

The Human Brain

CEREBRAL CORTEX

Function: Outer layer of the brain (3mm of 'grey matter', which is important for conscious awareness.

Linked to Memory & Criminal Psychology.

Use your textbook & research to include the name of each part of the brain & its function.

CORPUS COLLOSUM

Function: The long neuron branches that connect the two halves (cerebral hemispheres) of the brain. Traffic flows in both directions, but instead of vehicles traveling over the gap, it's information.

FRONTAL LOBE

Function: Area of the brain in the temporal lobe involved in Long Term Memory.

Also associated with reasoning, planning, parts of speech, movement, emotions, and problem solving.

THALAMUS

Function: relay station for almost all information that comes and goes to the cortex.

It plays a role in pain sensation, attention, alertness and memory.

HYPOTHALAMUS

Function: Master controller of the autonomic system (controlling behaviors such as hunger, thirst, sleep).

It monitors numerous bodily functions such as blood pressure and body temperature, as well as controlling body weight and appetite.

AMYGDALA

Function: The control of our emotional reactions (flight, fight or freeze responses).

Has also been linked to the emotional influence on memory & criminal behaviour.

CEREBELLUM

Function: Area of the brain associated with procedural memories.

The guru of skilled, coordinated movement (e.g., returning a tennis) and is involved in some learning pathways.

HIPPOCAMPUS

Function: part of the temporal lobe, it is important for learning and memory - for converting short term memory to more permanent memory, and for recalling spatial relationships in the world about us.

Also associated with self-esteem and personalities that are susceptible to social influence.

