

TEST BANK

SIXTH EDITION

Test Bank

AN INTRODUCTION TO
BRAIN AND BEHAVIOR

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**Test Bank for An Introduction to Brain and Behavior 6th Bryan Kolb , Ian Q. Whishaw ,
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Table of Contents

- Chapter 1 What Are the Origins of Brain and Behavior?
- Chapter 2 What Is the Nervous System's Functional Anatomy?
- Chapter 3 What Are the Nervous System's Functional Units?
- Chapter 4 How Do Neurons Use Electrical Signals to Transmit Information?
- Chapter 5 How Do Neurons Communicate and Adapt?
- Chapter 6 How Do Drugs and Hormones Influence the Brain and Behavior?
- Chapter 7 How Do We Study the Brain's Structures and Functions?
- Chapter 8 How Does the Nervous System Develop and Adapt?
- Chapter 9 How Do We Sense, Perceive, and See the World?
- Chapter 10 How Do We Hear, Speak, and Make Music?
- Chapter 11 How Does the Nervous System Respond to Stimulation and Produce Movement?
- Chapter 12 What Causes Emotional and Motivated Behavior?
- Chapter 13 Why Do We Sleep and Dream?
- Chapter 14 How Do We Learn and Remember?
- Chapter 15 How Does the Brain Think?
- Chapter 16 What Happens When the Brain Misbehaves?

Chapter 1 – What are the origins of Brain and Behaviour?

1. Brain abnormalities can be related to:
 - A) 500 disorders.
 - B) 1000 disorders.
 - C) 1500 disorders.
 - D) more than 2,000 disorders.**

2. All the nerve processes radiating out beyond the brain and spinal cord as well as all the neurons outside the brain and spinal cord constitute the:
 - A) nervous system.
 - B) central nervous system.
 - C) peripheral nervous system.**
 - D) external nervous system.

3. Which is NOT part of the peripheral nervous system?
 - A) sensory receptors in the skin
 - B) connections to motor neurons
 - C) sensory and motor connections to internal organs (e.g., the stomach)
 - D) the spinal cord**

4. The set of brain structures responsible for most of our unconscious behaviors is called:
 - A) the cerebral hemisphere.
 - B) the brainstem.**
 - C) the cerebrum.
 - D) the cerebellum.

5. The postulation that we make subliminal movements of our larynx and muscles when we imagine was expounded by:
 - A) D. O. Hebb.
 - B) Edmond Jacobson.**
 - C) Irenäus Eibl-Eibesfeldt.

- D) Fred Linge.
6. "Behavior consists of patterns in time" is a definition of behavior expounded by:
- A) D. O. Hebb.
 - B) Edmond Jacobson.
 - C) Irenäus Eibl-Eibesfeldt.
 - D) Fred Linge.
7. Patterns in time can be made up of:
- A) movements.
 - B) thinking.
 - C) both movements and thinking.
 - D) neither movements nor thinking.
8. Animals with smaller brains and simpler nervous systems have mostly _____ behaviors, whereas animals with larger brains and more complex nervous systems have mostly _____ behaviors.
- A) learned; inherited
 - B) inherited; learned
 - C) innate; inherited
 - D) learned; innate
9. Crossbill birds have a beak that is designed to eat pine cones. If we trim the beak, the behavior disappears. This example illustrates:
- A) fixed behavior.
 - B) flexible behavior.
 - C) learned behavior.
 - D) adaptive behavior.
10. The sucking response observed in newborn human infants is an example of a(n):
- A) learned response.

- B) inherited response.
 - C) flexible response.
 - D) adaptive response
11. Which statement is the MOST accurate?
- A) Nonhuman animals have mostly inherited behavior and are little influenced by learning.
 - B) Humans share many inherited behaviors but are mostly influenced by learning.
 - C) Unlike nonhuman animals, humans share very few inherited behaviors and are mostly influenced by learning.
 - D) Unlike nonhuman animals, humans' behavior is totally learned.
12. The hypothesis that the psyche is responsible for behavior was expounded by:
- A) Charles Darwin.
 - B) René Descartes.
 - C) Aristotle.
 - D) Socrates.
13. Mentalism is:
- A) the study of the mind.
 - B) mental imagery.
 - C) the notion that the mind is responsible for behavior.
 - D) another word for mindfulness.
14. The _____ is a nonmaterial entity that is responsible for intelligence, attention, awareness, and consciousness.
- A) brain
 - B) heart
 - C) mind
 - D) conscience

15. The notion that the mind resides in the pineal body comes from:
- A) Charles Darwin.
 - B) René Descartes.**
 - C) Aristotle.
 - D) Socrates.
16. According to the philosophy of dualism:
- A) the body influences the mind.
 - B) the pineal body is the mind.
 - C) the pineal body influences the body by directing fluids from the ventricles to the muscles.**
 - D) the pineal body is the mind and influences the body by directing fluids from the ventricles to the muscles.
17. Subsequent research indicated that the pineal body was responsible for _____ rather than controlling human behavior.
- A) vision
 - B) problem solving
 - C) movement
 - D) biological rhythms**
18. The difficulty in explaining how a nonmaterial mind can influence a material body is called:
- A) the mind problem.
 - B) the mind-body problem.**
 - C) the brain problem.
 - D) the psyche problem
19. Descartes's followers would argue that:
- A) the mind and the body are separate at birth.
 - B) humans and very few other animals have minds.
 - C) young children do not have minds.**

- D) the mentally ill have minds.
20. The notion that all behavior can be explained by the workings of the brain is commonly referred to as:
- A) psychology.
 - B) experimentalism.
 - C) materialism.
 - D) dualism.
21. The notion that all living things are related was put forward by:
- A) Charles Darwin.
 - B) Alfred Russel Wallace.
 - C) neither Charles Darwin nor Alfred Russel Wallace.
 - D) both Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace.
22. The notion that differential success in the reproduction of characteristics results from interactions between organisms and their environment is known as:
- A) natural selection.
 - B) genetic theory.
 - C) biological theory.
 - D) innate behavior.
23. Images of blood flow in the brain in monkeys have demonstrated that:
- A) humans and monkeys use different brain areas for language.
 - B) humans and monkeys use the same brain areas for language.
 - C) monkeys show no brain activation for language because they cannot understand language.
 - D) None of the answers is correct.
24. Individual variation in plants and animals was first explained by:
- A) Charles Darwin.