氏名	6	7	8	9	10
	Limbic system	THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	CHAPTER 4: SENSORY PROCESSES	Sensory coding	Theories of color vision
1 飯野 翔子					
1 200 21 755 1		, but at high levels it causes memory impairments and neuronal death.	, but in a manner that would be so blurred as to be useless in any practical sense.		three receptors rather than by specific receptors for each of a multitude of colors.
	Cerebral cortex	The adrenal glands play an important role in	Our senses are our input systems. From	Coding of intensity and quality	The trichromatic theory explains the facts
2 石崎 睦美		determining a person's mood, energy level, and ability to cope with stress	them we acquire data about the world around us,		about color vision - and most importantly the result of the
	the lateral fissure, sets off the temporal lobe (see Figure 2.13a).	(EVOLUTION, GENES, AND BEHAVIORの 冒頭の1パラグラフも含むので注意!)		rundamental neural correlate or the signal- detection situation that we described	will become fatigued, and consequently, the green component will come into play.
	The primary motor area, just in front of the central fis¬sure, controls	Evolution of behavior	CHARACTERISTICS OF SENSORY MODALITIES	With the aid of single-cell recordings, researchers have learned a good deal about	We therefore have two theories of color vision - trichromatic and opponent-color - in
3 植松 慧	central ha radie, controls		WODALITIES	how sensory systems	which each theory
	the location of a brain tumor or other abnormalities.	other males that approach them but do not attack sexually receptive females.	determined for each stimulus magnitude.		
	The primary auditory area, located on the surface of the temporal lobe	But why do aggressive behavior and the neural and hormonal systems underlying	Figure 4.1 depicts hypothetical data that result from this kind of experiment: a graph	VISION	Sensation and perception: a preview
4 永登 大和	surface of the temporal lobe	ineural and normonal systems underlying	showing that		
. 77122 7 171				defects can of course, generally be	
	Manning the busin	Chromosomo and sono	Difference througholds, detection changes in	corrected with eyeglasses or contact lenses.	ALIDITION
	Mapping the brain	Chromosomes and genes	Difference thresholds: detecting changes in intensity	The pupil, the third component of the image- forming system, is a circular opening	Addition
5 大竹 志穂				between the cornea	
	left-handed individuals have right-hemi¬ sphere speech centers.				
	In 1874 a German investigator, Carl	Dominant and recessive genes	Suprathreshold sensation	Seeing light	The auditory system
	Wernicke, reported that damage to				
6 河村 康佑			and a simple of the second of		
			, you might assign '100'. Figure 4.3 shows typical data from such an experiment.		
	Split-Brain research	Sex-linked genes	In the mid-twentieth century, the American	Dark adaptation	Hearing sound intensity
7 久保木 あゆみ			psychologist S. S. Stevens carried out an intensive		
7 7 7 7 7	the right hemisphere, which received the			there is a change in brightness from light	
	original visual input of the word nut.	Out of the house the re	Cinn all data sting the age	to dark (Coren, Ward, & Enns, 1999).	Usada adiah
	In this experiment the word must be flashed on the screen for no more than	Selective breeding	Signal detection theory	The sensory experience associated with viewing a pattern is determined by the way	Hearing pitch
8 窪田 集				visual neurons	
					do not respond on every cycle of the wave
	Hemispheric specialization	Twin studies	Hits and false alarms	Seeing color	(Rose, Brugge, Anderson, & Hind, 1967). While clever, this hypothesis is still
o <del></del>					insufficient: The ability of nerve fibers to follow the waveform
9 下村 玲					Tonow the wavelonn
	THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM	Molecular genetics of behavior	Sensitivity and bias	Color mixture	OTHER SENSES
10 外川 真理					
· · · / / / · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(CHAPTER 2の終わりまで)			for example predict the imminent arrival
		(OHAPTER Zの終わりまで)			of an unseen person by his or her odor).
11 0					
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