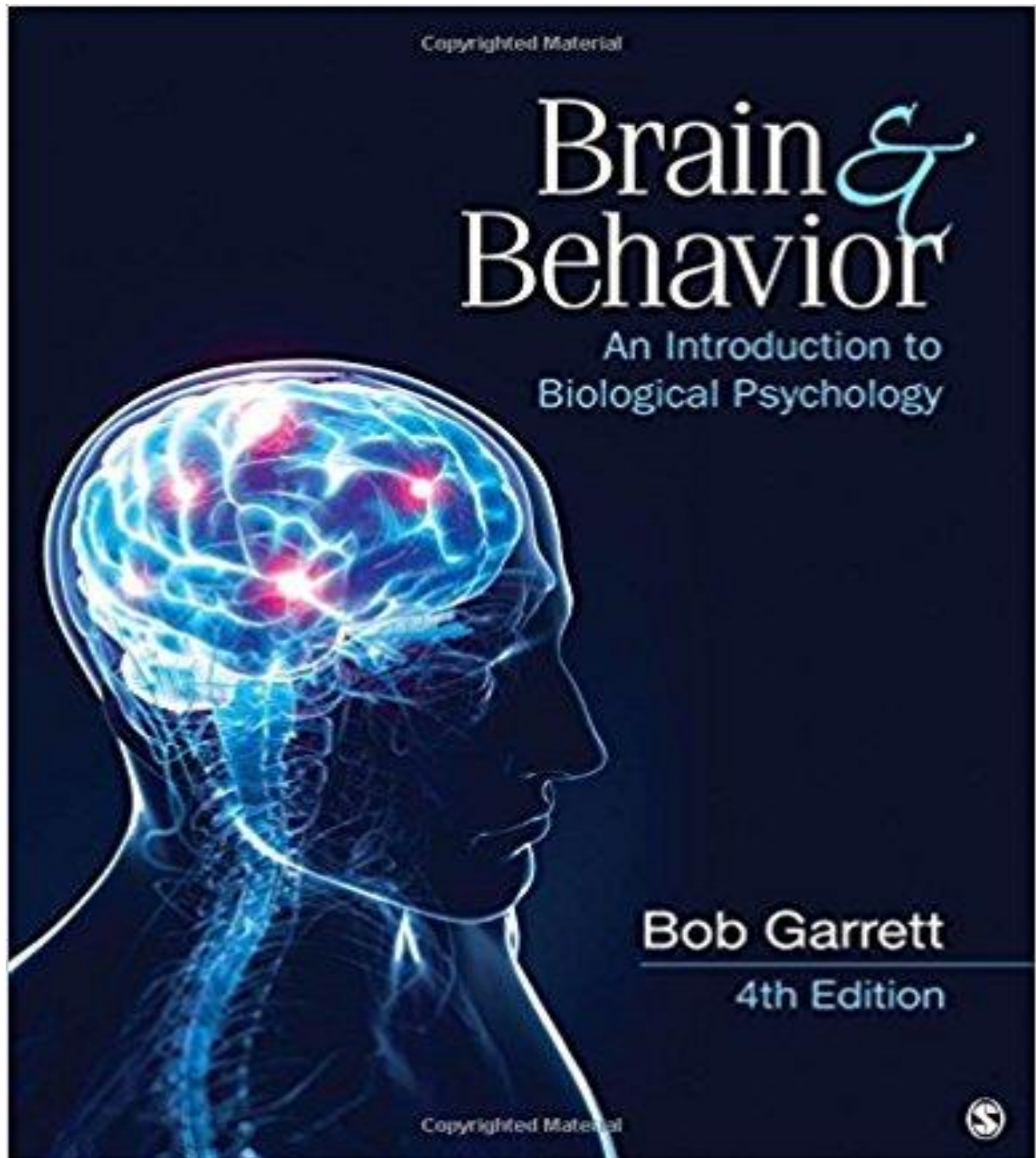


TEST BANK



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

Table of Content

CHAPTER 1. What Is Biopsychology?

PART I. Neural Foundations of Behavior: The Basic Equipment

CHAPTER 2. Communication Within the Nervous System

CHAPTER 3. The Organization and Functions of the Nervous System

CHAPTER 4. The Methods and Ethics of Research

PART II. Motivation and Emotion: What Makes Us Go

CHAPTER 5. Drugs, Addiction, and Reward

CHAPTER 6. Motivation and the Regulation of Internal States

CHAPTER 7. The Biology of Sex and Gender

CHAPTER 8. Emotion and Health

PART III. Interacting With the World

CHAPTER 9. Hearing and Language

CHAPTER 10. Vision and Visual Perception

CHAPTER 11. The Body Senses and Movement

PART IV. Complex Behavior

CHAPTER 12. Learning and Memory

CHAPTER 13. Intelligence and Cognitive Functioning

CHAPTER 14. Psychological Disorders

CHAPTER 15. Sleep and Consciousness

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

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