobe
Wernicke's Area- involved with language and speech (understanding written and spoken language)
Parieto-occipital sulcus- separates occipital & parietal lobes
Object Recall of tasks Area- where brain recalls objects
Problem Solving complex
Frontal Lobe (Prefrontal Cortex- responsible for intellect, learning abilities, reasoning and personality)
TASK Management area- where brain manages tasks
OLFACTORY Bulb- refines, amplifies and relays smells
Gustatory Cortex- perception of taste stimulus
Lateral sulcus- separates and separates from frontal lobe
Auditory Association Area- permits the perception of auditory stimulus memories of sound stored here for reference
Temporal Lobe
Occipital Lobe
Primary Visual Association Area- interprets visual stimulus using past visual experiences
Transverse Cerebral Fissure- separates cerebral hemispheres from cerebellum
Cerebellum- Controls our balance, posture, and coordination of skeletal muscel movements
Spinal Cord
Michelle Christensen


Corpus Callosum - largest commissure connecting corresponding gray matter of 2 hemispheres enabling them to function as a coordinated whole.
Arbor Vitae - brings sensory + motor info to and from cerebellum
Fornix
lateral Ventrical
Deep
Septum Pellucidum
Epithalamus - dorsal portion of diencephalon, regulates sleep-wake cycle
Hypothalamus - caps the brain stem + forms the infolateral walls of the 3rd ventricle. Main visceral control center, connects limbic system to brain.
Opticchiasma - optic nerve crosses, processes sight in both sides of brain.
Mamillary Bodies - Relay stations of the olefactory Pathways
Pons - motor sensory fiber tracts connect brain to lower CNS receptor
Superior Colliculi - visual reflex center that coordinates head + eye movements
Inferior Colliculi - controls reflexive responses to sound (auditory relay)
4th Ventricle - Contains spinal fluid + extends cerebral aqueduct
Cerebral Aqueduct - Filled w/CSF connects 3rd + 4th ventricles
Medulla Oblongata - Controls autonomic functions
Cerebral Peduncles - ventral aspect of midbrain, holds up cerebellum
Midbrain - Contains cerebral aqueduct - connects 3rd + 4th vent.
Thalamus - 80% deep region of diencephalon where info is sorted and edited.
Pineal body - secretes melanin + regulates sleep-wake cycle
3rd Ventricle - Path for cerebrospinal fluid to flow


longitudinal fissure
central sulcus
Pre-central gyrus/ primary motor cortex
Knee hip trunk shoulder arm elbow wrist hand fingers thumb neck brow eye face lips jaw tongue swallowing
Post-central gyrus/ primary somatosensory cortex
Somatosensory Association Area
Parietal lobe
• receives & processes sensory info
Parieto-occipital sulcus
occipital lobe
• visual & color recognition
Visual Association Area
Wernicke's Area Process language
Auditory Association Area
Temporal lobe
• emotional responses
• memory
• speech
lateral sulcus
Cerebellum
Movement coordination, balance
Frontal lobe
• decision-making
• problem-solving
• planning
Prefrontal cortex
Frontal eye field
spatial task Area
object-recall or place area
Grace's Brain


epithalamus
sleep, smell
emotional smell response
Corpus callosum
Connects L & R brain hemispheres
Septum Pellucidum
implicated in pleasure, mood, rage, sexual gratification
Fornix
connects hippocampus to hypothalamus
Corpora quadrigemina
reflex centers involved in vision/hearing
thalmus
relay sensory signals to/from spinal cord/cerebrum
cerebral Peduncle
motor info from brain to body
Third ventricle
pathway for cerebrospinal fluid to flow
Pineal Gland
involved in biological rhythms, secretes melatonin
Arbor Vitae
info to/from cerebellum
Hypothalmus
directs a multitude of tasks/functions such as body temperature, hunger and homeostasis
Optic chiasma
crossing of optic fibers
Pituitary/ Hypophysis
regulates endocrine glands, involved in homeostasis
Mamillary body
process recognition memory/smell
Medulla Oblongata
helps control autonomic functions
Pons
relays sensory info b/t cerebrum/cerebellum
substantia nigra
reward/addiction/movement
Forth ventricle
Spinal Cord