

1. Describe what the action potential is and why it is important to neural communication.
2. What is the difference between an excitatory nerve signal and an inhibitory nerve signal?
3. In what ways do the endocrine and nervous systems act similarly? In what ways do they act differently?
4. How do glial cells support neurons?
5. What is plasticity and what are two instances in which it could occur?
6. How is neurogenesis different from plasticity?
7. How is heritability defined?

Key terms and Concepts to Remember

biological psychology	reflex	somatosensory cortex
neuron	endocrine system	association areas
dendrites	hormones	plasticity
axon	adrenal glands	neurogenesis
myelin sheath	pituitary gland	corpus callosum
action potential	lesion	split brain
refractory period	electroencephalogram	consciousness
threshold	CT scan,	cognitive neuroscience
all-or-none response	PET scan	dual processing
synapse	MRI	behavior genetics
neurotransmitters	fMRI	environment
reuptake	brainstem	chromosomes
endorphins	medulla	DNA
agonist	thalamus	genes
antagonist	reticular formation	genome
nervous system	cerebellum	identical twins
central nervous system	limbic system	fraternal twins
peripheral nervous system	amygdala	molecular genetics
nerves	hypothalamus	heritability
sensory (afferent) neurons	cerebral	interaction
motor (efferent) neurons	glial cells	epigenetics
interneurons	frontal lobes	evolutionary psychology
somatic nervous system	parietal lobes	natural selection
autonomic nervous system	occipital lobes	mutation
sympathetic nervous system	temporal lobes	
parasympathetic nervous system	motor cortex	