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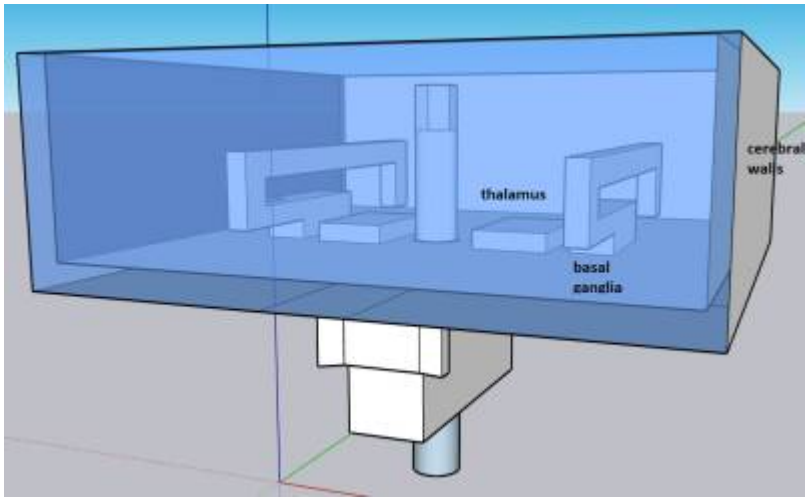
CEREBRUM



LATIN OR ENGLISH	SIMPLE ENGLISH
cerebrum	Brainwall
frontal lobe	Frontbrainwall
parietal lobe	BrainRoof
temporal lobe	Brainsidewall
occipital lobe	Backbrainwall
limbic lobe	Brainmedialwalls
thalamus	secretchamber
nucleus accumbens	
superior colliculi	
inferior colliculi	

analogy to tree

- big knowledge tree (= brain
- small knowledge tree = cerebellum
- stem of the tree = brain stem (mid brain , pons and medulla)
- banyan tree which has roots upside and downside = motor + sensory
- motor roots are the roots from up to down
- sensory roots are the roots from down to up

- two sides right side tree and left side tree
- sensory tree is on the posterior side.
- motor tree is on the anterior side both in right and left .
- major part of stem is underground and modified in to root

STEM OF TREE (BRAIN STEM)

- Similar to the tree , brain tree has a stem which contains midbrain , pons and medulla. They also have anterior and posterior surfaces.
- anterior tree of both sides mainly joins the front and front root leaves (frontal lobe).
- Posterior tree of both sides mainly joints the back and roof on back side .

LEAVES OF THE BRAIN / GREY MATTER OF TREE

- Trees growing on leaves are like the nucleus and ganglia
- End leaves without trees are the receptors
- leaves are like the grey matter or brain and spinal cord.
- When you touch the leaves they can sense impulses

- LEAF ACTS LIKE A LAND OR EARTH = NUCLEUS OR GANGLIA
- THE TREE ON THE LEAF IS THE NERVE FIBRE = WHITE MATTER OR BUNDLES
- Single leaf can give rise to two or three plants

- Special leaf
- General Leaf
- Afferent leaf
- Efferent leaf
- Visceral Leaf
- Somatic Leaf