

Brain structures

- (1) Cut out the following cards
- (2) Identify the three major divisions of the brain (as defined by your book). Initially, try this without any form of aid such as your textbook.
- (3) Organize the brain structures that go under each of the major divisions (a few might not fit in this framework). Initially, try this without any form of aid such as your textbook.
- (4) Match the definitions/functions of the brain structures within the framework. Initially try this without any forms of aid such as your textbook. There won't be a definition for each brain structure.

Note: Not all cards will be used. There are some distracter items.

Important: Learning the brain structures is one of many aspects of the chapter.

Forebrain	Brain Structures	Limbic System
Amygdala	Wernicke's Area	Broca's Area
Sperry's Area	Phrenology	Gage's Area
Brain Stem	Midbrain	Substantia nigra
Hypothalamus	Thalamus	Hippocampus
Cerebellum	Reticular Formation	Medulla oblongata

Frontal Lobe	Parietal Lobe	Occipital Lobe
Corpus Callosum	Cerebral Cortex	Pons
Association Areas	Primary Visual Cortex	Primary Auditory Cortex
Temporal Lobe	Primary Motor Cortex	Somatosensory Cortex
Prefrontal Cortex	hindbrain	A group of forebrain structures that form a border around the brainstem and are involved in emotion, motivation, learning and memory.
Regions of the cerebral cortex—at the front of the brain—important for movement and higher-level psychological processes associated with the prefrontal cortex	The wrinkled outer portion of the forebrain, which contains the most sophisticated brain centers.	An area on each hemisphere of the cerebral cortex near the temples that is the primary receiving area for auditory information.

<p>A curved forebrain structure that is part of the limbic system and is involved in learning and forming new memories.</p>	<p>A thick band of axons that connects the two cerebral hemispheres and acts as a communication link between them.</p>	<p>An almond-shaped cluster of neurons in the brain's temporal lobe, involved in memory and emotional responses, especially fear.</p>
<p>A hindbrain structure that connects the medulla to the two sides of the cerebellum; helps coordinate and integrate movements on each side of the body.</p>	<p>A peanut-sized forebrain structure that is part of the limbic system that regulates behaviors related to survival, such as eating, drinking, and sexual activity.</p>	<p>A network of nerve fibers located in the center of the medulla that helps regulate attention, arousal, and sleep</p>
<p>A structure on the left hemisphere that is involved with language comprehension.</p>	<p>A forebrain structure that processes sensory information for all senses except smell, relaying that information to the cerebral cortex.</p>	<p>A structure on the left hemisphere that is involved with the production of language.</p>
<p>Regions of the cerebral cortex—in front of the occipital lobes and behind the frontal lobes—important for the sense of touch and for conceptualizing the spatial layout of the environment.</p>	<p>A large, two-sided hindbrain structure at the back of the brain; responsible for muscle coordination and maintaining posture and equilibrium.</p>	<p>An area on each hemisphere of the cerebral cortex located above the temporal lobe that process somatic sensations including touch, temperature, pressure and information from receptors in the muscles and joints.</p>
<p>An area of the midbrain that is involved in motor control and contains a large concentration of dopamine-producing neurons.</p>	<p>An area at the back of each cerebral hemisphere that is the primary receiving area for visual information.</p>	<p>A hindbrain structure that controls vital life functions such as breathing and circulation.</p>
