氏名	1	2	3	4	5
1 中村 仁美	CHAPTER 2: BIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY	The electric potential across a neuron's cell membrane will change if it is stimulated by other neurons	At the back of each occipital lobe in the cortex is the primary visual area. Figure 2.14 shows the optic	Dominant and recessive genes	Signal detection theory
	disappear and everything returns to normal, to his relief and regret.				, Dr. A should have also detected it, and Dr. A, in missing it, was therefore negligent.
2 長谷川 千晶	Olfaction is the term used for our sense of smell. Hyperosmia (the increased ability to smell),	Synaptic transmission and neural coding proteins lodged in the dendritic membrane of the postsynaptic neuron.	Mapping the brain; some left-handed individuals have right- hemisphere speech centers.	Sex-linked genes	This case raises several interesting issues in the domain of sensation and perception
3 平石 達也	THE STUDY OF THE BIOLOGICAL BASES OF PSYCHOLOGY	The neurotransmitter and the receptor site fit together like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle or a key	In 1874 a German investigator, Carl	Twin studies	Sensitivity and bias
	Our brain might very well be the single most complex object that we know about.				this very issue later in the 'Cutting Edge Research' section of this chapter.
4 細野 眞幸	The study of the biological basis of our behavior involves considerations about its evolution	Neurotransmitters	Split-Brain research	Molecular genetics of behavior	But for the moment, back to basics. Each sensory system has two fundamental problems that it has to
	and disgusting is part of an individual's socialization.		the right hemisphere, which received the original visual input of the word nut.	(CHAPTER 2 の終わりまで)	
5 牧野 亮	Another human response that can be understood from within a model of pre- adaptation is	Norepinephrine	In this experiment the word must be flashed on the screen for no more than a tenth of a second	CHAPTER 4: SENSORY PROCESSES	Coding of intensity and quality
	activated by distress associated with physical pain as well as with social			, but in a manner that would be so blurred as to be useless in any practical sense.	neural correlate of the signal- detection situation that we described above.
6 松本 真実	We have seen that some human behaviors (the response to morally offensive behavior and	THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BRAIN	Hemispheric specialization	Our senses are our input systems. From them we acquire data about the world around us,	With the aid of single-cell recordings, researchers have learned a good deal about how sensory systems
7 本木 愛理	NEURONS, THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM neuron integrates information from multiple pre-synaptic neurons.	Reticular formation	THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM	Threshold sensitivity	VISION
8 吉村 あかり	Although all neurons have these general features, they vary greatly in size and shape (see Figure 2.4)	The forebrain	THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	Difference thresholds: detecting changes in intensity, if sensitivity is not as high, the estimated	·
	Action potentials	Limbic system	EVOLUTION, GENES, AND BEHAVIOR	jnd's will be larger. This kind of experiment was first carried out	at different light levels. All of these components focus the image on
9 渡辺 翔平	, thus preventing sensory signals from	,	EVOLUTION, GENES, AND BEHAVIOR	about a century and a half ago, by two German scientists:	the retina. There the transduction system takes over
10 渡邉 美琴	reaching the brain (Catterall, 2000). When a neuron is not generating an action potential, it is referred to as a resting	Cerebral cortex	Chromosomes and genes	Suprathreshold sensation	Seeing light
	energy can be used to generate action potentials. How does this happen?	by means of its sensitive whiskers, has a separate cortical area for each whisker.			
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氏名	6	7	8	9	10
1 中村 仁美	Dark adaptation there is a change in brightness from light	The auditory system	led to the gate control theory of pain (Melzack & Wall, 1982, 1988)	Grouping of objects	Relations among features
	to dark (Coren, Ward, & Enns, 1999).		(CHAPTER 4 の終わりまで)		
2 長谷川 千晶	The sensory experience associated with viewing a pattern is determined by the way visual neurons	Hearing sound intensity	CHAPTER 5: PERCEPTION have possibly mistaken this rectangular	Perceiving distance	Later stages of recognition: network models
		-	yellow tent for a furry brown bear?'		
3 平石 達也	Seeing color	Theories of pitch perception	How indeed? On the face of it, the prosecution's question seems quite reasonable	Monocular cues	Networks with feedback
		be roughly correct; the structure turned out to be the basilar membrane.			
4 細野 眞幸	Color appearance	In the 1800s the ubiquitous Hermann von Helmholtz (remember him from color-vision theory?)	Processing and using incoming sensory information	Perceiving motion	Recognizing natural objects and top-down processing
	Oalannidus	Official	Fig. 6 motions of according	Dealmatica	The language of control
5 牧野 亮	Color mixture	Olfaction	Five functions of perception	Real motion	The importance of context
					; when the context is inappropriate, it impairs perception.
6 松本 真実	Implication of the matching-by-three- primaries law	The olfactory system	ATTENTION	RECOGNITION	Experimental evidence for the role of context in object perception comes from semantic priming studies
					auditory information with an entirely unexpected, 'illusory' result.
7 本木 愛理	Theories of color vision neutral surface that is the complement of	The gustatory system	Eye movements	Global-to-local processing	Perceptual distortions resulting from top- down processes may sometimes lead to tragedy
	the original one (see Figure 4.22).				
8 吉村 あかり	These phenomenological observations led Hering to propose an alternative theory of color vision	Pressure and temperature	Weapon focus	The binding problem: pre-attentive and attentive processes	Failure of recognition
					detail which would yield the answer. (Pallis, 1955)
9 渡辺 翔平	Sensation and perception: a preview	Pain	Attention, perception, and memory	Problems with feature integration theory	A second kind of category deficit is loss of the ability to recognize words, called pure alexia
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	AUDITION	Nonstimulus determinants of pain	LOCALIZATION	Feature detectors in the cortex	The advantages of abstraction: required storage and processing speed
10 渡邉 美琴		Clearly, pain is as much a matter of mind as of sensory receptors.			
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氏名	11	12	13	14	15
1 中村 仁美	PERCEPTUAL CONSTANCIES	As has so often been the case, the function of V1 was discovered long before the development of			
2 長谷川 千晶	Color and brightness constancy otner number (analogous to the reflectance characteristic) must be 36 / 12 or 2				
3 平石 達也	Brightness constancy is similar to color constancy, and refers to the fact that the perceived lightness of	Very different results were obtained with the mental rotation task. In this task, on each trial, observers			
4 細野 眞幸	Dependence on depth cues	Methods of studying infants			
5 牧野 亮	Illusions	Perceiving forms			
6 松本 真実	The moon illusion	Perceiving depth			
7 本木 愛理	The Ames room illusion	Controlled stimulation			
8 吉村 あかり	DIVISIONS OF LABOR IN THE BRAIN	Limited stimulation			
9 渡辺 翔平	Neural processing on attended objects	Active perception (CHAPTER 5の終わりまで)			
10 渡邉 美琴	The visual cortex has been identified) are connected to the eyes through V1.				
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