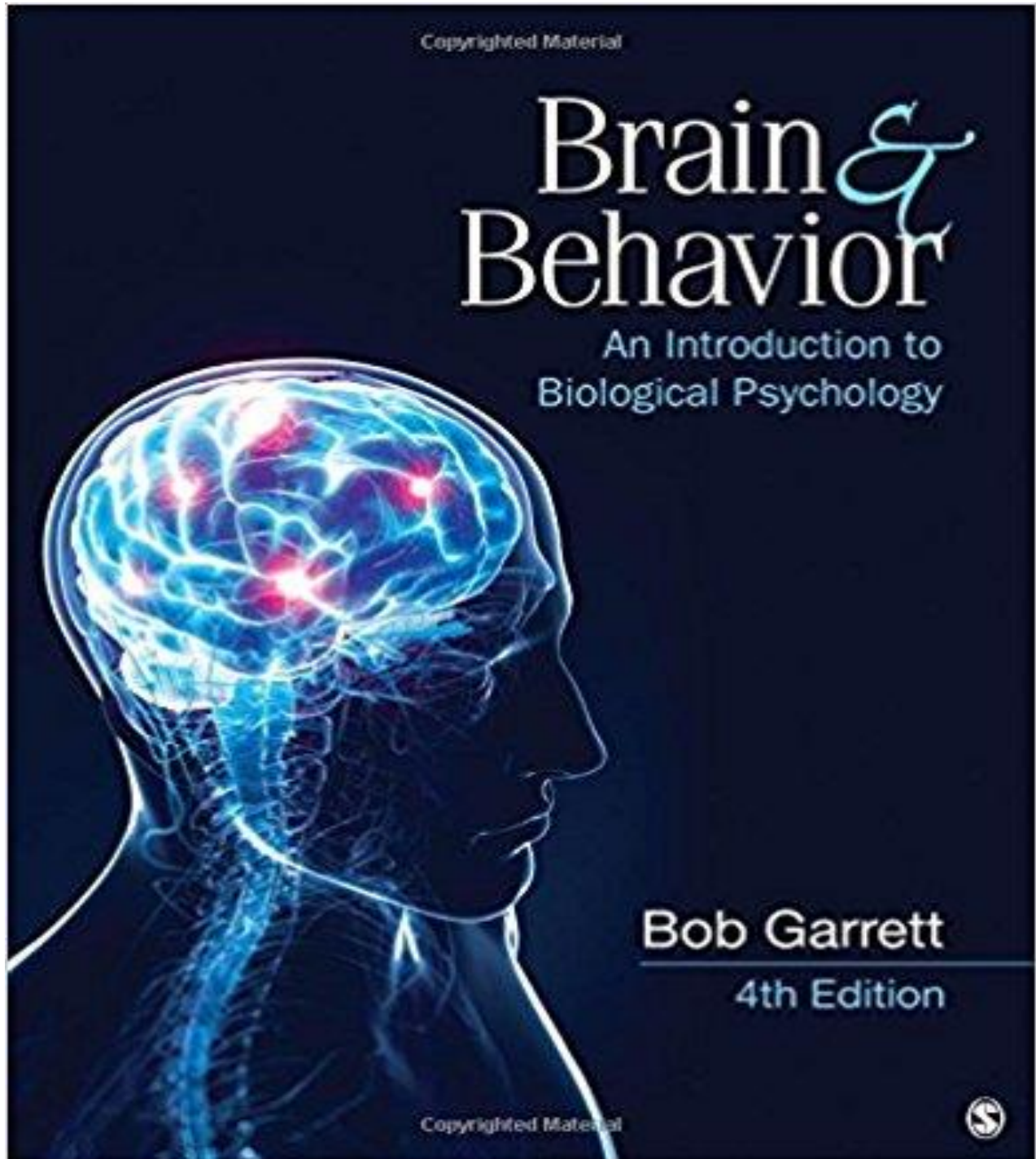


TEST BANK



**Brain and Behavior An Introduction to Biological Psychology,4th Edition Bob Garrett's
Test Bank**

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Chapter 1

Multiple Choice (Correct answers delineated with *)

1. The decade of the 1990s was designated as the decade of:
 - a. The brain (*)
 - b. Behavior
 - c. Mind
 - d. Cognition

2. If someone is interested in the relationships between behavior and the body, what area of science do they work in?
 - a. Psychobiology
 - b. Biopsychology
 - c. Physiological psychology
 - d. All of these areas are correct. (*)

3. Neuroscience is the multidisciplinary study of the ____ and its role in behavior:
 - a. Brain
 - b. Nervous system (*)
 - c. Mind
 - d. Human psyche

4. The annual costs of brain disorders and addictions in the United States is an estimated:
 - a. 100 trillion dollars
 - b. 500 billion dollars
 - c. 1 trillion dollars (*)
 - d. 5 trillion dollars

5. Psychologists use the term *behavior* to refer to:
 - a. Overt acts
 - b. Learning
 - c. Emotions
 - d. All of the above (*)

6. Which of the following questions would a biopsychologist be *least* likely to study?
 - a. How does the brain's activity result in consciousness? (*)
 - b. What changes occur in the nervous system when a person learns?
 - c. How do people in different cultures view mental illness?
 - d. What is the physiological explanation for depression?

7. If you were able to build a time machine, and wanted to travel back to observe the first psychology laboratory, where would you go?
 - a. To Charles Darwin's office in Germany
 - b. To Charles Darwin's boat in England
 - c. To Wilhelm Wundt's lab in Germany (*)

- d. to Rene Descartes' apothecary in France
8. The mind-brain question:
- a. Is concerned with the nature of the mind and its relation to the brain (*)
 - b. Was originally posed by early neuroscientists and remains unsolved today
 - c. Usually involves a choice between the positions of psychology and philosophy
 - d. All of the other alternatives are correct.
9. The textbook author views the mind as a:
- a. Spirit
 - b. Soul
 - c. Collection of things the brain does, such as planning and feeling
 - d. Concept (*)
10. Which of the following statements is *most* consistent with the materialistic monist view of the mind-brain problem?
- a. Both hemispheres of the brain work together.
 - b. The brain and the mind are both physical. (*)
 - c. Everything is made of matter and energy.
 - d. The body is made of matter, whereas the mind is not.
11. Which of the following statements is *most* consistent with the dualism view of the mind-brain problem?
- a. Both hemispheres of the brain work together.
 - b. The brain and the mind are both physical.
 - c. Everything is made of matter and energy.
 - d. The body is made of matter, whereas the mind is not. (*)
12. Which mind-brain view is *most* likely to be held by a neuroscientist?
- a. Idealistic monism
 - b. Dualism
 - c. Interactionism
 - d. Monism (*)
13. If you say you are a dualist, you are saying you believe in:
- a. The mind and the spirit
 - b. Only the nonmaterial
 - c. A mind that is separate from the brain (*)
 - d. The body and the brain
14. If you say you are a monist, you are saying you believe in:
- a. Just the mind
 - b. Both the material and the nonmaterial
 - c. The brain and mind are composed of the same substance (*)
 - d. Just the spiritual

15. Some neuroscientists:
- Believe that evolution can't explain all biological processes, such as brain development
 - Believe that nonmaterial neuroscience has a better chance of explaining consciousness than material neuroscience (*)
 - Believe that the mind changes the brain, based on the study of psychotherapy altering the brain in patients with OCD
 - View the mind as being material
16. Which of the following philosophers debated the mind-brain question?
- Aristotle
 - Democritus
 - Plato
 - All of the above (*)
17. A _____ is a proposed mechanism to explain how something, usually more complex than the proposed mechanism, works.
- assumption
 - model (*)
 - construct
 - hypothesis
18. According to Descartes, the brain controlled behavior by:
- Directing spirit fluid through nerves, thereby inflating the muscles (*)
 - Tilting the spinal cord like a joystick
 - Bending energy from an outside light source
 - Actively directing the pineal gland to inflate and deflate
19. According to Descartes, ___ was where the mind interacted with the body.
- the ventricles of the brain
 - the pineal gland (*)
 - fluid filled nerves and muscles
 - the pituitary gland
20. Why did Descartes choose the pineal gland as the "seat of the soul"?
- It was in a perfect position to serve this function.
 - It was capable of bending at different angles to direct the flow of animal spirits.
 - It was attached just below the two cerebral hemispheres.
 - All of the above (*)
21. What was the major drawback of Descartes' view of the mind-brain problem?
- It was a theory.
 - It was not tested by empirical methods. (*)
 - It was a hydraulic model.
 - He knew how the brain worked, but not the body.

22. Which individual was a seventeenth-century French philosopher and physiologist?
- Rene Descartes (*)
 - Paul Broca
 - Eduard Hitzig
 - Gustav Fritsch
23. Who first observed that muscles would respond to electrical stimulation?
- Gustav Fritsch
 - Paul Broca
 - Eduard Hitzig
 - Luigi Galvani (*)
24. Who first showed that movement would result from electrical stimulation of the brain?
- Fritsch and Galvani
 - Broca and Helmholtz
 - Hitzig and Helmholtz
 - Fritsch and Hitzig (*)
25. Who first measured the speed of conduction in the nervous system?
- Rene Descartes
 - Paul Broca
 - Eduard Hitzig
 - Hermann von Helmholtz (*)
26. ___ calculated the velocity of the electrical nerve impulse to be about ___.
- Helmholtz, 90 meters/second
 - Hitzig, 90 feet/second
 - Helmholtz, 90 feet/second (*)
 - Broca, 900 feet/second
27. Which of the following statements is *true* about the case of Phineas Gage?
- He did not survive the railroad accident.
 - His case supported the equipotentiality view.
 - The major damage he experienced was in the frontal lobes. (*)
 - Paul Broca was the scientist that first described Gage's disorder.
28. Which of the following conclusions was reached from observations at autopsy on the brain of a man who had an inability to speak?
- Speech is not localized in a particular brain region.
 - Speech is inherited.
 - Auditory reflexes are found in the dominant hemisphere.
 - Speech is localized in the left side of the brain. (*)
29. Who first localized the speech control center in the human brain?
- Broca (*)
 - Gage

- c. Helmholtz
 - d. Galvani
30. The proposition that specific brain areas control specific functions refers to:
- a. Functionalism
 - b. Specific nerve control
 - c. Localization (*)
 - d. Neuroscience
31. Whereas phrenology claimed to precisely localize ___ in the brain, ___ argued that virtually no functions were precisely localized.
- a. equipotentialities, Gall
 - b. faculties, Lashley (*)
 - c. faculties, Spurzheim
 - d. motor functions, Lashley
32. Today's research tells us that functions or characteristics are:
- a. Mostly localized
 - b. Mostly distributed
 - c. Both localized and distributed (*)
 - d. None of the above
33. Which of the following statements is *true*?
- a. Some genes are found in the mitochondria. (*)
 - b. Every body cell has 23 chromosomes.
 - c. Ova and sperm have paired chromosomes, XX for eggs and XY for sperm.
 - d. The sequences of nucleotides that make up our DNA differ among individuals by about 10%.
34. A direct function of genes is:
- a. Influencing behavior
 - b. Building the brain and nervous system
 - c. Directing the building of proteins (*)
 - d. Replication
35. About what percentage of the genes in any two people are identical?
- a. Approximately 75%
 - b. 25% or less
 - c. Over 99% (*)
 - d. Approximately 50%, depending on race
36. A ___ gene will produce its effect regardless of which gene it is paired with.
- a. homozygous
 - b. heterozygous
 - c. dominant (*)
 - d. recessive