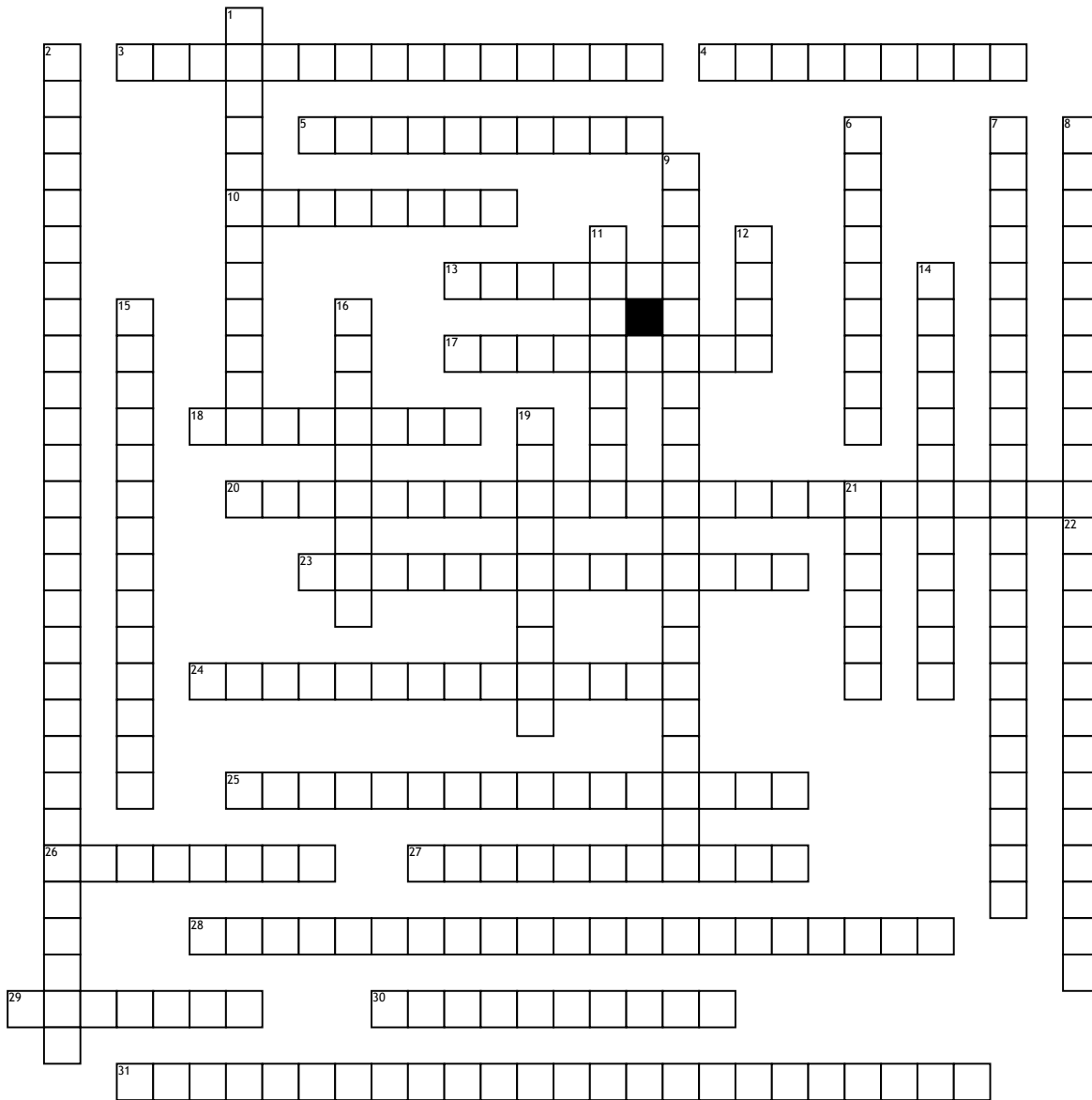


Psychology Chapter 2 Part 1



Across

3. Brief wave of positive electrical charge that sweeps down the axon.
4. Lowest portion of the brain, consisting of the medulla, cerebellum, and pons.
5. The brain's special capacity for change.
10. The part of the neuron that contains the nucleus.
13. Drug that mimics or increases a neurotransmitter's effects.
17. The brain's largest division and it's most forward part.
18. An almond-shaped structure that is involved in the discrimination of objects that are necessary for the organism's survival.
20. Network of nerves that connects the brain and spinal cord to other parts of the body.
23. Network of nerves cells that integrate sensory input and motor output.
24. Nerves that carry information out of the brain and spinal cord to other areas of the body.
25. Stable, negative charge of an inactive neuron.

26. Tiny spaces between neurons.

27. The structure of the limbic system that has a special role in the storage of memories.
28. Principle that once the electrical impulse reaches a certain level of intensity, it fires and moves all the way down the axon without losing any intensity.
29. Nerve cells that handle information-processing function.
30. Provide support, nutritional benefits, and other functions and keep the neurons running smoothly.
31. Part of the automatic nervous system that arouses the body to mobilize it for action and thus is involved in the experience of stress.

Down

1. A set of subcortical brain structures central to emotion, memory, and reward processing.
2. Part of the autonomic nervous system that calms the body.
6. Circumstances and events that threaten individuals and tax their coping abilities and that cause physiological changes to ready the body to handle the assault of stress.

7. Body system that takes messages to and from the body's internal organs.
8. Drug that blocks a neurotransmitter's effects.
9. The brain and spinal cord.
11. Located between the hindbrain and forebrain.
12. Part of the neuron that carries information away from the cell body toward other cells.
14. Layer of fat cells that encases and insulates most axons.
15. Nerves that carry information about the external environment to the brain and spinal cord via sensory receptors.
16. Treelike fibers that receive information and orient it to the neuron's cell body.
19. Connects the lower part of the brain to the spinal cord.
21. The response of individuals to environmental stressors.
22. The body's electrochemical communication circuitry.