

# PSYCHOLOGY

VCE student worksheets



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
MELBOURNE

## PHOTOGRAPHY & FILMING IN THE MUSEUM ARE STRICTLY PROHIBITED

Real people have generously donated their bodies so that students can learn about health and disease. Our donors deserve the utmost respect and admiration for their invaluable contribution to medical science.



In accordance with the Human Tissue Act and out of respect for our body donors.



Date

Name

School

# PSYCHOLOGY

## MUSEUM ANNEX

The museum annex contains displays that will give you a general introduction to the anatomy and pathology of the human body. Please take some time to familiarise yourself with the way the specimens are displayed.

### 1. Historical death masks (Front window displays)

What is phrenology? Describe a potential connection of this pseudoscience to modern psychology?

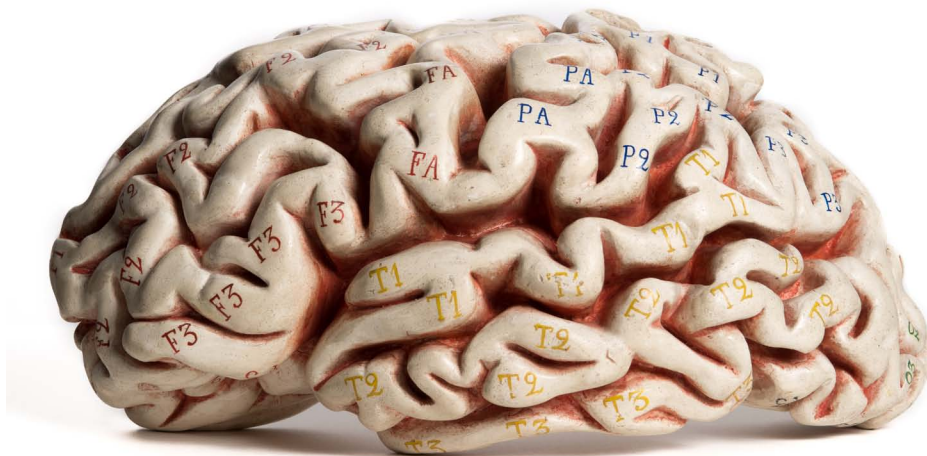
---

---

---

### 2. Oversized model of the brain (Historical Display).

Using the key provided on the model, label the four main lobes (regions) of the brain on the image below.



### 3. G896 - senile atrophy (Alzheimer's disease) and normal brain (Cabinet 35A).

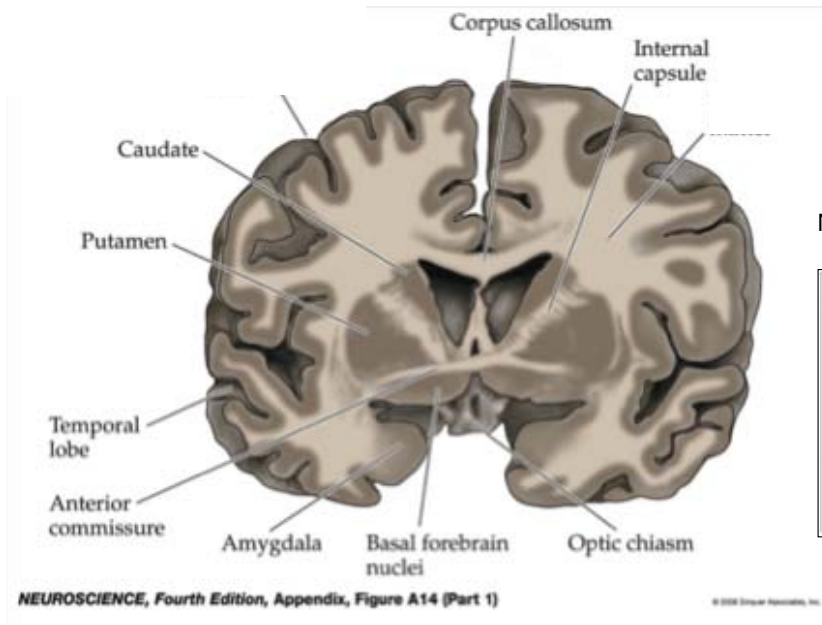
Describe the difference in the appearance of the two brains. What do you think atrophy means?

---

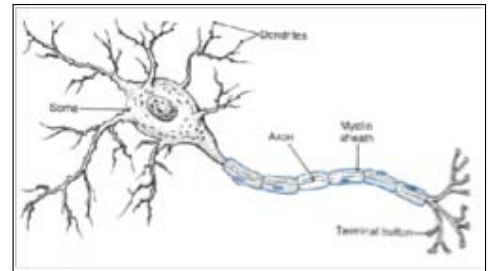
---

---

# PSYCHOLOGY



Neuron morphology



## 4. White and grey matter of the brain (Cabinet 37B)

Label the white and grey matter of the brain. What part of the neuron composes the grey matter and what part composes the white matter?

---

---

---

# PSYCHOLOGY

## MAIN MUSEUM

The main museum is divided into bays, and each bay represents a major system or region of the body (see map on the last page of this worksheet).



### 5. Hydrocephalus (Front right of the museum, in historical wooden cabinet)

The term hydrocephalus is derived from the Greek words 'hydro' meaning water and 'cephalus' meaning head. As the name implies, it is a condition in which the primary characteristic is excessive accumulation of fluid in the brain. Although hydrocephalus was once known as water on the brain, the water is actually CSF – a clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord. The excessive accumulation of CSF results in an abnormal dilation of the spaces in the brain called ventricles. This dilation causes potentially harmful pressure on the tissues of the brain.

A. Describe the size of the 'hydrocephalus' skull compared to a normal skull.

---

---

---

B. Label the ventricles within the brain

### 6. 'Exploded' skull (Front centre of the museum, in historical wooden cabinet)

How many bones make up the skull? And what are the joins between the bones of the skull called?

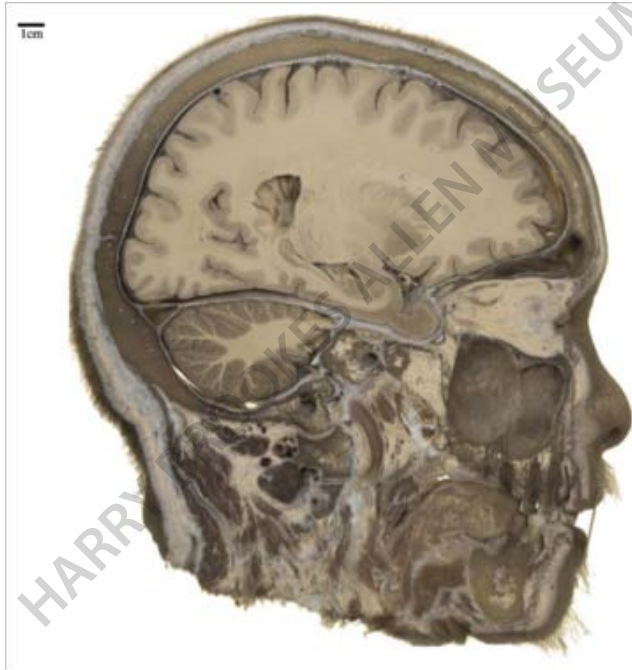
---

---

# PSYCHOLOGY

## 7. Cross-section of the head and brain - specimen 516-100017 (Head & Neck Bay).

Identify the cerebellum on the image below.



What are some of the functions of the cerebellum?

---

---

## 8. Leontiasis Ossium 531-007378 (Historical wooden cabinet, front centre of museum).

Describe the deformity that can be observed in this specimen.

---

---

Has the brain become affected by this condition?

---

# PSYCHOLOGY

## 9. N610 Brain – Meningioma (Cabinet 19D)

Examine the dura matter. What is its function? Describe how this dura matter is not normal.

---

---

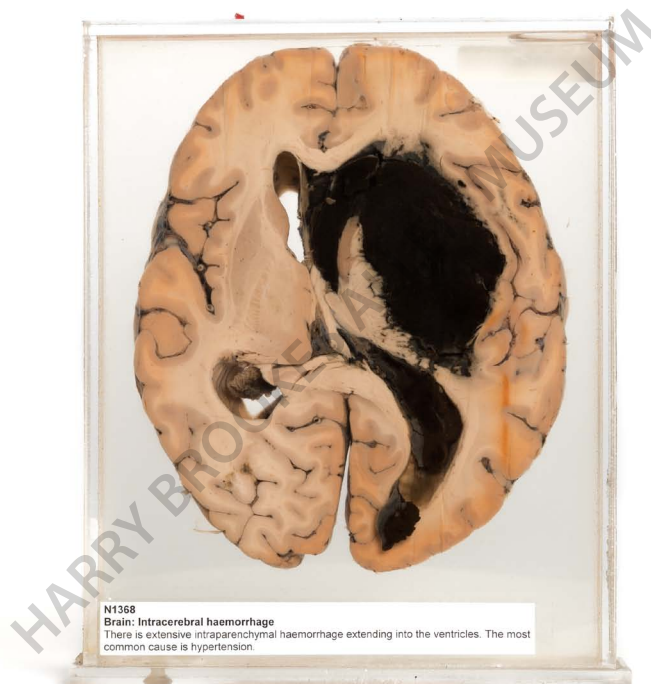
---

## 10. N100134 Cranial nerves (Brain & CNS Bay)

A dissection of the base of the brain can be observed. The meninges and the vessels have been removed. Can you identify the cranial nerves?

## 11. N1368 Brain – Intracerebral haemorrhage (Cabinet 19C)

What structure in the brain has the blood accumulated within? What affect is this likely to have on the brain?



---

---



