

*I'll get you started, but you should fill in the rest*

### **Chapter 2**

**Central Nervous System** – is composed of the brain and spinal cord, is the coordination center: It connects what we sense with what we do

**Neurons** (Nerve cells) cellular component of the nervous system; transmits and coordinates information

**Synapse** - tiny spaces or gaps between neurons; allows for transfer of chemical message between neurons.

**Glial cells** (Glia)- provides structure and support; there are several types of glial cells some of which provide myelination to axons.

**Sensory neurons** –transmits incoming information from receptor cells.

**Soma** – cell body of a neuron

**Dendrites** – branch like structures that receive information from other neurons

**Axon** – long branches that transmit signals to neighboring neurons; they do so at the synapse

**Terminal buttons** – the end of an axon; emits neurotransmitters into synapse

**Myelin sheath** – composed of myelin, a fatty substance that wraps around and insulates axon

**Threshold of excitation** – during activation, the excitation of the dendrite by neurotransmitters, either passes this threshold (sending an electrical impulse) or not

**Neurotransmitters** – chemical substances that are released into synapse and act as chemical messengers (stimulating the dendrite)

**Hind brain** - located in the lower part of the brain where the spinal cord enters the skull

**Midbrain** - plays supporting roles in vision and hearing

**Reticular formation** – plays a role in attention and consciousness; extends into the hind brain

**Forebrain** – the front and upper portion of the brain

Cerebral cortex (cortex) –

Frontal lobes -

Parietal lobes –

Occipital lobes –

Temporal lobes –

Limbic system –

Thalamus –

Hypothalamus –

Synaptogenesis –

Synaptic pruning –

Myelination –

critical periods –

experience-expectant –

experience-dependent –

nativism –

mirror neurons –

core knowledge –

neurogenesis –

consolidation –

## ***Chapter 7***

Latent learning -

Purposive behaviorism -

Cognitive maps -

Gestalt psychology -

Phi phenomenon -

Transposition -

law of proximity -

law of similarity -

law of closure -

law of Prägnanz -

memory traces -

verbal learning -

Serial learning -

Paired associate learning -

Serial learning curve -

primacy effect -

recency effect -

overlearning -

distributed practice -

massed practice -

retroactive inhibition -

proactive inhibition -

retroactive facilitation -

proactive facilitation -

nonsense syllables -

free recall -

information processing theory -

constructivism –  
individual constructivism –  
social constructivism –  
contextual theories –  
memory –  
storage –  
encoding-  
retrieval –  
dual-store model-  
control processes-  
sensory register-  
limited processing capacity-  
automaticity-  
working memory-  
central executive-  
chunking-  
phonological loop-  
visuospatial sketchpad-  
episodic buffer-  
maintenance rehearsal –  
declarative knowledge-  
procedural knowledge-  
explicit knowledge-  
implicit knowledge-  
levels-of-processing model-  
central processor-  
incidental learning-  
priming-

## ***Chapter 8***