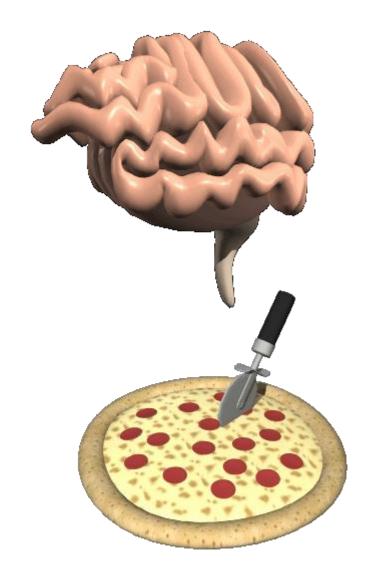
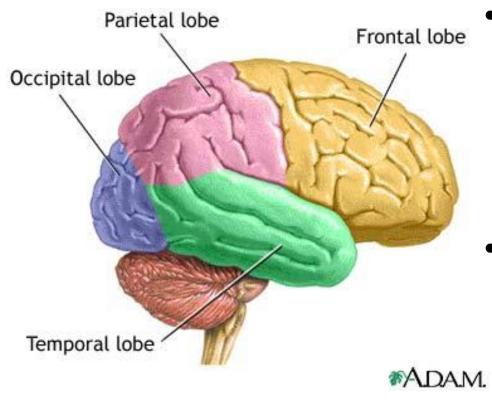
Cerebral Cortex

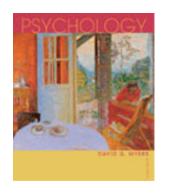
- Top layer of our brain.
- Contains wrinkles called fissures.
- The fissures increase surface area of our brain.
- Laid out it would be about the size of a large pizza.

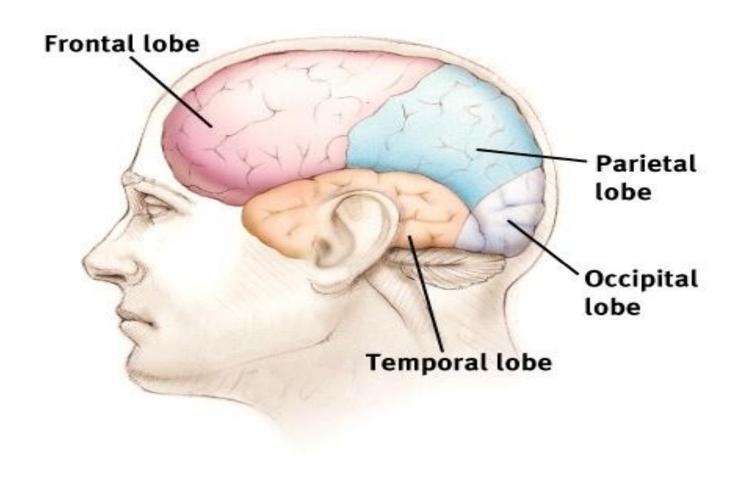


Areas of the Cerebral Cortex



- Divided into eight lobes, four in each hemisphere (frontal, parietal, occipital and temporal).
- Any area not dealing with our senses or muscle movements are called association areas.





Frontal Lobe

 Deals with planning, maintaining emotional control and abstract thought.







- Located at the top of our head.
- Contains the sensory cortex.



Temporal Lobes

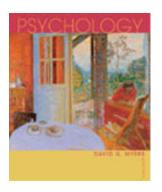
Process sound sensed by ears.



Occipital Lobes



- In the back of our head.
- Handles visual input from eyes.
- Right half of each retina goes to left occipital lobe and vice versa.

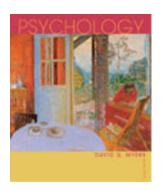


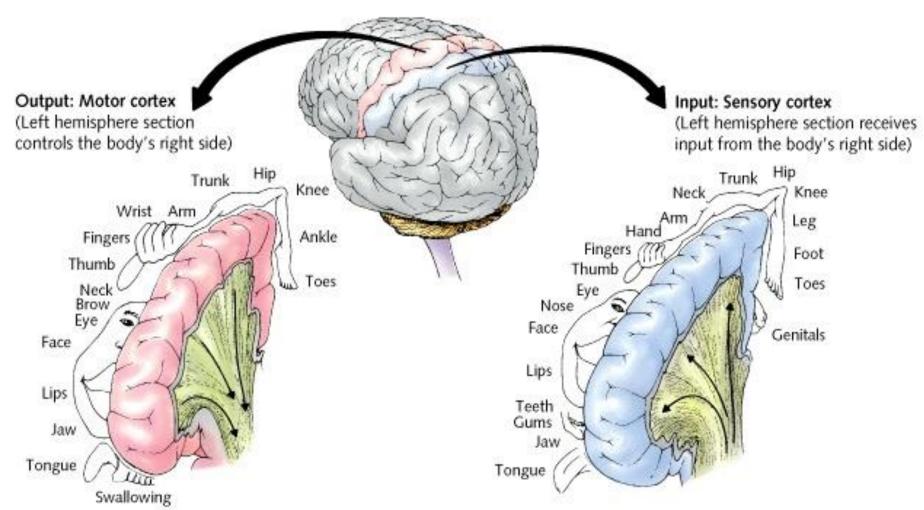
Motor Cortex

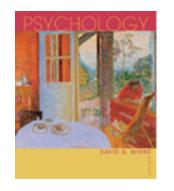
 area at the rear of the frontal lobes that controls voluntary movements

Sensory Cortex

 area at the front of the parietal lobes that registers and processes body sensations



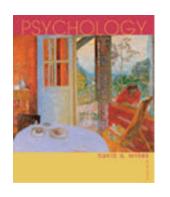


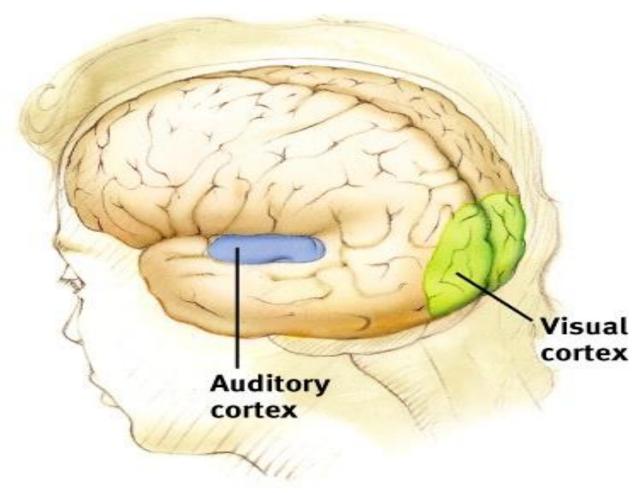


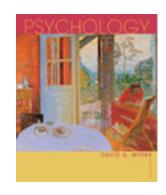


 Functional MRI scan shows the visual cortex activated as the subject looks at faces

Visual and Auditory Cortex







Aphasia

 impairment of language, usually caused by left hemisphere damage either to Broca's area (impairing speaking) or to Wernicke's area (impairing understanding)

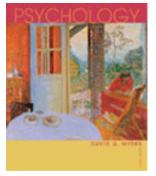
Broca's Area

 an area of the left frontal lobe that directs the muscle movements involved in speech

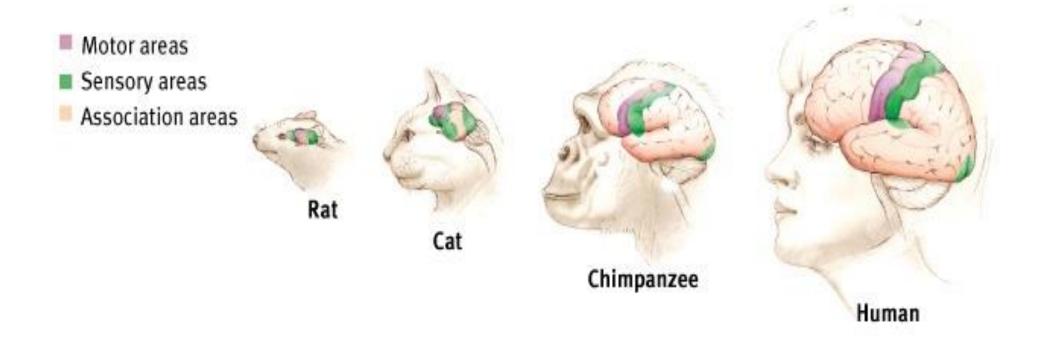
Wernicke's Area

 an area of the left temporal lobe involved in language comprehension and expression

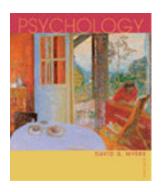
Association Areas

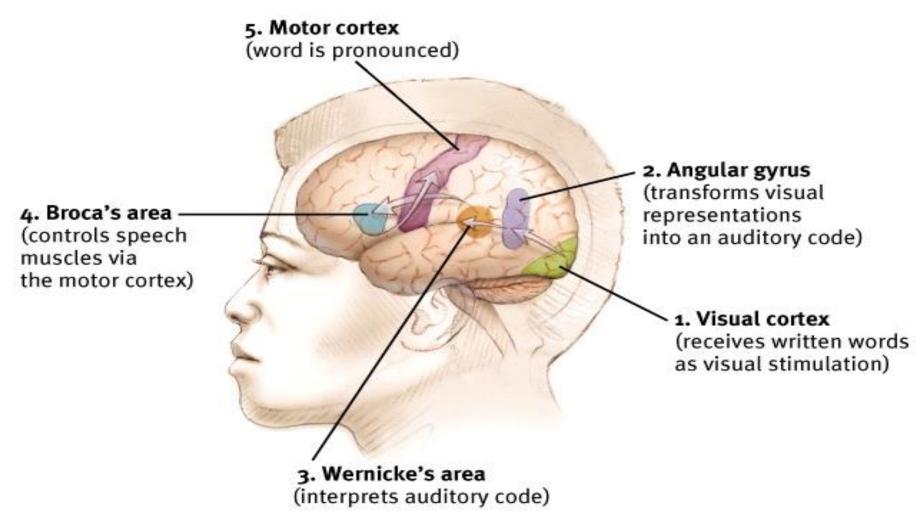


 More intellegent animals have increased "uncommitted" or association areas of the cortex

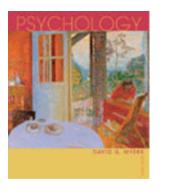


Specialization and Integration





Specialization and Integration



Brain activity when hearing, seeing, and speaking words

