1. Acetylcholine a. gap between neurons
2. Action potential b. most advanced technology-shows structure and activity
3. Afferent neurons c. brain-keeps you alive-heart rate, blood pressure, etc.
4. All-or-none d. brain-contains auditory cortex for hearing
5. Amygdala e. fibers of neuron that receive neurotransmitters from neuron
6. Association areas f. wirelike structure of neuron that carries message away from soma
7. Autonomic nervous system g. ability of brain to repair itself
8. Axon h. nts.-make it less likely for neuron to reach its threshold
9. Axon terminals i. nts.-make it more likely for neuron to reach its threshold
10. Broca’s Area j. language area-comprehend language and give it meaning
11. Cerebellum k. half of brain-controls left side of body, creativity, visual-spatial
12. Cerebral cortex l. nts.-associated with pleasure, Parkinson’s and Schizophrenia
13. Cerebrum m. brain-allows for creation of memories/learning
14. Central nervous system n. positive ions located outside neuron in resting state
15. Corpus callosum o. negative ions located inside neuron in resting state
16. CT scan p. point neuron must reach to fire
17. Dendrites q. brain-emotional response-fear, aggression
18. Dopamine r. brain-connects 2 hemispheres allowing communication
19. EEG s. half of brain-controls right side of body, language, logic
20. Endorphins t. most detailed method to study structure of brain
21. Efferent neurons u. chemical messengers of the nervous system
22. Excitatory neurotransmitters v. brain-balance, fine muscle movement
23. fMRI w. n. sys.-returns body to homeostasis after stress response
24. frontal lobe x. n. sys.-brain and spinal cord
25. GABA y. nts.-natural pain killers and mood elevators
26. glial cells z. nts.-moves muscles , Alzheimers
27. glutamate aa. Period when neuron can’t fire again
28. hippocampus bb. Period when neuron is not active
29. hypothalamus cc. n. sys.-voluntary muscle movement
30. inhibitory neurotransmitters dd. N. sys.-automatic body processes
31. interneurons ee. Carry messages from senses to brain
32. left hemisphere ff. carry messages from brain to muscles
33. lesion gg. Carries message within the central nervous system
34. limbic system hh. Most common inhibitory neurotransmitter
35. medulla ii. Most common excitatory neurotransmitter
36. motor cortex jj. Nerve cell
37. MRI kk. The electrical charge that goes down the axon
38. Myelin sheath ll. Brain-controls hunger, thirst, sleep, hormones
39. Neurons mm. nts.-mood, emotion, depression
40. Neurotransmitter nn. Contains the somatosensory cortex
41. Noradrenaline oo. N.sys-connects the body with the central nervous sys.
42. Occipital lobe pp. radioactive sugar shows only brain activity
43. Parasympathetic nervous system qq. Brain-arousal, attention, focus
44. Parietal lobe rr. Part of neuron that contains and releases nts.
45. Peripheral nervous system ss. Destroying part of the brain
46. PET scan tt. Fatty covering of the neuron
47. Plasticity uu. Nts.-causes fight-or-flight response
48. Pons vv. Brain x-ray, shows structure of the brain
49. Potassium ww. Measures brain waves
50. Reticular formation xx. Cells that support neurons in the brain
51. Refractory period yy. Brain-is our sense of touch
52. Resting state zz. Parts of brain without specific function
53. Right hemisphere aaa. “white matter” inside of cortex
54. Serotonin bbb. Brain-receives sensory messages and sends off to brain
55. Sodium ccc. Brain-decision-making, emotional control
56. Somatic nervous system ddd. brain-“gray matter”, wrinkly outer covering
57. Somatosensory cortex eee. N. sys.-causes fight or flight response
58. Sympathetic nervous system fff. Language area in frontal lobe: makes speech
59. Synapse ggg. Brain-frontal lobe part that moves muscles
60. Temporal lobe hhh. Brain-has visual cortex
61. Thalamus iii. Brain-sleeping, breathing, dreaming
62. Threshold jjj. Neuron fires the same strength, amt. every time
63. Wernicke’s Area kkk. Brain-emotion and memory