

Englist.me



Vocabulary Builder Reference from...

Neil R. Jeyasingam: How do antidepressants work? | TED Talk

https://www.ted.com/talks/neil_r_jeyasingam_how_do_antidepressants_work

Advanced Words Only

IMPORTANT

This material is a commentary and does not contain any copyrighted material of the reference source. We strongly recommend accessing/buying the reference source at the same time.

Session 1: Word List

antidepressant

n. any of a class of drugs used to reduce feelings of sadness and worry

(1) an **antidepressant** drug, (2) **antidepressant** effect

She has been taking **antidepressants** since her baby died.

psychotherapy

n. the treatment of mental or emotional problems by talking with a therapist

(1) field of **psychotherapy**, (2) **psychotherapy** for depression

He took **psychotherapy** to help him deal with his accident trauma.

clinician

n. a practitioner, especially of medicine or psychology, who has direct contact with patients

synonym: psychiatrist, therapist, doctor

(1) experienced **clinician**, (2) from a **clinician's** perspective

Some **clinicians** believe that psychological characteristics alone may cause mental disorders.

neurotransmitter

n. a chemical that carries nerve impulses between neurons or between neurons and muscles

(1) **neurotransmitter** receptor, (2) **neurotransmitters** released from the brain

Endorphins are a type of **neurotransmitter** that gives a sense of well-being.

monoamine

n. a molecule containing one amine group, especially one that is a neurotransmitter (= a chemical that carries nerve impulses)

(1) **monoamine** uptake, (2) inhibitor of **monoamine** oxidase
Monoamines play a functionally important role in neurotransmission.

imbalance

n. a situation in which two or more things are not equal or equally treated

synonym: inequality, asymmetry, instability

(1) trade **imbalance**, (2) symptoms of hormonal **imbalance**
An **imbalance** in certain substances causes problems with brain function.

synapse

n. the fact or state of failing to finish an activity and of stopping using, making, or doing it

(1) **synapse** circuit, (2) end at a **synapse**
Animals transmit nerve impulses through **synapses**.

grogginess

n. a dazed and staggering state caused by alcohol or weariness

(1) morning **grogginess**, (2) **grogginess** and lack of mental clarity

This drug has **grogginess** as a side effect.

impair

v. to damage something or make it weaker or worse

synonym: degrade, mar, deface

(1) **impair** my health, (2) **impair** insulin sensitivity
The accident made his vision **impaired**.

converge

v. to move or draw together at a specific location; (of lines) to move towards the same point where they join or meet

synonym: congregate, assemble, concentrate

(1) **converge** of a series, (2) **converge** from different points
The two rivers **converge** into one near this area.

serotonin

n. a neurotransmitter (= a chemical that carries nerve impulses) involved in, e.g., sleep, emotion, and memory

(1) **serotonin** drug, (2) **serotonin** levels

The medicine works by boosting **serotonin** levels in the brain.

reabsorption

n. the organic process in which the substance of some differentiated structure that has been produced by the body undergoes lysis and assimilation

(1) **reabsorption** of water, (2) glucose **reabsorption**

The tubules are responsible for the **reabsorption** of sodium once filtered by the kidneys.

stigmatize

v. to accuse, condemn, or openly or formally consider somebody or something as not deserving respect

synonym: brand, mark, denounce

(1) **stigmatize** the deviant as criminal, (2) **stigmatize** him as a swindler

She was **stigmatized** by society because she had a child out of wedlock.

skyrocket

v. to rapidly ascend to a very high level; increase rapidly;

synonym: rocket, soar, shoot up

(1) **skyrocket** the cost, (2) price **skyrocketed**

Production has decreased, but costs and unemployment have **skyrocketed** dramatically.

wayside

n. the edge of a way, road, or path; (idiom: fall by the wayside) the fact or state of failing to finish an activity and stopping using, making, or doing it

synonym: roadside

(1) flowers along the **wayside**, (2) fall by the **wayside**

There are many aspiring athletes, but there are also many

who fall by the **wayside**.

nuanced

adj. characterized by subtle differences in appearance, meaning, sound, etc.

synonym: fine, subtle, slight

(1) **nuanced** view, (2) the common but **nuanced** opinion

The sommelier can distinguish **nuanced** variance in the flavor of the wine.

relapse

n. the fact of becoming ill or starting to misbehave again after making an improvement

synonym: degeneration, deterioration, retrogression

(1) biochemical **relapse**, (2) **relapse** prevention

He had a **relapse** because he was working through the night.

steroid

n. any of several organic compounds that are produced in the body and have important physiological effects and affect the development and growth of sex organs

(1) **steroid** abuse, (2) a **steroid** hormone

Some **steroids** are banned for use by athletes because of their muscle-building effects.

ivy

n. an evergreen climbing or ground-creeping woody plant that often grows up trees or buildings

(1) poison **ivy**, (2) **ivy** plant

The overgrown **ivy** cleaved to the ruined castle walls.

Session 2: Spelling

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. st____d abuse | <i>n.</i> any of several organic compounds that are produced in the body and have important physiological effects and affect the development and growth of sex organs |
| 2. se_____in drug | <i>n.</i> a neurotransmitter (= a chemical that carries nerve impulses) involved in, e.g., sleep, emotion, and memory |
| 3. sti_____ze him as a swindler | <i>v.</i> to accuse, condemn, or openly or formally consider somebody or something as not deserving respect |
| 4. end at a sy_____e | <i>n.</i> the fact or state of failing to finish an activity and of stopping using, making, or doing it |
| 5. neu_____ters released from the brain | <i>n.</i> a chemical that carries nerve impulses between neurons or between neurons and muscles |
| 6. morning gro_____ss | <i>n.</i> a dazed and staggering state caused by alcohol or weariness |
| 7. symptoms of hormonal im_____ce | <i>n.</i> a situation in which two or more things are not equal or equally treated |
| 8. se_____in levels | <i>n.</i> a neurotransmitter (= a chemical that carries nerve impulses) involved in, e.g., sleep, emotion, and memory |
| 9. fall by the wa_____e | <i>n.</i> the edge of a way, road, or path; (idiom: fall by the wayside) the fact or state of failing to finish an activity and stopping using, making, or doing it |

ANSWERS: 1. steroid, 2. serotonin, 3. stigmatize, 4. synapse, 5. neurotransmitter, 6. grogginess, 7. imbalance, 8. serotonin, 9. wayside

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10. i_y plant | <i>n.</i> an evergreen climbing or ground-creeping woody plant that often grows up trees or buildings |
| 11. nu_____d view | <i>adj.</i> characterized by subtle differences in appearance, meaning, sound, etc. |
| 12. co_____ge from different points | <i>v.</i> to move or draw together at a specific location; (of lines) to move towards the same point where they join or meet |
| 13. im___r insulin sensitivity | <i>v.</i> to damage something or make it weaker or worse |
| 14. im___r my health | <i>v.</i> to damage something or make it weaker or worse |
| 15. trade im_____ce | <i>n.</i> a situation in which two or more things are not equal or equally treated |
| 16. an ant_____ant drug | <i>n.</i> any of a class of drugs used to reduce feelings of sadness and worry |
| 17. re_____e prevention | <i>n.</i> the fact of becoming ill or starting to misbehave again after making an improvement |
| 18. a st_____d hormone | <i>n.</i> any of several organic compounds that are produced in the body and have important physiological effects and affect the development and growth of sex organs |
| 19. poison i_y | <i>n.</i> an evergreen climbing or ground-creeping woody plant that often grows up trees or buildings |
| 20. gro_____ss and lack of mental clarity | <i>n.</i> a dazed and staggering state caused by alcohol or weariness |

ANSWERS: 10. ivy, 11. nuanced, 12. converge, 13. impair, 14. impair, 15. imbalance, 16. antidepressant, 17. relapse, 18. steroid, 19. ivy, 20. grogginess

21. mo_____ne uptake *n.* a molecule containing one amine group, especially one that is a neurotransmitter (= a chemical that carries nerve impulses)
22. price sk_____eted *v.* to rapidly ascend to a very high level; increase rapidly;
23. sy_____e circuit *n.* the fact or state of failing to finish an activity and of stopping using, making, or doing it
24. sti_____ze the deviant as criminal *v.* to accuse, condemn, or openly or formally consider somebody or something as not deserving respect
25. rea_____ion of water *n.* the organic process in which the substance of some differentiated structure that has been produced by the body undergoes lysis and assimilation
26. glucose rea_____ion *n.* the organic process in which the substance of some differentiated structure that has been produced by the body undergoes lysis and assimilation
27. flowers along the wa_____e *n.* the edge of a way, road, or path; (idiom: fall by the wayside) the fact or state of failing to finish an activity and stopping using, making, or doing it
28. ant_____ant effect *n.* any of a class of drugs used to reduce feelings of sadness and worry
29. inhibitor of mo_____ne oxidase *n.* a molecule containing one amine group, especially one that is a neurotransmitter (= a chemical that carries nerve impulses)

ANSWERS: 21. monoamine, 22. skyrocket, 23. synapse, 24. stigmatize, 25. reabsorption, 26. reabsorption, 27. wayside, 28. antidepressant, 29. monoamine

30. psy_____apy for depression *n.* the treatment of mental or emotional problems by talking with a therapist
31. sk_____et the cost *v.* to rapidly ascend to a very high level; increase rapidly;
32. co_____ge of a series *v.* to move or draw together at a specific location; (of lines) to move towards the same point where they join or meet
33. experienced cl_____an *n.* a practitioner, especially of medicine or psychology, who has direct contact with patients
34. from a cl_____an's perspective *n.* a practitioner, especially of medicine or psychology, who has direct contact with patients
35. neu_____ter receptor *n.* a chemical that carries nerve impulses between neurons or between neurons and muscles
36. the common but nu_____d opinion *adj.* characterized by subtle differences in appearance, meaning, sound, etc.
37. biochemical re_____e *n.* the fact of becoming ill or starting to misbehave again after making an improvement
38. field of psy_____apy *n.* the treatment of mental or emotional problems by talking with a therapist

ANSWERS: 30. psychotherapy, 31. skyrocket, 32. converge, 33. clinician, 34. clinician, 35. neurotransmitter, 36. nuanced, 37. relapse, 38. psychotherapy

Session 3: Fill in the Blanks

1. Some _____ believe that psychological characteristics alone may cause mental disorders.
 - n.* a practitioner, especially of medicine or psychology, who has direct contact with patients

2. Endorphins are a type of _____ that gives a sense of well-being.
 - n.* a chemical that carries nerve impulses between neurons or between neurons and muscles

3. Production has decreased, but costs and unemployment have _____ dramatically.
 - v.* to rapidly ascend to a very high level; increase rapidly;

4. The medicine works by boosting _____ levels in the brain.
 - n.* a neurotransmitter (= a chemical that carries nerve impulses) involved in, e.g., sleep, emotion, and memory

5. Some _____ are banned for use by athletes because of their muscle-building effects.
 - n.* any of several organic compounds that are produced in the body and have important physiological effects and affect the development and growth of sex organs

6. This drug has _____ as a side effect.
 - n.* a dazed and staggering state caused by alcohol or weariness

7. The sommelier can distinguish _____ variance in the flavor of the wine.
 - adj.* characterized by subtle differences in appearance, meaning, sound, etc.

ANSWERS: 1. clinicians, 2. neurotransmitter, 3. skyrocketed, 4. serotonin, 5. steroids, 6. grogginess, 7. nuanced

8. Animals transmit nerve impulses through _____.
- n.* the fact or state of failing to finish an activity and of stopping using, making, or doing it
9. The two rivers _____ into one near this area.
- v.* to move or draw together at a specific location; (of lines) to move towards the same point where they join or meet
10. There are many aspiring athletes, but there are also many who fall by the _____.
- n.* the edge of a way, road, or path; (idiom: fall by the wayside) the fact or state of failing to finish an activity and stopping using, making, or doing it
11. The overgrown ____ cleaved to the ruined castle walls.
- n.* an evergreen climbing or ground-creeping woody plant that often grows up trees or buildings
12. The accident made his vision _____.
- v.* to damage something or make it weaker or worse
13. _____ play a functionally important role in neurotransmission.
- n.* a molecule containing one amine group, especially one that is a neurotransmitter (= a chemical that carries nerve impulses)
14. She has been taking _____ since her baby died.
- n.* any of a class of drugs used to reduce feelings of sadness and worry
15. The tubules are responsible for the _____ of sodium once filtered by the kidneys.
- n.* the organic process in which the substance of some differentiated structure that has been produced by the body undergoes lysis and assimilation

ANSWERS: 8. synapses, 9. converge, 10. wayside, 11. ivy, 12. impaired, 13. Monoamines, 14. antidepressants, 15. reabsorption

16. He had a _____ because he was working through the night.
n. the fact of becoming ill or starting to misbehave again after making an improvement
17. An _____ in certain substances causes problems with brain function.
n. a situation in which two or more things are not equal or equally treated
18. She was _____ by society because she had a child out of wedlock.
v. to accuse, condemn, or openly or formally consider somebody or something as not deserving respect
19. He took _____ to help him deal with his accident trauma.
n. the treatment of mental or emotional problems by talking with a therapist

ANSWERS: 16. relapse, 17. imbalance, 18. stigmatized, 19. psychotherapy