Education 173 Cognition and Learning in Educational Settings

The Brain and Learning

Fall Quarter 2007

Mind and Brain

- Not Equivalent
- The Mind Relies on the Physical Brain

Brain Anatomy

• Brainstem, Cerebellum, Cerebrum

- Brainstem controls breathing, heart rate, sleeping, alertness
- Cerebellum controls balance and coordination
- Cerebrum: somatosensory functions
- Cerebral Cortex
 - Higher functions: Larger in humans than in animals
 - Last part of brain to develop, so it's more sensitive to
 - environmental influences







Modularity Broca's and Wernicke's

- Areas – Broca's: Grammatically Correct Speech
- Wernicke's: Meaningful Speech
- Phineas Gage, Railroad Man
- Plasticity and Redundancy – The violinist re-mapping
 - Re-mapping after injury or surgery



Brain Circuits



- Complex Performance

- » Neuroimaging: fMRI and PET
- » Almost always, multiple areas (circuits) are activated
- Brain Imaging and Mathematical Reasoning
- Brain Imaging and Reading

Neuron Anatomy and Adaptation

Neurons

– Cell body, dendrites, axon, terminal buttons

-Myelin sheath

- -About 100 billion neurons
 - » About 7 billion people on earth
 - » Up to 100,000/sec prenatally
 - » Neurogenesis in adulthood

Synapses and Neurotransmitters

- –Synapses is Gap
 - »Neurons don't touch
- -Excitatory, Inhibitory
- -Threshold of Excitation
- -Neurotransmitters
 - » Dopamine, serotonin
 - » Mood/Depression

Blooming and Pruning

• Blooming

- Children have many more synapses than do adults
- -Synaptogenesis: Between birth and age 3
- -Rapid proliferation of synapses

• Pruning

- -Synapses disappear if not used (resorption)
- -Formation depends on chemicals (neurotrophins)
- -In cortex, pruning extends into adolescence

Other Developmental Changes

- Increased Myelination

• Just before birth and into 20s

- Maturation of Frontal Lobes
 - Into early adulthood

Brain Development and Experience

– Experience-Expectant Development

- » Any normal environment—visual perception, language
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- » Disrupted by malnutrition
- » Disrupted by sensory or social deprivation
- » Disrupted by toxins
- Experience-Dependant Development
 - » Specialized skills for a particular culture
 - » Literacy produces a thicker corpus callosum

Learning and Brain Structure

Learning: Many Mechanisms

- Search for the "Engram"
- Knowledge rarely or never a single spot
- Karl Lashley's surgery on rats' brains
 » Still remembered maze
- Where's Grandma?

Learning and Brain Structure

Experience and Synaptic Density

- Rats in two kinds of cages
- Diamond and rat brain density
- Effects of deprivation
- Learning and Brain Efficiency

- UCI Study: Better performance associated with lower brain metabolism

Learning and Brain Structure

• The Hippocampus--Basis for LTM

- -Amnesia—The case of HM
- -An inability to learn--almost
- -Consolidation of memory
- -Fast and slow processes

Exercise and Nutrition

Exercise

- -Brain is Physical Structure
- -Exercise and Vascularization
- -Exercise and Neurotrophins

Nutrition

- -Glucose
- -Essential fats-Omega 3

A Bridge Too Far

- Overextending Brain Research

- John Bruer
- Right brain/Left brain
- Critical periods
 - Language Learning: Phonemic Awareness
 - But these can be overcome
 - Early study of music
- The Middle Island of Cognitive Science

