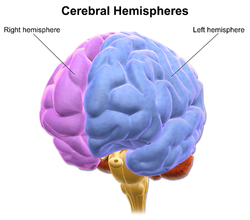
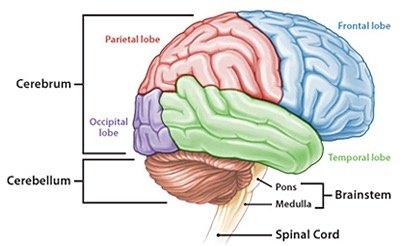
**The Human brain**

The **human brain** is the central [organ](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organ_(anatomy)) of the human [nervous system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nervous_system), and with the [spinal cord](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spinal_cord) makes up the [central nervous system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_nervous_system). **The brain consists of the**[**cerebrum**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebrum)**, the** [**cerebellum**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebellum)**and the** [**brainstem**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brainstem)**.** It controls most of the activities of the [body](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_body), processing, integrating, and coordinating the information it receives from the [sense organs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensory_nervous_system), and making decisions as to the instructions sent to the rest of the body. The brain is contained in, and protected by, the [skull bones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurocranium) of the [head](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_head).

The cerebrum is the largest part of the human brain. It is divided into two [cerebral hemispheres](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebral_hemisphere). The brain can thus be described as being divided into left and right cerebral hemispheres. Each of these hemispheres has an outer layer of [grey matter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grey_matter), the [cerebral cortex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebral_cortex), that is supported by an inner layer of [white matter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_matter).Each hemisphere is conventionally divided into four [lobes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobes_of_the_brain) – the [frontal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frontal_lobe), [temporal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temporal_lobe), [parietal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parietal_lobe), and [occipital lobes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occipital_lobe). The frontal lobe is associated with [executive functions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_functions) including [self-control](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-control), [planning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planning), [reasoning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reason), and [abstract thought](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstraction), while the occipital lobe is dedicated to vision. Within each lobe, cortical areas are associated with specific functions, such as the [sensory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensory_cortex), [motor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motor_cortex) and [association](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebral_cortex#Association_areas) regions. Although the left and right hemispheres are broadly similar in shape and function, some functions are [associated with one side](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lateralization_of_brain_function), such as [language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language) in the left and [visual-spatial ability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spatial_visualization_ability) in the right.  . 

The **cerebellum** (Latin for "little brain") is a major feature of the [hindbrain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindbrain) of all [vertebrates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vertebrate). Although usually smaller than the [cerebrum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebrum). In humans, the cerebellum plays an important role in [motor control](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motor_control). It may also be involved in some [cognitive functions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognition) such as [attention](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attention) and [language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language) as well as in regulating fear and pleasure responses,

The **brainstem** (or **brain stem**) is the posterior part of the [brain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain), continuous with the [spinal cord](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spinal_cord). In the [human brain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_brain) the brainstem includes the [midbrain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midbrain), the [pons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pons" \o "Pons) and [medulla oblongata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medulla_oblongata) of the [hindbrain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindbrain). The brainstem is a very small component of the brain, making up only around 2.6 per cent of the total weight of the brain. The parts of the brainstem also play important roles in the regulation of [cardiac](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cardiac) and [respiratory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Respiratory_system) function, helping to control [heart rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heart_rate) and [breathing rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breathing_rate). Other roles include the regulation of the [central nervous system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_nervous_system), (pivotal in maintaining [consciousness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consciousness)), and in the regulation of the [sleep cycle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sleep_cycle).