**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_**

**Study of the Frog's Brain**

Starting at the most anterior part of the head, the olfactory nerves connect to the nostrils and then to the **olfactory** **lobes (A**) where odors are processed. Just posterior to the olfactory lobes are two elongate bodies with rounded bases, this is the **cerebrum (B),** and it is the frog's thinking center. The cerebrum is the part of the brain that helps the frog respond to its environment. Posterior to the cerebrum are the **optic lobes (C),** which function in vision. The ridge just behind the optic lobes is the **cerebellum (D),** it is used to coordinate the frog's muscles and maintain balance. Posterior to the cerebellum is the **medulla oblongata (E)** controls involuntary actions of organs and connects the brain to the **spinal cord (F).**

 **COMPLETE THE CHART.**

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| Brain Part | Function | Letter |
| Cerebellum |  |   |
|  Cerebrum |  |   |
| Olfactory Lobe |  |   |
|  Optic Lobe |  |   |
| Medulla Oblongata |  |   |

 | http://www.biologycorner.com/resources/frog_brain.gif |