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Progress in Psychobiology and Physiological Psychology: Volume 14 is a collection of studies that discuss certain topics in behavioral neuroscience from different experts in the field. The book is divided into four chapters. Chapter 1 discusses feeding as a voluntary action, its controls, and related feeding phenomena. Chapter 2 covers different hypotheses related to drinking. Chapter 3 focuses on the aggression behavior - its anatomical basis, its modulation, and related neuropharmacological studies, and Chapter 4 investigates the neural circuitry of brain stimulation reward and the constraints on the different study approaches. The monograph will interest neurologists and psychologists who would like to study the specific areas mentioned or make their own studies in the related areas.

Progress in Psychobiology and Physiological Psychology. V.6- - Alan N. Epstein - 1976

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Progress in Psychobiology and Physiological Psychology - Alan N. Epstein - 2013-10-22
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Progress in Psychobiology and Physiological Psychology - Alan N. Epstein - 2013-10-22
Progress in Psychobiology and Physiological Psychology: Volume 14
Chapter 1 discusses the relationship between the consumption of carbohydrates and satiety, as well as the effects of hexose. Chapter 2 explains the different perspectives and theories on how running accelerates growth. Chapter 3 tackles the anatomical and functional integration of the limbic and motor systems. Chapter 4 covers the activity of the monoaminergic unit of the brain, and Chapter 5 talks about the psychological and neural aspects of the attribute model of emory. The monograph will interest neurologists and psychologists who would like to study the specific areas mentioned or make their own studies in the related areas.
Advances in the Psychology of Human Intelligence - Robert J. Sternberg
Advances in the Psychology of Human Intelligence continues to mark the significant advances made in the psychology of human intelligence, problem solving, and thinking abilities. Papers contributed by leaders in the field reflect a diversity of perspectives and approaches to the human intelligence. Subjects discussed include: * genetic and environmental contributions to information-processing abilities * development of children's conceptions of intelligence * skill acquisition as a bridge between intelligence and motivation * information-processing abilities underlying intelligence * costs of expertise and their relation to intelligence * the nature of abstract thought

Physiological Psychology - Simon Green
Physiological Psychology, originally published in 1987, was designed as a textbook for first degree students of psychology and provides an introduction to the major topics within the subject of physiological psychology. The aim was to cover these major subject areas and at the same time to provide indications of advances made in the previous two decades. Today the book is still suitable for all levels of study, from beginning students to final year level, who wish to cover historical aspects of physiological psychology.

Biographical Dictionary of Psychology - Noel Sheehy
Biographical Dictionary of Psychology, first published in 2002, provides an introduction to the major topics within the subject of physiological psychology. The aim was to cover these major subject areas and at the same time to provide indications of advances made in the previous two decades. Today the book is still suitable for all levels of study, from beginning students to final year level, who wish to cover historical aspects of physiological psychology.

Advances in Developmental Psychology - M. E. Lamb
Advances in Developmental Psychology, first published in 1981, provides an introduction to the major topics within the subject of physiological psychology. The aim was to cover these major subject areas and at the same time to provide indications of advances made in the previous two decades. Today the book is still suitable for all levels of study, from beginning students to final year level, who wish to cover historical aspects of physiological psychology.

Index of NLM Serial Titles - National Library of Medicine (U.S.)
A keyword listing of serial titles currently received by the National Library of Medicine.
how specifiable experiences impose limitations on subsequent development. Reflect the need to "meet the infant where it is" in order for behavior to emerge. Accordingly, studies have been conducted at nest temperature; infants have been rewarded by opportunities to huddle, suckle, or obtain milk, behaviors that are normally engaged in the nest. In addition, there was rejection of the excessive deprivation, extreme handling, and traumatic manipulation studies of the 1950s and 1960s that yielded information on how animals could respond to trauma but did not reveal mechanisms of normal development. In their place has arisen a series of analyses of how naturally occurring stimuli and situations gain control over behavior and how specifiable experiences impose limitations on subsequent development. Constraints were identified on the range of interactions that remained available to developing animals as a result of particular events.

**Developmental Psychobiology and Behavioral Ecology** - Elliott M. Blass - 2012-12-06

The previous volume in this series (Blass, 1986) focused on the interface between developmental psychobiology and developmental neurobiology. The volume emphasized that an understanding of central nervous system development and function can be obtained only with reference to the behaviors that it manages, and it emphasized how those behaviors, in turn, shape central development. The present volume explores another natural interface of developmental psychobiology; behavioral ecology. It documents the progress made by developmental psychobiologists since the mid-1970s in identifying capacities of learning and conditioning in birds and mammals during the very moments following birth—indeed, during the antenatal period. These breakthroughs in a field that had previously lain dormant reflect the need to "meet the infant where it is" in order for behavior to emerge. Accordingly, studies have been conducted at nest temperature; infants have been rewarded by opportunities to huddle, suckle, or obtain milk, behaviors that are normally engaged in the nest. In addition, there was rejection of the excessive deprivation, extreme handling, and traumatic manipulation studies of the 1950s and 1960s that yielded information on how animals could respond to trauma but did not reveal mechanisms of normal development. In their place has arisen a series of analyses of how naturally occurring stimuli and situations gain control over behavior and how specifiable experiences impose limitations on subsequent development. Constraints were identified on the range of interactions that remained available to developing animals as a result of particular events.

**Recovery from Brain Damage** - Stanley Finger - 2013-03-08

It has long been recognized that damage to the mammalian central nervous system may be followed by behavioral recovery, but only recently has close attention been directed to specific factors which may enhance or retard restitution. This is evident in the rapidly growing number of journal articles and scientific paper sessions dealing with "recovery of function," as well as in the publicity given by the popular press to some of the findings in this field. The present text seeks to examine the foundations of brain lesion research, to review recent material on a number of factors which appear to contribute to recovery after brain damage, and to present models which have been proposed to account for these effects. In order to best accomplish these goals, a number of key workers in these areas were asked to examine and describe research literatures dealing with specific problems or methodological manipulations associated with brain damage and behavior, using their own experiments and those of others to illustrate important points. In addition, significant interpretive and theoretical issues were to be evaluated in each chapter.

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were therefore asked to present lectures and discussions in their own fields of study, in a way that would be accessible to fellow psychologists active in other fields. State-of-the-Art lecturers were specifically asked to prepare a tutorial review on a topic which, in the view of the Program Committee, had recently given rise to particularly important developments. These contributions are included in Volume Two. Keynote lecturers were left free to address whatever subject they felt was of greatest interest. The chapters in Volume One are preceded by the Presidential Address by Mark R. Rosenzweig.

**Hedonics of Taste** - Robert C. Bolles - 2014-02-04
A study of hedonism could conceivably operate on a massive scale. This book, however, concentrates specifically on the hedonics of taste. The editor notes some important reasons for limiting the argument in this manner. First of all, this is an area of hedonics in which a handful of experimenters continued to do research during a period when hedonism might have been lost altogether. Secondly, the past ten years have seen quite a number of researchers turn their attention to taste preferences, and so it seems appropriate to celebrate the fact that new findings can be incorporated into a very old conceptual framework: the ancient concept of hedonism. The contributors approach their subject from many different angles. Historical, conceptual, and methodological chapters are presented; developmental aspects, psychological substrates, and the social considerations of hedonics are discussed. This volume offers viewpoints from dataphiles and theorists, mechanists and cognitivists, unifiers and disrupters -- a diversity that reflects the vital state of psychology today.
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Social Psychology - Arie W. Kruglanski - 2003
First Published in 2003. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

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Advances in Behavioral Pharmacology - N. Krasnegor - 2014-06-03
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Advances in Behavioral Pharmacology - N. Krasnegor - 2014-06-03
First published in 1986. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Motivation - Evelyn Satinoff - 2013-11-11
Motivation addresses a central problem in psychology: Why does an animal's behavior fluctuate in the face of an unaltered environment? In a sense this is the opposite of the question from which work on motivation began, and for which Claude Bernard invented the concept of the fixity of the internal milieu: How does an animal maintain constancy in the face of a fluctuating environment? Dealing with motivation has become extremely complex as new experiments, phenomena, and theories have extended the concept. This book embodies some of the ways in which work on motivation is currently proceeding. One of the major changes has been the recognition that motivation cannot be explained without an understanding of the biological rhythms and activational systems that underlie behavior. Another is that ecological and evolutionary perspectives add enormously to answering the central problem of why an animal does what it does when it does. The book suffers from several omissions. There is no chapter on the development of motivated behavior. There is none on reward systems in the brain, owing to the untimely death of James Olds, whose contribution would have enriched this book appreciably, and to whom we dedicate it. EVELYN SATINOFF PHILIP TEITELBAUM VII Contents PART I UNDERLYING ACTIVATIONAL SYSTEMS CHAPTER 1 Motivation, Biological Clocks, and Temporal Organization of Behavior 3 Irving Zucker Reactivity to External Stimuli ........................................... 6 Reactivity to Interoceptive Stimuli ........................................... 7 Sources of Biological Rhythmicity ........................................... 9 Rhythm Generation........ ................................. 9 Rhythm Synchronization........ ................................. 10 Consequences of Rhythm Desynchronization ................. 11 ...
Perceiving in Depth, Volume 2: Stereoscopic Vision - Ian P. Howard - 2012-01-27

The three-volume work Perceiving in Depth is a sequel to Binocular Vision and Stereopsis and to Seeing in Depth, both by Ian P. Howard and Brian J. Rogers. This work is much broader in scope than the previous books and includes mechanisms of depth perception by all senses, including aural, electrosensory organs, and the somatosensory system. Volume 1 reviews sensory coding, psychophysical and analytic procedures, and basic visual mechanisms. Volume 2 reviews stereoscopic vision. Volume 3 reviews all mechanisms of depth perception other than stereoscopic vision. The three volumes are extensively illustrated and referenced and provide the most detailed review of all aspects of perceiving the three-dimensional world.

Volume 2 addresses stereoscopic vision in cats and primates, including humans. It begins with an account of the physiology of stereoscopic mechanisms. It then deals with binocular rivalry, binocular summation, binocular masking, and the interocular transfer of visual effects, such as the motion aftereffect and visual learning. The geometry of the region in binocular space that creates fused images (the horopter) is discussed in some detail. Objects outside the horopter produce images with binocular disparities that are used for stereoscopic vision. Two chapters provide accounts of mechanisms that bring the images into binocular register and of stimulus tokens that are used to detect binocular disparities. Another chapter discusses cyclopean effects, such as cyclopean illusions, cyclopean motion, and binocular direction that are seen only with binocular vision.

Stereoacuity is the smallest depth interval that can be detected. Methods of measuring stereoacuity and factors that influence it are discussed. Two chapters deal with the various types of binocular disparity and the role of each type in stereoscopic vision. Another chapter deals with visual effects, such as figure perception, motion perception, and whiteness perception that are affected by the relative distances of stimuli. The spatiotemporal aspects of stereoscopic vision, including the Pulfrich stereomotion effect are reviewed. The volume ends with an account of techniques used to create stereoscopic displays and of the applications of stereoscopy.

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**Current Catalog** - National Library of Medicine (U.S.) - 1984
First multi-year cumulation covers six years: 1965-70.

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**Making Sense of Journals in the Life Sciences** - Tony Stankus - 1992
Looks at scientific journals in the life sciences to explain their variety.
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**The Expression of Knowledge** - Robert L. Isaacson - 2012-12-06
What we know about the world and its opportunities limits what we do. If we do not know that there is a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, we will not follow it. If we do not know that a desert cactus contains water, we will not cut into it for sustenance. Often, however, we do know things about the world and yet the knowledge does not seem to be reflected in behavior. Explaining this fact simply in terms of inadequate motivation for expression or incomplete memory for the important in formation does not really add much to our understanding. The ex pression of knowledge can be interrupted in very special ways by a variety of more specific conditions-fatigue, sources of forgetting that may include failure of memory retrieval, emotion, and various dysfunc tions of brain and body systems-that are not satisfactorily incorporated by any current theories of motivation or memory. Also, a dissociation between knowledge and its expression can take the form of applying knowledge without apparent awareness of this action, a phenomenon that requires complicated assumptions for explanation in terms of either motivation or memory. Dissociations between knowledge and action may be striking. After driving home on a familiar route we may not be able to report whether the last three traffic lights were red or green; yet we must have re sponded appropriately to them.

**Handbook of Psychology, Behavioral Neuroscience** - Irving B. Weiner - 2012-10-16
Psychology is of interest to academics from many fields, as well as to the thousands of academic and clinical psychologists and general public who can't help but be interested in learning more about why humans think and behave as they do. This award-winning twelve-volume reference covers every aspect of the ever-fascinating discipline of psychology and represents the most current knowledge in the field. This ten-year revision now covers
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**Perceiving in Depth, Volume 3: Other Mechanisms of Depth Perception**
- Ian P. Howard - 2012-01-27
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and Stereopsis and to Seeing in Depth, both by Ian P. Howard and Brian J.
Rogers. This work is much broader in scope than the previous books and
includes mechanisms of depth perception by all senses, including aural,
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mechanisms. Volume 2 reviews stereoscopic vision. Volume 3 reviews all
mechanisms of depth perception other than stereoscopic vision. The three
volumes are extensively illustrated and referenced and provide the most
detailed review of all aspects of perceiving the three-dimensional world.
Volume 3 addresses all depth-perception mechanisms other than stereopsis.
The book starts with an account of monocular cues to depth, including
accommodation, vergence eye movements, perspective, interposition,
shading, and motion parallax. A chapter on constancies in depth perception,
such as the ability to perceive the sizes and shapes of objects as they move
or rotate in depth, is followed by a chapter on the ways in which depth cues
interact. The next chapter reviews sources of information, such as changing
disparity, image looming, and vergence eye movements, used in the
perception of objects moving in depth. Various pathologies of depth
perception, including visual neglect, stereoneuralomalies, and albanism are
reviewed. Visual depth-perception mechanisms through the animal kingdom
are described, starting with insects and progressing through crustaceans,
fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. The chapter includes a
discussion of how stereoscopic vision may have evolved. The next chapter
describes how visual depth perception is used to guide reaching movements
of the hand, avoiding obstacles, and walking to a distant object. The next
three chapters review non-visual mechanisms of depth perception. Auditory
mechanisms include auditory localization, echolocation in bats and marine
discharges and then use electric sense organs to detect distortions of the
electric field produced by nearby objects. Some beetles and snakes use
heat-sensitive sense organs to detect sources of heat. The volume ends with
a discussion of mechanisms used by animals to navigate to a distant site.
Ants find their way back to the nest by using landmarks and by integrating
their walking movements. Several animals navigate by the stars or by
polarized sunlight. It seems that animals in several phyla navigate by
detecting the Earths magnetic field.

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Advances in Cognitive–Behavioral Research and Therapy, Volume 2

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Advances in Cognitive–Behavioral Research and Therapy - Philip C. Kendall - 2013-09-24

Advances in Cognitive–Behavioral Research and Therapy, Volume 2

provides information pertinent to the fundamental aspects of cognitive–behavioral approaches to psychotherapy. This book presents the developments in the study of cognition, personality, learning, social interaction, and behavior therapy. Organized into seven chapters, this volume begins with an overview of cognitive schemata and cognitive processing as significant theoretical concepts for cognitive–behavioral therapy. This text then provides an analysis of self-mastery and the role of self-schemata in processing therapeutic information. Other chapters provide clinical guidelines for helping clients in changing their self-view and behavior. This book discusses as well the increasing influential role of fundamental cognition and social cognition in cognitive–behavioral interventions. The final chapter deals with the applied developments in the treatment of performance anxiety. This book is a valuable resource for research and applied psychologists. Researchers and clinicians struggling with the interplay of behavior, cognition, and emotion will also find this book useful.


Stevens’ Handbook of Experimental Psychology, Learning, Motivation, and Emotion - Randy Gallistel - 2004-01-30

Now available in paperback. This revised and updated edition of the definitive resource for experimental psychology offers comprehensive coverage of the latest findings in the field, as well as the most recent contributions in methodology and the explosion of research in neuroscience. Volume Three: Learning, Motivation, and Emotion, focuses on the role of learning in the operation of motivational systems in human cognitive development.
The term Neuroethology was originally introduced by S.L.Brown and R.W.Hunsperger (1963) in connection with studies on the activation of agonistic behaviors by electrical brain stimulation in cats. Neuroethology was more closely defined by G. Hoyle (1970) in the context of a review on cellular mechanisms underlying behavior of invertebrates. Since the 6th annual meeting of the Society for Neuroscience held in Toronto in 1976, Neuroethology has become established as a session topic.

**Advances in Vertebrate Neuroethology** - Jorg-Peter Ewert - 2012-12-06
This volume presents the proceedings of the NATO Advanced Study Institute on "Advances in Vertebrate Neuroethology" held at the University of Kassel, Federal Republic of Germany in August 1981. During the last decade much progress has been made in understanding the neurophysiological bases of behavior in both vertebrates and invertebrates. The reason for this is that a number of new physiological, anatomical, and histochemical techniques have recently been developed for brain research which can now be combined with ethological methods for the analysis of animal behavior to form a new field of research known as "Neuroethology".

Spatial Neglect is one of the few areas in Neuropsychology where clinicians, psychologists and animal experimenters have succeeded in adopting a common language. The result of interaction between these three approaches has been some important new advances, which are presented in this volume. Apart from its clinical significance in neuropsychology, Spatial Neglect raises important questions in the field of behavioral neurosciences. In this volume, three aspects are examined: a) normal subjects, where new findings on spatial behavior are described. b) brain-lesioned subjects, where the classical studies on neglect are reconsidered in the light of new findings. c) animals, where new experimental situations allow a deeper understanding of the neural substrate.

**Neurophysiological and Neuropsychological Aspects of Spatial Neglect** - M. Jeannerod - 1987-03-01
Spatial Neglect is one of the few areas in Neuropsychology where clinicians, psychologists and animal experimenters have succeeded in adopting a common language. The result of interaction between these three approaches has been some important new advances, which are presented in this volume. Apart from its clinical significance in neuropsychology, Spatial Neglect raises important questions in the field of behavioral neurosciences. In this volume, three aspects are examined: a) normal subjects, where new findings on spatial behavior are described. b) brain-lesioned subjects, where the classical studies on neglect are reconsidered in the light of new findings. c) animals, where new experimental situations allow a deeper understanding of the neural substrate.
Motivation - Roderick Wong - 2000-07-03
This book presents an analysis of motivated behaviour from a biological perspective.

The Psychology of Learning - Jan De Houwer - 2020-09-01
An introduction to the psychology of learning that summarizes and integrates findings from both functional psychology and cognitive psychology. Learning unites all living creatures, from simple microbes to complex human beings. But what is learning? And how does it work? For over a century, psychologists have considered such questions. Behavior analysts examined the ways in which the environment shapes behavior, whereas cognitive scientists have sought to understand the mental processes that enable us to learn. This book offers an introduction to the psychology of learning that draws on the key findings and major insights from both functional (behavior analysis) and cognitive approaches. After an introductory overview, the book reviews research showing how seemingly simple regularities in the environment lead to powerful changes in behavior, from habituation and classical conditioning to operant conditioning effects. It introduces the concept of complex learning and considers the idea that for verbal human beings even seemingly simple types of learning might qualify as instances of complex learning. Finally, it offers many examples of how psychological research on learning is being used to promote human well-being and alleviate such societal problems as climate change. Throughout the book, boxed text extends the discussion of selected topics and “think it through” questions help readers gain deeper understanding of what they have read. The book can be used as an introductory textbook on the psychology of learning for both undergraduate and postgraduate students or as a reference for researchers who study behavior and thinking.

Scientific and Clinical Literature for the Decade of the Brain - Tony Stankus - 1993
Essays introduce the nine annotated bibliographies of literature in the neurosciences deemed to be important for researchers in the 1990s. The topics include neuroanatomy, psychobiology, sensory perception, brain imaging, psychopharmacology, and alcohol. Also published as Science and Technology Libraries, v.13, nos.3/4, 1993. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

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Learning and Memory - Isidore Gormezano - 2013-02-01
This volume presents the views and findings of behaviorally and biologically oriented investigators invited to participate in The University of Iowa's biennial learning and memory symposium. While chapters vary in their scope and depth of coverage, they are all amply referenced so that researchers, teachers, and students can obtain background information appropriate to their respective needs.

Vision: From Neurons to Cognition - Université De Montréal. Centre de Recherche en Sciences Neurologiques. International Meeting - 2001-11-08
Internationally renowned researchers discuss how the various parts of the brain process and integrate visual signals, providing up to date original findings, reviews, and theoretical proposals on visual processing. This book addresses the basic mechanisms of visual perception as well as issues such as neuronal plasticity, functional reorganization and recovery, residual vision, and sensory substitution. Knowledge of the basic mechanisms by which our brain can analyze, reconstruct, and interpret images in the external world is of fundamental importance for our capacity to understand the nature and causes of visual deficits, such as those resulting from ischemia, abnormal development, neuro-degenerative disorders, and normal aging. It is also essential to our goal of developing better therapeutic strategies, such as early diagnosis, visual training, behavioral rehabilitation of visual functions, and visual implants.