

Beyond your class notes, here are a few additional questions to know:

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?

**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	(moved to Dx Chapter)
reuptake	brainstem	environment
endorphins	medulla	chromosomes
agonist	thalamus	DNA
antagonist	reticular formation	genes
nervous system	cerebellum	genome
central nervous system	limbic system	identical twins
peripheral nervous system	amygdala	fraternal twins
nerves	hypothalamus	molecular genetics
sensory (afferent) neurons	cerebral	heritability
motor (efferent) neurons	glial cells	interaction
interneurons	frontal lobes	epigenetics
somatic nervous system	parietal lobes	evolutionary psychology
autonomic nervous system	occipital lobes	natural selection
sympathetic nervous system	temporal lobes	mutation
parasympathetic nervous system	motor cortex	