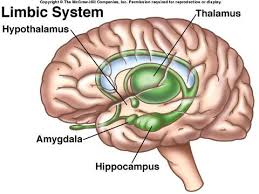
Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Psychology 101**

**[](https://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mhhe.com%2Fcgi-bin%2Fnetquiz_get.pl%3Fqfooter%3D%2Fusr%2Fweb%2Fhome%2Fmhhe%2Fbiosci%2Fgenbio%2Fenger%2Fstudent%2Folc%2Fart_quizzes%2F0665fq.htm%26afooter%3D%2Fusr%2Fweb%2Fhome%2Fmhhe%2Fbiosci%2Fgenbio%2Fenger%2Fstudent%2Folc%2Fart_quizzes%2F0665fa.htm%26test%3D%2Fusr%2Fweb%2Fhome%2Fmhhe%2Fbiosci%2Fgenbio%2Fenger%2Fstudent%2Folc%2Fart_quizzes%2F0665q.txt%26answers%3D%2Fusr%2Fweb%2Fhome%2Fmhhe%2Fbiosci%2Fgenbio%2Fenger%2Fstudent%2Folc%2Fart_quizzes%2F0665a.txt&h=0&w=0&tbnid=qxBYbflKADALBM&zoom=1&tbnh=194&tbnw=259&docid=0Qfb9yq4zPjtsM&hl=en&tbm=isch&ei=OwA0VP2iDoSzyAT8poCICw&ved=0CAQQsCUoAA)The Behaving Brain Video Guide**

Fill in the blank.

1. The adult human brain weighs about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pounds.

2. There are about \_\_\_\_\_ trillion cells in the brain.

3. There are over 200 types of these cells, but they all do three things:

A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information

B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information

C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information

4. In a neuron, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (finger like projections) receive info from another neuron.

5. Information is then passed into the cell body or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Next, the information passes through the length of a cell along the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by electrical impulses.

7. The impulse ends at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Chemicals are released to travel through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to another neuron.

9. Chemicals released by neurons are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Neuroscientists are guided by the assumption that everything the brain does is ultimately explainable by

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ events taking place within it.

**Quick Tour of the Brain**

11. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connects nerves to the brain.

12. The **cerebellum** coordinates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, posture, and balance.

13. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system controls internal workings and regulates emotions.

14. The four important parts of the limbic system are: A. the **amygdala**  B. the **hippocampus**

C. the **hypothalamus**, and D. the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Each of the four parts has a function:

15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the pathway into the limbic system of sensory impulses.

16. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the basic information processor and stores memories.

17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the liaison between body and brain and releases hormones.

18. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the relay station; it sends signals from body to brain.

19. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the largest part of the brain and is divided into the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hemispheres which are connected by the **corpus callosum.**

20. The outer layer of the **cerebrum** is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

21. In the past, information about parts of the brain and how they work came from autopsies of patients

suffering from brain damage, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and disease.

22. With \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists use **lesioning** to find out about how parts of the brain work.

23. Another way to study the brain is to stimulate regions with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or electrodes.

24. Today, we have technology that gives us brain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

25. Brain wave electrical patterns are seen using an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (use acronym).

26. Some brain images use colors. Normal is an “earth color” of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Excess

activity is indicated by the color \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with an abnormal excess showing a bright

orange. Low activity is indicated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

27. Some psychologists look at the chemicals in the brain. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Opiod

peptides), like narcotics, can reduce pain and increase pleasure.

28. The experiment with rats showed that drugs led to the mice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what had

been learned.

29. The widespread misconception about amnesia is that a person loses memory of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

when actually it is new memory that is inhibited.

30. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not a storage area for memories, but it contains the machinery

that helps to build new memories.

**Psychology 101**

**The Behaving Brain Video Guide**

Use the following Word Bank to help you spell some of the words needed in the fill-in guide.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| amygdala  animals  axon  biological  brain imagining | brain stem  cerebellum  cerebrum  chemical(s)  corpus callosum | cortex  dendrites  (EEG)-electroencephalograph  endorphins  hemispheres | hippocampus  hypothalamus  limbic system  neurotransmitters  soma | stimulated  stroke  synaptic gap  terminal buttons  thalamus |