

The Nervous System from A to Z

By

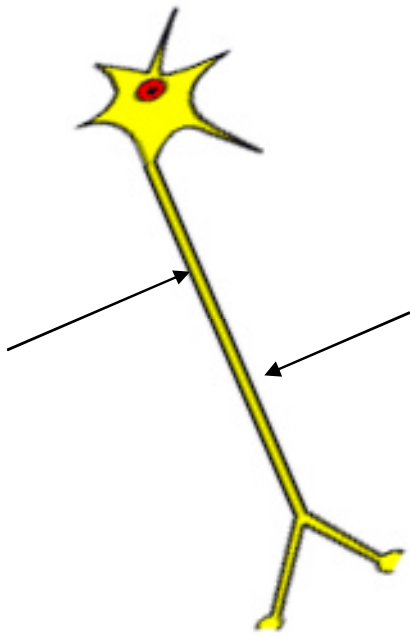
Eric H. Chudler

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A

is for
axon.



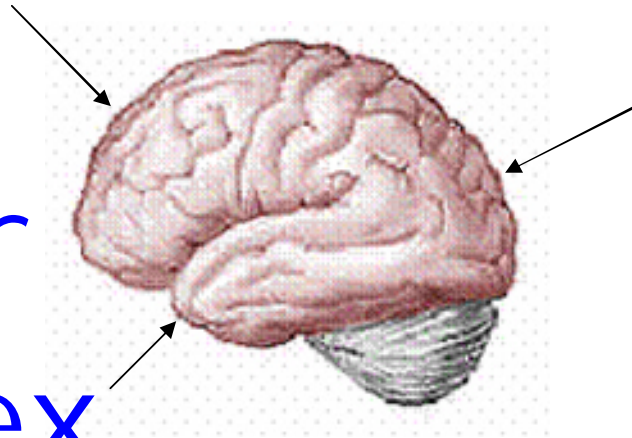
B

is for
brain.



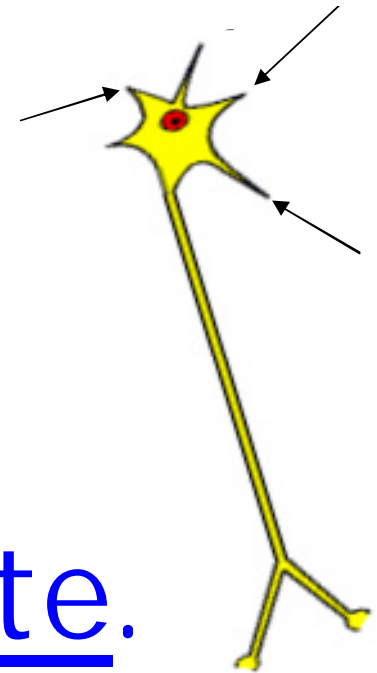
C

is for
cortex.



D

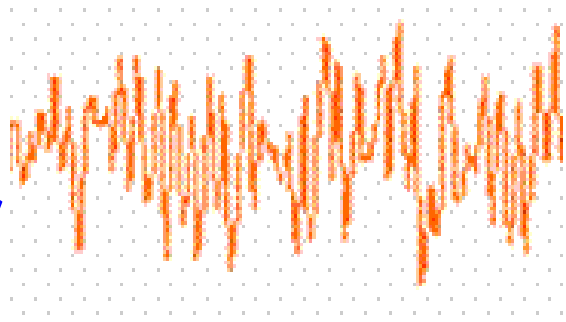
is for
dendrite.



E

is for

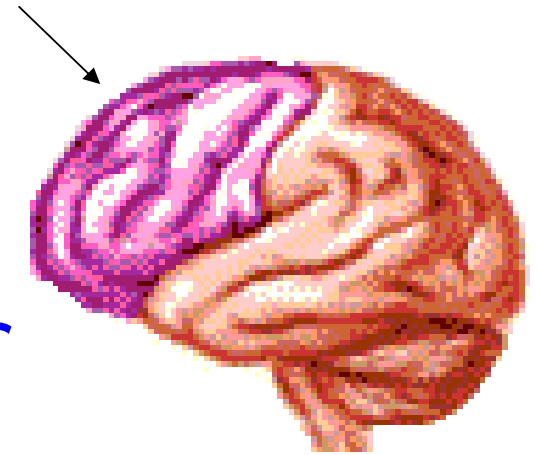
EEG.



F

is for

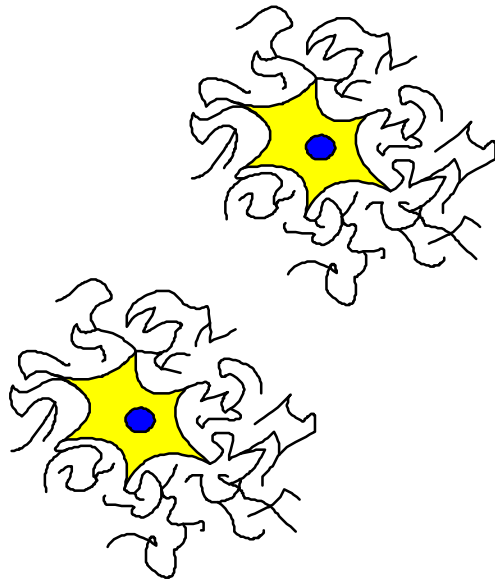
frontal lobe.



G

is for

glia.



H

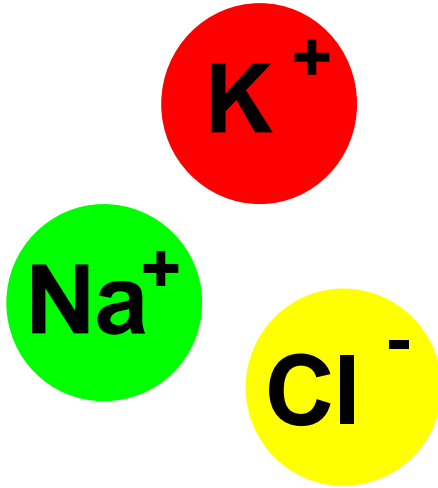
is for

hemisphere.



I

is for
ion.



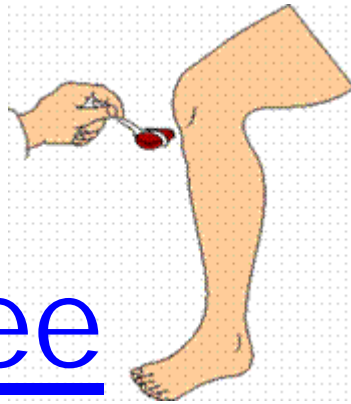
J

is for
jet lag.



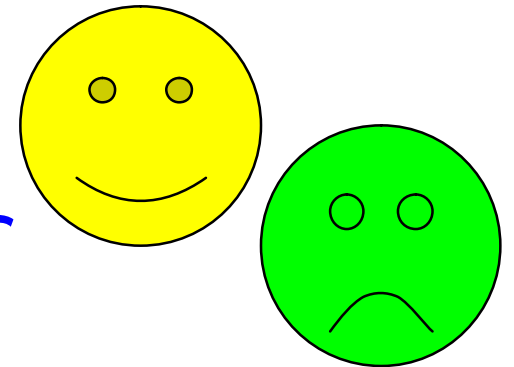
K

is for knee
jerk reflex.



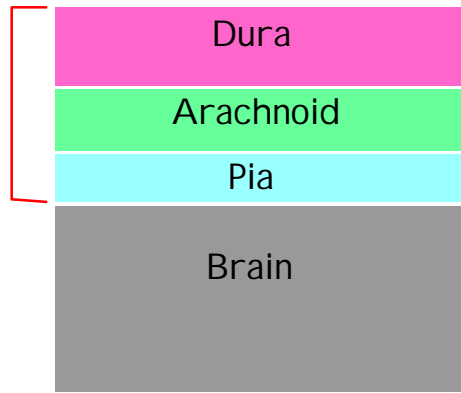
L

is for
limbic system.



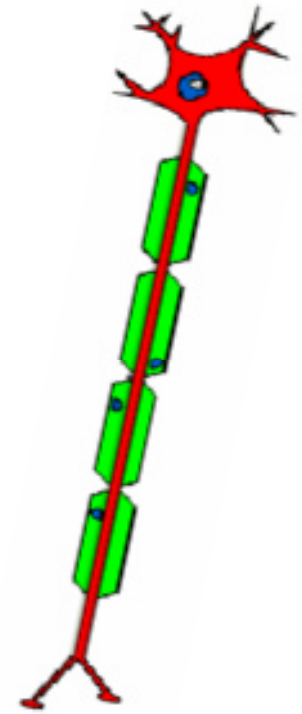
M

is for
meninges.



N

is for
neuron.



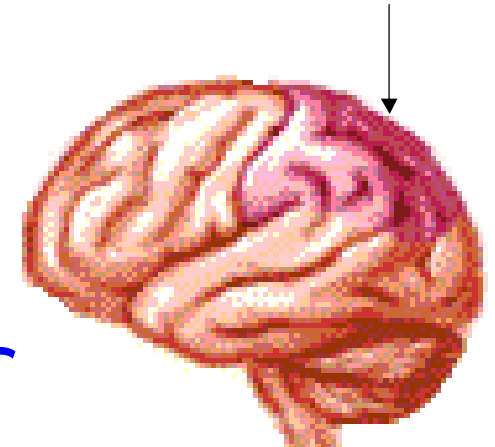
O

is for
occipital lobe.



P

is for
parietal lobe.



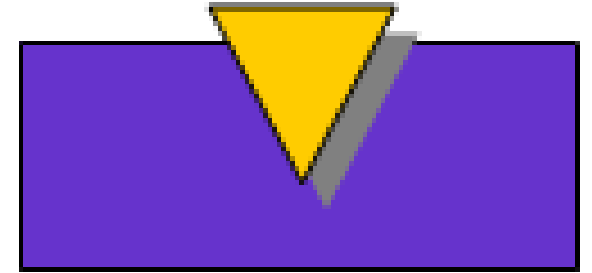
Q



is for

quadriplegia.

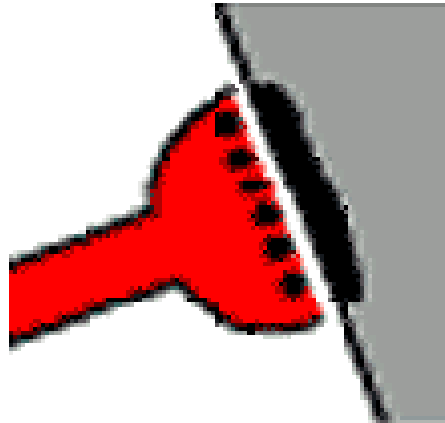
R



is for

receptor.

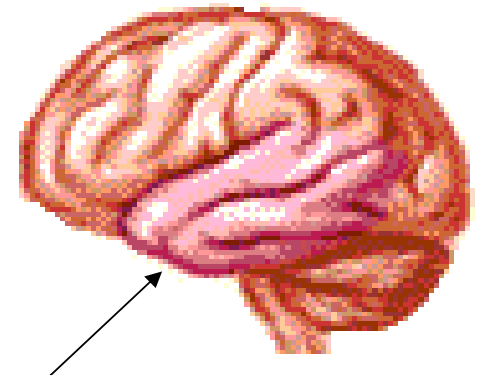
S



is for

synapse.

T

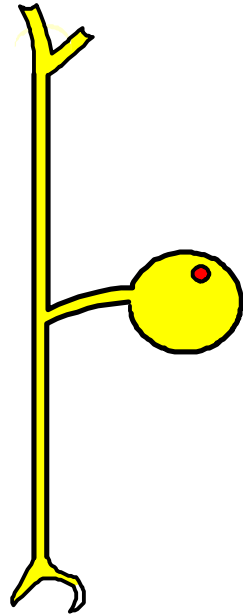


is for

temporal lobe.

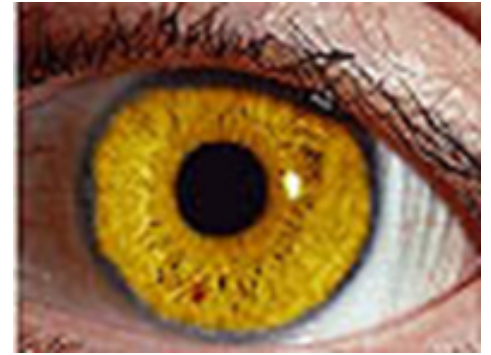
U

is for
unipolar.



V

is for
vision.



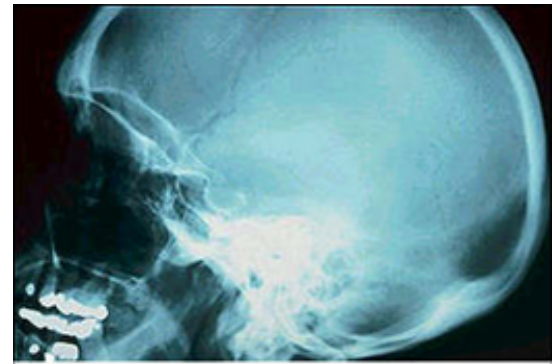
W

is for
white matter.



X

is for
X-rays.



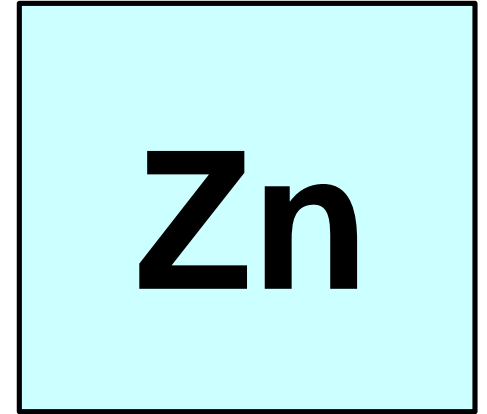
Y

is for
yawn.



Z

is for
zinc.



INDEX

Axon - part of a neuron that takes information away from the cell body.

Brain - organ composed of billions of neurons and glial cells that coordinate all behavior.

Cortex - outermost layer of the cerebral hemisphere.

Dendrite - part of a neuron that takes information to the cell body.

EEG - the electroencephalogram; a record of electrical activity of the brain obtained from scalp electrodes.

Frontal lobe - area of the cerebral cortex involved with reasoning, planning, speech, movement and emotions.

Glia - support cells of the nervous system.

Hemisphere - one half of the brain

Ion - charged molecule.

Jet lag - symptoms that occur after traveling through many time zones.

Knee jerk reflex - kicking response seen after a tap just below the knee.

Limbic system - interconnected areas of the brain important for emotions.

Meninges - series of three membranes (dura mater, arachnoid, pia mater) that cover the brain and spinal cord.

Neuron - a nerve cell.

Occipital lobe - area of the cerebral cortex important for vision.

Parietal lobe - area of the cerebral cortex involved with the perception of touch, pressure, temperature, and pain.

Quadraplegia - paralysis of all four limbs.

Receptor - membrane protein that can bind neurotransmitters; used in chemical communication between neurons.

Synapse - functional connection between one neuron and another neuron.

Temporal lobe - area of the cerebral cortex involved with memory and the perception and recognition of sounds.

Unipolar - a neuron with a single branch extending from the cell body.

Vision - the sense of sight.

White matter - nerve fiber pathways.

X-rays - short wave length radiation used to image the body.

Yawn - involuntary inspiration of air with the mouth wide open.

Zinc - a chemical element found in trace concentrations within the brain.

[Neuroscience for Kids](http://faculty.washington.edu/chudler/neurok.html)

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