

action potential	Biological Psychology
aphasia	brainstem
association areas	cerebellum
axon	cerebral cortex
frontal lobes	dendrite

<p>branch of psychology concerned with the links between biology and behavior.</p>	<p>a neural impulse - a brief electrical charge that travels down an axon</p>
<p>the oldest part and central core of the brain - beginning where the spinal cord swells as it enters the skull; the brainstem is responsible for automatic survival functions.</p>	<p>impairment of language - usually caused by left hemisphere damage either to Broca's area or to Wernicke's area.</p>
<p>the part of the brain at the back of the head that controls the activity of the muscles.</p>	<p>areas of the cerebral cortex that are not involved in primary motor or sensory functions - rather, they are involved in higher mental functions such as learning - remembering - thinking - speaking</p>
<p>the intricate fabric of interconnected neural cells that covers the cerebral hemispheres - the body's ultimate control and information processing center.</p>	<p>the extension of a neuron - ending in branching terminal fibers, through which messages pass to other neurons or to muscles or glands.</p>
<p>the bushy branching extensions of a neuron that receive messages and conduct impulses toward the cell body.</p>	<p>the portion of the cerebral cortex lying just behind the forehead - involved in speaking and muscle movements and in making plans and judgments.</p>

glial cells	neuron
hormones	neuroscience
Lesion	parietal lobes
nervous system	reticular formation
synapse	sensory cortex

<p>a nerve cell - the basic building block of the nervous system.</p>	<p>glial cells-cells in the nervous system that support nourish and protect neurons.</p>
<p>the field of study encompassing the various scientific disciplines dealing with the structure development function chemistry pharmacology and pathology of the nervous system.</p>	<p>chemical messengers released mostly by endocrine system - They travel through blood stream and affect other tissues.</p>
<p>the portion of the cerebral cortex lying at the top of the head and toward the rear - receives sensory input for touch and body position.</p>	<p>means the tissue destruction - A brain lesion refers to a naturally or experimentally damaged or removed brain.</p>
<p>a nerve network in the brainstem that plays an important role in controlling arousal.</p>	<p>the body's speedy electrochemical communication network consisting of all the nerve cells of the peripheral and central nervous system</p>
<p>the area at the front of the parietal lobes that registers and processes body touch and movement sensations.</p>	<p>a region where nerve impulses are transmitted and received - encompassing the axon terminal of a neuron that releases neurotransmitters in response to an impulse - an extremely small gap across which the neurotransmitters travel, and the adjacent membrane</p>

Wernicke's area	hypothalamus
myelin sheath	Ovary
threshold	Pancreas
adrenal glands	Parathyroids
Testis	pituitary gland

<p>The bridge between endocrine and nervous systems and contains body's thermostat and centers for regulating hunger and thirst</p>	<p>controls language reception - a brain area involved in language comprehension and expression - usually in the left temporal lobe.</p>
<p>This is one of usually two organs that produce ova and secrete estrogen and progesterone</p>	<p>a layer of fatty tissue segmentally encasing the fibers of many neurons; enables vastly greater transmission speed of neural impulses as the impulse hops from one node to the next.</p>
<p>This produces the hormones insulin and glucagon which control the level of glucose in the blood</p>	<p>the level of stimulation required to trigger a neural impulse.</p>
<p>Small glands in the neck that regulate calcium and phosphorous balance.</p>	<p>This gland is located on the kidneys, they release hormones that trigger the body to respond to emergencies and high stress</p>
<p>This produces hormones which regulate growth from infancy to adulthood and the amount of water in the blood</p>	<p>This is one of the two male reproductive glands that produce spermatozoa and secrete androgens</p>

Thyroid Gland

acetylcholine

myelin sheath

endorphins

threshold

central nervous system

neurotransmitters

peripheral nervous system

sensory neurons

nerves

<p>(ACh) a neurotransmitter that enables learning and memory and also triggers muscle contraction.</p>	<p>This produces hormones that regulate metabolism, body heat, and bone growth</p>
<p>"morphine within"--natural, opiatelike neurotransmitters linked to pain control and to pleasure.</p>	<p>a layer of fatty tissue segmentally encasing the fibers of many neurons; enables vastly greater transmission speed of neural impulses as the impulse hops from one node to the next.</p>
<p>the brain and spinal cord.</p>	<p>the level of stimulation required to trigger a neural impulse.</p>
<p>the sensory and motor neurons that connect the central nervous system (CNS) to the rest of the body.</p>	<p>chemical messengers that traverse the synaptic gaps between neurons. When released by the sending neuron, neurotransmitters travel across the synapse and bind to receptor sites on the receiving neuron, thereby influencing whether that neuron will generate</p>
<p>neural "cables" containing many axons. These bundled axons, which are part of the peripheral nervous system, connect the central nervous system with muscles, glands, and sense organs.</p>	<p>neurons that carry incoming information from the sense receptors to the central nervous system.</p>

motor neurons	sympathetic nervous system
interneurons	parasympathetic nervous system
somatic nervous system	reflex
autonomic nervous system	neural networks
electroencephalogram	endocrine system

<p>the division of the autonomic nervous system that arouses the body, mobilizing its energy in stressful situations.</p>	<p>neurons that carry outgoing information from the central nervous system to the muscles and glands.</p>
<p>the division of the autonomic nervous system that calms the body, conserving its energy.</p>	<p>central nervous system neurons that internally communicate and intervene between the sensory inputs and motor outputs.</p>
<p>a simple, automatic, inborn response to a sensory stimulus, such as the knee-jerk response.</p>	<p>the division of the peripheral nervous system that controls the body's skeletal muscles. Also called the skeletal nervous system.</p>
<p>interconnected neural cells. With experience, networks can learn, as feedback strengthens or inhibits connections that produce certain results. Computer simulations of neural networks show analogous learning.</p>	<p>the part of the peripheral nervous system that controls the glands and the muscles of the internal organs (such as the heart). Its sympathetic division arouses; its parasympathetic division calms.</p>
<p>the body's "slow" chemical communication system; a set of glands that secrete hormones into the bloodstream.</p>	<p>an amplified recording of the waves of electrical activity that sweep across the brain's surface. These waves are measured by electrodes placed on the scalp.</p>

PET scan	limbic system
MRI	amygdala
fMRI	plasticity
medulla	corpus callosum
	split brain

<p>a doughnut-shaped system of neural structures at the border of the brainstem and cerebral hemispheres; associated with emotions such as fear and aggression and drives such as those for food and sex. Includes the hippocampus, amygdala, and hypothalamus.</p>	<p>a visual display of brain activity that detects where a radioactive form of glucose goes while the brain performs a given task.</p>
<p>two lima bean-sized neural clusters that are components of the limbic system and are linked to emotion.</p>	<p>a technique that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to produce computer-generated images that distinguish among different types of soft tissue; allows us to see structures within the brain.</p>
<p>the brain's capacity for modification, as evident in brain reorganization following damage (especially in children) and in experiments on the effects of experience on brain development.</p>	<p>a technique for revealing blood flow and, therefore, brain activity by comparing successive MRI scans. MRI scans show brain anatomy; fMRI scans show brain function.</p>
<p>the large band of neural fibers connecting the two brain hemispheres and carrying messages between them.</p>	<p>the base of the brainstem; controls heartbeat and breathing.</p>
<p>a condition in which the two hemispheres of the brain are isolated by cutting the connecting fibers (mainly those of the corpus callosum) between them.</p>	



