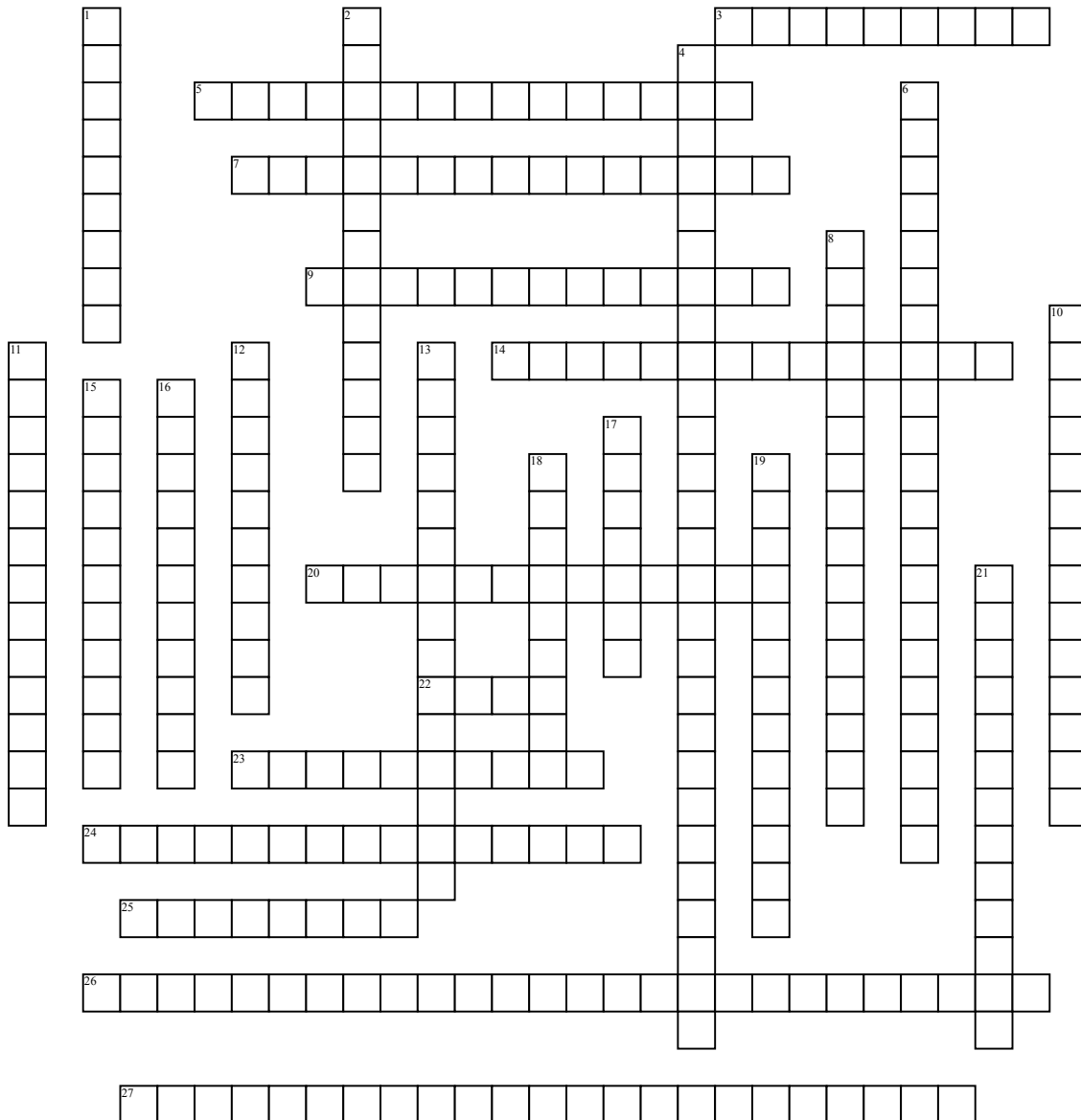


psychology_3.



Across

3. The forebrain controls body temperature, reproductive functions, eating, sleeping, and emotional display.

5. are conducting cells that carry information from the central nervous system

7. brain's ability to change and adapt as a result of experience

9. registers and processes body sensation

14. Outer layer of the brain, language, learning, memory, thinking & problem solving.

20. part of cerebral cortex that receives visual information

22. cell body of the neuron, provides energy for functioning

23. controls language expression- and area in the frontal lobe; in the left hemisphere that directs the muscle movements involved with speech.

24. are pathways that carry sensory information from the body to the central nervous system (the brain and spinal cord).

25. portion of the brain located just above the medulla and pons and contains basic vision and hearing functions

26. whose function it is to "excite" or activate a post-synaptic neuron

27. the sensory and motor neurons that connect the central nervous system to the rest of the body.

Down

1. portion of the brain that contains the pons, cerebellum and medulla, and is responsible for regulating basic human functions

2. area of LEFT frontal lobe that is involved in language and comprehension; Damage=impaired understanding

4. decrease the likelihood that the neuron will fire an action

6. is the principle that the strength by which a nerve or muscle fiber responds to a stimulus is independent of the strength of the stimulus

8. areas of cerebral cortex not involved in primary motor or sensory functions, involved in learning, remembering, thinking, and speaking

10. the largest bundle of nerve fibers in the brain and connects the two sides (hemispheres) of the brain

11. receives auditory information

12. The central nervous system's information highway connecting the peripheral nervous system to the brain.

13. the body's "slow" chemical communication system; a set of glands that secrete hormones into the bloodstream

15. in limbic system associated with emotion and transfer of info from short to long terms

16. that part of the brain where nerve cells are engaged in planning and directing the actions of muscles and glands that are under conscious control.

17. Regulates basic body functions (breathing, heart rate, digestion)

18. The primary excitatory neurotransmitter, the inducer chemical, also involved in learning and memory, agonist

19. a pair of endocrine glands just above the kidneys; secrete hormones epinephrine (adrenaline) and norepinephrine (noradrenaline), which help to arouse the body in times of stress

21. Areas on the surface of neurons and other cells that are sensitive to neurotransmitters or hormones, locations that uniquely recognize a neurotransmitter. Threshold