Article Review

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1. Why do researchers often refer to the left hemisphere as “dominant”? What functions does the left hemisphere control?

The human brain is divided into two hemispheres, the left, and the right hemisphere. The function of both parts is different. It has been seen that the researchers frequently refer to the left hemisphere of the human brain to be the dominant one. The two hemispheres control different parts of the body. The left hemisphere as referred to be the dominant one is responsible for controlling the language, logic, analytical skills, numbers, critical thinking, and reasoning. The speech and the mathematical abilities are situated in the left part of the brain. The size of the left and right hemisphere is equal however hey only differ in functions (Myers & Dewall, 2016). Owing to the fact that we all are humans, we have differences but deep study and insight can help us understand what is the basic difference and who we are in person. Almost all the right-handed people and many of the left-handed people to process their language in the left hemisphere of the brain (Myers & DeWall, 2016). The left hemisphere of the human brain is also further vigorous for the duration of some rational, figurative, and progressive chores, for instance solving math problems and considering in depth the mechanical material. On account of its intellectual aptitudes, lots of researchers allude to left brain dominance. They rely on the fact that the left part of the brain frequently applies control over the right part of the brain. A well renowned split-brain scientist, Michael Gazzaniga (1983), once claimed that deprived of help from the left hemisphere, the right side’s cerebral abilities might possibly be massively substandard to the intellectual expertise of a chimpanzee. He along with many others have faith in the fact that a mental “module” in the left side of the brain is continuously working to elucidate movements and feelings produced by brain parts whose mechanisms are nonverbal and outside of consciousness.

1. Does existing evidence about sex differences in the brain tell us very much about the behavior of men and women in their everyday lives? How might these differences impact the interactions and relationships between men and women?

Delicate noticeable dissimilarities happen among male and female brains, nonetheless how precisely these have to do with variances in behavior is unidentified. These kind of sex distinctions in the brain are every so often overstated and embezzled, not only by the media but by the scientists too, to strengthen typecasts and continue these mythologies. The supreme noticeable difference concerning the brains of males and females is a general size. Men's brains are, commonly, 10 to 15 % bigger than that of women. In new research, neuroscientists compared the brains of 42 males and 58 females’ autopsy and established that men's brain weighed a general of 3lb, in comparison with 2.75lb for ladies. The difference in the size of the brain is found frequently but it only appears when a large number of people are the subject of research and sometimes it happens that the size of a women's brain is greater than that of some men. These differences in brain size are indicative of the fact that males are generally taller than females, and it has nothing to do with the fact that they are more intelligent or smart than women. Many types of research display intricate variances in men’s and women’s behavior and in mental tasks, too. Men usually are more violent and leave behind women on rational tasks including spatial abilities just like an intellectual revolution, where women are more likely to be affectionate, compassionate and execute better on oral memory and linguistic jobs. These differences among men and women affect the way they interact with each other, and their relationships with each other too.

References

Myers, D., & DeWall, C. (2016). Exploring psychology in modules (10th ed.). Worth Publishers.