Afferent neuron A neuron that transmits messages from sense organs to the central nervous system.

Dishabituation Recovery of a habituated response produced by presentation of a strong extraneous or unrelated stimulus.

Efferent neuron A neuron that transmits impulses from the central nervous system to muscles.

Flavor neophobia An aversion caused by the unfamiliarity of the flavor of a new food.

Habituation effect A progressive decrease in the vigor of an elicited response that may occur with repeated presentations of the eliciting stimulus.

Interneuron A neuron in the spinal cord that transmits impulses from afferent (or sensory) to efferent (or motor) neurons.

Long-term habituation A type of habituation that is lasts a day or more and does show spontaneous recovery.

Long-term sensitization A form of sensitization that is persistent and slow to decay.

Motor neuron Same as *Efferent neuron.*

Orienting response A reaction to a novel stimulus that usually involves turning toward the source of the stimulus.

S-R system The shortest neural pathway for elicited behavior that connects the sense organs stimulated by a stimulus and the muscles involved in making the elicited response.

Sensitization effect An increase in the vigor of elicited behavior that may result from repeated presentations of the eliciting stimulus.

Sensory neuron Same as *Afferent neuron.*

Short-term habituation A habituation effect that lasts a relatively short period of time, sometimes less than a minute.

Short-term sensitization A form of sensitization that lasts a relatively short period of time, sometimes less than a minute.

Spontaneous recovery Recovery of a response produced by a period of rest after habituation of that response.

Startle response A sudden jump or tensing of the muscles that may occur when an unexpected stimulus is presented.

State system Neural structures that determine the organism's general level of responsiveness or readiness to respond.