

DIRECTIONS. Relax...you have REVIEWED & REINFORCED the below TERMS/CONCEPTS/PEOPLE since August. Just SKIM over the list AND if you forgot any of them...go back over them. You will be QUIZZED. Check GOOGLE HOMEWORK/MONDAY in class for the date of the QUIZ.

Terms you need to know for the AP Psychology National Exam [THURSDAY, May 9TH]

71. Myelin Sheath – a fatty covering around the axon of some neurons that speeds the neural impulse
72. Axon – wire-like structure ending in the terminal that extends from the cell body
73. Neurons – a nerve cell; the basic building block of the nervous system
74. Sensory Neurons (afferent) – neurons that carry incoming information from the sense receptors (nose, ears, hands) to the central nervous system
75. Interneuron – central nervous system neurons that internally communicate and intervene between the sensory inputs and the motor outputs
76. Motor Neurons (efferent) – neurons that carry outgoing information from the central nervous system to the muscles and glands
77. Neurotransmitters – chemical contained in terminal buttons that enable neurons to communicate; they fit into the receptor site of neurons like a key fits into a lock
78. Agonist – excite, by causing neurotransmitters to hit site multiple times
79. Antagonists – inhibits, by blocking neurotransmitters
80. CNS – the brain and spinal cord
81. PNS – sensory and motor neurons that connect the CNS to the rest of the body
82. Somatic NS – the division of the PNS that controls the body's skeletal muscles
83. Autonomic NS – the part of the PNS that controls the glands and muscles of the internal organs, like the heart
84. Sympathetic NS – arouses the body
85. Parasympathetic NS – calms the body
86. Pituitary gland – the endocrine system's most influential gland, under the influence of the hypothalamus, this regulates growth and controls other endocrine glands
87. EEG – an amplified recording of waves of electrical activity that sweep across the brain's surface, these waves are measured by electrodes placed on the skull
88. PET – a visual display of brain activity that detects where a radioactive form of glucose goes while the brain performs a certain task
89. MRI – a technique that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to produce a computer generated image that distinguishes between the types of soft tissue in the brain
90. Medulla – connected to the base of the brain stem, controls our blood pressure, heart rate, and breathing
91. Reticular Formation – screens incoming info, and filters out irrelevant info, controls arousal and attention
92. Thalamus – the brain's sensory switchboard
93. Pons – above the medulla, makes chemicals involved w/ sleep & facial expressions
94. Cerebellum – the little brain attached to the rear of the brain stem, controls coordination, fine muscles movements and balance
95. Limbic System – associated with emotions like aggression and fear and drives such as hunger and thirst and sex (Hippocampus, Hypothalamus, and Amygdala)
96. Amygdala – part of the limbic system that is involved in emotions, aggression, and fear
97. Hypothalamus – controls the metabolic functions of body temp, sex arousal, hunger, thirst, motivation/emotions, and the endocrine system → the 4 f's
98. Hippocampus – part of the limbic system involved in learning and memory
99. Temporal Lobe – at side of brain above ears involved in memory, perception, hearing
100. Occipital Lobe – lower back part of brain involved with processing visual info → vision
101. Parietal Lobe – top of brain, discriminates between textures and shapes
102. Frontal Lobe – located under forehead, involved with complex cognitive functions
103. William Penfield – studied the effects of stimulation on the motor cortex
104. Phineas Gage – first lobotomy after a rod goes through his head; gives psych info on part of brain involved w/ emotions and reasoning
105. Broca's Area – directs muscle movements involved with speech
106. Wernicke's Area – involved in language comprehension

107. Plasticity – brain's ability to modify itself after some kind of injury/illness
108. Split Brain – corpus callosum cut, not allowing info to travel to other side of brain
109. Corpus Callosum – responsible for higher thinking function, connects two sides of brain
110. Left Hemisphere – logical, sequential tasks, solving math problems, verbal → logical
111. Right Hemisphere – facial recognition, puzzle solver, emotional, artistic → creative
112. Sensory Cortex – receives info from skin surface and sense organs
113. Motor Cortex – controls voluntary movements, on opposite side of body
114. Hindbrain – lower brain, located at rear base of skull, responsible for reflexive or automatic behaviors
115. Forebrain – largest part of brain that controls what we think of as thoughts and reasons
116. Midbrain – located above Pons, integrates and relay sensory info to main part of brain
117. Depolarization – this occurs when positive ions enter the neuron, making it susceptible to fire an action potential
118. Refractory Period – after a neuron has fired an action potential, it pauses for a short period to recharge, until it will fire again
119. Threshold – the level of stimulation required to trigger a neural impulse
120. Action Potential – a neural impulse that travels down the axon → domino effect
121. All-or-none – when the depolarized current exceeds the threshold of a neuron, it will fire unless it's below, causing is not to fire
122. Reuptake – neurotransmitters that can't find an area across the synapse to attach will be reabsorbed by the sending neuron
123. Acetylcholine – activates motor neurons and skeletal muscles, too little = Alzheimer's
124. Dopamine – contributes to voluntary movements and pleasurable emotions, lack of it causes Parkinson's as too much causes schizophrenia
125. Endorphins – natural pain killers created by brain, promotes pain relief, like morphine
126. Serotonin – involved in mood, regulation of sleep, appetite, and body temperature, too little leads to depression as too much contributes to OCD and mania
127. Norepinephrine – affects memory, learning, and contributes to changes in mood, undersupply leads to depression
128. Top-down Processing – info processed guided by higher level mental processes, recognizing face & T/-\E C/-\T (I read 'the cat', no thinking)
129. Bottom-up Processing – analysis of the stimulus begins w/ the sense receptor and work up to brain, /-\ (I see something, oh it's an A)
130. JND – minimum difference between two stimuli required for detection 50 % of the time Olfaction - smelling
131. Cocktail Party Phenomenon – focus of attention on selected aspects of the environment and block out the rest
132. Retinal Disparity – comparing the information from each eyeball, the greater difference between the two images means they are closer
133. Transduction – the conversion of one form of energy into another, translates the incoming stimuli into a neural signal
134. Retina – process visual info into neural impulses
135. Cornea – protects and bends incoming light rays/focus
136. Lens – focus light rays on the retina (accommodation)
137. Iris – controls the pupil's size
138. Fovea – central point (only cones) and see color
139. Pupil – adjusts opening to let in light
140. Blind spot – point at which there are no rods/cones
141. Optic nerve – carries neural impulse to the brain
142. Rods – detect black, white, and gray (peripheral and night vision)
143. Cones – detect color (fine detail) (mainly located in fovea)
144. Parallel Processing – the processing of several aspects of a problem, simultaneously
145. Young-Helmholtz Theory – we have three types of cones in the retina: red, blue, green; we get other colors by mixing and lightening/darkening colors
146. Opponent Process Theory – the sensory receptors arranged in the retina come in pairs: red/green, yellow/blue, and black/white
147. Afterimage – the firing of the cones used after viewing something steadily
148. Intensity – loudness, measured in decibels
149. Frequency - the pitch, a tone's highness/lowness
150. Outer ear – sound waves collected. Source → Ear canal → Eardrum (thin membrane that vibrates when hit)