

# Information about the Brain



**References:**  
**American Psychological Association.**  
 (n.d.). **APA dictionary entries. Retrieved**  
**from <https://dictionary.apa.org/>**

Brain Region	Structure and Function
Frontal Lobe	One of the four main lobes of each cerebral hemisphere, lying in front of the central sulcus. It is largely associated with motor and higher order executive function.
Pre-frontal Cortex	The furthest forward are of each cerebral hemisphere of the brain. It is largely associated with functions such as memory and learning, emotion, and social behaviour.
Parietal Lobe	One of the four main subdivisions of each cerebral hemisphere. It occupies the upper central area of each hemisphere, behind the frontal lobe, ahead of the occipital lobe, and above the temporal lobe. Parts of the parietal lobe are associated with somatosensory activities, such as the discrimination of size, shape, and texture of objects; visual activities, such as visually guided actions; and auditory activities, such as speech perception.
Occipital Lobe	The occipital lobe is the most posterior (rearward) subdivision of each cerebral hemisphere, roughly shaped like a pyramid. It contains several visual areas that receive and process visual stimuli, and it is involved in basic visual functions (e.g., visual acuity; contrast sensitivity; perception of colour, form, and motion) as well as higher level ones (e.g., figure-ground segregation based on textural cues).
Temporal Lobe	One of the four main subdivisions of each cerebral hemisphere in the brain, lying immediately below the lateral sulcus on the outer surface of each hemisphere. It contains the auditory projection and auditory association areas and also areas for higher order visual processing. The medial temporal lobe contains regions important for memory formation.
Hypothalamus	Part of the diencephalon of the brain that contains nuclei with primary control of the autonomic (involuntary) functions of the body. It also helps integrate autonomic activity into appropriate responses to internal and external stimuli. Additionally, it is involved in appetite, thirst, sleep, and sexuality
Thalamus	A mass of gray matter, forming part of the diencephalon of the brain. It consists of a collection of sensory, motor, autonomic, and associational nuclei, serving as a relay for nerve impulses traveling between the spinal cord and brainstem and the cerebral cortex.
Corpus Callosum	A large tract of nerve fibers running across the longitudinal fissure of the brain and connecting the cerebral hemispheres: It is the principal connection between the two sides of the brain.
Basal Ganglia	a group of nuclei (neuron cell bodies) deep within the cerebral hemispheres of the brain, involved in the generation of goal-directed voluntary movement
Amygdala	an almond-shaped structure in the temporal lobe that is a component of the limbic system and considered part of the basal ganglia. Through widespread connections with other brain areas has numerous viscerosensory and autonomic functions as well as an important role in memory, emotion, perception of threat, and fear learning.
Hippocampus	A seahorse-shaped part of the forebrain, in the temporal lobe, that is important for declarative memory and learning.
Diencephalon	Part of the forebrain that includes the thalamus and hypothalamus
Nuclei / Nucleus	a mass of cell bodies belonging to neurons with the same or related functions