

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period/Day \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_

**A Brain’s Day In…The Hunger Games!**

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| **The Situation:** | **Brain Part(s)/Nervous System/Endocrine System Involvement:** |
| 1. At the beginning of the movie, Katniss is hunting in the woods. Which part of her brain a) enables her to see the deer and what part of the **cortex** helps Katniss b) position her body properly to prepare to shoot the deer? | 1a  1b |
| 1. During the reaping you are quickly grounded by the painful silence as everyone is waiting for the names to be called. Which **lobe** of the brain brings this lack of sound to your attention? 2. Later, when you hear Katniss volunteer to take her sister’s place in the Hunger Games, ***your heart races*** and you ***become more alert***   -Which 2 parts of your brain enable these responses?   1. When Katniss goes up on stage and hears Peeta’s name called, she remembers a time when he helped keep her and her family from starving. Which part of her brain is involved in this memory? 2. When Katniss is allowed a few minutes with her family she is quickly telling Prim and her mother things they need to do to stay alive while she is gone. She also explains that her and Gale have already planned that he will bring them food and not allow them to starve   What **lob**e of her brain helped Katniss develop these ideas and plans to keep her family safe? | 2.  3.  4.  5. |
| 1. The scene when you first see Haymitch, you realize he has a serious problem with alcohol. He is sluggish and uncoordinated while under the influence. Which **neurotransmitter** is most likely being affected? | 6. |
| 1. On the train Katniss reacts to Haymitch’s request to pass the marmalade by nearly stabbing him with a knife. Which part of her brain would be involved in this aggressive act? | 7. |
| 1. During the interview, Katniss spins around to show off her dress. a) Which part of her **hindbrain** brain allows her to spin carefully and not fall off the stage? 2. At one point in the interview, Caesar explains that he and the capital were emotionally moved when Katniss volunteered to take her sister’s place. Which brain region/system would be involved in their responses? | 8.  9. |
| 1. When Katniss is about to enter the arena, she is visibly anxious/stressed. a) Which part of her nervous system is being activated? b) Which part of her brain is initiating the signal to prepare her body to run/fight? | 10. |
| 1. While on the metal plate, waiting for the sound to be made for the tributes to be able to safely move, Katniss begins formulating a plan.   a) Which part of her brain helps her make this plan and her decision to not follow through with trying to get the bow out of the cornucopia?  b) Which part of her **midbrain** helps her coordinate her moves based on what she sees and hears? | 11a  11b |
| 1. Which part of Katniss’ brain regulates her body temperature during the night? | 12. |
| 1. Which part of her brain releases **melatonin**, making her sleepy even though she is sitting up strapped in a tree? | 13. |
| 1. A horrible, dangerous fire envelopes the forest where Katniss is sleeping. a) What part of her brain arouses her so she can address this problem? b) which **hormone** does her brain order to be released to help her run as fast as possible from the fire? c) Katniss realizes she has a deep burn on her leg. What part of the **cortex** allows her to know that the burn is on her leg and not her back or arm?   d) which **lobe** allows her to feel the heat from the fire? | 14a  14b  14c  14d |
| 1. When the careers chase Katniss, she doesn’t feel the intense pain of her injured leg due to what **neurotransmitter**? | 15. |
| 1. At this point in the movie, you realize how much control and power the gamemakers have over the tributes lives. You realize the control center of the games can be seen as a metaphor for what part of the brain? | 16. |
| 1. A)The pain of Katniss’ injury is being sent to her brain by which **neurons**?   b) When Katniss drops the trackerjacker nest on to the careers, they immediately begin swatting at the insects. Which **neurons** are sending the message to them to swat at the insects and run? | 17a  17b |
| 1. a) Which disorder is simulated by the trackerjacker venom that makes Katniss hallucinate? b) Which **neurotransmitter** would likely be the culprit? | 18a  18b |
| 1. After Katniss recovers from the stings, she is able to hunt and secure food for her and Rue. Which part of her **peripheral nervous system** allows her to hunt? | 19. |
| 1. When Katniss is waiting to blow up the supplies of the careers at the cornucopia, she hears the careers as they make plans to go see who started the fire and then she sees that they have set up a trap. Which part of her brain must these sensory experiences be processed through before they can be interpreted by the specialized regions in the brain for hearing and seeing? | 20. |
| 1. When the careers hear the explosion and return to the camp, Cato is furious and snaps the neck of one of the other tributes who dies instantly. What part of the **hindbrain** did he likely break? | 21. |
| 1. After destroying the careers supplies, Katniss quickly runs back to find Rue. When she cannot find her Katniss panics. a) What part of the **autonomic nervous system** is activated as she runs and kills the tribute responsible for taking Rue? b) After Rue passes and Katniss stops crying…☹ What part of the **autonomic nervous** **system** kicks in to help her body return to a calm/relaxed state?   c) Katniss is feeling very lonely and sad after Rue dies. Which neurotransmitter may be too low? | 22a  22b  22c |
| Your Turn! Find a scene. Describe it (like I did. With real psychological terminology). Analyze it. | 23. |
| Do the same here. | 24. |