### **CHAPTER 3 EXAM REVIEW SHEET**

**Biology & Behavior** 

### **ONLINE STUDY HELP!**

- ✓ Complete notes for this unit are available at: http://www.doyleqhs.com (just go to the *Biology & Behavior* unit page)
- ✓ Study all the chapter vocabulary and important names at: http://quizlet.com/set/439828/ (highly recommended!!)



#### **VOCABULARY TERMS**

- amygdala
- association areas
- axon
- axon terminal
- brain
- central nervous system
- cerebellum
- chromosome
- corpus callosum
- cortex
- dendrites
- DNA
- dopamine
- endocrine system
- forebrain
- fraternal twins
- frontal lobes
- gene

- genotype
- hindbrain
- hippocampus
- hormone
- hypothalamus
- identical twins
- kinship studies
- limbic system
- medulla
- midbrain
- myelin
- nature vs nurture
- nerve
- neuron
- neurotransmitter
- occipital lobesparasympathetic
- nervous system
- parietal lobes
- peripheral nervous system

SECTION I—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

functions?

(pp. 53-59)

- phenotype
- Phineas Gage
- pons
- receptor site
- reticular formation (reticular activiating system)
- serotonin
- somatic nervous system
- spinal cord
- split brain patients
- sympathetic nervous system
- synapse
- temporal lobes
- thalamus
- twin studies

## SECTION 2—THE BRAIN: OUR CONTROL CENTER (pp. 59-67)

- Who was Phineas Gage and why was he important? (p. 65)
- Know the parts of the brain and their functions:
  - Hindbrain
    - medulla
    - pons
    - reticular activating system
    - cerebellum
  - Midbrain
  - o Forebrain
    - thalamus
    - hypothalamus
    - cerebrum
    - cerebral cortex
    - corpus callosum
    - limbic system
      - amygdala

hippocampus

- Know the four lobes of the brain and what their
  - o frontal

functions are:

- o occipital
- o parietal
- o temporal

### How do messages travel from one neuron to another?

What are the parts of a neuron, and what are their

- Why is communication in the nervous called electrochemical?
- What are the neurotransmitters dopamine and serotonin involved in?
- Make sure you know the diagram on page 58 "Divisions of the Nervous System."

# SECTION 4—HEREDITY: OUR GENETIC BACKGROUND (pp. 69-73)

- What is the "nature-nurture debate"? Why is it important for psychologists?
- What are kinship studies? How do they help us to understand the influence of genes on our behavior?
- What is the difference between identical and fraternal twins?