

VOCABULARY LIST FROM "MAPPING THE BRAIN"

- **absorb** (*verb*): to take in or draw in
- **activated** (*adjective*): to be set into motion; to be made active
- **addicted** (*adjective*): to be dependent on something and not able to give it up, such as a drug
- **adolescence** (*noun*): the period of life when a child develops into an adult
- **advancement** (*noun*): the act, process, or result of moving forward; progress
- **analyze** (*verb*): to study closely and carefully
- **atom** (*noun*): the smallest component of an element that can exist by itself, consisting of protons, neutrons, and electrons
- **brain stem** (*noun*): the lower part of the brain that connects to the spinal cord and controls certain automatic functions, such as breathing
- **cellular** (*adjective*): of, related to, or made of cells from a living thing
- **cerebellum** (*noun*): the area of the brain located between the brain stem and the cerebrum that controls voluntary muscle coordination and balance
- **cerebral** (*adjective*): relating to or involving the cerebrum
- **cerebrum** (*noun*): the upper part of the brain that is split into two hemispheres. These two hemispheres are referred to as cerebral hemispheres.
- **chemical** (*noun*): a substance, such as an element or a mix of elements (compound), that is made by a chemical process
- **complex** (*adjective*): having a complicated structure; not simple
- **crave** (*verb*): to have a strong desire for something
- **critical thinking** (*noun*): thought process characterized by clear and rational thinking that relies on facts and evidence
- **development** (*noun*): the act or process of growing or causing something to become larger or more advanced
- **dopamine** (*noun*): a neurotransmitter chemical that helps transmit signals in the brain and is associated with feelings of pleasure
- **drawback** (*noun*): something that causes problems or creates a disadvantage
- **emit** (*verb*): to send out
- **frontal lobe** (*noun*): the front part of each cerebral hemisphere of the brain in which emotions, problem solving, motor control, and decision-making processes are controlled
- **function** (*noun*): the purpose or activity for which a thing exists or is used
- **functional MRI** (fMRI) (*noun*): a brain imaging tool that shows areas of the brain that are active during a behavior
- **generation** (*noun*): a group of people born and living during the same time
- **hemisphere** (*noun*): as in brain hemisphere; either of the two halves of the upper part of the brain in humans and other animals
- **hydrogen** (*noun*): a chemical element that has no color or smell and that is the simplest, lightest, and most common element. A single molecule of water contains two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom.
- **imaging** (*noun*): the act of creating a medical or scientific image that shows a picture of the inside of a body
- **imbalance** (*noun*): a state or condition when different things do not occur in equal or proper amounts
- **inject** (*verb*): to force a liquid into something, such as with a needle
- **integration** (*noun*): the act or process of combining different things
- **lasting** (*adjective*): existing or continuing for a long time
- **lobe** (*noun*): a somewhat rounded part of a body organ or division of a body organ
- **magnetic** (*adjective*): relating to a magnet or magnetism

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- **magnetic field** (*noun*): a region of space near a magnetic body where magnetic forces can be detected
- **motivation** (*noun*): the condition of being eager to act or work
- **nervous system** (*noun*): the system of nerves in your body that sends messages for controlling movement and feelings, for example
- **neuron** (*noun*): a nerve cell that carries messages between the brain and other parts of the body and is a basic part of the nervous system
- **neuroscience** (*noun*): the area of science related to the nervous system, including the nerves, brain, and spinal cord
- **neuroscientist** (*noun*): a scientist who studies the nervous system, including the nerves, brain, and spinal cord
- **nucleus accumbens** (*noun*): the area of the brain that processes motivation and pleasure
- **occipital lobe** (*noun*): the lobe of each cerebral hemisphere located at the back of the brain that contains the visual-processing area
- **organ** (*noun*): a structure in a plant or animal that performs a specific function, such as the brain or the heart
- **parietal lobe** (*noun*): the rear part of each hemisphere in the upper part of the brain that contains an area concerned with sensory perception and integration, motion, and attention
- **participant** (*noun*): a person who is involved in an activity, event, or study
- **perception** (*noun*): the ability to notice or understand something using one of your senses
- **positron emission tomography (PET)** (*noun*): a tool that produces images of activity inside the body by detecting energy given off by radioactive substances that have been injected into the body
- **prefrontal cortex** (*noun*): the front part of the frontal lobe area of the brain that is involved in complex decision making and thinking
- **process** (*noun*): a series of actions that produce something to lead to a certain result
- **radio wave** (*noun*): an electromagnetic wave that is used for sending signals through the air without using wires
- **radioactive** (*adjective*): emitting energy or high-energy particles (radiation) as a result of the decay of unstable atoms
- **radiotracer** (*noun*): a radioactive substance injected into the body that is used to track and study processes in the body
- **receptor** (*noun*): a cell or group of cells that receives signals and has an attraction for specific chemicals
- **reduce** (*verb*): to make smaller in size, amount, or number
- **region** (*noun*): a particular area of something
- **release** (*verb*): to set free, or to allow a substance to enter the air, water, bloodstream, etc.
- **scan** (*noun*): a medical or scientific image that shows a picture of the inside of a body
- **sensory** (*adjective*): of or related to your physical senses (touch, taste, smell, sight, and hearing)
- **structural MRI** (*noun*): a brain imaging tool that shows a detailed image of the structure of tissues, organs, and bones in the body
- **technology** (*noun*): a machine or method that is created or invented by scientists to solve problems
- **temporal lobe** (*noun*): the large lobe of each cerebral hemisphere that is situated in front of the occipital lobe and contains a sensory area associated with hearing, understanding language, and memory
- **tissue** (*noun*): the group of cells that forms the parts and organs in a plant or animal
- **tumor** (*noun*): a mass of tissue that is made up of abnormal cells
- **vaping** (*verb*): inhaling and exhaling vapor from an electronic cigarette