Package Title: Testbank
Course Title: Visualizing Psychology 3e
Chapter Number: Chapter 02

Question type: Multiple Choice

1) Behavioral genetics is the study of _____.

a) the relative effects of behavior and genetics on survival
b) the relative effects of heredity and environment on behavior and mental processes
c) the relative effects of genetics on natural selection
d) how genetics affects correct behavior

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

2) 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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

3) The study of genetic and environmental influences on behavior is called _____.

a) behavioral genetics
b) genealogy
c) psychogenetics
d) biological psychology

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

4) If a graduate student is studying the influence of biology (e.g., genetics, brain) on behavior and mental processes, what field of psychology would they be pursuing?

a) evolutionary psychology
b) neuroscience
c) cognitive psychology
d) psychoanalytic psychology

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

5) The human body is composed of _____ chromosomes.

a) 23
b) 22
c) 46
d) 44

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

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

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

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

7) Which type of cell in the human body does NOT contain a cell nucleus?

a) white blood cells
b) red blood cells
c) skin cells
d) bone marrow

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

8) Genes are found on chromosomes and _____.

a) contain threadlike double strands of DNA molecules
b) determine what traits you will possess
c) are precursor cells that give birth to new cells
d) increase during prenatal development

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

9) The interdisciplinary field that studies how biological processes are related to behavioral and mental processes is called _____.

a) behavioral genetics
b) neurology
c) psychiatry
d) neuroscience

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

10) 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) 3 or more recessive

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human

behavior.

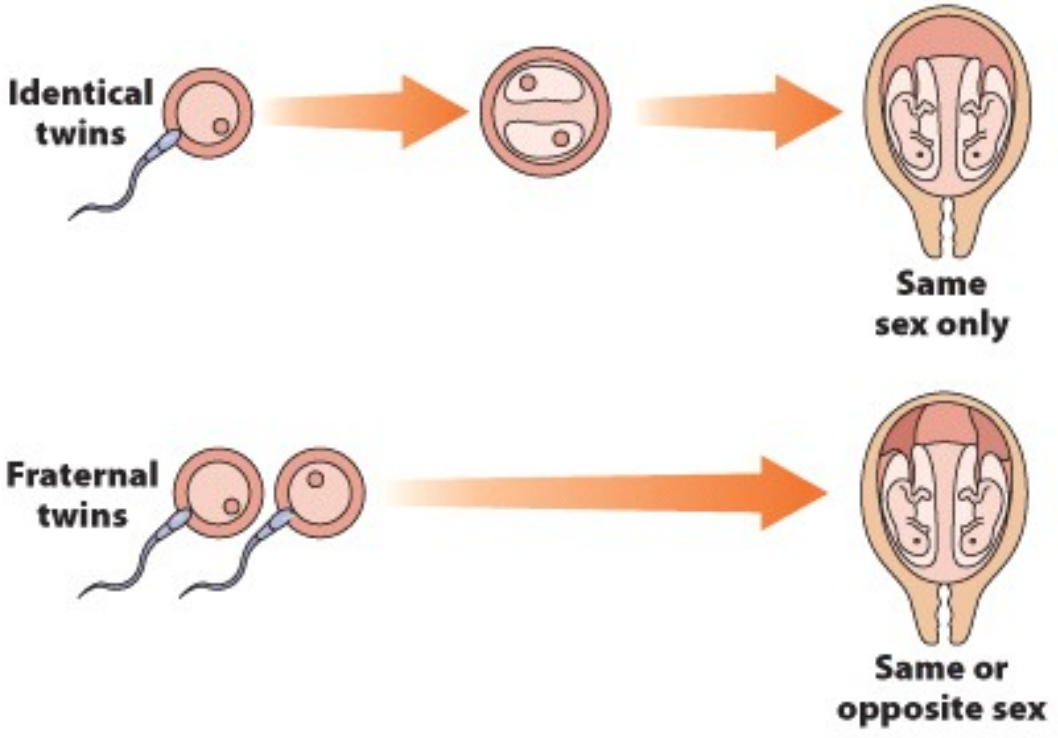
11) Modern psychologists believe that many human characteristics such as eye color, hair color, or height are _____.

a) dominant
b) recessive
c) polygenic
d) multifactoral

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

12) Which type of twins share the greatest genetic overlap?



a) identical
b) dizygotic
c) fraternal
d) zygotic

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance

Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

13) Evidence for _____ can be found when adopted children's behavior resembles that of their adopted family.

a) predominance of "nurture"
b) predominance of "nature"
c) interacting contributions of "nature" and "nurture"
d) equal contributions of "nature" and "nurture"

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

14) Identical twin boys raised in different households demonstrated great similarity in their personalities when reunited 20 years later. 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"

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

15) _____ are suspected causes in disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia.

a) Strokes
b) Genetic abnormalities
c) Hormonal abnormalities
d) Environmental factors

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

16) What 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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

17) More than likely your genetics has absolutely nothing to do with the color of the shoes you are wearing right now. Thus your choice of shoe color this morning has a heritability estimate of _____.

a) –1
b) 0%
c) +1
d) 100%

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

18) If the heritability estimate for height is 90% and your parents are both tall, which of the following statements is ACCURATE?

a) You have a 90% chance of being tall.
b) Ninety percent of your parent's children will be tall.
c) You will achieve about 90% of your parent's combined heights.
d) It is impossible with certainty to predict height from this estimate.

Answer: d
Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

19) The branch of psychology that studies the ways in which natural selection and adaptation can explain behavior and mental processes is _____.

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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

20) 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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

21) What is the evolutionary concept stating that those with adaptive genetic traits will live and reproduce?

a) natural selection
b) evolution
c) survival of the fittest
d) Darwinian construct

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

22) 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"

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Our Genetic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 1.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

23) 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.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

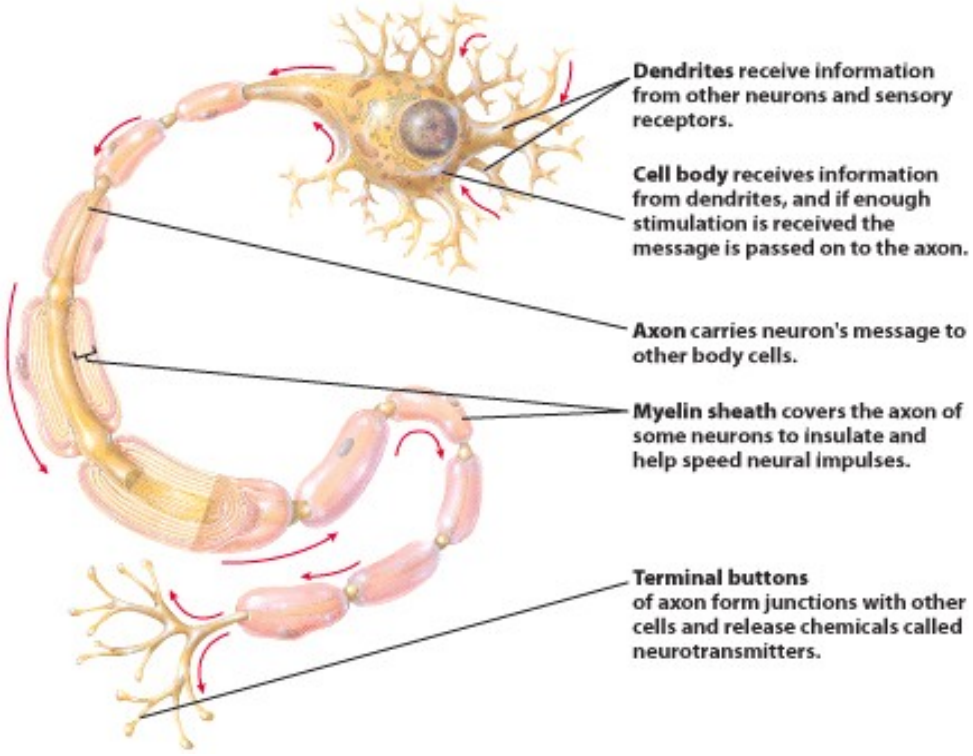
24) The basic units of the brain and the rest of your nervous system are the _____.

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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

25) 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 bloodstream
d) to transmit information throughout the nervous system

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

26) The three basic parts of the neuron can be likened to an arm, where the fingers represent the _____; the palm of the hand represents the _____; and the forearm represents the _____.

a) dendrites; myelin; axon terminal
b) somas; cell body; dendrite
c) receivers; generator; transmitter
d) dendrites; cell body; axon

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

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

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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

28) 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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

29) The part of the neuron that receives information from other neurons is called _____, and the part of the neuron that carries the information away toward other neurons is called the _____.

a) soma; axon
b) dendrite; axon
c) axon; dendrite
d) dendrite; soma

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

30) What is the part of the neuron that performs cleanup tasks and insulates one neuron from another so that neural messages do not get "scrambled?"

a) soma
b) dendrites
c) axons
d) glial cells

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

31) _____ are the part of the neuron where chemicals called neurotransmitters are released.

a) Terminal branches
b) Dendrites
c) Axons
d) Glial cells

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

32) The message that travels along an axon of a neuron is called a(n) _____.

a) neurotransmission

b) action potential
c) mylinazation
d) chemical impulse

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

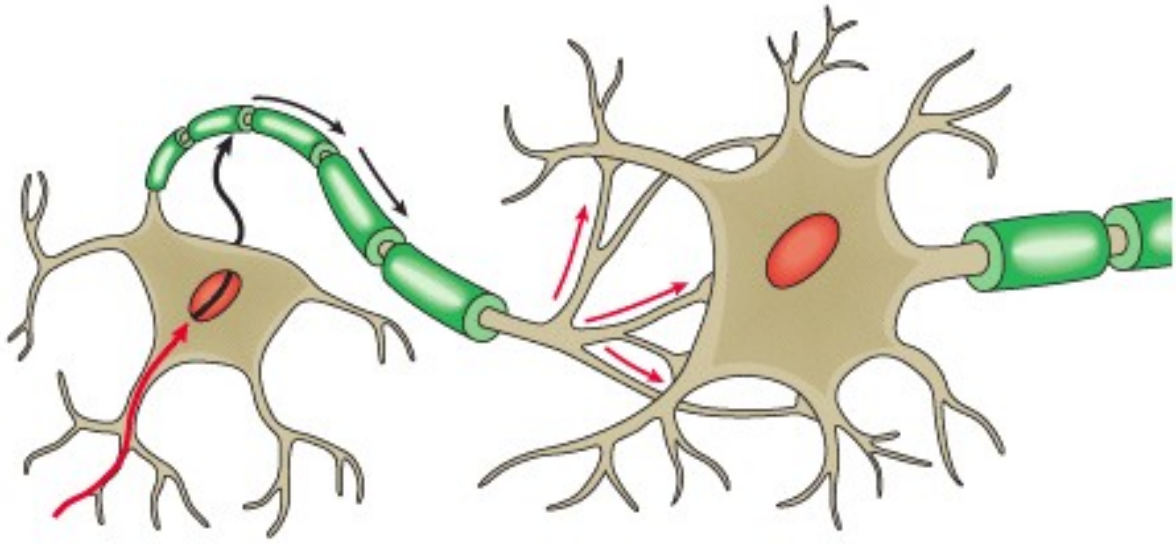
33) One important difference between a mylinated and bare axon is _____.

a) the neural impulse is faster in the mylinated axon
b) the neural impulse is faster in the bare axon
c) only the bare axons have nodes
d) the bare axons are heavier

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

34) Communication within neurons is _____, whereas communication between neurons is _____.



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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

35) What effect will multiple sclerosis, a degenerative disorder that causes myelin to disintegrate, have on a person's nerve impulses?

a) They will slow down.
b) They will be stopped in the soma.
c) They will speed up.
d) They will become irregular.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

36) The fatty insulation surrounding the axon of most neurons is called _____.

a) a myelin sheath
b) dendrites
c) axons
d) glial cells

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

37) An impulse travels through the structures of the neuron in the following order:

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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

38) Which of the following is TRUE of the cell body?

a) It receives information from axons.
b) If enough stimulation is received, it passes information on to the axon.
c) It contains sensory receptors.
d) It releases neurotransmitters.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

39) 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 impulses travel along the axon
d) protein that converts food into energy within the nucleus of a neuron

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

40) The tips of the branches of the axon are called _____.

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

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

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

a) axons and cell body
b) dendrites
c) dendrites and cell body
d) axons

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

42) Communication within a cell is _____.

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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

43) The resting potential of a neuron is approximately _____.

a) 40 millivolts
b) –70 millivolts
c) 0 millivolts
d) +70 millivolts

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

44) Depolarization involves a neuron becoming _____.

a) more negative
b) less negative
c) more positive
d) less positive

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

45) 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) the way that the cell body communicates with the axons and dendrites.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

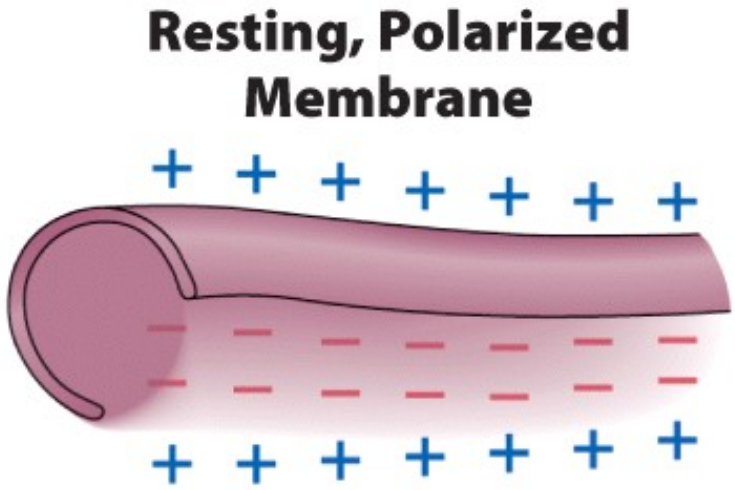
46) Chemical messengers that are released by axons and stimulate dendrites on another neuron are called _____.

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

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

47) Molecules that carry positive or negative electrical charges are called _____.



a) ions
b) chemicals
c) charged substances
d) neurotransmitters

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

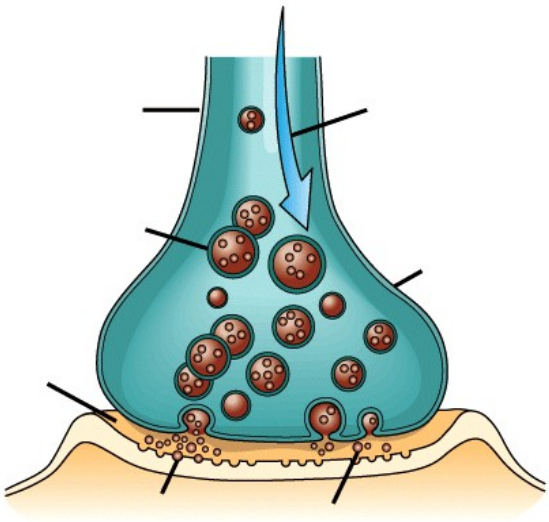
48) An action potential is _____.

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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

49) A synaptic gap is the _____.



a) gap between the brain and the skull that contains cerebrospinal fluid
b) tiny opening between the sending and receiving neuron
c) vesicle that contains neurotransmitters
d) place where neurotransmitters exchange ionic molecules

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

50) Neurotransmitters _____.

a) are chemicals that cross the synaptic gap and bind to receptors on another neuron
b) are surrounded by a myelin sheath
c) deliver only excitatory messages
d) deliver only inhibitory messages

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

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

a) excitatory
b) inhibitory
c) both excitatory and inhibitory
d) compound

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

52) What does a neuron do if it receives inhibitory and excitatory impulses from neighboring neurons?

a) It fires as a result of the excitatory impulses.
b) It does not fire as a result of the inhibitory impulses.
c) It fires if there are more excitatory than inhibitory impulses.
d) It does not fire if the excitatory outnumber the inhibitory impulses.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

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

a) an excitatory neurotransmitter
b) an inhibitory neurotransmitter
c) a combination of excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters
d) vesicle transmissions

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

54) When there is leftover neurotransmitter in the synaptic gap, which of the following occurs?

a) The leftover neurotransmitter stays in the gap.
b) The process of reuptake occurs.
c) The receiving neuron fires for a longer period of time.
d) The sending neuron fires for a long period of time.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

55) According to your text, an antagonist drug that blocks an excitatory neurotransmitter like acetylcholine, which works in muscle action, will lead to _____.

a) spasms
b) numbness
c) paralysis
d) uncontrolled movement

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

56) _An _____ such as Prozac mimics the effects of the neurotransmitter serotonin, whereas a(n)_____ include antipsychotic drugs that block the action of the neurotransmitter dopamine.

a) agonist; antagonist
b) antagonist; agonist
c) agonist; toxin
d) antagonist; toxin

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

57) A mind-altering drug that mimics or enhances the action of neurotransmitters is called an _____.

a) agonist
b) antagonist
c) excitatory modulator
d) inhibitory modulator

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

58) In the lock-and-key analogy for neurotransmitters, the lock refers to the _____, whereas the key refers to the _____.

a) dendrite receptors; three-dimensional shape of the neurotransmitter
b) three-dimensional shape of the neurotransmitter; dendrite receptors
c) axon receptors; three-dimensional shape of the neurotransmitter
d) vesicles inside the axon; dendrite receptors

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

59) _____ is associated with Parkinson's disease, whereas _____ is associated with certain forms of schizophrenia.

a) Too much serotonin; too much dopamine
b) Too little dopamine; too much serotonin
c) Too little dopamine; too much dopamine
d) Too much dopamine; too little dopamine

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

60) 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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

61) Endogenous opiates are called _____.

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

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

62) This neurotransmitter affects sleep, appetite, and emotional states, among other behaviors.

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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

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

a) acetylcholine
b) dopamine
c) GABA
d) norepinephrine

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

64) Which of the following neurotransmitters plays a role in memory?
a) acetylcholine
b) dopamine
c) norepinephrine
d) all of these options

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

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

a) acetylcholine
b) dopamine
c) GABA
d) norepinephrine

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

66) Certain forms of depression are related to lowered levels of _____.

a) Prozac
b) Zoloft
c) GABA
d) serotonin

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

67) This neurotransmitter is involved in the metabolism of glucose necessary for energy release.

a) epinephrine
b) acetylcholine
c) GABA
d) serotonin

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

68) High levels of _____ are associated with states of mania.

a) epinephrine
b) norepinephrine
c) GABA
d) serotonin

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

69) Which neurotransmitter is involved in drug addiction?

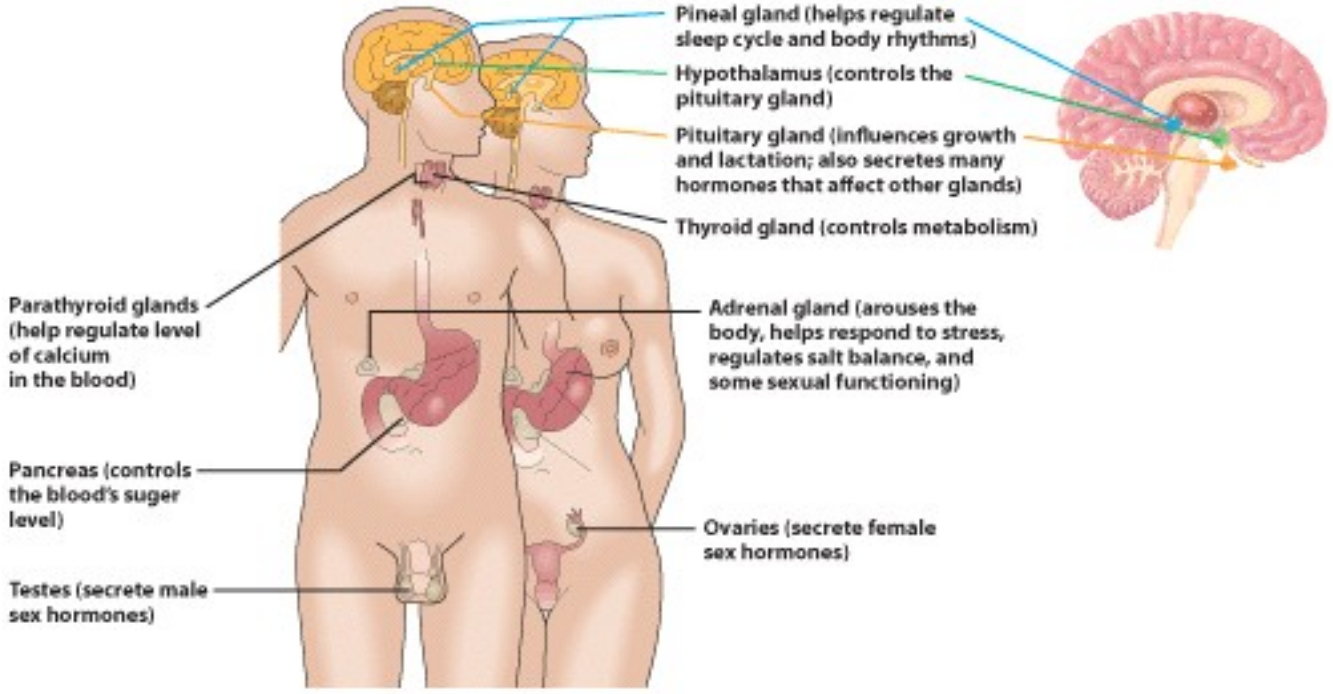
a) epinephrine
b) dopamine
c) GABA
d) serotonin

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior

Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

70) What is 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?



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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

71) _____ is a component of the endocrine system.

a) Neurotransmitter
b) Neurogenesis
c) Adrenal gland
d) Neuroplasticity

Answer: c

Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

72) Which of the following is associated with the endocrine system?

a) hypothalamus
b) epinephrine
c) serotonin
d) dopamine

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

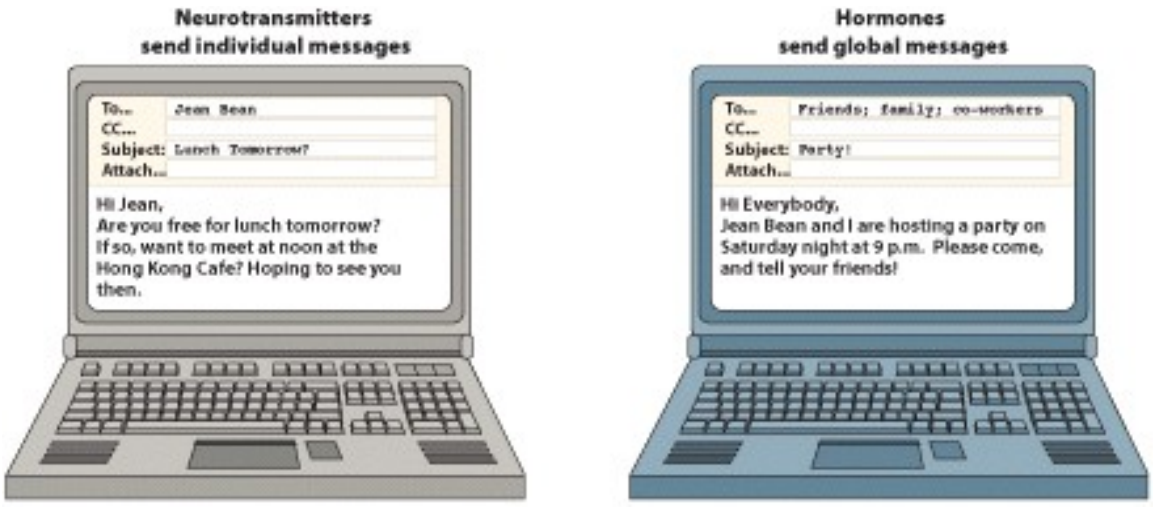
73) Chemicals that are manufactured by endocrine glands and circulated in the bloodstream to change or maintain bodily functions are called _____.

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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

74) Your text presented an analogy showing that neurotransmission at the synapse is like _____, whereas hormonal communication is like _____.



a) a drug; a vitamin
b) an individual e-mail; a global e-mail
c) Halloween; Christmas
d) a classroom; television

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

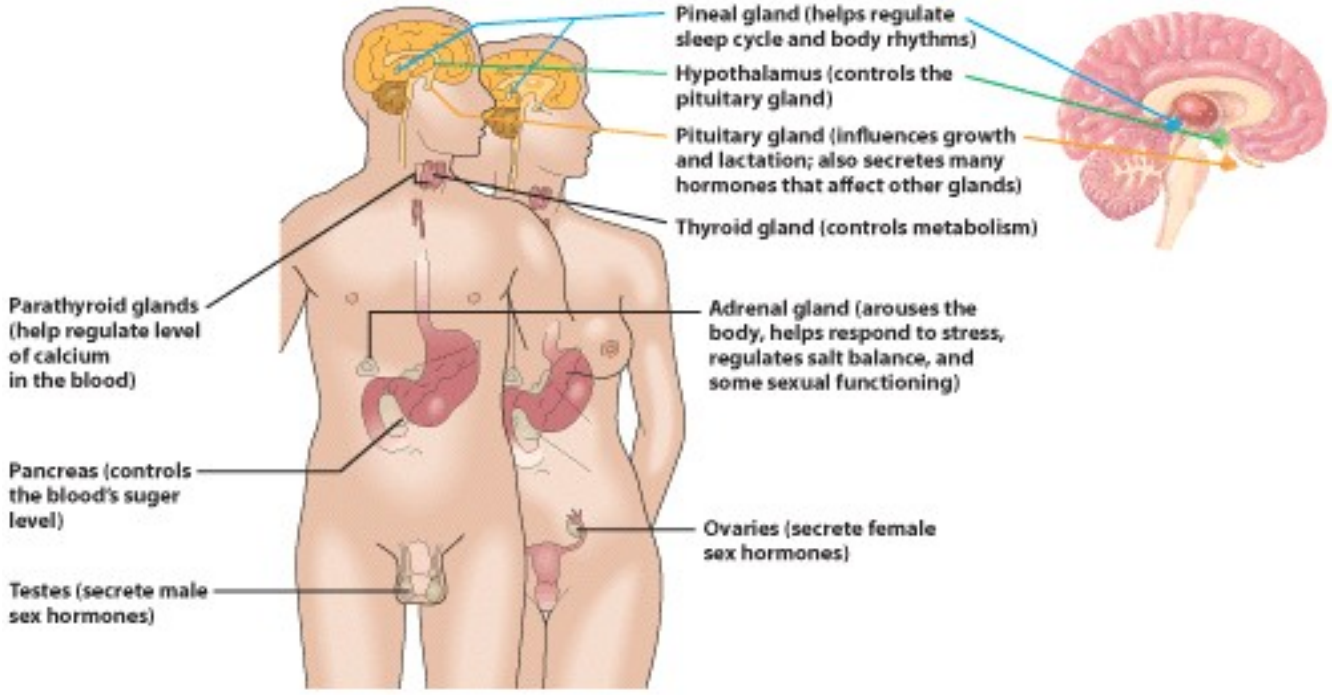
75) One of the hormones released by the adrenal glands in response to stress is _____.

a) cortisol
b) serotonin
c) dopamine
d) GABA

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

76) Which of the following is identified as a function of the endocrine system?



a) help with regulation of emotional development
b) maintain cognitive functioning
c) assist in regulating the fight-or-flight response
d) control memory functions

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

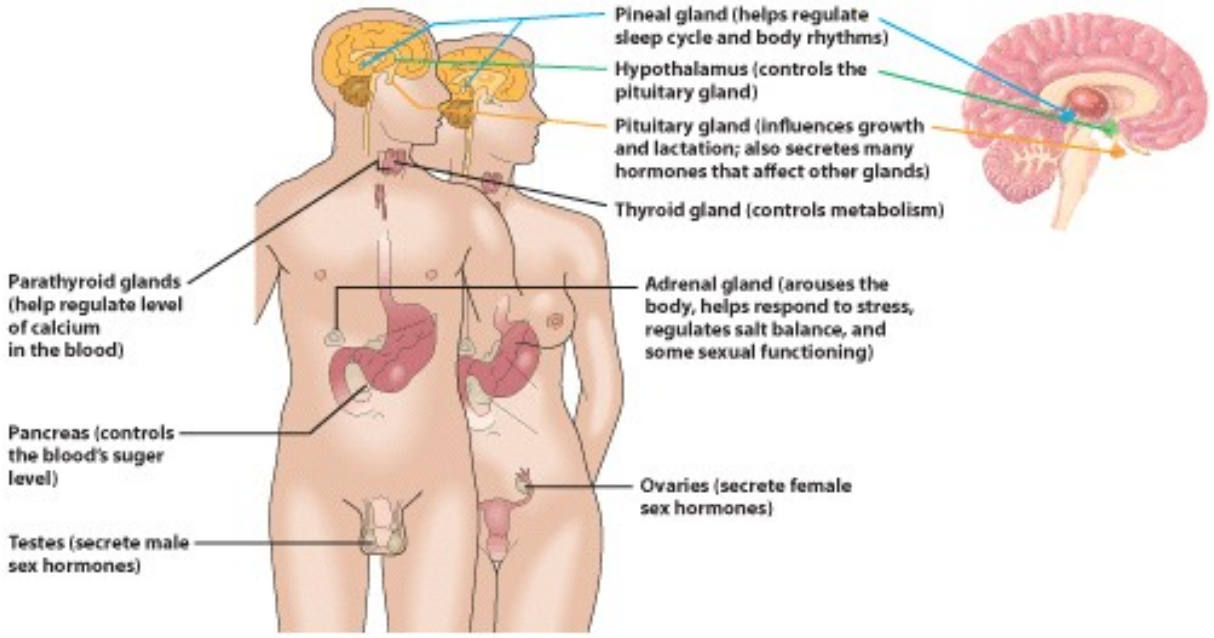
77) Which of the following chemicals does the body use as both a hormone and neurotransmitter?

a) serotonin
b) epinephrine
c) dopamine
d) acetylcholine

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

78) Which part of the endocrine system is involved in regulating metabolism?

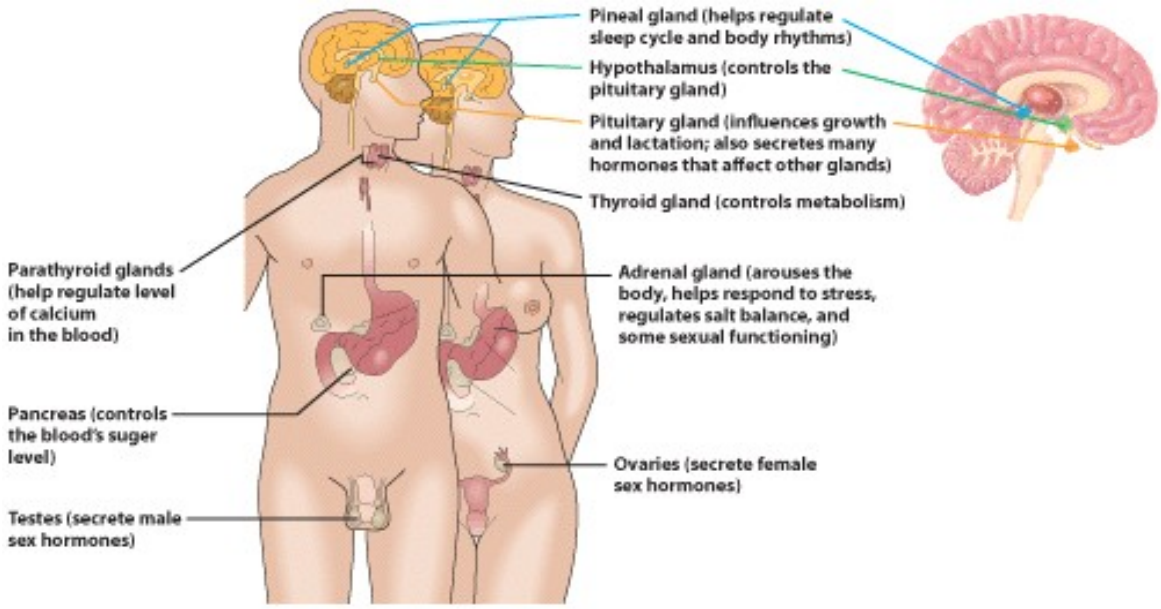


a) the pituitary gland
b) the thyroid gland
c) the pancreas
d) the parathyroid gland

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

79) Which part of the endocrine system is involved in controlling sleep?



a) the pineal gland
b) the thyroid gland
c) the pancreas
d) the parathyroid gland

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

80) The _____ is involved in regulating blood sugar levels.

a) pituitary gland
b) thyroid gland
c) pancreas
d) parathyroid gland

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

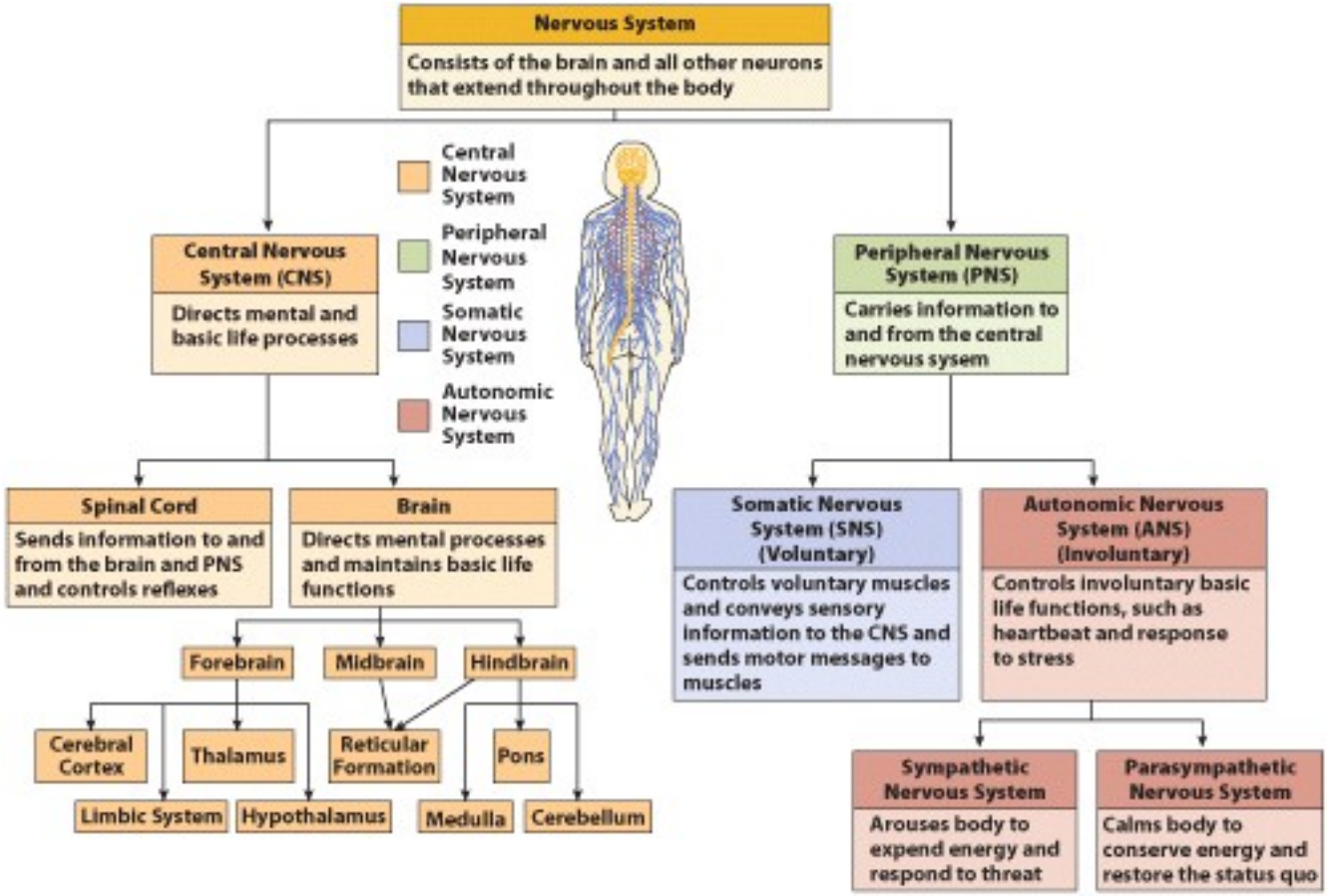
81) _____ is considered to be a major stress hormone.

a) Estrogen
b) Testosterone
c) Cortisol
d) Melatonin

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

82) What is the major 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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

83) The two major divisions of the nervous system are the _____.

a) anterior and posterior
b) central and peripheral

c) chemical and mechanical
d) brain and spinal cord

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

84) The central nervous system _____.

a) consists of the brain and spinal cord
b) is the most important nervous system
c) includes the automatic and other nervous systems
d) includes the peripheral and autonomic nervous system.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

85) 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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

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

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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization

Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

87) The difference between neurons in the PNS and neurons in the CNS is that _____.

a) damage to the PNS neurons is more often fatal
b) neurons in the PNS can regenerate
c) damage to PNS neurons is usually irreversible
d) neurons in the CNS are less likely to regenerate

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

88) The brain's ability to reorganize and change its structure and function throughout the life span is known as _____.

a) neurogenesis
b) neuroplasticity
c) neurokinesis
d) neuroevolution

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

89) We are able to learn a new language or a new sport because of the brain's _____.

a) neurogenesis
b) action potentials
c) neurotransmission
d) neuroplasticity

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

90) The division and differentiation of nonneuronal cells to produce neurons is called _____.

a) split-brain genesis

b) stem cell production
c) neuroplasticity
d) neurogenesis

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

91) A stroke victim was unable to talk after one year, but in the second year gradually regained the ability to speak. What probably 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.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

92) _____, in stroke victims, has (have) been found to restore function in an affected limb as long as 21 years after the stroke.

a) Use of stem cells
b) Use of curare
c) Immobilizing the unaffected limb and exercising the affected limb
d) Hyperbolic oxygen

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

93) _____ are the immature, precursor cells that give birth to new specialized cells.

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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

94) Stem cells have been used to replenish devastated cells and have helped individuals suffering from _____.

a) anxiety
b) mental retardation
c) stress
d) schizophrenia

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

95) In the study mentioned in the textbook, rats with spinal cord damage implanted with embryonic stem cells showed _____.

a) improvements in the damaged areas in the spinal cord.
b) no improvements in the damaged areas in the spinal cord.
c) no improvements in other paralyzed areas of the body.
d) improvements in the damaged area of the spinal cord and the paralyzed areas of the body.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

96) The spinal cord is found inside the spinal column and is involved in _____.

a) initiating voluntary behavior
b) the release of hormones body
c) higher order cognitive functioning
d) reflexes

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

97) When your hand touches a hot stove, you immediately and reflexively pull it away. This action is controlled by your _____.

a) central nervous system
b) spinal cord
c) brain
d) reflexes

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

98) 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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

99) The reflex involved when you stroke an infant's cheek and she/he turns toward the stimulator and begins to suck is called the _____ reflex.

a) Babinski
b) sucking

c) feeding
d) rooting

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

100) Lightly stroking the bottom of a baby's foot causes the toes to fan out. This is known as the _____.

a) rooting reflex
b) Babinski reflex
c) moro reflex
d) sucking reflex

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

101) The somatic nervous system is made up of the _____.

a) nerves that connect to sensory receptors and control skeletal muscles
b) spinal cord and interneurons in the spine
c) nerves that maintain the functioning of the glands, heart muscles, and other smooth muscles
d) nerves that mobilize bodily resources.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

102) The autonomic nervous system is responsible for _____.

a) connecting the CNS with the skeletal muscles.
b) the somatic and parasomatic nervous system
c) regulation of the heart muscle and other involuntary functions
d) linking the body with the sense organs.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

103) When a student raises her hand so that she can answer a teacher's question, the _____ division of the nervous system was responsible for her hand going up.

a) central nervous system
b) autonomic nervous system
c) somatic nervous system
d) parasympathetic nervous system

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

104) 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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

105) What part of the nervous system would be activated if you were attacked by a mugger?

a) autonomic
b) somatic
c) central

d) parasympathetic

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

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

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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

107) The autonomic nervous system is subdivided into two branches called the _____ and _____ systems.
a) automatic; semiautomatic
b) somatic; peripheral
c) afferent; efferent
d) sympathetic; parasympathetic

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

108) 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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

109) After arguing with her husband over dinner, Sue developed a stomachache. This was probably because her _____.

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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

110) The _____ branch of the nervous system is dominant during sexual arousal, whereas the _____ branch is dominant during orgasm and ejaculation.

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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

111) Which of the following is a reaction of the sympathetic nervous system?

a) decreased heart rate
b) decreased respiration
c) release of hormones into the bloodstream
d) increased digestive processes

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

112) Which part of the nervous system is being activated during yoga?

a) sympathetic
b) parasympathetic

c) somatic
d) spinal cord.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

113) The sympathetic nervous system _____.

a) helps mobilize necessary resources to deal with a dangerous situation.
b) is responsible for returning the body to its normal state.
c) is sympathetic dominant for sexual activity.
d) increases eliminative processes.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 2.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

114) 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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

115) This structure at the top of the brainstem is involved in respiration, movement, waking, sleep, and dreaming.

a) medulla
b) pons
c) cerebellum
d) reticular formation

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

116) A main 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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

117) Three structures included in the hindbrain are the:

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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

118) This structure at the base of the brain behind the brainstem is responsible for maintaining fine muscle movements, balance, and some aspects of perception and cognition.

a) frontal lobe
b) motor control area
c) cerebellum
d) corpus callosum

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

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

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

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

120) 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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

121) The _____ is a diffuse set of neurons in the core of the brainstem that screen incoming sensory information and arouse the cortex.

a) thalamus
b) corpus callosum
c) limbic system
d) reticular formation

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

122) The part of your brain that refocuses your attention from a newspaper to noticing a crash in the street outside is the _____.

a) medulla
b) cerebral cortex
c) reticular formation
d) auditory cortex

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

123) What part of the brain receives information from the eyes and relays the information to the visual

cortex?

a) medulla
b) cerebral cortex
c) reticular formation
d) thalamus

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

124) The largest and most prominent part of the human brain is the _____.

a) cerebral cortex
b) hindbrain
c) midbrain
d) forebrain

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

125) Which of the following structures is a part of the forebrain?

a) hypothalamus
b) medulla
c) pons
d) cerebellum

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

126) What is the major sensory relay area for the brain?

a) hypothalamus
b) thalamus
c) cortex
d) hindbrain

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain

Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

127) Many symptoms of schizophrenia, such as 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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

128) What is a small structure that maintains homeostasis and regulates emotions and drives such as hunger, thirst, sex, and aggression?

a) hypothalamus
b) hippocampus
c) pituitary gland
d) thalamus

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

129) The hypothalamus is involved with which of the following functions?

a) hunger and thirst
b) sleep
c) memory
d) sensory messages

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

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

a) brainstem
b) limbic system
c) reticular formation

d) cerebral cortex

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

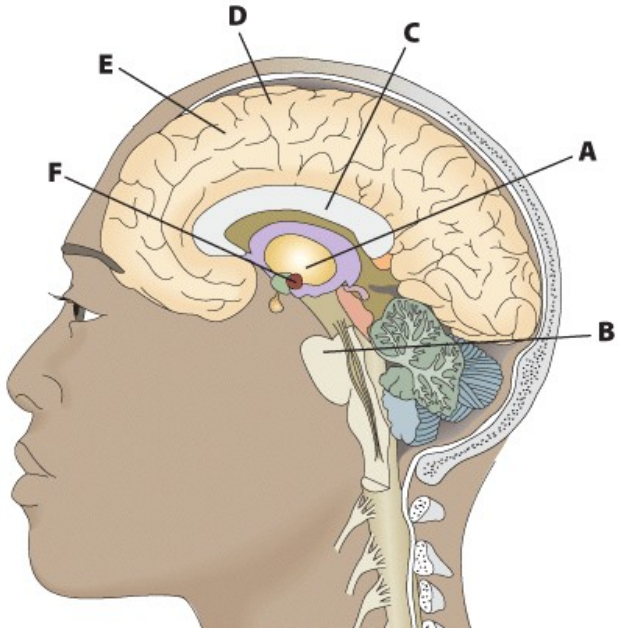
131) This part of the limbic system helps regulate emotions such as fear and aggression.

a) fornix
b) hippocampus
c) amygdala
d) thalamus

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

132) What part of the brain does C correspond to?



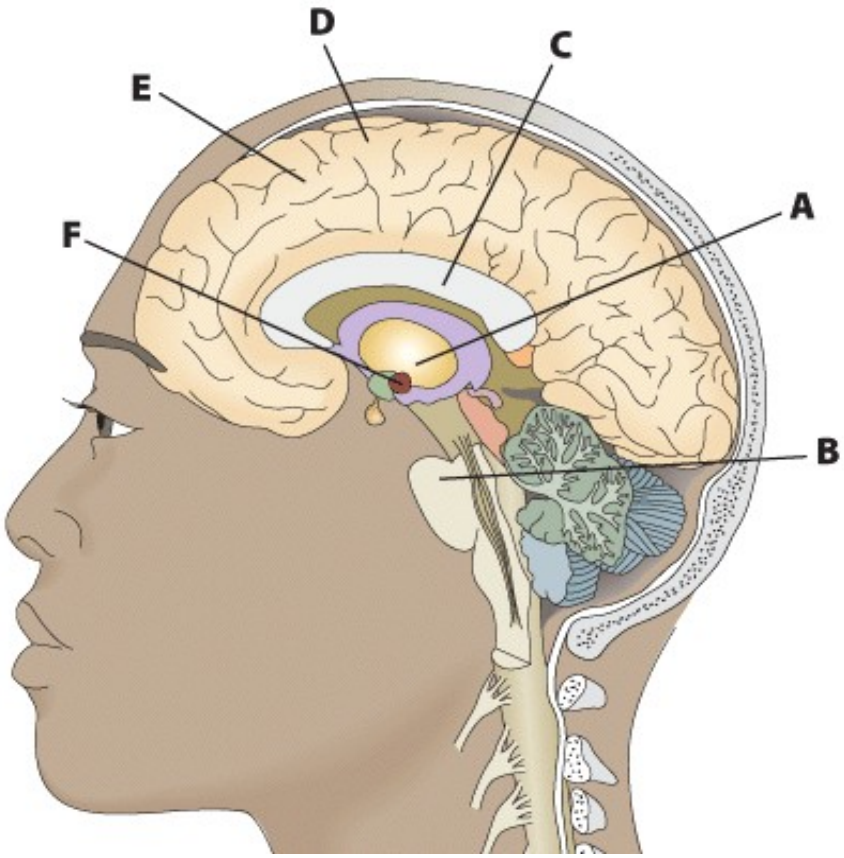
a) corpus callosum
b) cerebral cortex
c) medulla
d) pons

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

133) What part of the brain does F correspond to?

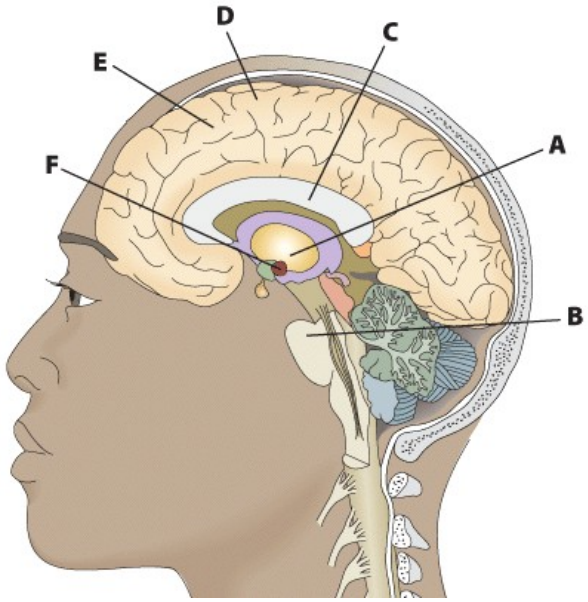


a) corpus callosum
b) cerebral cortex
c) medulla
d) limbic system

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

134) What part of the brain does A correspond to?

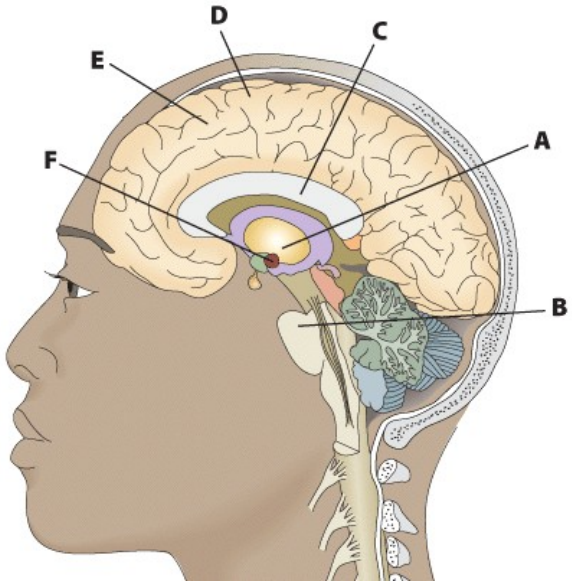


a) corpus callosum
b) cerebral cortex
c) thalamus
d) hypothalamus

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

135) What part of the brain does B correspond to?



a) corpus callosum
b) cerebral cortex

c) medulla
d) pons

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

136) Which of the following is a characteristic of the cerebral cortex?

a) It involves emotions and memory.
b) It controls both autonomic and voluntary behavior.
c) It regulates reflexive behavior.
d) It is responsible for higher mental processes.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

137) What is the part of the brain that is most likely overactive in someone who suffers from panic disorder?

a) amygdala
b) thalamus
c) pons
d) hypothalamus

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

138) 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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

139) The frontal lobes are responsible for _____.

a) motor control
b) vision
c) hearing
d) touch

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

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

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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

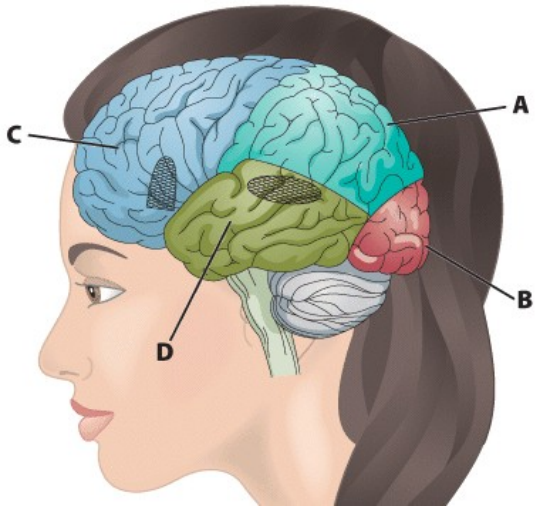
141) The motor cortex in the _____ is responsible for your ability to place your foot on the brake pedal and stop at a red light.

a) pons
b) frontal lobe
c) parietal lobe
d) the brainstem

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

142) Which of the following regions is the correct location of the occipital lobes?

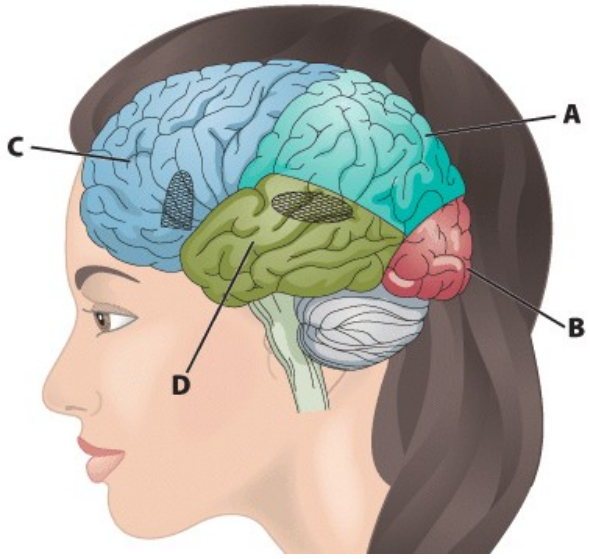


a) A
b) B
c) C
d) D

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

143) Which of the following regions is the correct location of the parietal lobes?

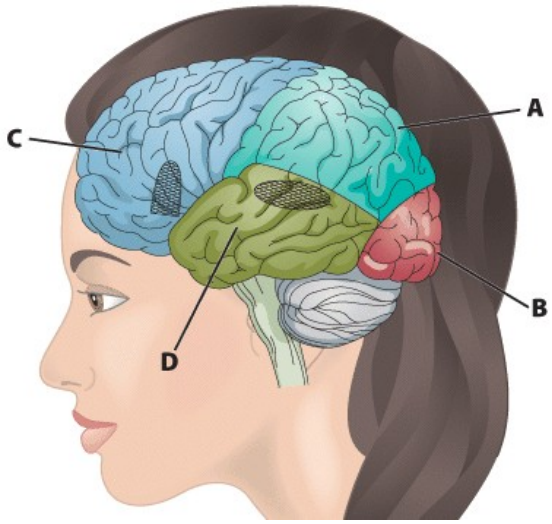


a) A
b) B
c) C
d) D

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

144) Which of the following regions is the correct location of the temporal lobes?



a) A
b) B
c) C
d) D

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

145) If a stroke victim with Broca's aphasia could still read and write, probably the _____ of the brain was damaged.

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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

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

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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

147) What part of a person's brain would be affected if after brain damage the person could speak quickly and easily, but could not understand what was read or heard?

a) Broca's area
b) Wernicke's area
c) occipital lobe
d) parietal lobe

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

148) The _____ lobe interprets bodily sensations.

a) posterior
b) anterior
c) parietal
d) temporal

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

149) Abnormalities in the _____ lobe are associated with schizophrenia.

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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

150) If an injury caused the removal of a person's right parietal lobe, they 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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

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

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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

152) _____ 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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

153) Vision and visual perception occur in the _____ lobes.

a) occipital
b) frontal
c) temporal

d) parietal

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

154) The _____ lobe is involved in the perception of shape, color, and motion.

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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

155) What part of the brain is likely to not be working correctly if a person is blind, but has eyes that are not damaged in anyway?

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

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

156) These are the "uncommitted 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) somatosensory system

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

157) Which of the following is true about the association areas in the brain?

a) They control motor movement.
b) They are involved in planning and organizing information.
c) They respond to visual information.
d) They respond to auditory information.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

158) _____ 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) Specificity

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

159) What is the name of 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

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

160) Your left brain doesn't know what your right brain is doing. It is MOST likely that your _____ has severed.

a) amygdala
b) frontal lobe
c) association cortex
d) corpus callosum

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

161) Split brain is the term used to describe which of the following conditions?

a) a mental condition also known as schizophrenia
b) the surgical separation of the brain hemispheres
c) an intellectual condition also known as dyslexia
d) lateralization of hemispheres

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

162) 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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

163) A person who has undergone surgery to separate their brain hemispheres most likely suffered _____ prior to surgery.

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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

164) The situation in which a person is blindfolded and cannot verbally identify objects placed in her left hand suggests that they have had _____.

a) a dyslexic episode
b) split-brain surgery
c) too much to drink
d) a lateralization of her brain hemispheres

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

165) 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

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard
Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

Question type: Essay

166) Define behavioral genetics, providing a description of the four methods of study used in this field. State three cautions related to heritability findings.

Answer:

Section Reference 1: Our Generic Inheritance
Learning Objective 1: 2.1: Describe how psychology applies human genetics to help explain human behavior.

167) Diagram a neuron with its major parts, and describe the functions of each part. *Note:* Artistic ability will not be graded; accuracy will be.

Answer:

Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

168) Describe the electrochemical process that changes a resting potential into an action potential, including a statement about how neurotransmitters act to excite or inhibit action potentials.

Answer:

Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

169) Describe how communication between neurons occurs. Provide a diagram of this process. What determines whether or not this communication happens?

Answer:

Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

170) What are the different types of neurotransmitters, and how do they affect our behavior? What consequences do neurotransmitter imbalances have for behavior?

Answer:

Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

171) How do hormones work? How are they different from neurotransmitters? Provide some examples of hormones, and discuss how they affect behavior.

Answer:

Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

172) Describe recent research regarding neuroplasticity and neurogenesis, and the role of stem cells in the treatment of various physical and neurological dysfunctions.

Answer:

Section Reference 1: Nervous System Organization
Learning Objective 1: 3.3: Describe the components and functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including the opposing roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

173) Name the two branches of the autonomic nervous system, describe the function of each branch, and state the changes that occur in various target organs during the "fight-or-flight" response.

Answer:

Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

174) Describe the main functions and location of the cerebellum, the three parts of the brainstem, and the reticular formation.

Answer:

Section Reference 1: A Tour Through the Brain
Learning Objective 1: 2.4: Identify the major structures of the brain and their roles.

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

Answer:

Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

176) Define cerebral cortex and diagram the left hemisphere of the brain with 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.

Answer:

Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.

177) Review the findings regarding brain lateralization and evolutionary psychology, and describe the debate regarding the evolution of gender differences.

Answer:

Section Reference 1: Neural Bases of Behavior
Learning Objective 1: 2.2: Explain the functions of neurons, neurotransmitters, and hormones in the body.