Psychology Unit 2 Test

Choose the best answer. (2 pts each).

1. Body cells specialized to carry and process information are called
   a. neurotransmitters.
   b. synapses.
   c. ions.
   d. neurons.

2. The part of the nerve cell specialized for conducting information is the
   a. axon.
   b. cell body.
   c. soma.
   d. neurilemma.

3. The cell body of a neuron is also called the
   a. dendrite.
   b. axon.
   c. myelin.
   d. soma.

4. Acetylcholine, epinephrine, dopamine, and histamine are
   a. prescription-only drugs.
   b. synapses.
   c. neurotransmitters.
   d. beta blockers.

5. The conduction of a nerve impulse down the axon is called a(n)
   a. ion potential.
   b. action potential.
   c. resting discharge.
   d. synapse.

6. After successfully running from the large, snarling, drooling grizzly bear that was running directly toward you, you pause to catch your breath and collect your wits. The physical symptoms you now experience are controlled by the
   a. sympathetic nervous system.
   b. parasympathetic nervous system.
   c. central nervous system.
   d. neurotransmitter acetylcholine.

7. The part of the neuron that specializes in receiving messages from other neurons is the
a. axon.
b. myelin.
c. axon terminal.
d. dendrite.

8. Neurotransmitters are primarily associated with the
   a. synapse.
   b. soma.
   c. neurilemma.
   d. production of ion potentials.

9. Which is the best explanation of how a nerve impulse is carried from one neuron to another?
   The action potential or impulse
   a. jumps the synapse similar to the way a spark jumps the gap in a spark plug.
   b. causes the axon terminal to squirt out a chemical toward the next neuron.
   c. causes the axon terminal to expand and touch a receptor site.
   d. bursts open a gap in the wall of the next neuron’s dendrite.

10. A nerve cell carrying information from your brain to muscles and glands is called a(n)
    a. motor neuron.
    b. effector cell.
    c. connector neuron.
    d. sensory neuron.

11. The “emergency” part of the nervous system that prepares the body for “fight or flight”
    is the ____________ branch.
    a. sympathetic
    b. parasympathetic
    c. central
    d. peripheral

12. The “all-or-nothing event” refers to the fact that
    a. nerve cells are continuously active.
    b. action potentials occur completely or not at all.
    c. an electrical current crosses the synapse completely or not at all.
    d. all the neurons in a particular “lobe” of the brain fire or none of them fire.

13. A barefoot child steps on a bee, then jerks his or her foot back in response to the sting.
    This response has likely involved all parts of the nervous system EXCEPT
    a. the brain.
    b. the spinal cord.
    c. motor neurons.
    d. connector neurons or interneurons.

14. The role of the ____________ nervous system is to relax the body and return it to a
    lower level of arousal.
    a. sympathetic
b. parasympathetic
c. endocrine
d. somatic

15. The autonomic nervous system contains two branches called the
   a. spinal nerves and cranial nerves.
   b. somatic and spinal systems.
   c. sympathetic and parasympathetic systems.
   d. parasympathetic and spinal systems.

16. Information is first received by a nerve cell at the
   a. axon.
   b. nucleus.
   c. dendrites.
   d. telodendria.

17. In the nervous system, electrical charges are set up because of unequal concentrations of ions inside and outside the cell. This state is known as a(n)
   a. resting potential.
   b. equilibrium potential.
   c. state of potential nerve energy.
   d. action potential.

18. The microscopic space between two neurons is called a(n)
   a. encephalin.
   b. acetylcholine.
   c. catecholamine.
   d. synapse.

19. A nerve cell carrying information from your eyes, ears, fingers, etc. toward the CNS is called a(n)
   a. motor neuron.
   b. effector cell.
   c. connector neuron.
   d. sensory neuron.

20. The fatty layer of tissue that gives many nerves a whitish color is called
   a. myelin.
   b. neurilemma.
   c. neuropeptides.
   d. endorphins.

21. What effect do neurotransmitters from one neuron have on the next neuron?
   a. They have no effect.
   b. They excite it.
   c. They inhibit it.
   d. They may excite or inhibit it.
22. Many of the chemicals that affect the brain operate by
   a. absorbing neural impulses.
   b. imitating or canceling the effects of neurotransmitters.
   c. changing the sodium balance in the synapse.
   d. duplicating the effect of potassium in the nuclei.

23. Damage to the cerebellum would most likely result in
   a. heart stoppage or respiratory failure.
   b. a loss of hearing ability.
   c. a loss of muscular coordination.
   d. a reduction in emotional response.

24. The endocrine system
   a. is the only communications network in the body.
   b. depends on electrical messages for communication.
   c. secretes hormones into the blood stream for communication.
   d. secretes hormones into the exocrine ducts for communication.

25. An elderly acquaintance of yours has suffered from partial blindness since she had a stroke. Apparently the stroke damaged her
   a. occipital lobe.
   b. parietal lobe.
   c. temporal lobe.
   d. reticular formation.

26. Which of the following involves electrical brain wave measurement?
   a. clinical studies.
   b. ablation.
   c. MRI scan.
   d. EEG

27. The cerebral cortex is composed of two sides or ________________.
   a. pons
   b. positrons
   c. connector neurons
   d. hemispheres

28. In order to perform a split-brain operation, the ________________ must be severed.
   a. pons
   b. cerebellum
   c. corpus callosum
   d. cerebral cortex

29. The hypothalamus is responsible for
   a. the control of hunger, thirst, and sex.
   b. executive functions.
   c. heartbeat and breathing regulation.
30. The technique that uses a magnetic field to develop an image of the brain is called the
   a. clinical scan.
   b. ablation technique.
   c. MRI scan.
   d. EEG

31. If the brain were similar to the postal system, the function of the thalamus would be
   similar to the role of
   a. postmaster.
   b. mail sorter.
   c. mail carrier.
   d. Postmaster General.

32. The reflex control centers for vital life functions like heart rate and breathing are found
   in the
   a. forebrain.
   b. medulla.
   c. pleasure center.
   d. pituitary gland.

33. The surgical procedure of cutting the corpus callosum is done in cases of
   a. communication problems.
   b. severe epilepsy.
   c. injury or stroke.
   d. split personality.

34. Which of the following is a major function of the somatosensory area of the cerebral
   cortex?
   a. primary area for receiving visual information
   b. analysis of body sensations
   c. location of motor control of the body
   d. primary area for receiving auditory information

35. Creating the magic of consciousness is carried out primarily by
   a. the hindbrain.
   b. the midbrain.
   c. the forebrain.
   d. the brainstem.

36. Language is controlled by the _________________ of the brain.
   a. right hemisphere
   b. left hemisphere
   c. subcortical region
   d. occipital lobe

37. The reticular formation (RF) is associated with
a. hunger and thirst.
b. attention and wakefulness.
c. sex, rage, and emotion.
d. pleasure and punishment.

38. The association areas of the cerebral cortex
a. are largest in the brains of lower animals.
b. are directly related to such functions as thinking, language, and memory and include Broca’s and Wernicke’s areas.
c. process simple sensory information, like light, sound, and touch.
d. are not essential to the performance of higher mental functions.

39. Which of the cerebral hemispheres is superior at drawing a picture?
   a. left
   b. right
   c. subcortical
   d. mid

40. Which of the following is most involved in the production of emotion?
   a. the occipital lobe
   b. the limbic system
   c. the medulla
   d. the pituitary gland

41. In higher animals, visible portions of the brain are covered with a wrinkled layer of gray matter called the
   a. cerebral cortex.
   b. cerebellum.
   c. corpus callosum.
   d. forebrain.

42. Broca’s area is located on the
   a. right parietal lobe.
   b. left parietal lobe.
   c. right frontal lobe.
   d. left frontal lobe.

43. The hippocampus
   a. is part of the hypothalamus.
   b. is associated with forming lasting memories.
   c. has direct connections to the occipital lobe.
   d. is involved with sensing emotion.

44. Which statement concerning brain function is TRUE?
   a. The left side of the body is generally controlled by the left hemisphere.
   b. The left side of the body is generally controlled by the right hemisphere.
   c. The right hemisphere is the dominant hemisphere in males but not in females.
d. A stroke to a person’s left hemisphere will affect the left side of his or her body.

45. A new, improved brain imaging technique for measuring glucose metabolism of the brain is called
   a. MANSCAN.
   b. PET scan.
   c. MRI.
   d. CT scan.

46. Which of the following is NOT controlled by the hypothalamus?
   a. sex
   b. eating and drinking
   c. temperature control
   d. posture

47. Destruction of the reticular activating system would result in
   a. coma.
   b. dizziness.
   c. blurred vision.
   d. aphasia.

48. ________________ measures the structure of the brain by utilizing a series of x-rays.
   a. EEG
   b. CT scan
   c. MRI scan
   d. PET

49. John has some paralysis and loss of sensation in his right side after a motorcycle accident. It is likely that there is brain damage in the
   a. cerebellum.
   b. left hemisphere.
   c. corpus callosum.
   d. right hemisphere.

50. The ________________ regulates the functioning of other glands.
   a. pituitary gland
   b. pineal gland
   c. thyroid gland
   d. adrenal gland

51. Hormones
   a. are the electrical messengers of the glands.
   b. are the chemical messengers of the glands.
   c. are electrical impulses in motor neurons.
   d. are the liquid part of the blood.

52. Jim does not understand algebra, but he’s a good artist. Jim’s ________________ brain is probably more fully developed.
a. left  
    b. right  
    c. mid  
    d. subcortical  

53. The visual area of the brain is located in the _____________ lobe.  
    a. frontal  
    b. parietal  
    c. occipital  
    d. temporal  

54. A patient who has suffered brain damage to the left hemisphere is likely to experience diminished capacity for  
    a. naming objects.  
    b. recognizing faces.  
    c. composing melodies.  
    d. identifying emotions.