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VIDEO GUIDE · UNIT 1 · TOPIC 1.4

The Limbic System

Watch the lesson

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

NOTES: FILL IN THE BLANKS WHILE YOU WATCH

Relay and regulation

1. The _____ is a group of structures deep inside the brain, including the thalamus, hypothalamus, amygdala, and hippocampus.
2. The _____ acts as a relay station, sending most incoming sensory information to other brain areas for processing.
3. Just below ("hypo") the thalamus, the _____ maintains homeostasis, the body's internal balance, by regulating hunger, thirst, body temperature, and sexual behavior.
4. The hypothalamus controls the _____, which helps control the endocrine system, the glands that release hormones.

Emotion and memory

5. The _____ is involved in emotion, especially fear and aggression.
6. The _____ is key for forming new memories; damage makes it hard to form new long-term memories. Memory trick: a hippo on campus.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1. Researchers stimulate a structure in a cat's brain, and the cat suddenly hisses and arches its back aggressively. Which structure was most likely stimulated?

(A) Hippocampus
(B) Amygdala
(C) Thalamus
(D) Pituitary gland

2. A student learns new vocabulary tonight. Which structure is most important for turning tonight's studying into memories he can recall next week?

(A) Thalamus
(B) Amygdala
(C) Hypothalamus
(D) Hippocampus

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3. A tumor presses on a patient's hypothalamus. Besides changes in hunger and thirst, which additional problem is most likely?

(A) Disrupted hormone release, since it controls the pituitary gland

(B) Inability to form any new memories

(C) Loss of all fear responses

(D) Loss of vision and hearing

NOTES

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