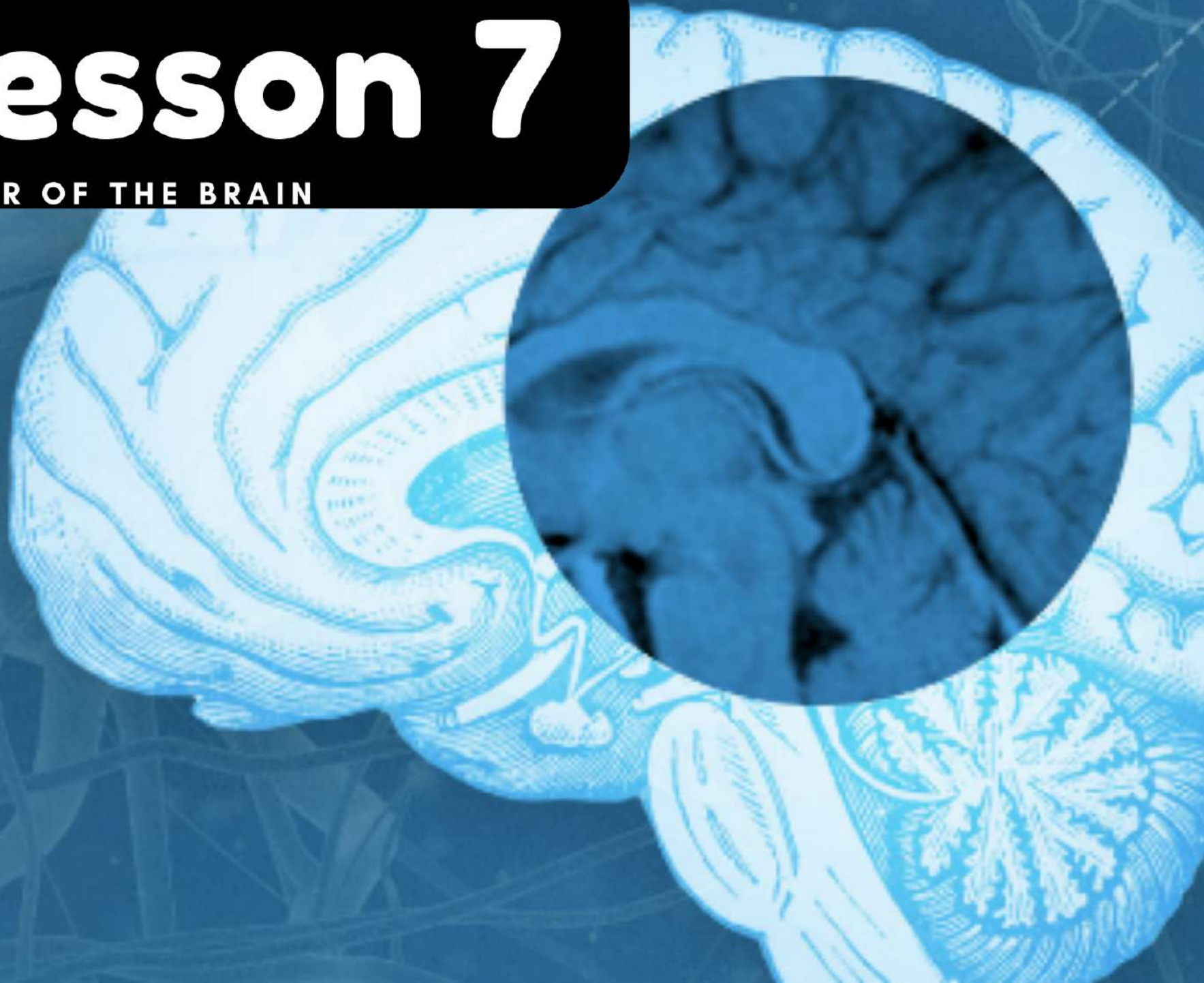
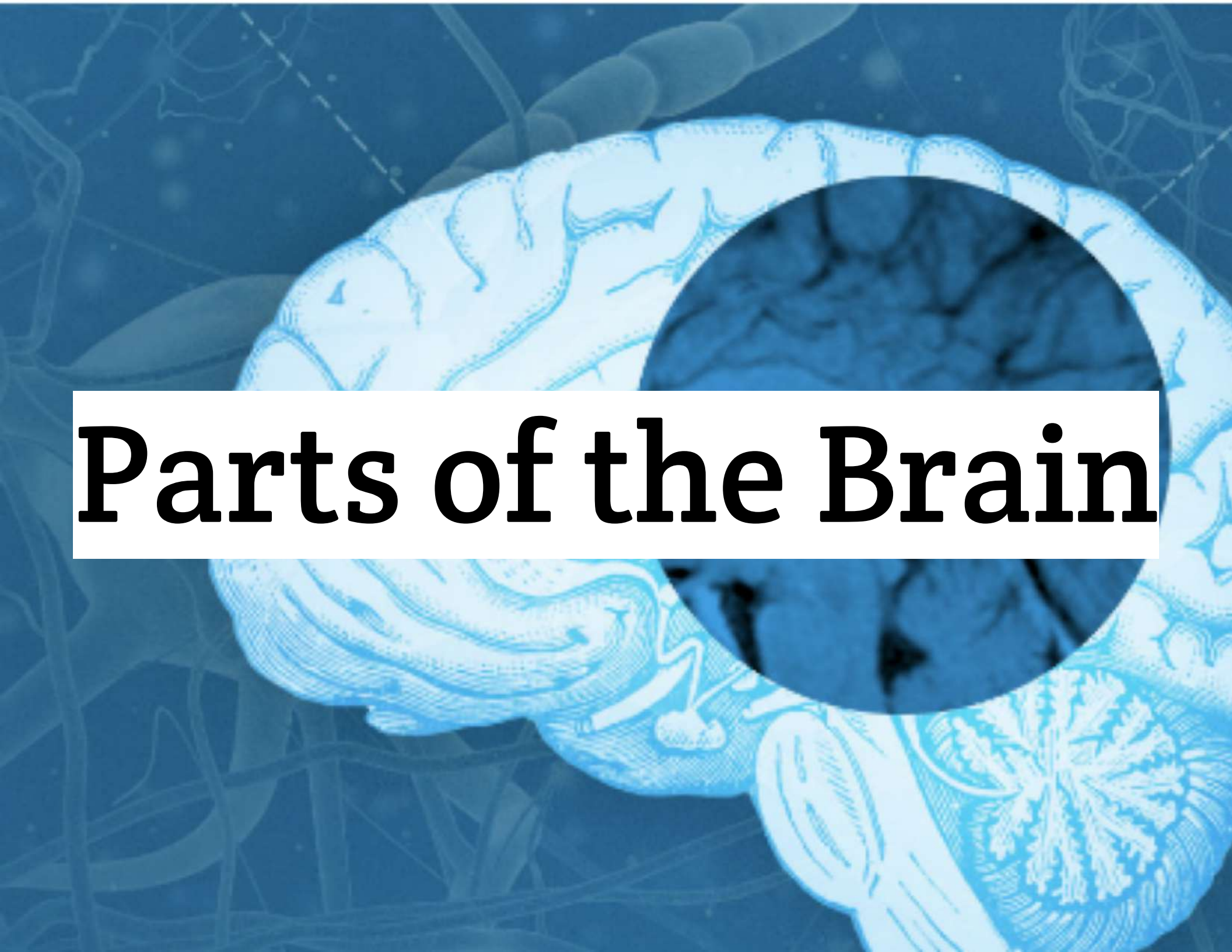


Lesson 7

A TOUR OF THE BRAIN



An anatomical illustration of a human brain, rendered in a light blue color against a darker blue background. The brain is shown from a lateral perspective, with the cerebrum, cerebellum, and brainstem visible. A circular inset on the right side of the brain provides a magnified view of the cerebral cortex, showing its characteristic folded surface. The background features faint, stylized outlines of neural pathways and structures.

Parts of the Brain

Read the passage (below) and highlight the four parts of the brain: 1. Brain Stem, 2. Cerebellum, 3. Corpus Callosum, 4. Cortex. Then, describe the function of each.

Brain Stem	Cerebellum	Corpus Callosum	Cortex
Erase this and write here	Erase this and write here	Erase this and write here	Erase this and write here

What We Thought About How We Thought

You can have a look for yourself. Imagine you could click open the top of your head and lift your brain out. It weighs about three pounds. Some compare it to half of an enormous walnut, but if you can't visualize a three-pound walnut half, think of a bicycle helmet (bicycle helmets look the way they do so they can surround the brain). Think of your brain as a big cap perched on a stalk and protected by the neck flap. The big cap is your cerebral cortex. The stalk is your brain stem, which plugs into your spinal cord. The brain stem keeps many of your automatic functions going, like your breathing and heartbeat. The neck flap covers your cerebellum, which coordinates movement. Without your cerebellum, you couldn't walk upright, touch your finger to your nose, or turn this page. Without your brain stem, you couldn't breathe. Without your cerebral cortex, you wouldn't be human.

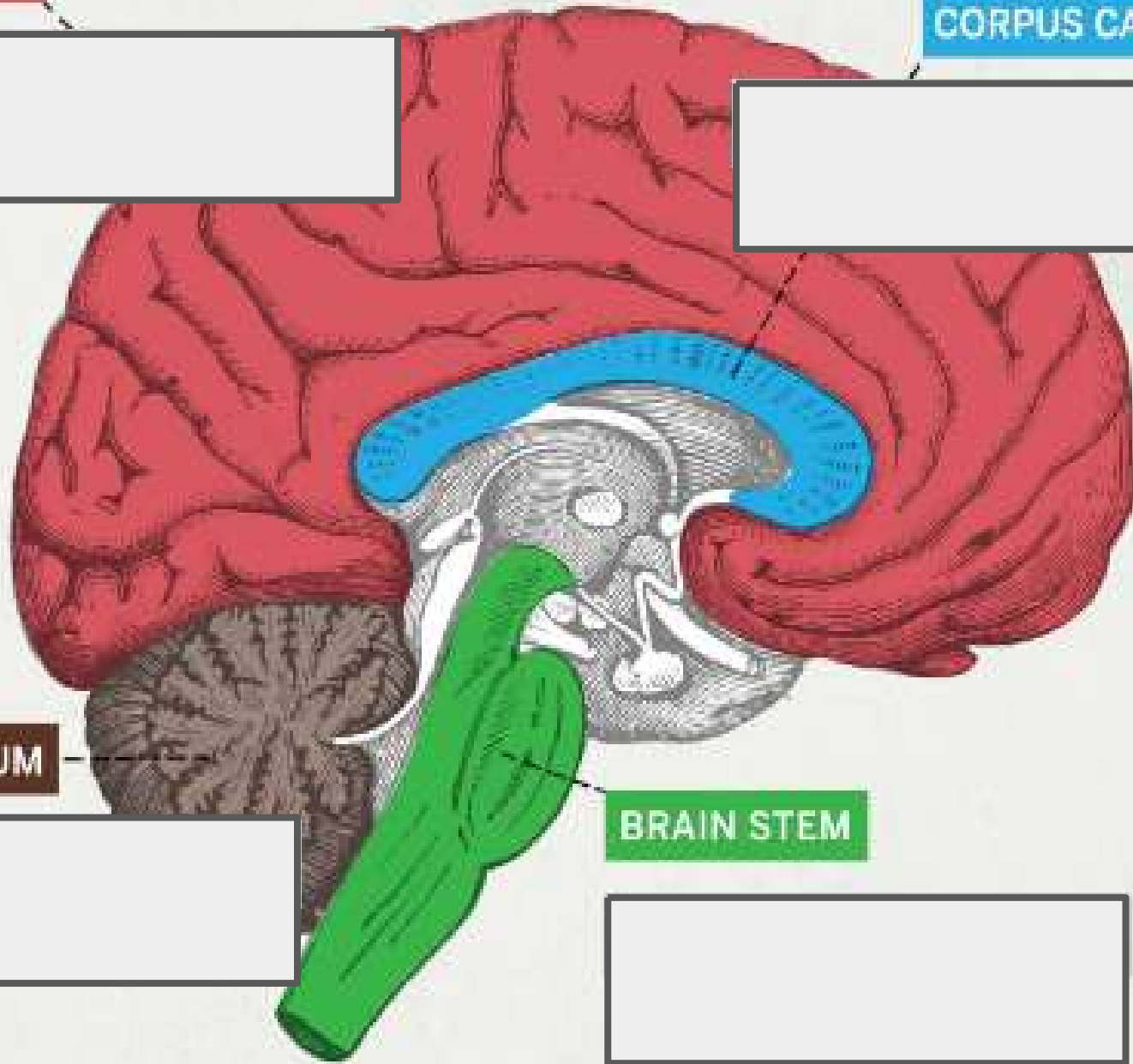
The cortex is where you think, remember, learn, imagine, read, speak, listen, and dream. In the cortex, you feel your emotions and you make sense of what your senses are telling you. The cortex is where you actually see what your eyes transmit, smell what your nose senses, taste what your tongue samples, touch what your nerves report, and hear what your ears pick up. None of this vital activity is visible in gross anatomy. By just holding a brain in your hands you (and the doctors of

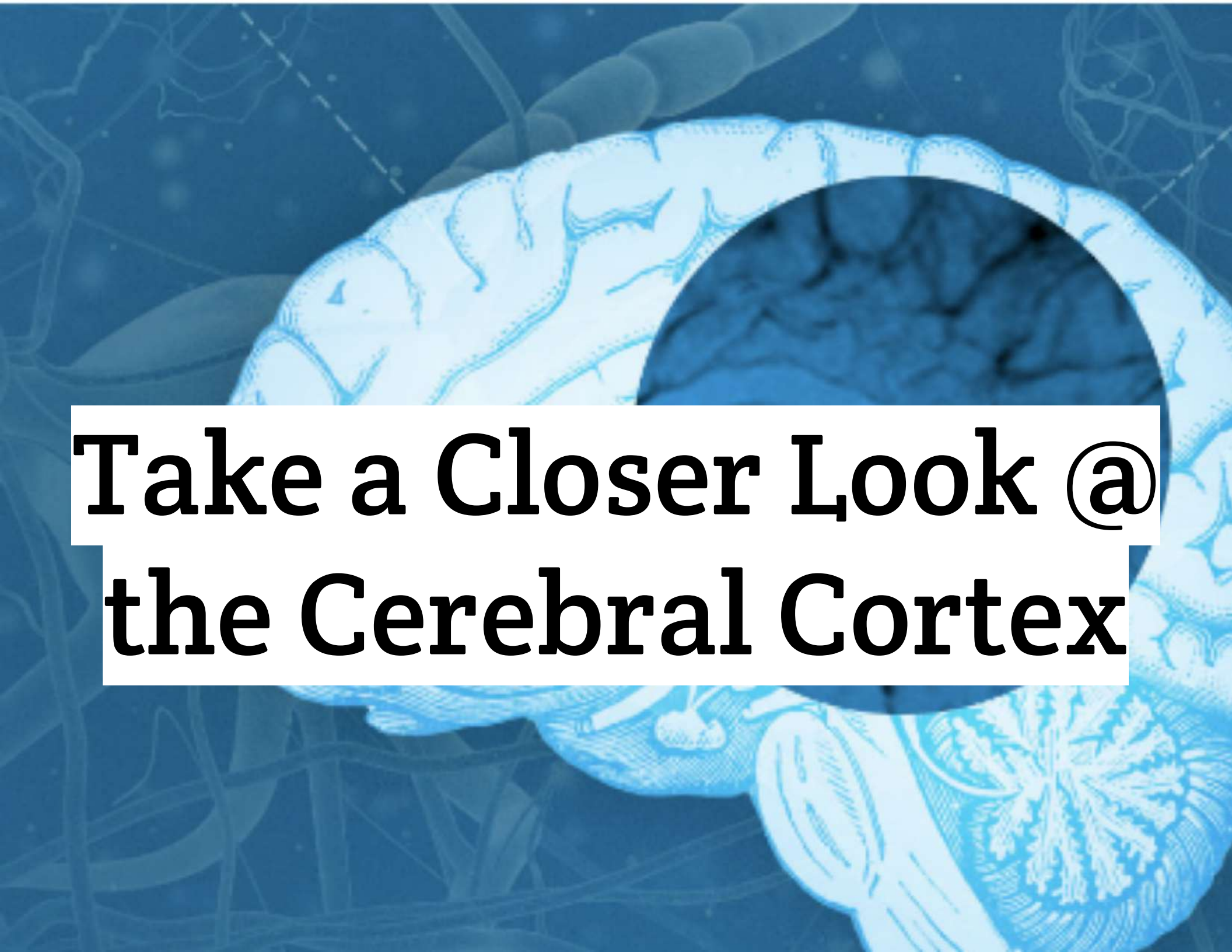
CORTEX

CORPUS CALLOSUM

CEREBELLUM

BRAIN STEM





Take a Closer Look @ the Cerebral Cortex

Read the passage (below) and highlight the four parts of the cortex: 1. Frontal Lobe, 2. Parietal Lobe, 3. Occipital Lobe, 4. Temporal Lobe. Then, describe the function of each.

Frontal Lobe	Parietal Lobe	Occipital Lobe	Temporal Lobe
Erase this and write here	Erase this and write here	Erase this and write here	Erase this and write here

The Cerebral Cortex

The cerebral cortex is divided up into four parts and each part has a job. The occipital lobe is in charge of how we understand what we are seeing. The temporal lobe helps us understand what we are hearing, and is also responsible for how we form our words and understand speech. The parietal lobe is in charge of how our body moves (for example, how we use our hands to do different things), and how we react to stimuli, which is anything we touch or feel, for example, how we react to temperature and pain. We might flinch if we touch something burning hot, and we might bend over if we experience pain. The frontal lobe is where our personality lives. It manages impulse control and emotional control, along with social behavior. It is also where the heavy thinking is going on like problem solving, reasoning and planning. So this lobe helps us to solve our problems for homework, and to figure out the rules to a game. It also helps us to make decisions

Parietal Lobe

Frontal Lobe

Occipital Lobe

Temporal Lobe

When you finish this slide, STOP! Do not move on until you are directed to so.

True or False: In Phineas's time, doctors washed their hands before treating patients.	Which part of the brain controls the breathing and the heartbeat?	
In the diagram of the cortex, what was the name of the lobe that was blue?	True or False: In 1848, doctors thought they knew how the brain worked.	
True or False: An open brain injury is always more dangerous than a closed brain injury.	You wouldn't be human without this part of your brain.	What lobe is responsible for our personality, which includes our impulse control, social behavior, reasoning, and planning?

HOMEWORK:

Read [this](#)

Reread selected text to remember details of how Phineas reacted to his injury—both immediately after he was hurt and then later when he seemed to be “fully recovered”

**Complete the SOLO
on classroom**