

# [Psych chapter 2 part 2](https://assignbuster.com/psych-chapter-2-part-2/)

deep lesioninginsertion of a tine, insulated wire into the brain through which an electrical current is sent that destroys the brain cells at the tip of the wireelectroencephalographequipment designed to record the brainwave patterns produced by electrical activity on the surface of the brain ONPSYCH CHAPTER 2 PART 2 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder Nowcomputed tomographybrain-imaging method using computer-controlled x-rays of the brainmagnetic resonance imagingbrain-imaging method using radio waves and magnetic fields of the body to produce detailed images of the brainposition emission tomographybrain-imaging method in which a radioactive sugar is injected into the subject and a computer compiled a color-coded image of the activity of the brain, with lighter colors indicating more activitymedullathe first large swelling at the top of the spinal cord, forming the lowest part of the brain, which is responsible for life-sustaining functions such as breathing, swallowing, and heart rateponsthe larger swelling above the medulla that connects the top of the brain to the bottom and that plays a part in sleep, dreaming, left-right body connection, and arousalreticular formationan area of neurons running through the middle of the medulla and the pons, and slightly beyond that play a role in general arousal, alertness, and sleepcerebellumpart of the lower brain located behind the pons that controls and coordinates involuntary, rapid, fine motor movementlimbic systema group of several brain structures located under the cortex and involved in learning, emotion, memory and motivationthalamuspart of the limbic system located in the center of the brain, this structure relays sensory information from the lower part of the brain to the proper areas of the cortex and process some sensory information before sending it to its proper areaolefactory bulbstwo projections just under the front of the brain that receive information from the receptors in the nose located just belowhypothalamussmall structure in the brain located below the thalamus and directly above the pituitary glands responsible for motivational behavior such as sleep, hunger, thirst, and sexhippocampuscurved structure located within each temporal lobe, responsible for the formation of long-term memories and the storage of memory for location of subjectsamygdalabrain structure located near the hippocampus, responsible for fear responses and memory of fearcortexouter most covering of the brain consisting of densely packed neurons, responsible for higher thought processes and interpretation of sensory inputcerebral hemispheresthe two sections of the cortex on the left and right sides of the braincorpus callosumthick band of neurons that connects the right and left cerebral hemispheresoccipital lobesection of the brain located at the rear and bottom of each cerebral hemisphere containing the visual centers of the brainparietal lobessections of the brain located at the top and back of each cerebral hemisphere containing the centers for touch, taste and temperature sensationssomatosensory cortexarea of the neurons running down the front of the parietal lobes responsible for processing information from the skin and internal body receptors for touch, temperature, body position, and possibly tastetemporal lobesareas of the cortex located just behind the temples containing the neurons responsible for the sense of hearing and meaningful speechfrontal lobesareas of the cortex located in the font and top of the brain, responsible for higher mental processes and decision making as well as the production of fluent speechmotor cortexsection fo the frontal lobe located at the back, responsible for sending motor commands to the muscles of the somatic nervous systemassociation areasareas within each love of the cortex responsible for the coordination and interpretation of information, as well as higher mental processingBroca's aphasiacondition resulting from damage to broca's area, causing the affected person to be unable to speak fluently, to mispronounce words, and to speak haultinglyWernicke's aphasiacondition resulting from damage to Wernicke's area, causing the person to be unable to understand or produce meaningful languagespatial neglectcondition produced by damage to the association areas of the right hemisphere resulting in an inability to recognize objects or body parts in the left visual fieldcerebrumthe upper part of the brain consisting of the hemispheres and the structures that connect themendocrine glandsglands that secrete chemicals called hormones directly into the bloodstreamhormoneschemicals released into the blood stream by endocrine glandspituitary glandgland located int he brain that secretes human growth hormone and influences all other hormone-secreting glands (aka master gland)pineal glandendocrine gland located near the base of the cerebrum; secretes melatoninthyroid glandendocrine gland found in the neck; regulates metabolismpancreasendocrine gland; controls the level of sugar in bloodgonadssex glands, secrete hormones that regulate sexual development and behavior as well as reproductionovariesthe female gonadstestesthe male gonadsadrenal glandsendocrine glands located on top of each kidney that secrete over 30 different hormones to deal with stress, regulate salt intake, and provide a second-sexual changes the occur during adolescencemirror neuronsneurons that fire when the animal or person performs an action and also when an animal or person observes that same action being performed by another