

# Psych chapter 2 part 2



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

deep lesioning insertion of a fine, insulated wire into the brain through which an electrical current is sent that destroys the brain cells at the tip of the wire electroencephalograph equipment designed to record the brainwave patterns produced by electrical activity on the surface of the brain

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Now computed tomography brain-imaging method using computer-controlled x-rays of the brain magnetic resonance imaging brain-imaging method using radio waves and magnetic fields of the body to produce detailed images of the brain

position emission tomography brain-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 activity

medulla the 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 rate

pons the 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 arousal

reticular formation an 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 sleep

cerebellum part of the lower brain located behind the pons that controls and coordinates involuntary, rapid, fine motor movement

limbic system a group of several brain structures located under the cortex and involved in learning, emotion, memory and motivation

thalamus part 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 area

olfactory bulb two

projections just under the front of the brain that receive information from the receptors in the nose located just below hypothalamus small structure in the brain located below the thalamus and directly above the pituitary glands responsible for motivational behavior such as sleep, hunger, thirst, and sex hippocampus curved structure located within each temporal lobe, responsible for the formation of long-term memories and the storage of memory for location of subjects amygdala brain structure located near the hippocampus, responsible for fear responses and memory of fear cortex outer most covering of the brain consisting of densely packed neurons, responsible for higher thought processes and interpretation of sensory input cerebral hemispheres the two sections of the corpus callosum thick band of neurons that connects the right and left cerebral hemispheres occipital lobes section of the brain located at the rear and bottom of each cerebral hemisphere containing the visual centers of the brain parietal lobes sections of the brain located at the top and back of each cerebral hemisphere containing the centers for touch, taste and temperature sensations somatosensory cortex area 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 taste temporal lobes areas of the cortex located just behind the temples containing the neurons responsible for the sense of hearing and meaningful speech frontal lobes areas of the cortex located in the front and top of the brain, responsible for higher mental processes and decision making as well as the production of fluent speech motor cortex section of the frontal lobe located at the back, responsible for sending motor commands to the muscles of the somatic nervous system association areas areas within each lobe of the

cortex responsible for the coordination and interpretation of information, as well as higher mental processing

Broca's aphasia condition resulting from damage to Broca's area, causing the affected person to be unable to speak fluently, to mispronounce words, and to speak haltingly

Wernicke's aphasia condition resulting from damage to Wernicke's area, causing the person to be unable to understand or produce meaningful language

spatial neglect condition 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 field

cerebrum the upper part of the brain consisting of the hemispheres and the structures that connect them

endocrine glands glands that secrete chemicals called hormones directly into the bloodstream

hormones chemicals released into the blood stream by endocrine glands

pituitary gland gland located in the brain that secretes human growth hormone and influences all other hormone-secreting glands (aka master gland)

pineal gland endocrine gland located near the base of the cerebrum; secretes melatonin

thyroid gland endocrine gland found in the neck; regulates metabolism

pancreas endocrine gland; controls the level of sugar in blood

gonads sex glands, secrete hormones that regulate sexual development and behavior as well as reproduction

ovaries the female gonad

testes the male gonad

adrenal glands endocrine 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 that occur during adolescence

mirror neurons neurons 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