

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

City University of New York
Department of Social Sciences

General Psychology: Psy 100-918
Prof. Zorn, Adjunct Instructor-FALL 2011

Name: _____ ID Number (last for digits of SS #): _____
Date: _____ E-mail (Optional): _____

Directions: This take home is due one week from today. There are 30 questions worth four points each, plus one more for good luck. **Circle** all your answers. Return it to me and begin to enjoy the next chapter. **Now relax and do your best. Remember to breath. Trust your brain and try to approach each question calmly and thoughtfully.**

Now, play with your knowledge!

1. _____ nerves carry information to the brain and spinal cord. _____ nerves carry information from the brain and spinal cord to the rest of the body.
A. Afferent / Efferent
B. Efferent / Afferent
C. Glial cells / Afferent
D. Efferent / Glial cells
2. _____ allows neurons to speed up the transmission of nerve impulses.
A. Resting potential
B. Having more than one cell body
C. The myelin sheath
D. Acetylcholine
3. Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter that plays an important role in _____.
A. motor function, learning, and memory
B. sexual function
C. mood regulation
D. All of these
4. _____ are natural opiates that shield the body from pain and elevate feelings of pleasure.
A. Hormones
B. Endorphins
C. Acetylcholine
D. Chromosomes
5. Which of the following neurotransmitters plays an important role in the experience of love and social bonding?
A. Oxytocin
B. Acetylcholine
C. GABA
D. Norepinephrine.

6. Which of the following neurotransmitters play an important role in the regulation of sleep, mood, attention, and learning?
- A. GABA and oxytocin
 - B. Dopamine and serotonin
 - C. Acetylcholine and GABA
 - D. Acetylcholine and oxytocin
7. An _____ is a drug that mimics or increases a neurotransmitter's effects. An _____ is a drug that blocks a neurotransmitter's effect.
- A. agonist / antagonist
 - B. antagonist / agonist
 - C. axon / endorphin
 - D. endorphin / axon
8. Neuroscientists who surgically remove, destroy, or eliminate the brain tissue of laboratory animals are using which of the following techniques for studying the brain?
- A. Electroencephalogram (EEG)
 - B. Positron emission tomography (PET)
 - C. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - D. Brain lesioning
9. Electrical activity in the brain can be captured by placing multiple electrodes on the scalp and then measuring the underlying electrical activity. This method of studying the brain's activity is called a(n)_____.
- A. electroencephalogram (EEG)
 - B. positron emission tomography (PET)
 - C. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - D. functional MRI (fMRI)
10. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) is a technique that _____.
- A. allows scientists to see what is happening in the brain while it is working
 - B. relies on monitoring changes in blood oxygen that occur in association with brain activity
 - C. generates very clear pictures of the brain's interior
 - D. All of these
11. If a person's cerebellum were damaged in an accident, you would expect the person to have a problem with _____.
- A. breathing and heart rate
 - B. seeing and hearing
 - C. talking and understanding
 - D. balance and muscle coordination
12. Which part of the nervous system regulates breathing?
- A. The hypothalamus
 - B. Wernicke's area
 - C. The medulla
 - D. The forebrain

13. The medulla, cerebellum, and pons are parts of the _____.
A. hindbrain
B. midbrain
C. forebrain
D. corpus callosum
14. One of the pleasure centers of the brain is found in the _____.
A. hypothalamus
B. corpus callosum
C. hippocampus
D. thalamus
15. Body temperature, emotional states, and coping with stress are functions controlled by the _____.
A. corpus callosum
B. hippocampus
C. hypothalamus
D. amygdala
16. The most complex mental functions, such as thinking and planning, take place in the _____.
A. corpus callosum
B. cerebral cortex
C. cerebellum
D. amygdala
17. The _____ are involved in personality, intelligence, and the control of voluntary muscles.
A. temporal lobes
B. frontal lobes
C. occipital lobes
D. parietal lobes
18. The three-foot-spike that damaged Phineas Gage's frontal lobe resulted in _____.
A. hearing loss
B. reduced ability to interpret visual information
C. reduction in immunity to common diseases
D. changes in personality
19. The _____ is the part of the cerebral cortex that controls voluntary muscle movement.
A. motor cortex
B. sensory cortex
C. limbic system
D. temporal lobe
20. _____ plays an important role in the production of speech, whereas _____ plays an important role in the comprehension of language.

- A. Wernicke's area / Broca's area
 - B. Broca's area / Wernicke's area
 - C. The occipital lobe / the hippocampus
 - D. The hippocampus / the occipital lobe.
21. Neurosurgeons can reduce the unbearable seizures some epileptics experience by severing the _____.
- A. hypothalamus
 - B. cerebellum
 - C. amygdala
 - D. corpus callosum
22. The left hemisphere of the brain plays an important role in managing or regulating _____.
- A. speech and grammar
 - B. spatial perception
 - C. visual recognition
 - D. movement in the left side of the body
23. _____ glands help regulate mood, energy, and the ability to cope with stress.
- A. Pituitary
 - B. Adrenal
 - C. Pancreas
 - D. Gonad
24. _____ are secreted by the adrenal glands.
- A. Epinephrine and norepinephrine
 - B. Estrogen and testosterone
 - C. Estrogen and epinephrine
 - D. Acetylcholine and testosterone
25. Which of the following glands plays an important role in insulin production, metabolism, and body weight?
- A. The testes and ovaries
 - B. The adrenal glands
 - C. The pituitary gland
 - D. The pancreas
26. When the axons of healthy neurons adjacent to damaged cells grow new branches, _____ has occurred.
- A. collateral sprouting
 - B. substitution of function
 - C. neurogenesis
 - D. synaptic pruning
27. The term _____ refers to a process by which new neurons are generated.
- A. *collateral sprouting*
 - B. *substitution of function*
 - C. *neurogenesis*
 - D. *lobotomy*

28. The human brain shows the most plasticity during which developmental lifespan period?
- A. Early childhood
 - B. Early adulthood
 - C. Middle adulthood
 - D. Late adulthood
29. _____ is a term used to describe the influences of multiple genes on behavior.
- A. *The all or none principle*
 - B. *Polygenic inheritance*
 - C. *Phenotype*
 - D. *Genotype*
30. The Human Genome Project studies genetics and behavior through the use of _____.
- A. molecular genetics
 - B. selective breeding
 - C. behavior genetics
 - D. twin studies

And one more for good luck...

31. Phenotypes are _____.
- A. reflected in a person's observable characteristics (e.g., hair color or eye color)
 - B. influenced by genotypes
 - C. influenced by environmental factors
 - D. All of these

Thanks for studying hard and thinking together!

Share a science or Psychology quote and get 4 points extra credit!

