

<u>Cerebellum</u>	Controls movement coordination Maintains balance and equilibrium
<u>Frontal Lobes</u>	involved in decision-making, problem solving, and planning
<u>Occipital Lobes</u>	involved in vision and color recognition
<u>Parietal Lobes</u>	receives and processes sensory information
<u>Temporal Lobes</u>	involved in emotional responses, memory, and speech
<u>Cerebrum</u>	Largest portion of the brain Consists of folded bulges called gyri that create deep furrows
<u>Corpus Callosum</u>	Thick band of fibers that connects the left and right brain hemispheres
<u>Wernicke's Area</u>	Region of the brain where spoken language is understood
<u>Amygdala</u>	involved in emotional responses, hormonal secretions, and memory
<u>Medulla Oblongata</u>	Lower part of the brainstem that helps to control autonomic functions
<u>Olfactory Bulb</u>	Bulb-shaped end of the olfactory lobe Involved in the sense of smell

<u>Pineal Gland</u>	Endocrine gland involved in biological rhythms Secretes the hormone melatonin
<u>Hypothalamus</u>	Directs a multitude of important functions such as body temperature, hunger, and homeostasis
<u>Olfactory Cortex</u>	Receives sensory information from the olfactory bulb and is involved in the identification of odors
<u>Pituitary Gland</u>	Endocrine gland involved in homeostasis Regulates other endocrine glands
<u>Pons</u>	Relays sensory information between the cerebrum and cerebellum
<u>Reticular Formation</u>	Nerve fibers located inside the brainstem Regulates awareness and sleep
<u>Substantia Nigra</u>	Helps to control voluntary movement and regulates mood
<u>Meninges</u>	Membranes that cover and protect the brain and spinal cord
<u>Fissure of Sylvius</u> <u>(Lateral Sulcus)</u>	Deep groove that separates the parietal and temporal lobes
<u>The limbic system</u>	is associated with the sense of smell, behavior, learning, long-term memory, emotions and drives