

Note: These questions are part of a larger data base of questions on the brain unit and are selected to represent the type question you should expect on exam three. *You can, in fact, expect to see many of these very same questions on that exam.* A small number of them, however, may deal with topics not covered in lectures but are discussed in your textbook. Nevertheless, you are still responsible for the content of your text book reading assignments as well as all other assigned reading plus the content of lectures, videos, and material on the web site.

Use these sample questions to test yourself and to practice for the test.

1. Two important events in the evolutionary history of the human species dramatically advanced our position in the animal kingdom. These events which were mentioned in class were: 3/1
 - A) the discovery of fire and how to make iron
 - B) the creation of tools and the creation of language
 - C) encephalization and bipedal locomotion
 - D) the invention of the light bulb and the first automobile
2. The Greek philosopher who first proposed a dualistic view regarding the mind-body problem was: 3/2
 - A) Plato
 - B) Aristotle
 - C) Hippocrates
 - D) Euripedes
3. The philosopher who proposed an interactionistic view of the mind-body problem was: 3/3
 - A) George Berkeley
 - B) Aristotle
 - C) E. B. Titchener
 - D) Rene Descartes
4. Epiphenomenalism is a view associated with _____. 3/4
 - A) Rene Descartes
 - B) B. F. Skinner
 - C) George Berkeley
 - D) Jullian Offray de LaMettrie
5. Believing that either MIND or BODY are the only realities is a form of: 3/5
 - A) dualism
 - B) bicoastal directionalism
 - C) epicentralism
 - D) monism
 - E) Say what?

6. Research on the brain in the 1990s has discovered that there are very precise regions of the brain that control behaviors that previously were thought to be purely psychological. In lecture this was referred to as sort of a new modern version of _____ 3/6
- A) monism
 - B) phrenology
 - C) correlation
 - D) physiognomy
 - E) dualism
7. The human nervous system is composed of the 3/7
- A) PNS & SPN
 - B) CNS & PNS
 - C) CNS & NNS
 - D) ABC & LSMFT
 - E) Huh?
8. The human adult brain, on average, weighs about: 3/8
- A) 6 pounds
 - B) 8 pounds
 - C) 3 pounds
 - D) 2 pounds
9. The principle structures of the "old mammalian brain" are called the: 3/9
- A) corpus collosum
 - B) neocortex
 - C) older cortex
 - D) limbic system
10. The left and right hemispheres are connected to each other via the: 3/10
- A) pons
 - B) corpus collosum
 - C) spinal cord
 - D) cerebellum
 - E) slosun cutoff
11. The internal hollow portion of the brain is: 3/11
- A) where memory resides
 - B) filled with fluid
 - C) non-functional
 - D) critical to human cognition
12. The motor cortex is located: 3/12
- A) just to the left of the cerebellum
 - B) on the back part of the frontal lobe
 - C) on the bottom half of the temporal lobe
 - D) on the front part of the parietal lobe

13. The operation used to bring out-of-control mental patients under control in rare and extreme cases is called a: 3/13
- A) pre-frontal lobotomy
 - B) pre-cingular hemibiopsy
 - C) transaural cerebelectomy
 - D) epidural hemiphaseotomy
 - E) Say what?
14. Which lobe of the brain has been associated with both epilepsy and unbridled creativity in prominent artists and writers? 3/14
- A) temporal
 - B) parietal
 - C) frontal
 - D) occipital
15. Which lobe of the brain, when injured, could cause blindness? 3/15
- A) frontal
 - B) parietal
 - C) occipital
 - D) temporal
16. Agnosia, alexia, agraphia and dyscalculia may occur if the _____ lobe is injured. 3/16
- A) temporal
 - B) frontal
 - C) occipital
 - D) parietal
17. Who among the following was said to be afflicted with epilepsy which probably contributed to his to his extraordinary creativity? 3/17
- A) Picasso
 - B) Vincent vanGogh
 - C) Charles Dickens
 - D) Stephen King
 - E) All of the above
18. According to Descartes, the mind and the body communicate with each other at which of the following locations in the brain? 3/18
- A) pineal gland
 - B) hippocampus
 - C) pons
 - D) corpus collosum
 - E) salvecampus

19. If a person experiences an injury to the right side of the brain, they could experience paralysis 3/19
- A) on both sides of their body
 - B) on the left side of their body
 - C) on the right side of their body
 - D) on neither side, both sides have to be injured for paralysis
20. Which of the following occur during a "fight-or-flight" reaction? 3/20
- A) blood vessels near the skin surface contract
 - B) muscles become tense
 - C) mouth dries up
 - D) hair stands on end
 - E) all of the above
21. Which side of the brain is most involved with analytic thought, logic, science, math, etc.? 3/21
- A) under side
 - B) left side
 - C) inside
 - D) right side
22. The somatosensory projection area devotes the most cortical area to: 3/22
- A) the face and hands
 - B) the trunk
 - C) the lower legs
 - D) the arm
23. In which lobe is the somatosensory projection area? 3/23
- A) temporal
 - B) frontal
 - C) occipital
 - D) parietal
24. Another name for a sensory neuron is a(n) 3/24
- A) stimulus neuron
 - B) afferent neuron
 - C) message neuron
 - D) efferent neuron
25. Stress can lead to the development of which of the following disorders? 3/25
- A) headaches
 - B) high blood pressure
 - C) eczema
 - D) asthma
 - E) all of the above

26. Which of the following does not belong with the others? 3/26
- A) peripheral nervous system
 - B) spinal cord
 - C) central nervous system
 - D) brain
27. The part of the neuron down which a nerve impulse flows toward other neurons is called the: 3/27
- A) cell body
 - B) dendrite
 - C) myelin
 - D) axon
28. Where do chemical neurotransmitters do their work? 3/28
- A) axon
 - B) dendrite
 - C) cell body
 - D) synapse
29. The part of the brain which controls balance and muscle coordination is the_____. 3/29
- A) pons
 - B) somatosensory area
 - C) cerebellum
 - D) thalamus
30. The philosopher/bishop who visited Newport in the early 1700s was: 3/30
- A) Berkeley
 - B) Deacartes
 - C) Leibniz
 - D) Spinoza
31. The philosopher whose solution to the MIND-BODY problem settled on the view that the BODY 3/31 is the only reality was:
- A) Descartes
 - B) Leibniz
 - C) Berkeley
 - D) LaMettrie
32. The loss of the ability to recognize objects by touch is known as: 3/32
- A) finger agraphia
 - B) finger alexia
 - C) finger dyscalculia
 - D) finger agnosia

33. Difficulty with attention, memory, other cognitive functions as well as uninhibited behavior and unstable affect can all be associated with injury or disease of the ____ lobes. 3/33
- A) frontal
 - B) parietal
 - C) occipital
 - D) temporal
34. Visual hallucinations as well as visual illusions can be caused by injury to the: 3/34
- A) temporal lobe
 - B) occipital lobe
 - C) corpus collosum
 - D) pons
35. Edgar Allen Poe and Vincent vanGogh both suffered from: 3/35
- A) temporal lobe epilepsy
 - B) memory loss
 - C) illusions
 - D) hallucinations
36. George Berkeley's views on the MIND-BODY problem were the philosophically logical extension of the work of the British Empiricist_____. 3/36
- A) Rene Descartes
 - B) B. F. Skinner
 - C) John Locke
 - D) Daniel Defoe
37. The division of the PNS which controls involuntary muscles and conserves energy is called the 3/37
- A) sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
 - B) parasympathetic division of the automatic nervous system
 - C) parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
 - D) sympathetic division of the automatic nervous system
38. The philosopher who proposed a solution to the MIND-BODY problem known as DUALISM, specifically dualism further identified as PARALLELISM was 3/38
- A) Spinoza
 - B) Leibniz
 - C) Berkeley
 - D) La Mettrie
39. The CNS is made up of both grey and white matter. The grey matter is composed of: 3/39
- A) a hard leathery substance
 - B) association fibers
 - C) cell bodies
 - D) hollow areas

40. There are ____ protective layers covering the brain and spinal cord called meninges. 3/40
- A) 3
 - B) 6
 - C) 4
 - D) 2
41. The main action of Prozac on the brain is that it: 3/41
- A) increases the amount of serotonin present in synapses
 - B) decreases the amount of serotonin present in synapses
 - C) increases the amount of acetylcholine in the cortex
 - D) Prozac does not affect the brain, it works elsewhere in the body
42. Which cerebral lobe is "critical to personality, abstract thinking, memory, concentration, judgement and other higher mental functions"? 3/42
- A) occipital
 - B) frontal
 - C) parietal
 - D) temporal
43. Injury to which cerebral lobe could cause disturbances in a person's sexual and aggressive behavior. 3/43
- A) temporal
 - B) frontal
 - C) parietal
 - D) occipital
44. Which of the following behaviors have been recently discovered to be caused by functional problems in specific areas of the brain. 3/44
- A) shyness
 - B) being depressed or anxious
 - C) being unusually suspicious
 - D) obsessional thinking
 - E) all of the above
45. Which of the following are potential components of a "flight or fight" reaction? 3/45
- A) turning "white as a ghost"
 - B) rapid heart beat
 - C) experiencing sweaty palms
 - D) goose bumps
 - E) all of the above
46. Which of the following is an important gathering point for sensory information before it is distributed to the upper cortex? 3/46
- A) frontal lobe
 - B) cerebellum
 - C) pineal gland
 - D) thalamus
 - E) corpus collosum

47. Which of the following has regions which, if diseased or stimulated, could cause an organism to either eat TOO much or TOO little, in other words produce "dramatic changes in eating behavior"? 3/47
- A) occipital lobe
 - B) hypothalamus
 - C) hippocampus
 - D) pineal gland
 - E) Broca's Area
48. Which of the following "brains" controls the basic processes that keep us alive and which is sometimes referred to as the "reptilian brain"? 3/48
- A) lizard brain
 - B) hindbrain
 - C) forebrain
 - D) oldbrain
49. Lie detectors record the physiological processes associated with which of the following? 3/49
- A) the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
 - B) the central nervous system
 - C) the parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
 - D) the somatic nervous system
 - E) brain waves and brain chemistry
50. If a drug prevents a terminal button from taking back the neurotransmitter it had injected into a synapse we call the drug a(n): 3/50
- A) acetylcholine
 - B) antioxidant
 - C) reuptake inhibitor
 - D) beta blocker
 - E) physostigmine
51. The "fight or flight" reaction is associated with which of the following? 3/51
- A) the parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
 - B) the parasympathetic division of the automatic nervous system
 - C) the sympathetic division of the automatic nervous system
 - D) the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
 - E) Say what?
52. Of the following conditions, which is NOT a psychosomatic illness? 3/52
- A) migraine
 - B) stomach ulcers
 - C) kidney stones
 - D) hypertension
 - E) anorexia

53. Afferent neurons enter the spinal cord from_____and motor neurons exit_____. 3/53
- A) the front/the back
 - B) the top side/the bottom side
 - C) the back/the front
 - D) the right side/the left side
 - E) the left side/the right side
54. Physical motor response events, such as rapidly lifting your foot after stepping on a nail, are: 3/54
- A) learned on the first occurrence
 - B) reflex events and are therefore unlearned
 - C) take place at the level of the somatosensory area
 - D) are instinctive
55. Which of the following is not a reflex? 3/55
- A) your eye pupil gets smaller when you leave a dark theater and enter the sunlight
 - B) salivating when food is placed in your mouth
 - C) walking around the block at a brisk pace
 - D) blinking your eye in response to a puff of air
56. According the study of mice pups that we saw in the video, which of the following statements is true? 3/56
- A) a mother's touch is not just nice to have its absolutely necessary
 - B) the study of mice pups evaluated their tank swimming skills
 - C) mice pups can develop normally without a parent's presence
 - D) a mother's touch is unnecessary for pup health
57. The philosopher who denied the necessity of the human "mind" or "soul" and had his writings banned by the Catholic church was: 3/57
- A) Leibnitz
 - B) Berkeley
 - C) LaMettrie
 - D) Locke
58. Baboons who at the top of the "pecking order" within their group: 3/58
- A) appear less stressed
 - B) are healthier generally
 - C) have lowered coronary risk factors
 - D) have lower cholesterol
 - E) all of the above
59. The part of the neuron which specializes in receiving messages is called a(n): 3/59
- A) terminal button
 - B) axon
 - C) dendrite
 - D) soma

60. The fatty layer of tissue that gives many neurons their whitish color and which serves as a kind of insulation like the covering on an electric cord is called: 3/60
- A) endorphin
 - B) myelin
 - C) neurilemma
 - D) neuropeptid
61. The role of the _____ division of the autonomic nervous system is to relax the body and maintain its balance in an unaroused state. 3/61
- A) endocrine
 - B) somatic
 - C) peripheral
 - D) sympathetic
 - E) parasympathetic
62. The automatic behavior sequence involving a sensory neuron, interneuron, and a motor neuron is called a: 3/62
- A) central synapse
 - B) motor efferent
 - C) autonomic reflex
 - D) reflex arc
63. The neuron carrying information into your CNS from your eyes, ears, fingers, etc. is called a: 3/63
- A) sensory neuron
 - B) connector neuron
 - C) efferent neuron
 - D) motor neuron
64. The most obvious difference between the brain of a dog and that of a human would be the complexity of the: 3/64
- A) thalamus
 - B) pituitary gland
 - C) cerebellum
 - D) cerebral cortex
65. The two sides of the cerebral cortex are called: 3/65
- A) left and right areas
 - B) hemiglobes
 - C) hemispheres
 - D) globes
66. Language and math skills are controlled by the ____ of the brain. 3/66
- A) occipital lobe
 - B) left side
 - C) right side
 - D) subcortical region

67. Which of the large brain areas are involved with artistic skills? 3/67
- A) the right side
 - B) the under side
 - C) the back side
 - D) the left side
68. Both the somatosensory area and the primary motor areas devote disproportionately larger surfaces 3/68 control areas to:
- A) the face and hands
 - B) the arms and legs
 - C) the feet and legs
 - D) the trunk and neck
69. Stress produces its effects on our health through the activation of the _____. 3/69
- A) sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
 - B) central nervous system
 - C) parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
 - D) stress center in the brain
 - E) frontal lobes
70. In the context of psychosomatic illnesses, "somatic weakness" refers to: 3/70
- A) a person's overall poor health
 - B) a person's genetic predisposition to this or that physical disorder in the face of stress
 - C) a person's lifelong history of this or that illness
 - D) how a person reacts to life events that are catastrophic
71. We learned from the video on the "responsive brain" that enriched environments could actually: 3/71
- A) increase brain cells in rats
 - B) increase the number of connections between neurons in rats
 - C) increase neurotransmitter volume in rats
 - D) all of the above
72. The scientist in the video on the "responsive brain" who some might say looked like he was 3/72 beginning to acquire the physiognomy(facial appearance) of his research subjects was the guy working with:
- A) camels
 - B) rats
 - C) infants
 - D) cichlid fish
 - E) baboons
73. Which of the following terms is a correct term for one of the meninges covering the brain? 3/73
- A) pia mater
 - B) arachnoid mater
 - C) dura mater
 - D) all of the above

74. The region of the brain in dark gray below is known as:

3/74



- A) temporal lobe
- B) frontal lobe
- C) corpus callosum
- D) cerebellum
- E) brain stem

75. The region of the brain in dark gray below is known as:

3/75



- A) frontal lobe
- B) occipital lobe
- C) corpus callosum
- D) brain stem
- E) parietal lobe

76. The region of the brain in dark gray below is known as:

3/76



- A) brain stem
- B) frontal lobe
- C) corpus callosum
- D) parietal lobe
- E) occipital lobe

77. The region of the brain in dark gray below is known as:

3/77



- A) frontal lobe
- B) parietal lobe
- C) temporal lobe
- D) occipital lobe
- E) corpus collosum

78. The philosopher pictured below came to Rhode Island in the early 1700's, lived in Middletown, and enjoyed thinking about his mentalistic view of the mind-body problem while sitting on a cliff overlooking Middletown's "Second Beach." His name was:



- A) Samuel Adams
- B) George Berkeley
- C) John Locke
- D) Rene Descartes
- E) Benedict Spinoza

79. The man depicted below held the view that the nerves of the human body were filled with a fluid which he called animal spirits. His view of the mind-body problem was known as interactionism. Who was he?

3/79

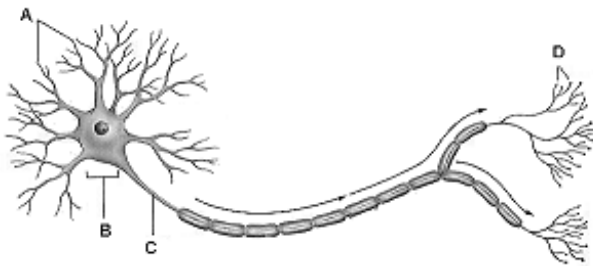


- A) Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz
- B) Rene Descartes
- C) Julian Offray de LaMettrie
- D) Benedict Spinoza
- E) George Berkeley

80. The man depicted below believed that there was only one reality, BODY, and his view was called materialistic monism. His book entitled *Man, a Machine* was banned by the Catholic Church. His name was: 3/80



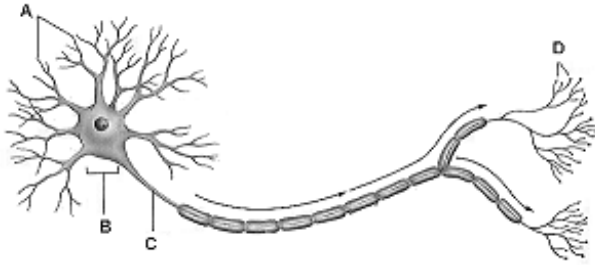
- A) Benedict Spinoza
 - B) Rene Descartes
 - C) George Berkeley
 - D) Julian Offray de LaMettrie
 - E) Samuel Adams
81. In the illustration below, what is the name given to the structures identified as **Letter A**? 3/81



- A) terminal button
- B) axon
- C) dendrite
- D) soma
- E) myelin

82. In the illustration below, what is the name given to the structure(s) identified as **Letter B**?

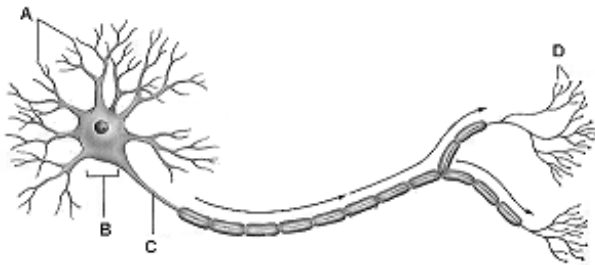
3/82



- A) dendrite
- B) terminal button
- C) myelin
- D) soma
- E) axon

83. In the illustration below, what is the name given to the structure(s) identified as **Letter C**?

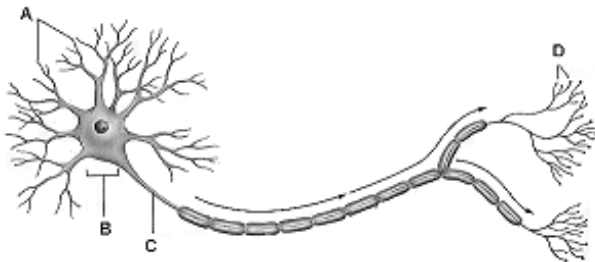
3/83



- A) terminal button
- B) soma
- C) myelin
- D) axon
- E) dendrite

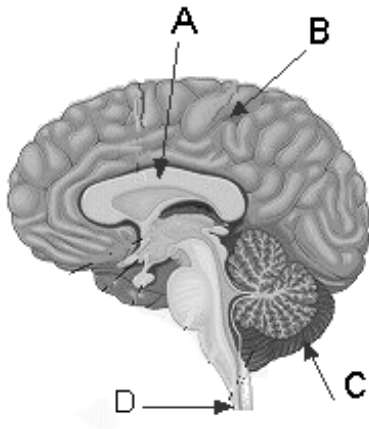
84. In the illustration below, what is the name given to the structure(s) identified as **Letter D**?

3/84



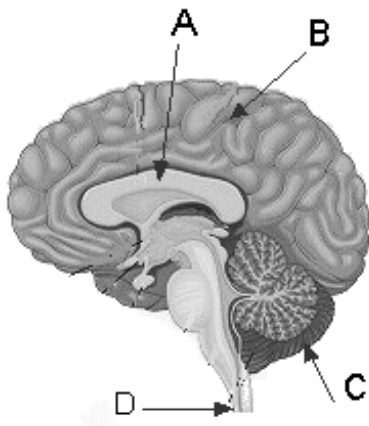
- A) terminal button
- B) dendrite
- C) soma
- D) axon
- E) myelin

85. In the cross-section of the human brain below, what is the name given to the feature identified by **Letter A**? 3/85



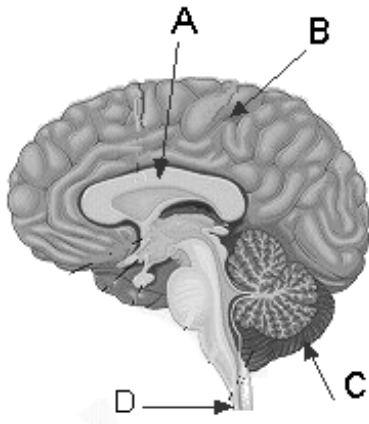
- A) cerebral cortex
- B) corpus callosum
- C) spinal cord
- D) cerebellum
- E) pineal gland

86. In the cross-section of the human brain below, what is the name given to the feature identified by **Letter B**? 3/86



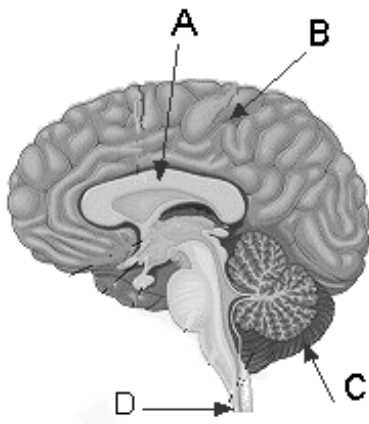
- A) pineal gland
- B) cerebral cortex
- C) cerebellum
- D) spinal cord
- E) corpus callosum

87. In the cross-section of the human brain below, what is the name given to the feature identified by **Letter C**? 3/87



- A) cerebral cortex
- B) pineal gland
- C) corpus callosum
- D) spinal cord
- E) cerebellum

88. In the cross-section of the human brain below, what is the name given to the feature identified by **Letter D**? 3/88



- A) pineal gland
- B) cerebral cortex
- C) spinal cord
- D) cerebellum
- E) corpus callosum

89. The neurotransmitter which is involved in memory processes and which was cited in the video entitled "The Behaving Brain" was: 3/89
- A) dopamine
 - B) norepinephrine
 - C) acetylcholine
 - D) endorphin
 - E) beetle juice
90. A neuron's axon is covered with a protective insulator known as: 3/90
- A) white matter
 - B) myelin
 - C) gray matter
 - D) pineal bodies
 - E) doesn't matter
91. The 19th century theory that the brain consisted of a collection of separate faculties and that their strength could be discovered by an examination of the external surface of the skull was called: 3/91
- A) phrenogonomy
 - B) phrenology
 - C) psychiatry
 - D) physiognomy
 - E) None of the above
92. The persons responsible for the development of the "emergent-interaction theory" of mind-body relationships were: 3/92
- A) LaMettrie and Leibniz
 - B) Gall and Spurzheim
 - C) Descartes and Skinner
 - D) Sperry and Gazzaniger
 - E) Titchener and Watson
93. Which of the following behaviors have recently been discovered to be brain based, demonstrating a kind of new cerebral localization of function similar to a view widely held in the 19th century. 3/93
- A) shyness
 - B) depression
 - C) obsessional thinking
 - D) paranoid thinking
 - E) All of the above
94. The name given to the practice of designing drugs to treat very specific emotional or behavioral conditions was described in lecture as: 3/94
- A) futuristic pharmacology
 - B) cosmetic psychopharmacology
 - C) brain-based pharmacology
 - D) behavior-specific drug pharmacology
 - E) pharmacology

95. Komar developed high blood pressure when his life became too stressful. He did not develop migraine headaches or some other psychosomatic disorder because, in his case, his circulatory system was "primed" to be vulnerable to stress due to his inherited _____. 3/95
- A) somatic weakness
 - B) blood disease
 - C) genotype
 - D) phenotype
 - E) genetic code
96. Sensory neurons and motor neurons communicate with each other within the spinal cord via: 3/96
- A) metaneurons
 - B) interneurons
 - C) meganeurons
 - D) myelin sheaths
 - E) glial neurons
97. One of the persons below believed that the nerves in our body were hollow. That person was: 3/97
- A) Julian Offray de LaMettrie
 - B) E. B. Titchener
 - C) B. F. Skinner
 - D) George Berkeley
 - E) Rene Descartes
98. Which of the following statements is correct? 3/98
- A) For Descartes, the brain was located in the pineal gland.
 - B) For Descartes, the brain and mind interacted at the pineal gland.
 - C) For Berkeley, the brain was located in the pineal gland.
 - D) The pineal gland played no role in Descartes' theory.
 - E) None of the above are correct.
99. The name of the structures that transport neurotransmitters down an axon from a neuron cell body to the terminal buttons are called: 3/99
- A) rentacles
 - B) ventricles
 - C) tentacles
 - D) vesicles
 - E) Say what?
100. The name given to the event which involves 1) stimulation of a sensory neuron following which 2) an interneuron transmits the stimulus message 3) to a motor neuron which 4) then instructs a muscle, say a leg muscle, to respond is called: 3/100
- A) a reaction time event
 - B) a reflex arc
 - C) a sensory neuron-motor neuron event
 - D) a roundabout stimulus event
 - E) none of the above

101. Which neurological event(or topic) will provide, according to Professor Walsh's lecture, the transition from Unit 3 on the brain and nervous system to Unit 4 on theories of learning? 3/101
- A) brain localization of function
 - B) the limbic system
 - C) the role of the hippocampus in memory
 - D) neurotransmitters and the synapse
 - E) the reflex
102. Which of the following are part of the limbic system? 3/102
- A) fornix
 - B) thalamus
 - C) amygdala
 - D) septum
 - E) All of the above.
103. Which of the following is the name given to central nervous system neuron cell bodies? 3/103
- A) gray matter
 - B) tan matter
 - C) white matter
 - D) yellow matter
 - E) nothingthe matter
104. The first person to speculate that the mind and body were two distinct entities or realities was: 3/104
- A) Hippocrates
 - B) Aristototele
 - C) Plato
 - D) Rene Descartes
 - E) George Berkeley
105. The name given to a rounded upper ridge of the cerebral cortex--a convoluted ridge between anatomical grooves--is: 3/105
- A) gyrus
 - B) jirace
 - C) fissure
 - D) fulcrus
 - E) sulcus
106. The name given to an indentation or cortical trough of the convoluted cerebral cortex--the shallow furrows on the surface of the brain separating adjacent convolutions--is: 3/106
- A) ficus
 - B) jirace
 - C) fulcus
 - D) gyrus
 - E) sulcus

107. The sympathetic nervous system is part of the _____ which is also a part of the larger _____ nervous system. 3/107
- A) CNS / ANS
 - B) PNS / CNS
 - C) ANS / PNS
 - D) CNS / ANS
 - E) CNS / PNS
108. Which neuron has more dendrites as seen in the comparative illustration on the web site and mentioned in class? 3/108
- A) neuron from the spinal cord
 - B) neuron from the cortex of the brain
 - C) neuron from the foot
 - D) neuron from the retina of the eye
 - E) neuron from the neck
109. Which of the following are alleged characteristics associated with the left side of the brain? 3/109
- A) language
 - B) science and math
 - C) logic
 - D) analytical thought
 - E) All of the above.
110. Which of the following are alleged characteristics associated with the right side of the brain? 3/110
- A) keeping track of time sequencing
 - B) drawing conclusions based on reason
 - C) hypothesis testing
 - D) creativity and intuition
 - E) using symbols to stand for something
111. When a neuron is stimulated, a brief jump in its electrical potential occurs causing a spike on an oscilloscope recording of the neuron's electrical activity. This change in voltage is called a(n): 3/111
- A) all or none event
 - B) synaptic response
 - C) action potential
 - D) nerve charge
 - E) neurotransmitter effect
112. Which of the following is NOT a common neurotransmitter? 3/112
- A) norepinephrine
 - B) amphetamine
 - C) dopamine
 - D) serotonin
 - E) acetylcholine

113. _____ neurons bring information into the nervous system via the _____ side of the spinal cord. 3/113
- A) interneuron / back
 - B) sensory / front
 - C) interneuron / lateral
 - D) motor / back
 - E) sensory / back
114. _____ neurons send instructions to the muscles and exit from the _____ side of the spinal cord. 3/114
- A) efferent / back
 - B) motor / back
 - C) sensory / front
 - D) afferent / back
 - E) efferent / front
115. The illustration of "animals under stress" shown in class(and on the web site) depicts which of the following pairs of creatures in battle? 3/115
- A) a water buffalo and a cougar
 - B) a dog and a cat
 - C) a lion and a chihuahua
 - D) a leopard and a baboon
 - E) a penguin and a rabbit
116. When the "crowbar" blasted through Phineas Gage's skull, it performed an accidental lobotomy of sorts, severing his frontal lobes from his _____ and this was reflected in his changed emotional state in subsequent life. 3/116
- A) pineal gland
 - B) body
 - C) limbic system
 - D) cerebellum
 - E) midbrain
117. Which of the following is the name given to neural tissue that consists largely of myelinated nerve fibers? 3/117
- A) yellow matter
 - B) tan matter
 - C) gray matter
 - D) white matter
 - E) whatsthe matter
118. Glia cells 13/2
- A) provide structural support for neurons
 - B) form the primary components of the spinal cord
 - C) release neuromodulators
 - D) release neurotransmitters

119. Exchange of information between neurons takes place at the 13/10
- A) cell body
 - B) axon
 - C) myelin sheath
 - D) synapse
120. Neurotransmitters are secreted from the 13/12
- A) neuromodulators
 - B) terminal buttons
 - C) myelin sheath
 - D) dendrites
121. Which of the following neurotransmitters is primarily involved in the activation of motor neurons controlling skeletal muscles? 13/21
- A) dopamine
 - B) GABA
 - C) serotonin
 - D) acetylcholine
122. Which of the following has been implicated in pain alleviation? 13/29
- A) acetylcholine
 - B) norepinephrine
 - C) dopamine
 - D) endorphins
123. A family of chemicals produced in the body that resemble the opiates are the 13/30
- A) dopamines
 - B) acetylcholines
 - C) biogenic amines
 - D) endorphins
124. The _____ fluid nourishes the brain and provides a protective cushion for it. 13/43
- A) amniotic
 - B) cerebrospinal
 - C) parasympathetic
 - D) somatic
125. Destroying a piece of brain tissue to observe its effect on behavior is referred to as which of the following? 13/44
- A) tumor ligation
 - B) lesioning
 - C) ESB
 - D) stereotaxic inversion

126. The technique in which radioactively tagged chemicals are introduced into the brain and then equipment monitors where the chemicals appear in the brain is 13/48
- A) electrographic tomography
 - B) positron emission tomography
 - C) magnetic resonance imaging
 - D) computerized tomography
127. Which brain structure appears to play an active role in integrating sensory information? 13/59
- A) cerebellum
 - B) thalamus
 - C) hypothalamus
 - D) limbic system
128. The function of the hypothalamus is to regulate 13/61
- A) body temperature
 - B) hunger, thirst, and body temperature
 - C) thirst
 - D) hunger
129. People who suffer damage to the _____ often show deficits in attention, planning, and getting organized. 13/74
- A) medial forebrain bundle
 - B) prefrontal cortex
 - C) corpus callosum
 - D) hindbrain
130. The area of the frontal lobe that plays an important role in the production of speech is called 13/76
- A) Cannon's area
 - B) Wernicke's area
 - C) Sperry's area
 - D) Broca's area
131. The brain structure that controls your ability to understand speech is 13/77
- A) Broca's area
 - B) Wernicke's area
 - C) the thalamus
 - D) the occipital lobe of the cerebral cortex
132. The main reason for the characterization of the left hemisphere as the "dominant" hemisphere was 13/79
- A) the evidence that the left hemisphere usually processes complex information
 - B) age
 - C) that split-brain patients use only their left hemisphere for processing information
 - D) the evidence that the left hemisphere usually processes language
 - E) the fact that the majority of people are right-handed

133. The production of language for most persons resides in the 13/80
- A) right cerebral hemisphere
 - B) left cerebral hemisphere
 - C) central cerebral hemisphere
 - D) posterior cerebral hemisphere
134. If the left hemisphere of the brain is damaged, which part of the body would be most directly affected? 13/81
- A) the entire body
 - B) the upper portion
 - C) the right half
 - D) the left half
135. Surgically disconnecting the cerebral hemispheres has its origins in the treatment of 13/83
- A) people in comas
 - B) schizophrenics
 - C) psychopaths
 - D) epileptics
136. Which of the following parts of the brain is most likely to play a major role in the work of artists, architects, and engineers, who must rely heavily on visual-spatial skills? 13/87
- A) corpus callosum
 - B) the left hemisphere
 - C) the right hemisphere
 - D) cerebellum
137. The system of glands that secrete hormones directly into the bloodstream is known as the 13/92
- A) exocrine system
 - B) atopic system
 - C) endocrine system
 - D) blood-brain system
138. The carriers of genetic information in the form of DNA are the 13/98
- A) rizomes
 - B) chromosomes
 - C) ribosomes
 - D) nucleotides
139. Which of the following are generally considered the key functional units in hereditary transmission? 13/99
- A) dichromats
 - B) genes
 - C) limens
 - D) chromosomes

140. As far as we know, the only humans who have the same genotype are 13/106
- A) fraternal twins
 - B) no two people have the same genotype
 - C) identical twins
 - D) dizygotic twins
141. According to Darwin's theory of evolution, which of the following is the key factor in evolutionary change? 13/111
- A) the relative success of aggressive predators
 - B) the interaction of heredity and the environment
 - C) variations in reproductive success
 - D) the genetic transmission of learned behavior
142. In evolutionary theory, _____ refers to the reproductive success (number of descendants) of an individual organism relative to the average reproductive success in the population. 13/112
- A) mutation
 - B) fitness
 - C) selection
 - D) adaptation
143. The notion that heritable characteristics that provide a survival or reproductive advantage are more likely to be passed on to subsequent generations is known as 13/113
- A) natural selection
 - B) gene flow
 - C) polygenic transmission
 - D) genetic mapping
144. _____ function in the endocrine system much like _____ in the nervous system. 13/127
- A) Hormones; neurotransmitters
 - B) Neurotransmitters; hormones
 - C) Endorphins; sensory neurons
 - D) Hormones; dendrites
145. The brain imaging method that uses multiple X-rays to generate a picture of a horizontal slice of the brain is 13/143
- A) stereotaxic instrumentation
 - B) computerized tomography
 - C) an electroencephalograph
 - D) EKG

Answer Key for Test "unit3onlinebank.tst", 10/11/2002

No. in No. on

Q-Bank Test Correct Answer

3	1	1	C
3	2	2	A
3	3	3	D
3	4	4	B
3	5	5	D
3	6	6	B
3	7	7	B
3	8	8	C
3	9	9	D
3	10	10	B
3	11	11	B
3	12	12	B
3	13	13	A
3	14	14	A
3	15	15	C
3	16	16	D
3	17	17	B
3	18	18	A
3	19	19	B
3	20	20	E
3	21	21	B
3	22	22	A
3	23	23	D
3	24	24	B
3	25	25	E
3	26	26	A
3	27	27	D
3	28	28	D
3	29	29	C
3	30	30	A
3	31	31	D
3	32	32	D
3	33	33	A
3	34	34	B
3	35	35	A
3	36	36	C
3	37	37	C
3	38	38	B
3	39	39	C
3	40	40	A
3	41	41	A
3	42	42	B
3	43	43	A
3	44	44	E
3	45	45	E
3	46	46	D
3	47	47	B
3	48	48	B
3	49	49	A
3	50	50	C
3	51	51	D
3	52	52	C
3	53	53	C
3	54	54	B
3	55	55	C
3	56	56	A
3	57	57	C

Answer Key for Test "unit3onlinebank.tst", 10/11/2002

No. in No. on

Q-Bank Test Correct Answer

3	58	58	E
3	59	59	C
3	60	60	B
3	61	61	E
3	62	62	D
3	63	63	A
3	64	64	D
3	65	65	C
3	66	66	B
3	67	67	A
3	68	68	A
3	69	69	A
3	70	70	B
3	71	71	D
3	72	72	E
3	73	73	D
3	74	74	A
3	75	75	E
3	76	76	B
3	77	77	D
3	78	78	B
3	79	79	B
3	80	80	D
3	81	81	C
3	82	82	D
3	83	83	D
3	84	84	A
3	85	85	B
3	86	86	B
3	87	87	E
3	88	88	C
3	89	89	C
3	90	90	B
3	91	91	B
3	92	92	D
3	93	93	E
3	94	94	B
3	95	95	A
3	96	96	B
3	97	97	E
3	98	98	B
3	99	99	D
3	100	100	B
3	101	101	E
3	102	102	E
3	103	103	A
3	104	104	C
3	105	105	A
3	106	106	E
3	107	107	C
3	108	108	B
3	109	109	E
3	110	110	D
3	111	111	C
3	112	112	B
3	113	113	E
3	114	114	E
3	115	115	D

Answer Key for Test "unit3onlinebank.tst", 10/11/2002

No. in No. on

Q-Bank Test Correct Answer

3 116 116 C

3 117 117 D

13 2 118 A

13 10 119 D

13 12 120 B

13 21 121 D

13 29 122 D

13 30 123 D

13 43 124 B

13 44 125 B

13 48 126 B

13 59 127 B

13 61 128 B

13 74 129 B

13 76 130 D

13 77 131 B

13 79 132 D

Answer Key for Test "unit3onlinebank.tst", 10/11/2002

No. in No. on

Q-Bank Test Correct Answer

13 80 133 B

13 81 134 C

13 83 135 D

13 87 136 C

13 92 137 C

13 98 138 B

13 99 139 B

13 106 140 C

13 111 141 C

13 112 142 B

13 113 143 A

13 127 144 A

13 143 145 B