

What is Brain Anatomy?

Worksheet

The human brain has four main parts: the cerebrum (thought, movement, senses), cerebellum (balance, coordination), brainstem (breathing, heart rate) and diencephalon (relay and hormone control), all protected by the skull, meninges and cerebrospinal fluid.

Questions

1. Which brain structure connects the brain to the spinal cord and controls breathing and heart rate?

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Brainstem
- C) Thalamus
- D) Occipital lobe

2. The frontal lobe is primarily responsible for:

- A) Vision
- B) Hearing
- C) Decision-making and voluntary movement
- D) Balance

3. What fluid cushions the brain inside the skull?

- A) Blood plasma
- B) Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)
- C) Lymph
- D) Synovial fluid

4. Which part of the brain acts as the main sensory relay station?

- A) Hypothalamus
- B) Cerebellum
- C) Thalamus
- D) Medulla

5. A patient loses the ability to keep balance while walking after an injury. Which brain region is most likely affected?

6. Which lobe of the cerebrum is responsible for processing visual information from the eyes?

7. A person's heart rate and breathing stop instantly after severe trauma to the base of the skull. Which structure was damaged?

8. Define: What are the four main parts of the brain?

9. Define: What does the cerebellum control?

10. Define: What does the hypothalamus do?

Answer Key

1. B) Brainstem - The brainstem (midbrain, pons, medulla) regulates vital involuntary functions.
2. C) Decision-making and voluntary movement - The frontal lobe handles reasoning, planning, voluntary movement and speech.
3. B) Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) - CSF circulates around the brain and spinal cord, absorbing shock.
4. C) Thalamus - The thalamus relays almost all sensory information to the cerebral cortex.
5. Balance and coordinated movement are controlled by the cerebellum Damage there produces an unsteady, uncoordinated gait (ataxia) Answer: the cerebellum
6. The occipital lobe sits at the back of the cerebrum It receives and interprets signals from the optic nerves Answer: the occipital lobe
7. Vital, involuntary functions like breathing and heart rate are controlled by the medulla oblongata The medulla is part of the brainstem, connecting the brain to the spinal cord Answer: the medulla oblongata (brainstem)
8. Cerebrum, cerebellum, brainstem and diencephalon.
9. Balance, posture and fine motor coordination.
10. Regulates hormones, temperature, hunger and homeostasis via the pituitary gland.

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