

UNIT 3 ID'S

Biological Basis of Behavior

1. Phrenology - Franz Gall
2. neurons
3. sensory neurons/afferent neurons
4. motor neurons/efferent neurons
5. interneurons
6. dendrite
7. axon
8. myelin sheath
9. soma
10. multiple sclerosis
11. depolarization
12. resting potential
13. action potential
14. threshold
15. all or none response
16. synapse
17. neurotransmitters
18. reuptake
19. receptor sites
20. reuptake inhibitors
21. Acetylcholine (ACh)
22. Dopamine
23. Serotonin
24. Norepinephrine
25. Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)
26. endorphins
27. agonist
28. antagonist
29. central nervous system (CNS)
30. peripheral nervous system (PNS)
31. autonomic nervous system (ANS)
32. sympathetic nervous system
33. parasympathetic nervous system
34. reflexes
35. endocrine system
36. hormones – name the female and male one
37. Norepinephrine/noradrenaline
38. epinephrine/adrenaline
39. pituitary gland
40. lesion
41. electroencephalogram(EEG)
42. Computed tomography scan (CT scan)
43. Positron emission tomography (PET scan)
44. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
45. functional MRI (fMRI)
46. brainstem
47. medulla
48. reticular formation
49. thalamus
50. cerebellum
51. limbic system
52. hippocampus
53. amygdala
54. hypothalamus
55. cerebral cortex
56. glial cells
57. frontal lobe
58. parietal lobe
59. occipital lobe
60. temporal lobe
61. motor cortex
62. sensory cortex
63. Phineas Gage
64. aphasia
65. Broca's area
66. Wernicke's area
67. visual cortex
68. plasticity
69. corpus callosum
70. split brain
71. lateralization
72. right hemisphere
73. left hemisphere
74. chromosome
75. DNA
76. Genes
77. Identical/monozygotic twins
78. Fraternal twins
79. Heritability