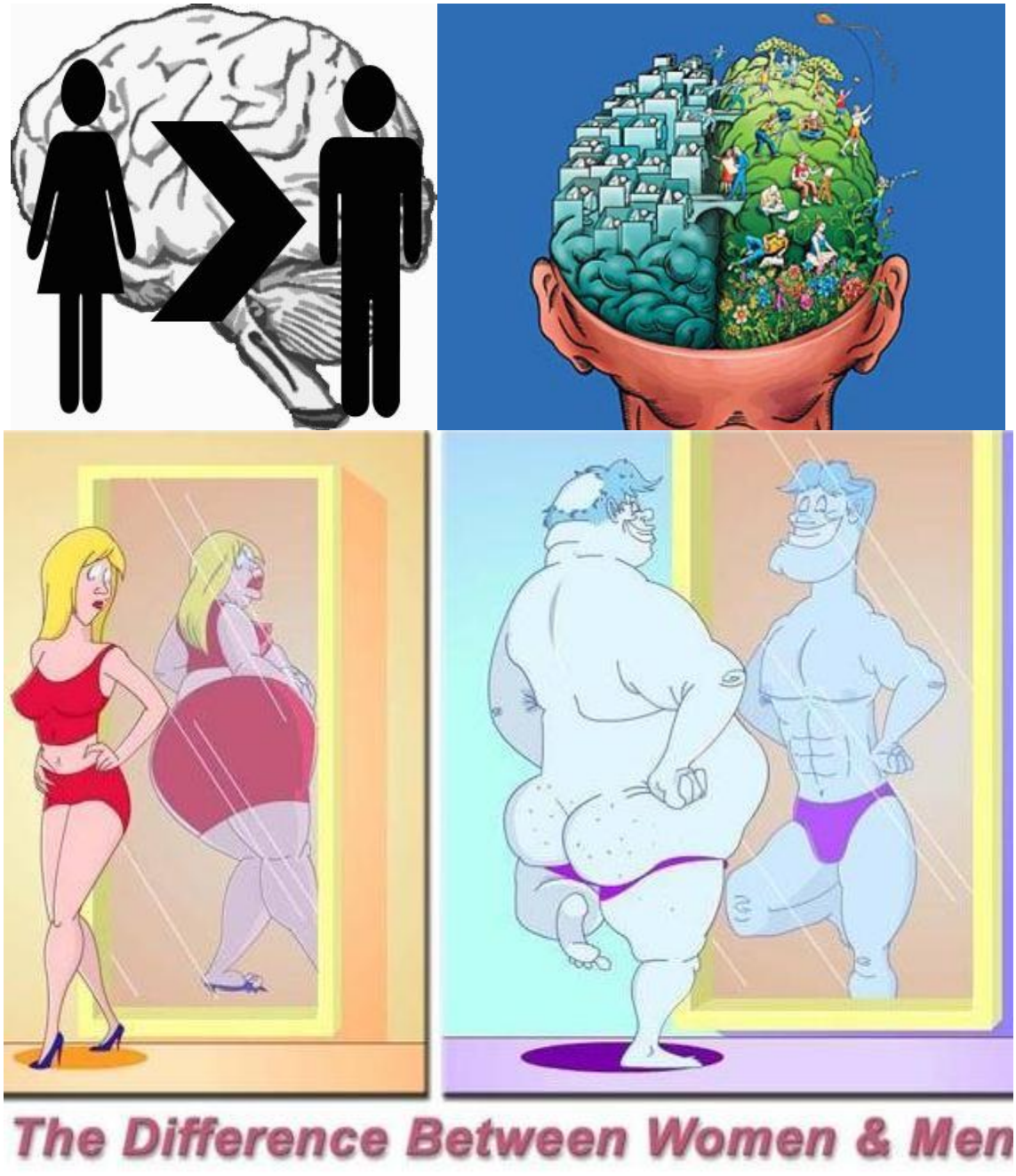
The Difference Between the Brains of Men and Women



the differences between the brains of men and women lies in the size of the parts of the brain, how it is related as well as how it works. The fundamental difference between the sexes that are:

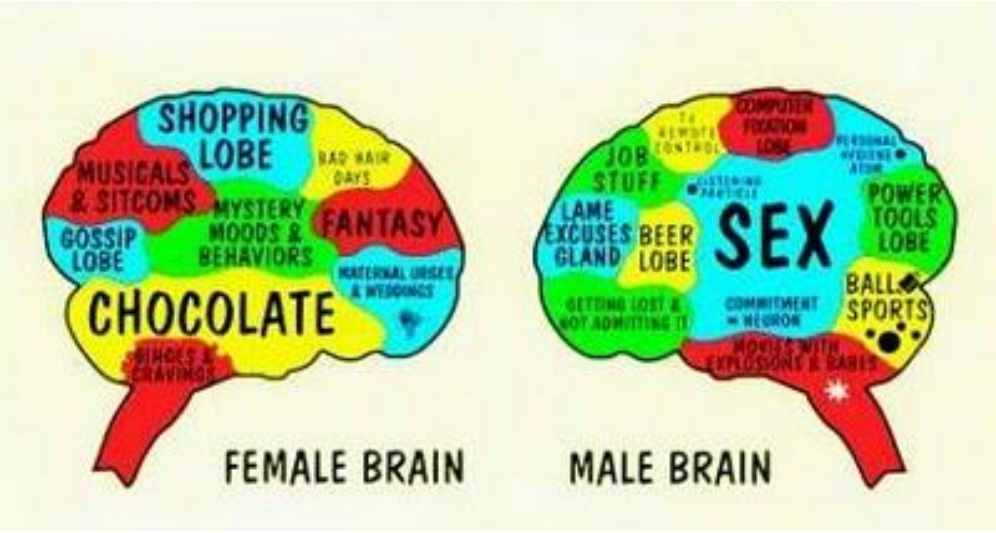
1. **Spatial Differences**

On the male brain tends to flourish and have a more complex such as spatial ability of designing mechanical, measurement of the determination of the direction of abstraction, and the manipulation of physical objects. No wonder if the man loves fiddling with the vehicle.

2. **Verbal Differences**
The cortex of the brain man more sucked to perform spatial functions and tend to give a little on the portion for producing and using words. A collection of nerves that connects the left-right brain or the corpus collosum male brain is smaller than the female brain and a quarter. When the brain man just uses right brain hemispheres of the brain, women can maximize both. That's why women are more talk than men. In a study mentioned, women use about 20,000 words per day, while men only 7000 words!

3. **Difference of chemicals**
The brains of women more contain serotonin which makes it be calm. No weird if women more calm when responding to the threat that involves physical, while men are more quickly fly off the handle. Other than that, brain women also have oxytocin, i.e. substances that bind human beings with another human being or with more. The two men's brains suggest biological tendency to not act first rather than talk. This is in contrast to the women.

4. **Smaller Memory**
Central memory (h.) on brain women greater than in the male brain. This can answer the question why when men easily forget, while women can remember every detail.



The above figure summarizes the well-accepted theory of male versus female brain function. A new groundbreaking study of brain activity in males and females at rest has brought the theory into question.

It turns out that, when males and females are scanned by fMRI while told to close their eyes and not think about anything in particular, their brain activations are virtually the same.

Researchers examined the brain activity of 26 females and 23 males who rested in a scanner and daydreamed. Three different well-characterized neural networks were analyzed for differences between males and females: the executive control network, the salience network,

and the default mode network. The first two networks include several brain regions that have been associated with cognitive task performance in many previous studies. When subjects are at rest, these cognitive networks are deactivated but the resulting signal provides insight to their intrinsic behavior. The researchers chose to look at these 2 cognitive networks because of mixed findings from previous work that indicated possible differences between associated male and female cognitive performance and brain activity. However, when the signals among different regions within these networks were compared (in a functional connectivity analysis), no differences between males and females were found.

The third network that was analyzed (default mode network) is a network that is activated when subjects are at rest. Although the function of the default mode network is controversial, activity in the brain regions of the network are thought to be associated with daydreaming, thinking about the past and future, and gauging others' perspectives. Or if you accept the classic theory of males versus female brain function, this is the network that represents thoughts of sex and lame excuses for men, and thoughts of shopping and musical sitcoms for women. The problem is: no differences between males and females in functional connectivity of the default mode network were found either.

It should be noted that the findings did not match the hypothesis of the researchers, who thought that differences between the sexes would be found because that would support the findings of previous reports. However, this study had more subjects than most previous studies on male versus female brain differences, so the statistical power is higher. Furthermore, this is the first study to directly investigate male-female differences in *resting* brains, so the findings do not necessarily contradict other studies that involved concentration or attention.

The researchers go as far as to suggest that resting state fMRI studies do not need to be controlled for sex because males and females have the same brain activity anyway.

You want me - I can smell it.

Most of us women can tell if a guy is 'into us'. We pick up on a vast array of non-verbal cues, not the mention the ever-obvious verbal ones. But I wouldn't say I can smell sexual interest- would you? Probably not. But, as it turns out, women's brains can distinguish the difference between sweat from a man who is aroused and one that isn't, according to fresh research published in the Journal of Neuroscience

Is he hot or horny?

A woman's brain knows.

Scientists from Rice University used fMRI scans to take a look at women's brains while they processed four different smells. The first was sweat from aroused men. The second was sweat from the same men when not aroused. The third was a control with PSP, a sex hormone which heightens arousal in women, matched to previously found levels in aroused sweat. The last was a negative control with a neutral compound that is in sweat, PEA. They wanted to know if PSP was the major sexual olfactory cue in sweat or if there was more being produced by the horny boys.

To make the study truly neutral, the women weren't informed as to what they were smelling. And, interestingly, few described the smells as human or sweaty. Some even described them as 'floral'. None of the women figured out they were smelling the sweat of aroused versus non-aroused men.

Well, I guess I should say none of the women consciously figured that out. However, their brains told a different story.

The fMRI scans showed that the women's right orbitofrontal cortex and the right fusiform regions significantly responded to the sexual sweat compared with the PEA baseline, the neutral sweat or PSP. Also, the PSP (the hormone they thought might be the signal) did not produce the same stimulus. Thus something else in the sweat of aroused guys turned on a specific response in the women's brains.

In other words, women's brains know the difference between a guy that's hot and bothered and one that isn't, even if they don't know it consciously. It makes me wonder if they'll soon be producing colognes that are designed to get a woman turned on - neurally, that is (none of this supposed pheromone crap). I mean, that's gotta be way better than a pick up line...

Since I went there, here's one for you to take home - it's my personal favorite:

"You know, the good thing about being a scientist is that I'm very good at mixing fluids."