

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Practice Exam:

this is to give you an idea of some of what to review for the exam. your class notes and a thorough reading of the chapter are necessary. You will also want to be able to identify the key portions of a neuron and of the brain and brain stem.

1. Phrenology highlighted the presumed functions of:
  - A) specific brain regions.
  - B) neurotransmitters.
  - C) hormones.
  - D) the right brain.
2. A biological psychologist would be most interested in the relationship between:
  - A) body chemistry and violent behavior.
  - B) skull shape and character traits.
  - C) self-esteem and popularity.
  - D) brain size and cell structure.
3. The function of dendrites is to:
  - A) receive incoming signals from other neurons.
  - B) release neurotransmitters into the spatial junctions between neurons.
  - C) coordinate the activation of the parasympathetic and sympathetic nervous systems.
  - D) control pain through the release of opiate-like chemicals into the brain.
4. An axon is:
  - A) a cell that serves as the basic building block of the nervous system.
  - B) a layer of fatty tissue that encases the fibers of many neurons.
  - C) an antagonist molecule that blocks neurotransmitter receptor sites.
  - D) the extension of a neuron that carries messages away from the cell body.
  - E) a junction between a sending and receiving neuron.
5. Endorphins are:
  - A) neurotransmitters.
  - B) sex hormones.
  - C) endocrine glands.
  - D) morphine antagonists.
6. Opiate drugs occupy the same receptor sites as:
  - A) acetylcholine.
  - B) serotonin.
  - C) endorphins.
  - D) dopamine.
  - E) epinephrine.
7. Jason's painful withdrawal symptoms following heroin use were probably due in part to a reduction in his body's normal production of:
  - A) dopamine.
  - B) epinephrine.
  - C) acetylcholine.
  - D) endorphins.
8. The two major divisions of the nervous system are the central and the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous systems.
  - A) autonomic
  - B) sympathetic
  - C) parasympathetic
  - D) peripheral
9. EEG is to CT scan as:
  - A) amplified recording of brain waves is to x-ray photography.
  - B) x-ray photography is to amplified recording of brain waves.
  - C) radioactive emission is to amplified recording of brain waves.
  - D) amplified recording of brain waves is to radioactive emission.
10. The sequence of brain regions from oldest to newest is:
  - A) limbic system; brainstem; cerebral cortex.
  - B) brainstem; cerebral cortex; limbic system.
  - C) limbic system; cerebral cortex; brainstem.
  - D) brainstem; limbic system; cerebral cortex.
  - E) cerebral cortex; brainstem; limbic system.

11. Which region of the brainstem takes you to a state of arousal when someone nearby mentions your name?
  - A) reticular formation
  - B) cerebellum
  - C) hypothalamus
  - D) amygdala
  - E) medulla
12. Which brain structure relays information from the eyes to the visual cortex?
  - A) thalamus
  - B) amygdala
  - C) medulla
  - D) hippocampus
  - E) cerebellum
13. After Kato's serious motorcycle accident, doctors detected damage to his cerebellum. Kato is most likely to have difficulty:
  - A) experiencing intense emotions.
  - B) reading a book.
  - C) understanding what others are saying.
  - D) tasting the flavors of foods.
  - E) playing his guitar.
14. Olds and Milner located "pleasure centers" in the brain structure known as the:
  - A) sensory cortex.
  - B) hypothalamus.
  - C) cerebellum.
  - D) medulla.
  - E) amygdala.
15. The motor cortex is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ lobes.
  - A) occipital
  - B) temporal
  - C) frontal
  - D) parietal
16. Which part of your brain receives information as to whether you are moving your legs?
  - A) limbic system
  - B) motor cortex
  - C) sensory cortex
  - D) Broca's area
17. Damage to the left cerebral hemisphere is most likely to reduce a person's ability to:
  - A) solve arithmetic problems.
  - B) copy drawings.
  - C) recognize faces.
  - D) recognize familiar melodies.
18. The corpus callosum is a wide band of neural fibers that:
  - A) enables the left hemisphere to control the right side of the body.
  - B) transmits information between the cerebral hemispheres.
  - C) controls the glands and muscles of the internal organs.
  - D) directs the muscle movements involved in speech.
19. Hearing-impaired people who use sign language typically:
  - A) demonstrate greater mathematical competence than people without hearing impairments.
  - B) process language in their left cerebral hemisphere.
  - C) recognize facial expressions of emotion with their left rather than their right cerebral hemisphere.
  - D) have a slightly smaller corpus callosum than people without hearing impairments.
20. Hormones are the chemical messengers of the:
  - A) cerebral cortex.
  - B) autonomic nervous system.
  - C) endocrine system.
  - D) limbic system.
  - E) reticular formation.

**Answer Key - Ch 2 Practice Exam**

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. D
8. D
9. A
10. D
11. A
12. A
13. E
14. B
15. C
16. C
17. A
18. B
19. B
20. C