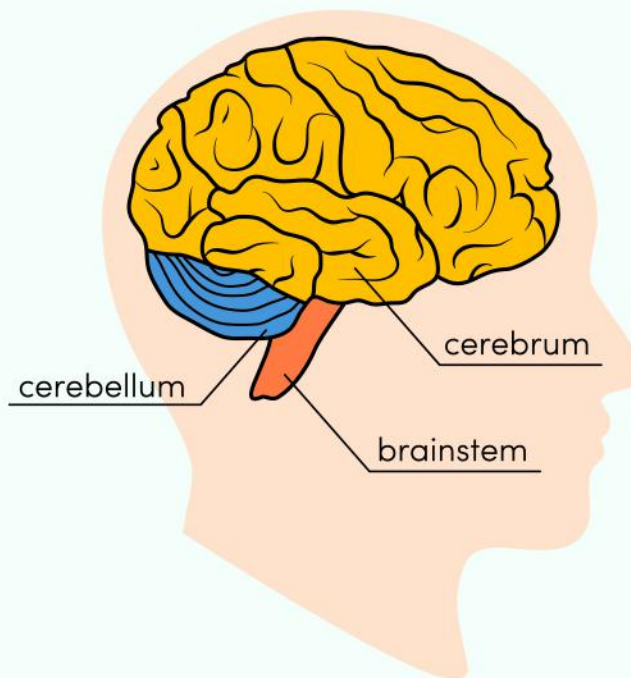


Parts Of The Human Brain



The brain is one of the most important organs of the human body. It is like a computer of the human body, controlling most functions of the human body. It is a pink and wrinkled organ that looks like the inside of a walnut. It weighs just around three pounds but does wonderful work for the human body.



The following are the different parts of the human brain:

Nerve Cells

The human brain contains more than a billion nerve cells that help in transmitting information to the various parts of the brain.

Nerve Fibres

Nerve fibers are long structures that are spread throughout the human body like a complex network of wires. They transmit information to the brain.

Two Hemispheres

The brain is divided into two hemispheres, and each hemisphere has four lobes with specific functions. The right hemisphere controls the left side of the body, while the left hemisphere controls the right side of the body.

Cerebral Cortex

The cerebral cortex is the wrinkled and outermost layer of the brain. It is the most developed part of the human brain. The cerebral cortex helps process language, speech, memory, voluntary activities, planning, decision making, and many other activities.

Cerebrum

It is the largest and most prominent part of the brain. This part of the brain helps us in moving around, thinking, speaking, and learning.

Cerebellum

It is located just under the cerebrum. This part of the brain helps you in balancing your body and sitting straight. It also helps in muscle movement across the body.

Frontal Lobe

The frontal lobe is responsible for thinking, planning, voluntary actions, speech production, and emotional control.

Temporal Lobe

This lobe helps in hearing, processing memory, feelings, and sounds, and recognizing objects.

Occipital Lobe

This lobe helps in visual observation and our perception of shapes, colors, movement, and light.

Parietal Lobe

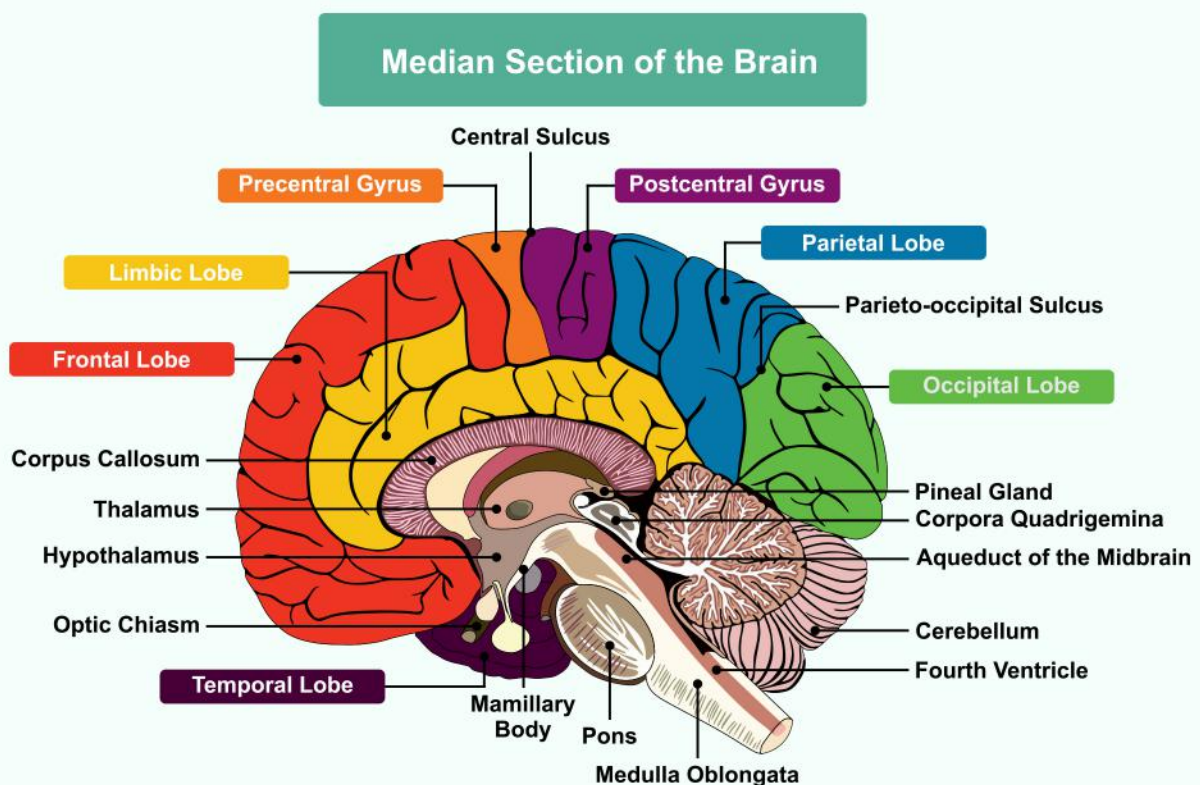
This lobe helps us to interpret words and language, feel heat, pain, and touch, interpret signals from the eyes, ears, and skin, and process memory and other motor signals.

Thalamus

The thalamus receives sensory information and transmits it to the cerebral cortex. The cerebral cortex also sends messages to the thalamus, which are then sent to other parts of the brain and spinal cord. It helps in motor integration too.

Hypothalamus

Located below the thalamus, the hypothalamus helps in maintaining the body's temperature. It signals the body to shiver when you feel cold or to sweat when you feel hot. It also helps in controlling sleep, thirst, and hunger.



Label the following parts in the image

Cerebrum

Parietal lobe

Occipital lobe

Spinal cord

Frontal lobe

Occipital lobe

Cerebellum

Temporal lobe

