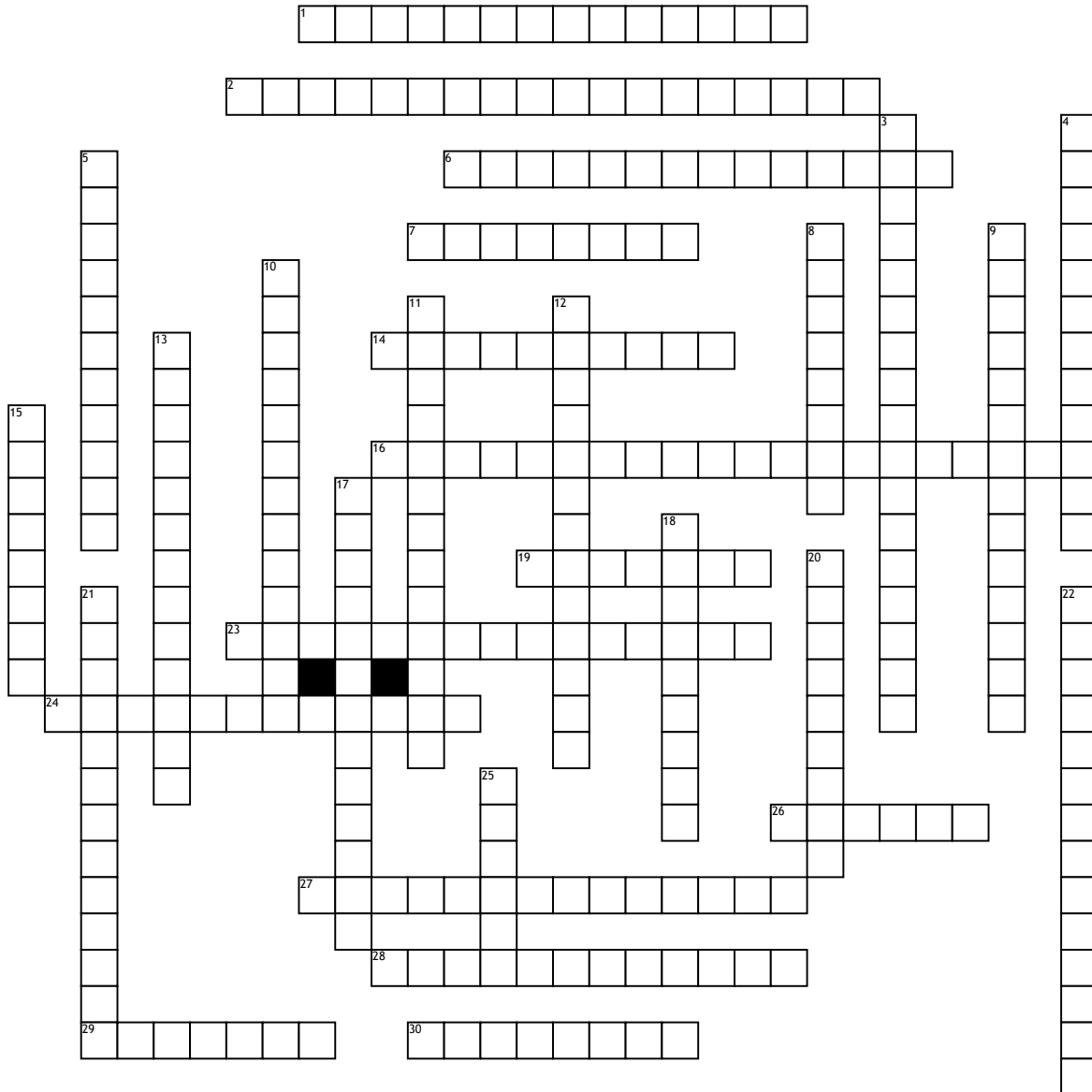


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Psychology Chapter 2 Terms



## Across

1. the endocrine system's most influential gland. Under the influence of the hypothalamus, the pituitary regulates growth and controls other endocrine glands.
2. a nerve network in the brainstem that plays an important role in controlling arousal
6. the body's ultimate control and information-processing center.
7. two almond-shaped neural clusters that are components of the limbic system and are linked to emotion.
14. helps coordinate voluntary movement and balance.
16. the division of the peripheral nervous system (PNS) that controls the body's skeletal muscles.
19. the base of the brainstem; controls heartbeat and breathing
23. the body's "slow" chemical communication system; a set of glands that secrete hormones into the bloodstream.
24. a doughnut-shaped system of neural structures at the border of the brainstem and cerebral hemispheres
26. a simple, automatic, inborn response to a sensory stimulus, such as the knee-jerk response.
27. neurons that carry incoming information from the sense receptors to the central nervous system
28. the portion of the cerebral cortex lying just behind the forehead; involved in speaking and muscle movements and in making plans and judgements.

29. the junction between the axon tip of the sending neuron and the dendrite or cell body of the receiving neuron.
30. chemical messengers, mostly those manufactured by the endocrine glands, that are produced in one tissue and affect another.

## Down

3. chemical messengers that traverse the synaptic gaps between neurons.
4. it directs several maintenance activities (eating, drinking, body temperature), helps govern the endocrine system via the pituitary gland, and is linked to emotion
5. an area at the rear of the frontal lobes that controls voluntary movements.
8. it directs messages to the sensory receiving areas in the cortex and transmits replies to the cerebellum and medulla.
9. the portion of the cerebral cortex lying at the back of the head; includes the visual areas, which receive visual information from the opposite visual field.
10. a pair of endocrine glands just above the kidneys.
11. the area at the front of the parietal lobes that registers and processes body sensations.
12. controls language reception - a brain area involved in language comprehension and expression; usually in the left temporal lobe

13. the portion of the cerebral cortex lying roughly above the ears; includes the auditory areas, each of which receives auditory information primarily from the opposite ear.
15. influences movement, learning, attention, and emotion; malfunctions: under supply is linked to Alzheimer's disease.
17. the body's speedy, electrochemical communication system, consisting of all the nerve cells of the peripheral and central nervous systems.
18. a major excitatory neurotransmitter, also involved in memory
20. the oldest part and central core of the brain
21. the portion of the cerebral cortex lying at the top of the head and toward the rear; includes the sensory cortex.
22. the large band of neural fibers connecting the two brain hemispheres and carrying messages between them.
25. a nerve cell; the basic building block of the nervous system.