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Individual nerve cells that process and carry information

What is a: **Neuron**
Looks like a tree root, and receives messages from other neurons

What is a: Dendrite
Sends messages (nerve impulses) down a thin fiber

What is a: Soma
Acetylcholine, an example of this, normally activates muscles.
During an action potential, this ion rushes into the axon through the ion channel.

What is a: **Sodium Ion**
A bundle of thin fibers called axons

What are: Nerves
This system consists of the brain and spinal chord

What is the: **Central Nervous System**
Intricate network of nerves carries info to and from the central nervous system.

What is the: Peripheral Nervous System
Carries messages to and from the sense organs and skeletal muscles

What is the: **Somatic Nervous System**
A part of the ANS (autonomic nervous system) that quiets the body

What is the: Parasympathetic System
The ultimate case of the "Right hand not knowing what the left hand is doing"!

What is a: Split-Brain
A thick band of fibers that connect the two hemispheres of the brain.

What is the: **Corpus Callosum**
The outer layer of the cerebrum containing 70% of the neurons in the CNS

What is the: Cerebral Cortex
The half of the brain in charge of time sense, speech, writing, and rhythm

What is the: **Right Brain**
The fact that humans are more intelligent than other animals is particularly related to this.

What is: Corticalization
A device that detects, amplifies and records electrical activity in the brain

What is an: EEG
X-ray information is collected and formed into an image of the brain using this device.

Charting the Brain’s Inner Realm - 200

What is a: CT scan
This scan allows us to see the living brain as if it was transparent by using a magnetic field.

What is a: MRI
Detects subatomic particles emitted by weakly radioactive glucose as it is taken by the brain.
Surgical removal of parts of the brain causes us to see the purpose of the missing part.

What is a: Ablation
It is located at the back of the brain and it is where vision is registered.

What are the: Occipital Lobes
Located above the occipital lobes; touch, temperature, pressure and other somatic sensations are registered here

What are the: **Parietal Lobes**
Located at each side of the brain; auditory information is registered here

What are the: Temporal Lobes
Located in front of the brain; motor control, sense of smell and higher mental functions are controlled by this area.

What are the: Frontal Lobes
The speech center on the left frontal lobe; It is related to aphasia

What is the: Broca’s Area
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Has a major role in producing emotion and motivated behavior

What is the: Limbic System
Part of the limbic system associated with fear response

What is the: Amygdala
Part of the limbic system associated with storing memories

What is the: Hippocampus
A brain structure that controls posture and coordination

What is the: Cerebellum
Two of the most important parts of your body buried within your brain. One acts as "switching station" for sensory messages and the other is a kind of master control center for emotion and many basic motives.

What are the: Thalamus and Hypothalamus
Carried throughout the body, these chemicals affect both internal activities and visible behavior

What are: **Hormones**
Hormones and Behavior - 400

Gland that regulates the rate of metabolism in the body

What is the: **Thyroid Gland**
Gland that influences growth and lactation; also regulates the activity in other glands.

What is the: Pituitary Gland
The system comprised of glands that secrete chemicals directly into the bloodstream or lymph system.

What is the: Endocrine System
What is: Melatonin
Damage to association areas in the left hemisphere may suffer from impaired language ability.

What is: Aphasia
Inability to identify seen objects or "mind blindness"

What is: Agnosia
A form of “mind blindness”; is the inability to perceive familiar faces

What is: Facial Agnosia
Individuals are perfectly proportioned but tiny

What is: Hypopituitary Dwarfism
A condition in which the arms, hands, feet, and facial bones become enlarged

What is: Acromegaly