Name#:  

Phineas Gage: "What We Thought About How We Thought"

Pre-Reading Activity

Look at the photographs and diagrams in chapter two. Make a prediction as to what the picture has to do with the story of Phineas. Then, after reading, go back and prove or disprove each prediction with text evidence. CIRCLE WHETHER YOUR EVIDENCE IS PROVING OR DISPROVING YOUR PREDICTION.

Page 25:
Prediction:

Evidence to Prove/Disprove:

Pages 28, 29, & 31:
Prediction:

Evidence to Prove/Disprove:

Pages 32 & 33:
Prediction:

Evidence to Prove/Disprove:

Page 39:
Prediction:

Evidence to Prove/Disprove:
Page 36 & 41:
Prediction:

Evidence to Prove/Disprove:

Page 42:
Prediction:

Prove/Disprove:
**Phineas Gage:** “What We Thought About How We Thought”

**NAME:**

**Comparative Analysis: “Whole Brainers” vs. “Localizers”**

Define “Whole Brainers”:

Define “Localizers”:

**Directions:** Complete the top hat organizer by listing the similarities and differences between the two groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Whole Brainers</strong></th>
<th><strong>Localizers</strong></th>
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**SIMILARITIES**

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1) Label the different lobes of the brain. Below, list and explain the function of each lobe.
2) Identify the lobe Phineas damaged, and sketch where you think the tamping iron penetrated his brain.
Basic brain information

Brain facts

- Your brain weighs about 3lbs, or just under 1.5Kg
- It has the texture of blancmange
- Your brain is connected to your spinal cord by the brain stem
- Behind your brain stem is the cerebellum
- The cerebral cortex is the largest part of your brain. It contains the frontal lobes, the motor cortex, sensory cortex and parietal lobes
- The brain is made up of around 100 billion nerve cells and even more support cells, which provide nourishment to the nerve cells

The diagram below shows which areas of your brain control different activities.

Damage to a particular area can affect that activity. Strokes tend to affect a specific area of the brain, whereas a head injury due to a road traffic accident usually involves more general damage.

**The cerebral cortex**

- **Broca's area**
  - Expressing language
- **Parietal lobe**
  - Perception, spatial awareness, manipulating objects, spelling
- **Occipital lobe**
  - Vision
- **Temporal lobe**
  - Memory, recognising faces, generating emotions, language
- **Wernicke's area**
  - Understanding language
- **Frontal lobe**
  - Planning, organising, emotional and behavioural control, personality, problem solving, attention, social skills, flexible thinking and conscious movement

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Website: www.headway.org.uk

improving life after brain injury