氏名	1	2	3	4	5
1 鈴木 里帆	CHAPTER 2: BIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY disappear and everything returns to normal, to his relief and regret.		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	Learning and memory
2 高橋 千晶	Olfaction is the term used for our sense of smell. Hyperosmia (the increased ability to smell),	Synaptic transmission and neural coding	Mapping the brain ; some left-handed individuals have right- hemisphere speech centers.	Sex-linked genes	COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDHOOD
3 長島 聡之	THE STUDY OF THE BIOLOGICAL BASES OF PSYCHOLOGY Our brain might very well be the single most complex object that we know about.	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	The sensorimotor stage
4 奈良 由美子	The study of the biological basis of our behavior involves considerations about its evolution and disgusting is part of an individual's socialization.	Neurotransmitters	Split-Brain research the right hemisphere, which received the original visual input of the word nut.	Molecular genetics of behavior (CHAPTER 2 の終わりまで)	Operational stages
5 西川 友理	Another human response that can be understood from within a model of pre- adaptation is activated by distress associated with physical pain as well as with social		In this experiment the word must be flashed on the screen for no more than a tenth of a second	CHAPTER 3: PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT	A critique of Piaget's theory
6 原 匠太郎	We have seen that some human behaviors (the response to morally offensive behavior and	THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BRAIN	Hemispheric specialization	HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT factors that can affect the normal maturation of the fetus.	Alternatives to Piaget's theory
7 細田 洋志	NEURONS, THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM neuron integrates information from multiple pre-synaptic neurons.	Reticular formation	THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM	Motor development after birth also illustrates the interaction between genetically programmed	Knowledge-acquisition approaches
8 松永 拓	Although all neurons have these general features, they vary greatly in size and shape (see Figure 2.4)	The forebrain	THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	Stages of development	Sociocultural approaches
9 八木 綾子	Action potentials , thus preventing sensory signals from reaching the brain (Catterall, 2000).	Limbic system	EVOLUTION, GENES, AND BEHAVIOR	CAPACITIES OF THE NEWBORN	Theory of mind beliefs different from their own or different from reality.
10 矢嶌 翠	When a neuron is not generating an action potential, it is referred to as a resting energy can be used to generate action potentials. How does this happen?	Cerebral cortex by means of its sensitive whiskers, has a separate cortical area for each whisker.	Chromosomes and genes	Hearing (Taste and smellも含まれているので注 意!)	How does this understanding develop? Bartsch and Wellman (1995) argue that the developmental
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