

## How the Brain Works with **Emotion**

The brain plays a crucial role in processing and experiencing emotions. Emotions are complex psychological and physiological responses to external stimuli that can influence our behavior, thoughts, and physical sensations. The brain works with emotion through several interconnected structures.

Identify which structure matches each label on the brain map below.

**amygdala, hippocampus, thalamus, hypothalamus, prefrontal cortex, neocortex**

Responsible for relaying sensory and motor signals to the cerebral cortex and also plays a role in the regulation of consciousness, sleep, and alertness.

Responsible for higher cognitive functions, such as language and consciousness, and also plays a role in emotional processing.

The key that turns our emotions into physical responses.

An almond-shaped structure located under each hemisphere of the brain and is responsible for regulating emotion and memory, including those associated with the brain's reward system, stress, and the "fight or flight" response when someone perceives a threat.

Plays an important role in memory formation, learning, and spatial navigation. It provides context for emotional meaning.

The right lobe is linked to negative emotions, such as fear, aggression, and sadness, while the left lobe helps to regulate negative emotions and put them in check.



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**thalamus**

Responsible for relaying sensory and motor signals to the cerebral cortex and also plays a role in the regulation of consciousness, sleep, and alertness.

**neocortex**

Responsible for higher cognitive functions, such as language and consciousness, and also plays a role in emotional processing.

**hypothalamus**

The key that turns our emotions into physical responses.

**prefrontal cortex**

The right lobe is linked to negative emotions, such as fear, aggression, and sadness, while the left lobe helps to regulate negative emotions and put them in check.

**amygdala**

An almond-shaped structure located under each hemisphere of the brain and is responsible for regulating emotion and memory, including those associated with the brain's reward system, stress, and the "fight or flight" response when someone perceives a threat.

**hippocampus**

Plays an important role in memory formation, learning, and spatial navigation. It provides context for emotional meaning.

