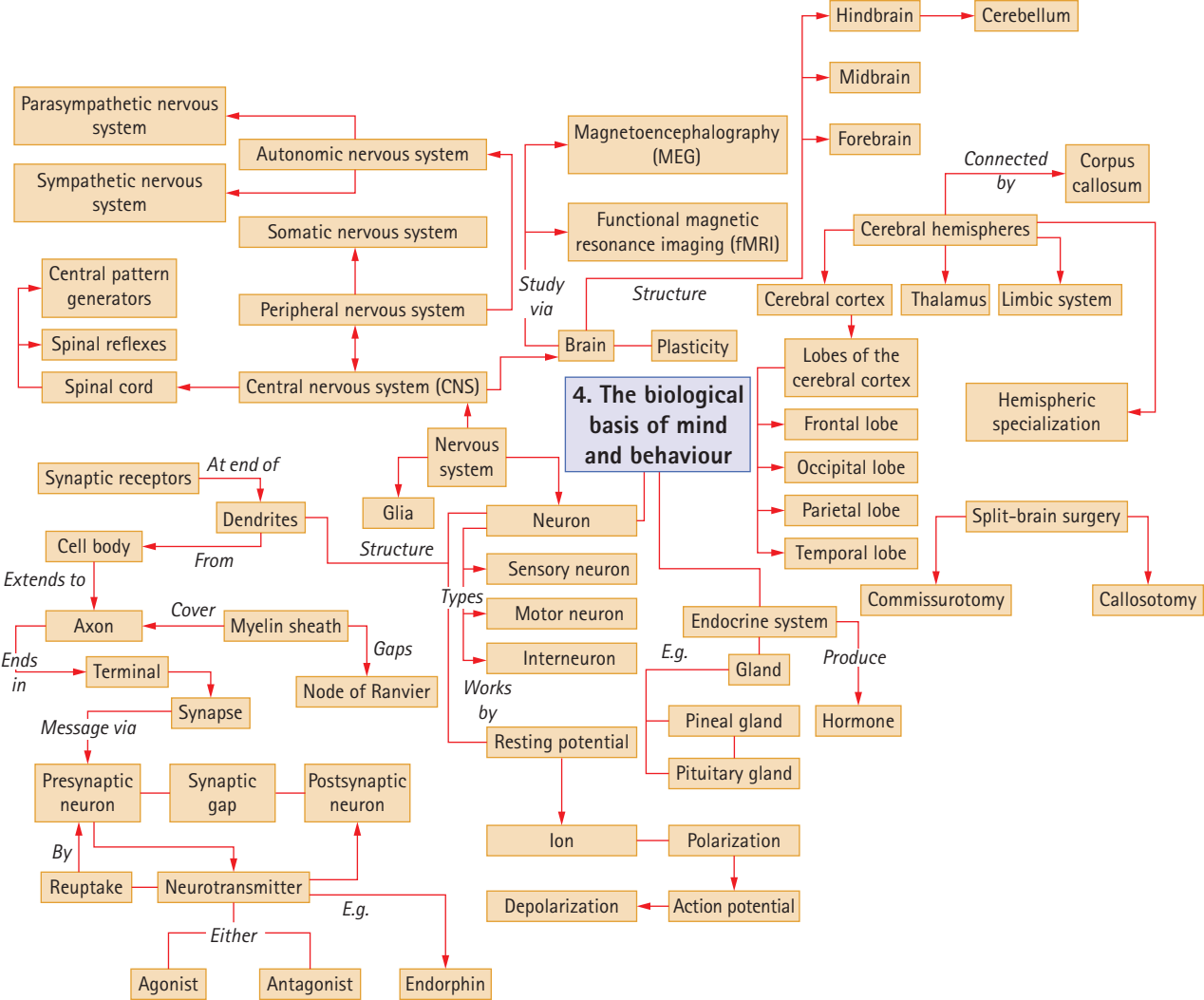
4. The biological basis of mind and behaviour
Hindbrain
Cerebellum
Midbrain
Forebrain
Parasympathetic nervous system
Autonomic nervous system
Sympathetic nervous system
Magnetoencephalography (MEG)
Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)
Connected by
Corpus callosum
Cerebral hemispheres
Somatic nervous system
Central pattern generators
Peripheral nervous system
Study via
Structure
Cerebral cortex
Thalamus
Limbic system
Spinal reflexes
Brain
Plasticity
Spinal cord
Central nervous system (CNS)
Lobes of the cerebral cortex
Hemispheric specialization
Frontal lobe
Nervous system
Occipital lobe
Synaptic receptors
At end of
Parietal lobe
Split-brain surgery
Glia
Dendrites
Neuron
Temporal lobe
Cell body
From
Structure
Sensory neuron
Commissurotomy
Callosotomy
Extends to
Types
Motor neuron
Endocrine system
Axon
Cover
Myelin sheath
Gaps
Interneuron
E.g.
Gland
Produce
Ends in
Terminal
Node of Ranvier
Works by
Synapse
Pineal gland
Hormone
Message via
Resting potential
Pituitary gland
Presynaptic neuron
Synaptic gap
Postsynaptic neuron
Ion
Polarization
By
Reuptake
Neurotransmitter
E.g.
Depolarization
Action potential
Either
Agonist
Antagonist
Endorphin