

Name

Class

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

1. Following damage to his frontal lobes, subject L.D. had lasting impairments in:

- a. visual perception.
- b. attention.
- c. motor-skill acquisition.
- d. balance.

ANSWER:

b

2. Neuropsychology uses information from many disciplines. Which discipline is NOT one of those?

- a. ethology
- b. pharmacology
- c. biophysics
- d. mycology

ANSWER:

d

3. Communication between cerebral hemispheres occurs via the:

- a. somatic nerves.
- b. lateral fissure.
- c. arcuate fasciculus.
- d. corpus callosum.

ANSWER:

d

4. Which brain structures create boundaries within the lobes of the brain?

- a. gyri and sulci
- b. sulci and fissures
- c. lobes
- d. forebrain and spinal cord

ANSWER:

a

5. The corpus callosum is the largest of the brain's:

- a. subcortical nuclei.
- b. commissures.
- c. cortical lobes.
- d. sensory nerves.

ANSWER:

b

6. The brain and spinal cord together make up the _____ nervous system.

- a. autonomic
- b. peripheral
- c. central
- d. somatic

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ANSWER:

c

7. Which individual prompted such phrases as “put your heart into it” and “wore his heart on his sleeve” in regards to the relationship between the heart and behavior?

- a. Plato
- b. Galen
- c. Aristotle
- d. Hippocrates

ANSWER:

c

8. Descartes was an articulate proponent of:

- a. monism.
- b. dualism.
- c. the cardiac hypothesis.
- d. nonmaterialism.

ANSWER:

b

9. If a person believes that brain function is the source of only some behaviors, it is accurate to refer to that person as a:

- a. mentalist.
- b. behaviorist.
- c. materialist.
- d. dualist.

ANSWER:

d

10. With respect to the “mind–body” problem, followers of Wallace and Darwin would MOST likely consider themselves to be:

- a. mentalists.
- b. materialists.
- c. dualists.
- d. agnostics.

ANSWER:

b

11. Two individuals developed similar theories of evolution at about the same time. Charles Darwin was one; the other was:

- a. William Osler.
- b. Pierre Flourens.
- c. Pierre Marie.
- d. Alfred Wallace.

ANSWER:

d

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12. Materialism is the philosophical position that all behavior can be explained by the:

- a. workings of the physical nervous system and body alone.
- b. interaction of the physical brain and nonphysical soul.
- c. motivated pursuit of material well-being.
- d. flow of cerebrospinal fluid between ventricles and muscles.

ANSWER:

a

13. Darwin's principle that all animals' nervous systems evolved from that of a common ancestor predicted that:

- a. all living things can in theory be traced back to the same ancient unknown ancestor.
- b. over time, nervous systems have come to have increasingly more in common at the neural level.
- c. functionally different structures in different species share common ancestral genes and mechanisms.
- d. brain-behavior relationships have remained largely unchanged during the course of evolution.

ANSWER:

d

14. Although the phrenologists were misguided in many respects, Gall actually did report, more or less accurately, the first case of _____ following left frontal damage.

- a. cortical blindness
- b. hysterical paralysis
- c. the loss of the ability to speak
- d. personality change

ANSWER:

c

15. Although all of the individuals listed made contributions to our knowledge of the lateralization of language functions in the brain, _____ is generally credited with the MOST important findings.

- a. Dax
- b. Bouillaud
- c. Marie
- d. Broca

ANSWER:

d

16. The cortical area MOST closely associated with speech comprehension is the _____ lobe.

- a. temporal
- b. frontal
- c. occipital
- d. parietal

ANSWER:

a

17. Apraxia is the inability to:

- a. learn a new motor skill.
- b. produce articulate speech.

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- c. make sequences of movements.
- d. combine sensory stimuli into a coherent perception.

ANSWER:

c

18. The currently used medical diagnosis persistent vegetative state MOST closely reflects the nervous system's:

- a. hierarchical organization.
- b. conduction aphasia.
- c. localization of function.
- d. Hebb synapse.

ANSWER:

a

19. A person who cannot understand how the brain ties together past perceptions and actions in a unified memory is pondering:

- a. apraxia.
- b. the binding problem.
- c. aphasia.
- d. neuron theory.

ANSWER:

b

20. The scientist who discovers how a unitary perception is made from multiple streams of sensory information will have solved the:

- a. mind–body problem.
- b. binding problem.
- c. problem of other minds.
- d. laterality conundrum.

ANSWER:

b

21. Sherrington's studies of the reflex arc in dogs led him to conclude that:

- a. there are gaps between individual communicating neurons.
- b. communicating neurons are directly connected with one another.
- c. all neural communication is electrical in nature.
- d. reflexes are coordinated by the pineal body, even in dogs.

ANSWER:

a

22. The scientific discipline BEST associated with the development of intelligence tests is:

- a. neurology.
- b. psychosurgery.
- c. psychometrics.
- d. neuropsychology.

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ANSWER:

c

23. Individuals with deficits in executive functioning would likely have difficulty with:

- a. critical thinking and multistep tasks.
- b. critical thinking and single-step tasks.
- c. basic reasoning and motor skills.
- d. basic reasoning and balance.

ANSWER:

a

24. Considering functional development, why would the spinal cord develop prior to the forebrain?

- a. Cognitive abilities are not essential for survival.
- b. Higher order functioning precedes conducting information to and from the brain.
- c. Sensory information processing precedes the development of higher order functioning.
- d. Executive functioning tasks are secondary to regulatory functioning of the brainstem.

ANSWER:

c

25. A set of siblings suffered neurological damage following a car accident. Sibling A has had a slow and incomplete recovery, while sibling B has fully recovered. Considering their recovery, what portion of their nervous system was likely damaged?

- a. sibling A – central nervous system, sibling B – peripheral nervous system
- b. sibling A – peripheral nervous system, sibling B – central nervous system
- c. sibling A – central nervous system, sibling B – central nervous system
- d. sibling A – peripheral nervous system, sibling B – peripheral nervous system

ANSWER:

a

26. How does examination of patients with a traumatic brain injury (TBI) further neurological knowledge?

- a. aids researchers in connecting damage to localization and lateralization of function
- b. provides an understanding of neuroplasticity
- c. provides an understanding of the mind–body connection
- d. aids researchers in understanding the material versus the nonmaterial mind

ANSWER:

a

27. Why was Wernicke's idea of disconnection revolutionary?

- a. It explained new language disorders.
- b. It built upon previous theories of brain functioning.
- c. It demonstrated not only lateral and localization of function but also interdependence of brain structures.
- d. It demonstrated the importance of studying brain lesions.

ANSWER:

c

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28. How can current technology, such as deep brain stimulation, CT scans, and MRIs, aid in understanding consciousness?

- a. aids in a better understanding of the connection between behavior and consciousness
- b. aids in a better understanding of the lack of consciousness
- c. helps restore consciousness in impaired patients
- d. helps determine differences between persistent vegetative state (PVS) and minimally conscious state (MCS)

ANSWER: a

29. Extensive study of H.M. BEST demonstrates:

- a. support of two brain theory.
- b. effective treatment of epilepsy.
- c. that amnesia can be the result of brain damage.
- d. that memories are encoded and stored in multiple areas of the brain.

ANSWER: d

30. What is the reasoning as to why D.F. could see an object when performing an action but could not recognize the item being acted on?

- a. damage to the motor cortex
- b. damage to both visual and motor areas
- c. damage to the pathway from the visual cortex to the temporal lobe
- d. damage to the pathway from the visual cortex to the parietal lobe

ANSWER: c

31. D.F. had damage to what brain structure?

- a. parietal lobe
- b. ventral stream
- c. frontal lobe
- d. dorsal stream

ANSWER: b

32. Patients with brain damage like L.D., H.M., and D.F. BEST demonstrate:

- a. the importance of conscious behavior.
- b. the importance of studying and understanding brain lesions.
- c. examples of the binding problem.
- d. the connection of conscious and unconscious behavior for sensory information.

ANSWER: d

33. How do individuals experience memory and vision?

- a. as a single pathway of conscious behavior

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- b. as multiple pathways of conscious behavior
- c. as a single pathway of both conscious and unconscious behavior
- d. as multiple pathways of both conscious and unconscious behavior

ANSWER:

d

34. How would neural communication differ if each neuron had only one dendrite?

- a. slower communication between neurons
- b. increased transfer of information within the neuron
- c. increased communication between neurons
- d. no notable difference in transfer of information within the neuron

ANSWER:

a

35. How can stained images of a neuron support the theories that neurons are autonomous and interconnected?

- a. Neurons can work together and be the functional unit of the nervous system.
- b. Neurons can work as a neural net for learning while still being the basic unit of the nervous system.
- c. Neuron staining supports only Cajal's theory.
- d. Neuron staining supports only Golgi's theory.

ANSWER:

b

36. Studies in electrical stimulation of the brain support the idea of:

- a. functional and lateral localization.
- b. neuroplasticity.
- c. phrenology.
- d. hierarchical organization.

ANSWER:

a

37. Neuroplasticity is seen in patients with TBI, and it is also related to:

- a. taste.
- b. learning.
- c. vision.
- d. smell.

ANSWER:

b

38. Neurosurgery and neuropsychology studies allow for a better understanding of:

- a. consciousness.
- b. brain lesions.
- c. both "typical" and "atypical" behavior.
- d. learning.

ANSWER:

c

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