

Chapter: Chapter 2, 11th edition: Neuroscience and Biological Foundations, Multiple Choice and Essay

Multiple Choice

1. The scientific study of the effects of heredity and environment on behavior and mental processes is called _____.

- a) biopsychocognition
- b) behavioral biology
- c) behavioral genetics
- d) biobehaviorism

Ans: c

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

2. The subarea of psychology that studies applying the principles of evolution to explain behavioral and mental processes is called _____.

- a) biopsychocognition
- b) behavioral biology
- c) evolutionary psychology
- d) biobehaviorism

Ans: c

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

3. A neuron is _____.

- a) the part of a nerve cell that receives information.
- b) the part of a nerve cell that sends information.
- c) the part of a nerve cell that creates energy.
- d) a cell of the nervous system responsible for receiving and transmitting electrochemical information.

Ans: d

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

4. The basic units of the brain and spinal cord that process, store, and transmit information are the _____.

- a) neurons
- b) neurotransmitters
- c) synapses
- d) myelin

Ans: a

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

5. The cells that provide structural, nutritional, and other support for neurons are called _____ cells.

- a) nerve
- b) axon
- c) glial
- d) dendrite

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

6. The branching neuron structures that receive neural impulses from other neurons and convey them toward the cell body are called _____.

- a) myelin sheaths
- b) axon buttons
- c) dendrites
- d) nerves

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

7. The branches of the neuron that receive neural impulses from other neurons are called _____, and the tube-like structure that conveys impulses toward other neurons is called the _____.

- a) somas; axon
- b) dendrites; axon
- c) axons; dendrite
- d) dendrites; soma

Ans: b

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

8. An impulse travels through the structures of the neuron in the following order:

- a) cell body, axon, dendrites
- b) axon, dendrites, cell body
- c) dendrites, cell body, axon
- d) axon, cell body, dendrites

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

9. Which of the following is TRUE of the cell body?

- a) It accepts incoming information from dendrites.
- b) It determines whether the neuron should fire and pass on information to the axon.
- c) It contains the cell nucleus.
- d) All of these options

Ans: d

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

10. The long tube-like structure that conveys impulses away from the cell body toward other neurons, muscles, or glands is called a(n) _____.

- a) dendrite
- b) soma

- c) myelin sheath
- d) axon

Ans: d

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

11. The _____ is another name for the cell body.

- a) ganglia
- b) soma
- c) nerve
- d) cell

Ans: b

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

12. What part(s) of the cell receive incoming messages?

- a) Axons and cell body
- b) Dendrites and axons
- c) Dendrites and cell body
- d) Axons

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

13. The BEST definition of the myelin sheath is a _____.

- a) protein membrane that increases the electrical receptivity of axons
- b) fatty substance that collects inside axons, slowing the rate of an action potential
- c) fatty insulation wrapped around some axons that increases the rate at which impulse travel along the axon
- d) protein that converts food into energy within the nucleus of a neuron

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

14. One important difference between a myelinated and unmyelinated axon is _____.

- a) the neural impulse is faster in the myelinated axon
- b) the neural impulse is faster in the unmyelinated axon
- c) only the myelinated axons have nodes
- d) the unmyelinated axons are heavier

Ans: a

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

15. Rosa has multiple sclerosis, a degenerative disorder that causes myelin to disintegrate.

What effect will this have on Rosa's nerve impulses?

- a) They will slow down.
- b) They will be stopped in the soma.
- c) They will speed up.
- d) None of these options

Ans: a

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

16. Lynn has a disease called multiple sclerosis. This disease makes her muscle coordination difficult. Multiple sclerosis results from _____.

- a) a lack of electrolytes in the brain
- b) fatty mitochondria
- c) two nuclei in some neurons
- d) progressive deterioration of the myelin sheath

Ans: d

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

17. What is the basic function of a neuron?

- a) To maintain the structure of the brain
- b) To connect the spine with the hands and feet
- c) To release chemicals into the blood stream
- d) To transmit information to and from the brain and spinal cord

Ans: d

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

18. The tips of the branches of the axon are called _____.

- a) dendrites
- b) terminal buttons
- c) soma
- d) mitochondria

Ans: b

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

19. Neurotransmitters are _____.

- a) released from the terminal button of a cell
- b) responsible for electrical communication *within* a cell
- c) part of the "powerhouse" of a cell
- d) all of the above

Ans: a

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

20. Neurotransmitters perform different functions, such as:

- a) regulating the actions of glands and muscles
- b) inhibiting repressed memories from being formed
- c) promoting digestion of food

d) all of the above

Ans: a

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

21. Among other behaviors, this neurotransmitter also affects sleep, appetite, and emotional states.

- a) acetylcholine
- b) dopamine
- c) norepinephrine
- d) serotonin

Ans: d

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

22. Certain forms of depression are related to lowered levels of _____.

- a) acetylcholine
- b) dopamine
- c) GABA
- d) serotonin

Ans: d

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

23. This neurotransmitter is suspected of playing a role in Alzheimer's disease.

- a) Acetylcholine
- b) Dopamine
- c) GABA
- d) Norepinephrine

Ans: a

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

24. Which of the following neurotransmitters plays a role in memory?

- a) Acetylcholine
- b) Dopamine
- c) Norepinephrine
- d) All of these options

Ans: d

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

25. Too much of this neurotransmitter may be related to schizophrenia, whereas too little of this neurotransmitter may be related to Parkinson's disease.

- a) Acetylcholine
- b) Dopamine
- c) Norepinephrine
- d) Serotonin

Ans: b

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

26. Michael J. Fox has Parkinson's disease. Parkinson's disease results from:

- a) too little serotonin
- b) too much dopamine
- c) too little dopamine
- d) too much serotonin

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems.

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

27. This neurotransmitter's major role is to inhibit neural transmissions in the central nervous system.

- a) Acetylcholine
- b) Dopamine
- c) GABA
- d) Norepinephrine

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

28. A chemical substance in the nervous system that is involved in pain control, pleasure, and memory is _____.

- a) morphine
- b) epinephrine
- c) endorphins
- d) acetylcholine

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

29. Communication *within* a cell is _____.

- a) electrical
- b) caused by hardening of the cell membrane
- c) both electrical and chemical
- d) chemical

Ans: a

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

30. When an axon is not stimulated, it is in a polarized state called _____.

- a) steady state
- b) homeostasis
- c) the resting potential

d) super-polarized

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems.

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

31. Most poisons and drugs act at the _____ by replacing, decreasing, or enhancing the amount of neurotransmitter.

a) soma

b) cell

c) synapse

d) all of the above

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

32. _____ help explain why soldiers and athletes continue to fight, despite horrific injuries.

a) GABA

b) Acetylcholine

c) Endorphins

d) Glutamate

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

33. Your textbook likens the depolarization and repolarization of a neuron that fires to

_____.

a) the wave done by the crowds at a sports event

b) a door opening and closing

c) a tree bending in the wind

d) a car speeding up and slowing down

Ans: a

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

34. Your textbook's definition of an action potential is _____.

- a) the likelihood that a neuron will take action when stimulated
- b) the tendency for a neuron to be potentiated by neurotransmitters
- c) a neural impulse that carries information along the axon of a neuron
- d) the firing of a nerve, either toward or away from the brain

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

35. Communication within neurons is _____, whereas communication between neurons is _____.

- a) electrical; chemical
- b) unmyelinated; myelinated
- c) chemical; electrical
- d) very slow; very fast

Ans: a

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

36. Chemical messengers that are released by axons and stimulate dendrites on another neuron are called _____.

- a) synaptic messengers
- b) neurotransmitters
- c) synaptic transmitters
- d) neuromessengers

Ans: b

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

37. Neurotransmitters are _____.

- a) chemicals that cross the synaptic gap and bind to receptors on another neuron
- b) excitatory chemicals that make it more likely that a neuron will fire
- c) inhibitory chemicals that make it less likely that a neuron will fire
- d) all of these options

Ans: d

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

38. What type(s) of messages can one neuron deliver to another?

- a) Excitatory
- b) Inhibitory
- c) Both excitatory and inhibitory
- d) Compound

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems.

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

39. Your body has designed a traffic signal for action potentials traveling from one neuron to another. In this system, the red light represents _____.

- a) an excitatory neurotransmitter
- b) an inhibitory neurotransmitter
- c) a combination of excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters
- d) none of these options; once started, an action potential never stops

Ans: b

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems.

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

40. When the neuron is at its resting potential, the fluid inside the axon:

- a) has more negatively charged ions than the fluid outside
- b) has more positively charged ions than the fluid outside

- c) has an equal number of negatively and positively charged ions outside
- d) does not have any negative or positive ions

Ans: a

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

41. Excess neurotransmitters left in the synapse after an action potential _____.

- a) are absorbed back into the sending neuron
- b) stay in the synapse waiting for the next action potential
- c) are broken down by enzymes
- d) both a and c

Ans: d

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

42. A synapse is _____.

- a) the gap between the brain and the skull that contains cerebrospinal fluid
- b) the gap between neurons
- c) the vestibule that contains neurotransmitters
- d) the place where neurotransmitters exchange ionic molecules

Ans: b

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

43. Endogenous opioid peptides are called _____.

- a) neurotransmitters
- b) endorphins
- c) morphine
- d) curare

Ans: b

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

44. If you run a marathon, your body will release _____ to elevate your mood and reduce your pain.

- a) lactic acid
- b) epinephrine
- c) norepinephrine
- d) endorphins

Ans: d

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

45. The class of neurotransmitters known as endorphins function to _____.

- a) elevate mood
- b) reduce pain
- c) affect memory and learning
- d) all of the above

Ans: d

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

46. Drugs act at the synapse by _____.

- a) causing the action potential to fire
- b) replacing, decreasing, or enhancing the amount of neurotransmitter
- c) initiating the graded potential
- d) acting to enhance the amount of neurotransmitters

Ans: b

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

47. The central nervous system (CNS) has two main divisions. What are they?

- a) Local and non-local
- b) The brain and nervous system
- c) Head and body
- d) The brain and spinal cord

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

48. The brain and the spinal cord make up the:

- a) PNS
- b) CNS
- c) endocrine system
- d) sympathetic nervous system

Ans: b

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

49. A collection of glands found throughout the body that manufacture and secrete hormones into the bloodstream in order to effect behavioral change or maintain normal bodily functions is called the _____.

- a) nervous system
- b) alimentary system
- c) endocrine system
- d) hypothalamus

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

50. Chemicals that are manufactured by endocrine glands and circulated in the bloodstream to change or maintain bodily functions are called _____.

- a) vasopressors
- b) gonadotropins
- c) hormones
- d) steroids

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

51. Growth, reproduction, moods, and our responses to stress are all controlled by our _____.

- a) neurotransmitters
- b) endorphins
- c) hormones
- d) teachers

Ans: c

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

52. In your text, the analogy was presented that neurotransmission at the synapse is like _____, whereas hormonal communication is like _____.

- a) a drug; a vitamin
- b) an individual message; a global email
- c) a global email; an individual message
- d) a classroom; television

Ans: b

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 3 Synthesis of Psychology

53. The two major divisions of the nervous system are the _____.

- a) anterior and posterior

- b) central and peripheral
- c) chemical and mechanical
- d) autonomic and anomic

Ans: b

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

54. What is the main function of our nervous system?

- a) To convey information
- b) To keep us safe
- c) To regulate our heartbeat and respiration
- d) To help us communicate with others

Ans: a

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

55. The central nervous system _____.

- a) consists of the brain and spinal cord
- b) is the most important and best nervous system
- c) includes the automatic and other nervous systems
- d) all of these options

Ans: a

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

56. The peripheral nervous system _____.

- a) is composed of the spinal cord and peripheral nerves
- b) is less important than the central nervous system
- c) is contained within the skull and spinal column
- d) includes all the nerves and neurons outside the brain and spinal cord

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

57. The link between the brain and the spinal cord and the rest of the body's sense receptors, muscles, and glands is the _____ nervous system.

- a) peripheral
- b) autonomic
- c) somatic
- d) sympathetic

Ans: a

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

58. Sal had a severe stroke that left him unable to talk for a year. However, during the second year, he gradually regained his ability to speak. What is the *most probable explanation* for what happened?

- a) The neurons regenerated
- b) Neurons split to form new neurons
- c) Stem cells initiated the formation of new cells
- d) The brain rerouted the neurons around the damaged area

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

59. Neuroplasticity refers to the ability of the brain to change its _____ in response to environmental conditions.

- a) shape, weight, and size
- b) structure and function
- c) basic organization

d) all of these options

Ans: b

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

60. Replacing lost cells in the brain with new cells is called _____.

- a) neuroplasticity
- b) neuroformulation
- c) neurokinesis
- d) neurogenesis

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

61. In the future, _____ may be used to treat injury, disease, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, diabetes, epilepsy, stress, and strokes.

- a) dopamine
- b) neuroplasticity
- c) stem cells
- d) serotonin

Ans: c

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

62. A possible future treatment to help those paralyzed from spinal cord injuries to walk again is _____.

- a) neural transmission
- b) stem cell transplants
- c) split cell production
- d) neuroplastic implants

Ans: b

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 2 Applications of Psychology

63. The generation of new neurons is called _____.

- a) split-brain genesis
- b) stem cell production
- c) neuroplasticity
- d) neurogenesis

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

64. _____ are the immature precursors that give birth to new, specialized cells.

- a) Stem cells
- b) Dendrites
- c) Axons
- d) Neurogenic cells

Ans: a

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

65. The spinal cord is found inside the spinal column, and is involved in _____.

- a) relaying neural information from the body to the brain
- b) relaying neural information from the brain to the body
- c) reflexes
- d) all of these options

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

66. You have just touched a hot mug of coffee. Your hand immediately and reflexively pulls away. This action was controlled by your _____.

- a) peripheral nervous system
- b) spinal cord
- c) brain
- d) all of these options

Ans: b

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

67. Movements that are initiated by an external stimulus and bypass input from your brain are called _____.

- a) neurogenesis
- b) neuroplasticity
- c) reuptake
- d) reflexes

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

68. An impulse that travels inward from a sensory fiber to the spinal cord, then outward to a muscle fiber, is called a(n) _____.

- a) inhibitory potential
- b) sensory-motor arc
- c) excitatory potential
- d) reflex arc

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 2 Knowledge Base of Psychology

69. Lightly stroking the sole of an infant's feet and seeing the toes fan out and the foot turn in is initiating the _____ reflex.

- a) eagle
- b) Babinski
- c) rooting
- d) Bondrovsky

Ans: b

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

70. The peripheral nervous system is made up of the _____ nervous systems.

- a) sympathetic and autonomic
- b) central and somatic
- c) somatic and autonomic
- d) autonomic and parasympathetic

Ans: c

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

71. The somatic nervous system is made up of _____.

- a) nerves that connect to sensory receptors and control skeletal muscles
- b) the spinal cord and interneurons in the spine
- c) the nerves that maintain the functioning of the glands, heart muscles, and other smooth muscles
- d) all of these options

Ans: a

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

72. Anna hears her teacher ask a question she knows the answer to, so she raises her hand so she can speak. Which division of the nervous system was responsible for her hand going up?

- a) Sympathetic nervous system
- b) Autonomic nervous system
- c) Somatic nervous system
- d) Parasympathetic nervous system

Ans: c

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

73. The _____ nervous system is responsible for involuntary tasks, whereas the _____ nervous system is responsible for voluntary tasks.

- a) autonomic; somatic
- b) somatic; autonomic
- c) central; peripheral
- d) peripheral; central

Ans: a

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

74. The sympathetic and parasympathetic systems are branches of the _____ nervous system.

- a) somatic
- b) central
- c) cardinal
- d) autonomic

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

75. The _____ nervous system is responsible for fight or flight, whereas the _____ nervous system is responsible for maintaining calm.

- a) central; peripheral
- b) parasympathetic; sympathetic
- c) sympathetic; parasympathetic
- d) autonomic; somatic

Ans: c

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

76. The autonomic nervous system is subdivided into two branches called the _____ and _____ systems.

- a) automatic; semi-automatic
- b) somatic; peripheral
- c) afferent; efferent
- d) sympathetic; parasympathetic

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

77. Sensory neurons carry messages _____ the central nervous system; motor neurons carry messages _____ the central nervous system.

- a) to; to
- b) away from; to
- c) away from; away from
- d) to; away from

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

78. Diane got very angry at Chris, and they argued over dinner. Afterward, Diane had a stomach ache. This was probably because:

- a) her sympathetic nervous system activated and shut down digestion during the argument
- b) her parasympathetic nervous system activated and shut down digestion during the argument
- c) her endocrine system sent out too many hormones to her stomach
- d) her central nervous system signaled for too much acid to be produced in her stomach

Ans: a

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

79. Stimulating the _____ increases aggressive behavior.

- a) amygdala
- b) cerebellum
- c) fornix
- d) medulla

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions.

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

80. Three structures associated with the brain stem are the _____.

- a) thalamus, amygdala, and hippocampus
- b) motor control, sensory, and projection areas
- c) pons, medulla, and cerebellum
- d) cerebrum, cerebellum, and corpus callosum

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions.

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

81. This part of the brain is responsible for survival functions such as heart beat and respiration.

- a) Cerebellum
- b) Corpus callosum
- c) Brain stem
- d) Thalamus

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

82. This term refers to the fact that various parts of the brain are specialized for particular functions.

- a) Localization of function
- b) Specialized functioning
- c) Functional ablation
- d) Brain plasticity

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

83. A primary function of the medulla is to _____.

- a) control automatic bodily functions such as respiration and heart rate
- b) coordinate fine motor movement in the fingers and face
- c) regulate the functioning of the pons
- d) all of these options

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions.

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

84. Which of the following structures is part of the forebrain?

- a) Hypothalamus
- b) Medulla
- c) Cerebellum

d) Reticular Formation

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

85. Three structures included in the hindbrain are the:

- a) thalamus, hypothalamus, and brainstem
- b) amygdala, pons, and reticular formation
- c) hypothalamus, pons, and brainstem
- d) medulla, pons, and cerebellum

Ans: d

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

86. This structure at the top of the brain stem is involved in respiration, movement, waking, sleep, and dreaming.

- a) Medulla
- b) Pons
- c) Cerebellum
- d) Reticular formation

Ans: b

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

87. This structure at the base of the brain, behind the brain stem, is responsible for maintaining smooth movements, balance, and some aspects of perception and cognition.

- a) Frontal lobe
- b) Motor control area
- c) Cerebellum
- d) Corpus callosum

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

88. The next time you see someone at a party who is having trouble walking properly, you might say, "He has had too much alcohol to drink, and it went right to his _____."

- a) reticular formation
- b) cerebellum
- c) frontal lobe
- d) parietal lobe

Ans: b

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

89. The _____ is located near the top of the brainstem. It is involved in coordinating eye and body movement, sleep, and arousal.

- a) cerebellum
- b) midbrain
- c) cortex
- d) medulla

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 72

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

90. In addition to coordinating movement and maintaining balance, the cerebellum may also play a role in _____.

- a) breathing and blood pressure
- b) hunger and satiety
- c) hearing and vision
- d) perception and cognition

Ans: d

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions
Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

91. The _____ is a diffuse set of neurons in the core of the brain stem that screens incoming sensory information and arouses the cortex.
a) thalamus
b) corpus callosum
c) limbic system
d) reticular formation

Ans: d

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

92. While reading your newspaper in the morning, you notice a crash in the street outside. The part of your brain that refocuses your attention from the paper to the crash is the _____.
a) medulla
b) cerebral cortex
c) reticular formation
d) auditory cortex

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

93. The largest and most prominent part of the human brain is the _____.
a) cerebellum
b) hindbrain
c) midbrain
d) forebrain

Ans: d

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

94. What is the major sensory relay area for the brain?

- a) Hypothalamus
- b) Thalamus
- c) Cortex
- d) Hindbrain

Ans: b

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions.

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

95. Yuri works as a switchboard operator at a busy company. He directs incoming calls from all over the world to appropriate departments for processing. His job can be compared to the job of the _____ in your brain.

- a) thalamus
- b) hypothalamus
- c) pons
- d) cerebral cortex

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

96. Injury to the thalamus can cause all except which of the following?

- a) Deafness
- b) Blindness
- c) Loss of smell
- d) Loss of taste

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

97. Many symptoms of schizophrenia – like hearing voices, misunderstanding social cues, and misinterpreting sensory information – could be due to abnormalities in the _____.

- a) reticular formation
- b) hypothalamus

- c) thalamus
- d) all of these options

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

98. This is a small structure that maintains homeostasis. It also regulates emotions and drives, such as hunger, thirst, sex, and aggression.

- a) Hypothalamus
- b) Hippocampus
- c) Pituitary gland
- d) Thalamus

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions.

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

99. The hypothalamus's role in the brain is MOST similar to the role of a(n) _____.

- a) supervisor
- b) employee
- c) educator
- d) pianist

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Analysis of Psychology

100. The hypothalamus is involved with which of the following functions?

- a) Hunger and thirst
- b) Sex
- c) Aggression
- d) All of these options

Ans: d

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

101. The hippocampus, amygdala, thalamus, and hypothalamus are all parts of the _____.

- a) brain stem
- b) reticular formation
- c) limbic system
- d) neocortical unit

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

102. This is an interconnected group of mid-brain structures that are responsible for the arousal and regulation of emotion, motivation, memory, and other mental processes.

- a) Brain stem
- b) Limbic system
- c) Reticular formation
- d) Cerebral cortex

Ans: b

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

103. This almond-shaped structure is part of the limbic system and helps regulate emotion.

- a) Fornix
- b) Hippocampus
- c) Amygdala
- d) Thalamus

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions.

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

104. The cerebral cortex, with its estimated 30 billion neurons, is about _____ inch thick.

- a) 1/8
- b) 1/4
- c) 1/2
- d) 1

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 2 Knowledge Base of Psychology

105. The frontal, parietal, temporal, and occipital lobes make up the _____.

- a) subcortical area of the brain
- b) reticular formation
- c) cerebral cortex
- d) association areas of the brain

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

106. In the cerebral cortex, we have a total of _____ lobes in our brain.

- a) 4
- b) 10
- c) 8
- d) 16

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

107. The frontal lobes are responsible for _____.

- a) motor control
- b) speech production
- c) higher mental processing
- d) all of these options

Ans: d

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

108. Motor control, speech production, thinking, personality, emotion, and memory are all governed by your _____.

- a) parietal lobe
- b) occipital lobe
- c) temporal lobe
- d) frontal lobe

Ans: d

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

109. Beverly had a stroke that has left her with Broca's aphasia, even though she can read and write. This suggests her _____ was damaged.

- a) left parietal lobe
- b) right temporal lobe
- c) left frontal lobe
- d) entire occipital lobe

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

110. The case of Phineas Gage suggests that the _____ lobes regulate our personality. These lobes are largely responsible for much of what makes us uniquely human.

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

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 2 Knowledge Base of Psychology

111. The motor cortex in the _____ is responsible for your ability to place your foot on the brake pedal and stop at a red light.

- a) occipital lobe
- b) frontal lobe
- c) parietal lobe
- d) temporal lobe

Ans: b

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

112. This is the control center of bodily sensations.

- a) Frontal lobe
- b) Occipital lobe
- c) Parietal lobe
- d) Temporal lobe

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

113. The _____ lobes are involved with hearing, language comprehension, memory, and some emotional control.

- a) frontal
- b) occipital
- c) posterior
- d) temporal

Ans: d

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

114. _____ area is found in the temporal lobe, and is involved with language comprehension.

- a) Broca's
- b) The association
- c) Gage's
- d) Wernicke's

Ans: d

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

115. Vision and visual perception occur in the _____ lobes.

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

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

116. While roller blading without a helmet, Irena fell and hit the back of her head. She was taken to the hospital because she injured her _____.

- a) frontal lobe and was paralyzed
- b) occipital lobe and had visual problems
- c) parietal lobe and lost bodily sensation
- d) temporal lobe and had auditory problems

Ans: b

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 4 Application of Psychology

117. This lobe is involved in the perception of shape, color, and motion.

- a) Frontal
- b) Parietal

- c) Temporal
- d) Occipital

Ans: d

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

118. These are the "quiet areas" of the brain that help interpret, integrate, and act on information processed in other areas of the brain.

- a) Limbic system
- b) Projection areas
- c) Association areas
- d) All of these options

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

119. If your neighbor was abducted by aliens and they removed his right parietal lobe, he would be unable to _____.

- a) move the left side of his body
- b) move the right side of his body
- c) feel sensations from the left side of his body
- d) feel sensations from the right side of his body

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

120. The reason you can wiggle your fingers "better" than you can wiggle your toes is because the area of the _____ for your fingers than for your toes.

- a) motor cortex is larger
- b) somatosensory cortex is larger
- c) motor cortex is smaller
- d) somatosensory cortex is smaller

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 2 Analysis of Psychology

121. This is a term for the specialization of the left and right hemisphere of the brain for particular operations.

- a) Localization
- b) Lateralization
- c) Plasticity
- d) All of these options

Ans: b

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

122. You have a close friend who has undergone surgery to separate her brain hemispheres. It is MOST likely that, prior to surgery, she suffered from _____.

- a) schizophrenia
- b) dyslexia
- c) severe epilepsy
- d) bilateral localization

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

123. "Split-brain" is the term used to describe which of the following conditions?

- a) A mental condition also known as schizophrenia
- b) Surgical separation of the brain hemispheres
- c) An intellectual condition also known as dyslexia
- d) Lateralization of hemispheres

Ans: b

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions
Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

124. What is the bundle of nerve fibers that carries information between the brain's right and left hemispheres?
- a) Corpus callosum
 - b) Cerebral cortex
 - c) Cerebellum
 - d) None of these options

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

125. Although the left and right hemispheres of the brain are specialized, they are normally in close communication through the _____.
- a) reciprocating circuits
 - b) thalamus
 - c) corpus callosum
 - d) cerebellum

Ans: c

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

126. Your left brain doesn't know what your right brain is doing. It is MOST likely that your _____ has been severed.
- a) amygdala
 - b) frontal lobe
 - c) association cortex
 - d) corpus callosum

Ans: d

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

127. Mandisa is blindfolded and asked to identify several objects. She cannot verbally identify objects placed in her left hand, which suggests that she has had _____.

- a) a dyslexic episode
- b) split-brain surgery
- c) too much to drink
- d) a neural episode

Ans: b

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

128. A split-brain patient is presented with the word "TENANT," with "TEN" presented to her right visual field and "ANT" presented to her left visual field. How does she respond when asked what word she sees?

- a) Tenant
- b) Ten
- c) Ant
- d) She reports she sees nothing

Ans: b

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

129. In most adults, the right hemisphere of the brain is specialized for _____.

- a) musical abilities
- b) spatial abilities
- c) nonverbal abilities
- d) all of these options

Ans: d

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

130. In most adults, the left hemisphere of the brain is specialized for _____.

- a) analytical functions

- b) nonverbal functions
- c) recognition of faces
- d) All of the above

Ans: a

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

131. The case of Phineas Gage most clearly demonstrated that _____ is/are a function of the brain – especially the frontal lobe.

- a) thought disorders
- b) personality
- c) cognitive impairment
- d) dementia

Ans: b

Section Ref: A Tour Through Our Brain

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

132. Evolutionary psychology studies:

- a) how humans adapted their behavior to survive and evolve
- b) how humankind's behavior has changed over the millennia
- c) how much humans can evolve to change behavior
- d) how natural selection and adaptation can explain behavior and mental processes

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

133. The study of principles – such as natural selection and genetic mutations – that help a species adapt to the environment and engage in similar behaviors is called _____.

- a) behavioral genetics
- b) environmental psychology
- c) evolutionary psychology
- d) Darwinian psychology

Ans: c

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

134. _____ are threadlike strands of DNA molecules that carry genetic information.

- a) Genes
- b) Chromosomes
- c) Stem cells
- d) Heredity cells

Ans: b

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

135. DNA stands for _____.

- a) Dextrose Nucleic Acid
- b) Dimethol Nitrophenel Acetone
- c) Drastically Novel Approach
- d) Deoxyribonucleic acid

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

136. Genes are found on chromosomes and _____.

- a) contain threadlike double-strands of DNA molecules
- b) carry the code for hereditary transmission
- c) are precursor cells that give birth to new cells
- d) all of these options

Ans: b

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

137. If a trait is recessive, this means it will take _____ gene(s) for the trait to manifest itself in one's offspring.

- a) 1 dominant
- b) 2 recessive
- c) 2 dominant
- d) any of these options

Ans: b

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance.

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

138. Tongue-curling is a dominant trait. If you can curl your tongue, this means that _____.

- a) at least one of your parents can
- b) everyone in your family can
- c) both your parents have recessive genes for tongue-curling
- d) A or C

Ans: a

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance.

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

139. This is a measure of the degree to which a characteristic is related to genetic, inherited factors.

- a) heritability
- b) inheritance
- c) the biological ratio
- d) the genome statistic

Ans: a

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

140. It is likely that your genetics has absolutely nothing to do with the color of the shoes you are wearing right now. This would mean that your choice of shoe color this morning has a heritability estimate of _____.

- a) -1
- b) 0%
- c) +1
- d) 100%

Ans: b

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 2 Application of Psychology

141. Which type of twins can be helpful to researchers studying the contribution of genetics and environmental for behavior?

- a) Identical
- b) Virtual
- c) Fraternal
- d) Both A and C

Ans: d

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

142. With regard to behavior, when adopted children resemble their adopted family's behavior, this is evidence for the _____.

- a) Predominance of "nurture"
- b) Predominance of "nature"
- c) Interacting contributions of "nature" and "nurture"
- d) Equal contributions of "nature" and "nurture"

Ans: a

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 2 Evaluation of Psychology

143. _____ are suspected causes in disorders such as Down syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, and schizophrenia.

- a) Strokes

- b) Genetic abnormalities
- c) Hormonal abnormalities
- d) All of these options

Ans: b

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

144. Evolutionary psychology is the branch of psychology that looks at _____.

- a) how fossil discoveries affect behavior
- b) the relationship between genes and the environment
- c) the relationship between evolutionary changes and behavior
- d) the effect of culture change on behavior

Ans: c

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

145. The term _____ refers to the evolutionary concept that those with adaptive genetic traits will live and reproduce.

- a) natural selection
- b) evolution
- c) survival of the fittest
- d) all of these options

Ans: a

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

146. Natural selection is MOST accurately summarized by the saying _____.

- a) "Survival of the fittest"
- b) "Might makes right"
- c) "Only the good die young"
- d) "Reproduction of the fittest"

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Medium Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

147. Genetic mutations are responsible for _____.

- a) continuing, long-term improvement in plant and animal species
- b) differences in concepts of beauty and religions in various cultures
- c) changes in a species that helps them adapt to a particular environment
- d) all of these options

Ans: c

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Medium Easy

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

148. With regard to gender and the brain, research has shown that:

- a) variations between the sexes are larger than variations within each sex
- b) variations between the sexes are smaller than variations within each sex
- c) there are no variations within each sex
- d) there are no variations between each sex

Ans: b

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

149. The assumption of a twin study that is that identical and fraternal twins share have the same degree of environmental overlap and differ only in genetic overlap. Which of the following challenges this assumption and makes the interpretation of results from twin studies problematic?

- a) identical twins have more of the environment in common with each other than fraternal twins
- b) fraternal twins have more of the environment in common with each other than identical twins
- c) identical twins result from one fertilized zygote dividing and fraternal twins result from two separate sperm cells
- d) identical twins almost never behave identically

Ans: a

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance.

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

150. The finding that the offspring of a schizophrenic parent raised by a non-schizophrenic, adoptive parent is just as likely to be diagnosed with the disorder later in life as an offspring raised by his/her schizophrenic parent supports which of the following?

- a) There is a stronger environmental contribution to schizophrenia
- b) There is a stronger genetic contribution to schizophrenia
- c) Neither the environment or genetics contribute to schizophrenia
- d) Both the environment and genetics contribute equally

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 51

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

151. Research shows that people who have a genetic predisposition to depression are more likely to display depressive episodes than people without the predisposition when they are not coping effectively with environmental stress in their lives. This is evidence that

- a) a genetic predisposition to depression is the only cause of the disorder
- b) environmental stress is the only cause of depression
- c) genetic predispositions interact with environmental stress to cause depression
- d) neither genetic predispositions nor environmental stress cause the disorder

Ans: c

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

152. Which of the following can be an explanation for the findings that females outperform males on verbal tasks and males outperforms females on math and spatial tasks?

- a) Biological differences such as better organization of neurons in the verbal hemispheres of females
- b) Social expectations such as being educated to believe math is a "masculine subject"
- c) Social expectations such as being educated to believe language arts is a "feminine" subject

d) All of the above

Ans: d

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance.

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

153. Which of the following is a possible explanation for studies showing that as we age we experience deficits in our speed in performing new tasks but not in our memory of factual knowledge?

- a) The deterioration of the myelin sheath over time reduces our ability to send neuronal messages quickly
- b) The connections between neurons die out because we increasingly lose more neurotransmitters as we age.
- c) As we age we continue to produce more neurons, making the information they code impossible to track.
- d) all of the above

Ans: a

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

154. The finding that some functions are recovered more easily after brain injury than others suggests

- a) the brain regions to which these functions are localized are more plastic than other regions
- b) the brain regions to which these functions are localized have an excessive amount of dopamine
- c) the brain regions to which these functions are localized have larger synapses between neurons
- d) all of the above

Ans: a

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

155. Which of the following results suggests that the hypothalamus both produces and controls hunger?

- a) Removal of the hypothalamus in a laboratory mouse results in the mouse becoming emaciated
- b) Introducing an experimental lesion in the hypothalamus of laboratory mouse creates obesity
- c) Electrically stimulating the hypothalamus of a laboratory mouse creates obesity
- d) All of the above

Ans: d

Section Ref: Tour of the Brain

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions.

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

156. Which of the following findings supports localization of function?

- a) Removal of the parietal lobes of a laboratory dog results in a complete loss of function
- b) Removal of the entire brain of a laboratory dog results in only a visual deficit
- c) Electrically stimulating the motor area of a laboratory dog results in involuntary movements of the hind leg
- d) Electrically stimulating the motor area results in motor movements and bodily sensations

Ans: c

Section Ref: Tour Through the Brain

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

Essay

157. Diagram a neuron with all of its major parts. Describe the functions of each part. Note: Artistic ability will not be graded; accuracy will be.

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

158. Describe the electrochemical process that changes a resting potential into an action potential. Include a statement about how neurotransmitters act to excite or inhibit action potentials.

Section Ref: Neural Bases of Behavior

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.2

Objective Text: Describe the key features and functions of the nervous and endocrine systems

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

159. Outline the organization of the nervous system, detailing the levels of structure/functional units.

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

160. Describe recent research regarding neuroplasticity and neurogenesis. Include the role of stem cells in the treatment of various physical and neurological dysfunctions.

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

161. Define the major functions of the spinal cord.

Section Ref: Our Nervous System's Organization

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Objective Text: Summarize how our nervous system is divided and subdivided into several interacting branches

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

162. Describe the main functions and location of: the cerebellum, the three parts of the brain stem, and the reticular formation.

Section Ref: Tour Through the Brain

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

163. Describe the location and main functions of the subcortical areas of the brain: the thalamus, hypothalamus, and limbic system.

Section Ref: Tour Through the Brain

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions.

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

164. Define/describe the structure and function of the cerebral cortex. Diagram the left hemisphere of the brain; include its four lobes, the motor control area, somatosensory area, Broca's area, and Wernicke's area. Describe the main functions of each of these lobes and areas, including the "association" areas. Note: Artistic ability will not be graded; accuracy will be.

Section Ref: Tour Through the Brain

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.4

Objective Text: Review our brain's key structures and their respective functions

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

165. Review the findings regarding evolution of sexual selection and gender differences.

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance.

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

166. Define behavioral genetics, providing a description of the twin studies and adoption studies used in this field. State three cautions related to heritability findings.

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

167. Describe the process of how neurotransmitters attach themselves to the receptor sites of the dendrites on postsynaptic neurons and then how they go through reuptake to reach the other side of the synapse again.

Section Ref: Our Genetic Inheritance

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.1

Objective Text: Summarize the major factors contributing to our genetic inheritance

Bloom's Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology