Which approach is particularly well suited to providing a clinical overview of a condition, but may yield ambiguous answers to theoretical questions about particular processes if the condition is relatively nonspecific?

https://selldocx.com/products/test-bank-baddeley-memory-3e-nan

(A Randomized clinical trial)	(D Group study
(B Computer modeling)	
(C Selective lesioning)	
(D Group study)	
(E)Transcranial-magnetic stimulation	
2	The more severe the accident leading to TBI, the:
(A Longer the expected period of) unconsciousness	Answer: (E All of these)
(B Poorer the chance of a good recovery)	
(C Greater the memory disturbance)	
(D Worse the prognosis)	
(E)All of these	
3	An especially powerful way of ruling out the possibility that a deficit in one task represents a simple disparity in difficulty with another task, for which performance is preserved, is the:
(A Occam's razor)	Answer: (D Double dissociation)
(B Case study)	
(C Single dissociation)	
(D Double dissociation)	
(E)Counterfactual	
4	The process of carrying out a large set of experiments focused on addressing the same theoretical question, but using different

methods and participant groups is called:

Answer:

(A Exact replication

)	(C Converging operations
(B Divergence)	,
(C Converging operations)	
(D Bootstrapping)	
(E)Default mode	
5	Rotating an X-ray detector around a person's head to form a three- dimensional representation of their brain is an example of:
(A Intracranial cellular recording)	Answer: (E Computerized tomography)
(B Magnetic resonance imaging)	
(C Electrocardiography)	
(D Electroencephalography)	
(E)Computerized tomography	
6	MRI can distinguish various structures in the brain (e.g. white matter from gray matter) by doing which of the following?
(A Staining the cells differently)	
	matter from gray matter) by doing which of the following? Answer:
(A Staining the cells differently)(B Implanting electrodes at different	matter from gray matter) by doing which of the following? Answer:
(A Staining the cells differently)(B Implanting electrodes at different) depths(C Directing ionizing radiation at the	matter from gray matter) by doing which of the following? Answer:
 (A Staining the cells differently) (B Implanting electrodes at different) depths (C Directing ionizing radiation at the) brain from different angles (D Varying the frequency of the radio) 	matter from gray matter) by doing which of the following? Answer:
(A Staining the cells differently) (B Implanting electrodes at different) depths (C Directing ionizing radiation at the) brain from different angles (D Varying the frequency of the radio) pulse	matter from gray matter) by doing which of the following? Answer:
(A Staining the cells differently) (B Implanting electrodes at different) depths (C Directing ionizing radiation at the) brain from different angles (D Varying the frequency of the radio) pulse (E)Observing infrared reflectance	Answer: (D Varying the frequency of the radio pulse) Using implanted electrodes to invasively record directly from the
(A Staining the cells differently) (B Implanting electrodes at different) depths (C Directing ionizing radiation at the) brain from different angles (D Varying the frequency of the radio) pulse (E)Observing infrared reflectance	Answer: (D Varying the frequency of the radio pulse) Using implanted electrodes to invasively record directly from the brain of patients is limited to brain regions directly relevant to: Answer:

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(D Theoretical interest of basic research
(E)The surface of the brain
8
                                       Delivering TMS via which procedure has been known to lead to a
                                       temporary "lesion" lasting many minutes?
                                       Answer:
                                       (A Repetitive
(A Repetitive
(B Single pulse
(C Radioactive tracing
(D Deep-brain stimulation
(E)Intravenous drugs
9
                                       EEG involves recording which of the following across the scalp?
                                       Answer:
                                       (B Fluctuating voltages
(A Neurotransmitter release
(B Fluctuating voltages
(C Changes in the oxygenation of blood
(D Structural bone density
(E)Tiny magnetic fields generated by
   groups of neurons and picked up by
   SQUIDs
10
                                       Event-related potentials typically can be extracted by doing which of
                                       the following?
                                       Answer:
                                       (C Averaging over many repetitions of the same cognitive
(A Taking a blood sample
                                       ) activity
(B Looking at the power of different
) frequency bands during a task
(C Averaging over many repetitions of
) the same cognitive activity
(D Brain surgery to remove the ERPs
(E)Injecting a tracer
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(A More expensive	Answer: (E All of these)
(B Less subject to distortion from the) skull	
(C Able to potentially offer better spatial) localization	
(D More sensitive to activity in the sulci)	
(E)All of these	
12	Currently, the best temporal resolution of ERP and MEG is on the order of:
(A Milliseconds	Answer: (A Milliseconds)
(B Seconds)	
(C Minutes	
(D Picoseconds	
(E)Hours	
13	The first functional neuroimaging method developed that relies on the assumption that brain activity can be measured indirectly through its metabolism is:
(A fMRI	Answer: (B) PET
(B PET)	
(C MEG	
(D CT	
(E)EEG	
14	The oxygen in the blood is most precisely carried by which of the following?
(A Neurotransmitters	Answer: (E Hemoglobin)
(B Monocytes	

)	
(C Radioactive reagents)	
(D Electrical impulses)	
(E)Hemoglobin	
15	Generally, the peak of a brain response to a stimulus will occur at which delay?
(A 5-10 milliseconds	Answer: (E) Depends on which response is being measured
(B 1-2 seconds)	
(C 5-6 seconds)	
(D 2 minutes)	
(E)Depends on which response is being measured	
16	Finding an appropriate cognitive baseline condition is particularly
10	crucial in which of the following basic fMRI procedure?
(A Inception	crucial in which of the following basic fMRI procedure? Answer: (E Subtraction method)
	crucial in which of the following basic fMRI procedure? Answer:
(A Inception	crucial in which of the following basic fMRI procedure? Answer:
(A Inception) (B Tractography)	crucial in which of the following basic fMRI procedure? Answer:
(A Inception) (B Tractography) (C Granger causality	crucial in which of the following basic fMRI procedure? Answer:
(A Inception) (B Tractography) (C Granger causality) (D Effective connectivity)	crucial in which of the following basic fMRI procedure? Answer:
(A Inception) (B Tractography) (C Granger causality) (D Effective connectivity) (E)Subtraction method	Crucial in which of the following basic fMRI procedure? Answer: (E Subtraction method)
(A Inception) (B Tractography) (C Granger causality) (D Effective connectivity) (E)Subtraction method	Answer: (E Subtraction method) MVPA stands for which of the following? Answer:
(A Inception) (B Tractography) (C Granger causality) (D Effective connectivity) (E)Subtraction method 17 (A Multi-view photon array)	Answer: (E Subtraction method) MVPA stands for which of the following? Answer:

18 After acquiring a statistical representation of brain activity when a person is looking at a car, a researcher might try to detect whether a participant is thinking of a car, through the use of a(n): Answer: (A Pattern classifier (A Pattern classifier (B Cochlear implant (C Multi-volume posterior assumption (D Artifact rejection procedure (E)Vocoder An attempt to use fMRI as a lie detector in an actual court case 19 resulted in the following conclusion: Answer: (A It should not be accepted as evidence (E All of these) in court pending further study (B The method had not gained) widespread acceptance among scientists (C The method's real-world accuracy had) yet to be assessed (D The method's real-world validity had) yet to be assessed (E)All of these 20 The systematic decrease in a learned response after repeated presentations of a stimulus is most accurately termed: **Answer:** (D Habituation (A Reward (B Sensitization (C Extinction (D Habituation (E)Punishment

(A Neuroimaging)	(B Learning)
(B Learning)	
(C Genotyping)	
(D Binocular rivalry)	
(E)Standardized testing of intelligence	
22	Fraternal twins share what percentage of their genes?
(A 50% on average)	Answer: (A 50% on average)
(B 50% exactly)	
(C 100% exactly	
(D 100% on average	
(E)75% on average	
23	Which two researchers are credited with discovering the structure of DNA?
(A Baddeley and Hitch	
	DNA? Answer:
(A Baddeley and Hitch)	DNA? Answer:
(A Baddeley and Hitch) (B Watson and Crick)	DNA? Answer:
(A Baddeley and Hitch) (B Watson and Crick) (C Eric Kandel and Donald Hebb)	DNA? Answer:
(A Baddeley and Hitch) (B Watson and Crick) (C Eric Kandel and Donald Hebb) (D Rescorla and Wagner)	DNA? Answer:
(A Baddeley and Hitch) (B Watson and Crick) (C Eric Kandel and Donald Hebb) (D Rescorla and Wagner) (E)Darwin and Sir Francis Galton	Answer: (B Watson and Crick)
(A Baddeley and Hitch) (B Watson and Crick) (C Eric Kandel and Donald Hebb) (D Rescorla and Wagner) (E)Darwin and Sir Francis Galton 24 (A There's no evidence it runs in families	Answer: (B Watson and Crick) Down syndrome can be described as sporadic in that: Answer: (A There's no evidence it runs in families)

Answer:

- (D It tends to arise every other) generation in families
- (E)It is wholly independent of genetic factors

25

Epigenetics refers most accurately to:

Answer:

- (A The study of gene-environment) interaction
- (A The study of gene-environment interaction)
- (B The development of genetic hybrid) animal models
- (C The historical analysis of the eugenics) movement
- (D The development of artificial) intelligence
- (E)Simple Mendelian inheritance