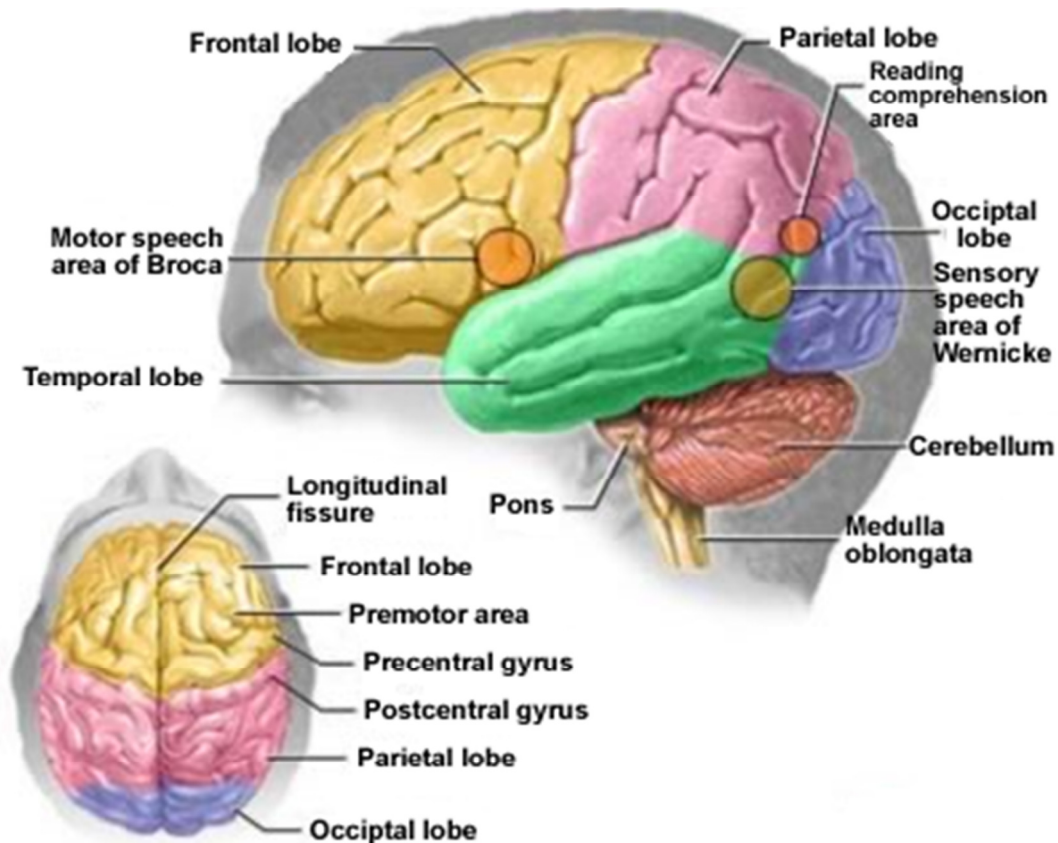


Parts of the Brain

Correctly match the parts of the brain below (see word list below) with its function. You will need to use *Google* to fill in the blanks. Note: the clues below contain references to the diagram you see below. You can use these clues to help you identify the different parts of the brain.



WORD LIST

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Occipital lobe | Cortex | Frontal lobe | Pons System | Hypothalamus |
| Temporal lobe | Cerebral Cortex | Medulla oblongata | Premotor Cortex | Wernicke's Area |

- 1). The _____ is the outer layer of the cerebrum composed of folded grey matter and playing an important role in consciousness.
- 2). The _____ is the layer of neurons not covered by a myelin sheath (grey matter) forming the cortex of the cerebrum.
- 3). The _____ is lies within the frontal lobe of the brain; it projects directly to the spinal cord and therefore may play a role in the direct control of behavior with an emphasis on the trunk muscles of the body; it may also play a role in planning movement, in

the spatial guidance of movement, in the spatial guidance of movement, in the sensory guidance of movement, in understanding the actions of others, and in using abstract rules to perform specific tasks.

4). The _____ is a structure located on the brain stem; it deals primarily with sleep, sleep, respiration, swallowing, bladder control, hearing, equilibrium, taste, eye movement, facial expressions, facial sensation, and posture.

5). The rearmost lobe in each cerebral hemisphere of the brain is called the _____; its primary function is assist with sight.

6). The _____ is a major brain structure located at the front part of the brain; it performs several important functions including planning and carrying out movements, judgment, insight, language, personality, and emotional control, among others.

7). The _____ is a continuation of the spinal cord within the skull, containing control centers for the heart and lungs; its controls the following functions outside of the conscious control of the affected person, e.g. heart rate, digestion, respiratory rate, salivation, perspiration, urination and sexual arousal.

8). The _____ is the part of the brain lying just beneath the temples; it plays a key role in the formation of explicit long-term memory.

9). The _____ is a region of the forebrain below the thalamus; it coordinates both the autonomic nervous system (which means it regulates the functions of our internal organs) and produces hormones which control the hormonal secretions of the pituitary gland.

10). _____ is the region of the brain that is important in language development; it is located on the temporal lobe on the left side of the brain and is responsible for the comprehension of speech (while Broca's area is related to the production of speech).