

Biological Psych  
Practice Test 4 KEY

1. Starting with laws and applying them to specific situations is:

- a. generalization
- c. deduction
- d. reduction
- b. induction
- e. insight

2. Who studied genetics experimentally:

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Gregor Mendel
- c. Pierre Flourens
- d. Paul Broca
- e. Franz Gall

3. Oxidation reactions are in phase one of:

- a. synapse connection
- b. anxiety disorders
- c. drug metabolism
- d. schizophrenia
- e. conjugations

4. Who experimentally studied phrenology:

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Gregor Mendel
- c. Pierre Flourens
- d. Franz Sperling
- e. Paul Broca

5. Spiny outgrowth on dendrites are called

- a. dendritic spines
- b. Schwann cells
- c. axon hillocks
- d. neurilemma
- e. soma spurs

6. Which make myelin in the brain:

- a. oligodendrocytes
- b. denturecytes
- c. macroglia
- d. astrocytes
- e. microglia

7. Which is an organelle:

- a. Nodes of Ranvier
- b. Golgi Apparatus
- c. Schwann cells
- d. malleus
- e. purine

8. Typically, a neuron's threshold for depolarization is:

- a. - 50 mv
- b. - 70 mv
- c. 0
- d. + 50 mv
- e. + 65 mv

9. Cleaning up the synapse is called:

- a. scrubbing
- b. sweeping
- c. activation
- d. reuptake
- e. blocking

10. Which has a fast start and localized impact:

- a. metabotropic effects
- b. ionotropic effects
- c. k-protein effects
- d. lateral inhibition
- e. Zeigarnik effects

11. Which helps keep the concentrations of glutamate in balance:

- a. catecholamines
- b. G-protein
- c. purines
- d. amines
- e. ATP

12. If it's addictive, it impacts:

- a. epinephrine
- b. glutamate
- c. dopamine
- d. serotonin
- e. GABA

13. Runner's high is likely a:

- a. result of glucose deletion
- b. bacterial euphoria
- c. genetic condition
- d. viral infection
- e. trance

14. High levels of testosterone suppresses the release of:

- a. Leydig
- b. GnRH
- c. HCG
- d. BBB
- e. ICV

15. The readiness of a drug to bind is:

- a. magnetism
- b. sympathy
- c. integrity
- d. polarity
- e. affinity

16. Nicotine reaches the brain in:

- a. 10-20 seconds
- b. 1-2 minutes
- c. 10-20 minutes
- d. 1-2 hours
- e. 10-20 hours

17. Neurons find their positions by climbing a tree of:

- a. Pacinian corpuscles
- b. kinesiometer cells
- c. Ruffini corpuscle
- d. radial glial cells
- e. Merkel discs

18. Which is a critical period for brain development

- a. ipsilateralization
- b. implantation
- c. hemisection
- d. transduction
- e. myotome

19. Which is the thin waterproof layer of the spine:

- a. nucleus amygdala
- b. pinealocytes
- c. turbinates
- d. pia matter
- e. pua

20. Which is an autoimmune disease that attacks acetylcholine receptors:

- a. parahippocampal syndrome
- b. David Browning syndrome
- c. myasthenia gravis
- d. fusiform gravis
- e. prosopagnosia

21. "The walnut, the almond and the pea" refers to:

- a. thalamus, hypothalamus & pituitary
- b. thyroid, hypothalamus & pituitary
- c. thyroid, medulla & pineal
- d. thalamus, thyroid & pineal
- e. pineal, thyroid & pituitary

22. Foreign Accent Syndrome includes which of the following:

- a. ease of acquiring new vocabulary
- b. mispronunciation of words
- c. sudden language insight
- d. sudden interest in travel
- e. all of the above

23. Half-second sudden bursts of sigma bands are called:

- a. dexter complexes
- b. sleep spindles
- c. dexter waves
- d. K-complexes
- e. beta waves

24. Jet lag is worse if you travel:

- a. north to south
- b. south to north
- c. east to west
- d. west to east
- e. all the same

25. Which activates memories for emotional events:

- a. amygdala
- b. thalamus
- c. pituitary
- d. sclera
- e. pons

26. Dropped jaw and raised-curved eyebrows express:

- a. happiness
- b. surprise
- c. apathy
- d. anger
- e. fear

27. An irregular surface of the cornea is called:

- a. Schlemm's disease
- b. astigmatism
- c. strabismus
- d. nystagmus
- e. glaucoma

28. The scotopic visual system is best for:

- a. top-down processing
- b. target identification
- c. target detection
- d. hypovolemia
- e. geons

29. Which is a part of a molecule that changes shape when activated by light:

- a. chromophore
- b. corpuscle
- c. cornice
- d. clavicle
- e. chrons

30. Eighty-percent of ganglion cells are:

- a. bistratified cells
- b. striated cells
- c. parasol cells
- d. midget cells
- e. magno cells

31. The superior temporal lobe (top of the lobe) is the primary projection area for:

- a. patterns
- b. stripes
- c. sound
- d. vision
- e. faces

32. The ossicular chain vibrates the:

- a. oval window
- b. round window
- c. square window
- d. oblong window
- e. open window

33. When histamine is released to fix tissue damage we feel:

- a. sadness
- b. surprise
- c. sore
- d. itch
- e. pain

34. Which tell you where a coin is in your hand:

- a. Baronger's corpuscles
- b. Schlemm corpuscles
- c. Ruffini corpuscle
- d. Dorsalin discs
- e. Parson discs

35. Which coordinates complex 2-hand movements:

- a. supplementary motor area
- b. superior temporal lobe
- c. medulla oblongata
- d. hippocampus
- e. pineal gland

36. Which is combination of smooth and striated muscles:

- a. stomach muscles
- b. cardiac muscles
- c. liver muscles
- d. arm muscles
- e. leg muscles

37. The ability to switch from task to task is a(n):

- a. vertical integration
- b. retrograde process
- c. analogical process
- d. executive process
- e. bilateral transfer

38. Alzheimer's disease damages which region:

- a. corpus collosum
- b. ventralmedial
- c. hippocampus
- d. orbitofrontal
- e. dorsolateral

39. In general, who has the smallest corpus collosum:

- a. dyslexic children
- b. dyslexic teens
- c. dyslexic adults
- d. musicians
- e. artists

40. People with brain damage typically have:

- a. better declarative memory
- b. better semantic memory
- c. better implicit memory
- d. worse sensory memory
- e. worse muscle memory

41. Memory is composed of:

- a. several independent systems
- b. one generalized system
- c. magnetic images
- d. astroprojections
- e. holograms

42. Which is the inability to coordinate vision and hand movements:

- a. ideational apraxia
- b. simultanagnosia
- c. ocular apraxia
- d. optic ataxia
- e. holismism

43. Which extends from the medulla and regulates sleep-wake:

- a. reticular formation
- b. hypothalamus
- c. hippocampus
- d. pineal gland
- e. amygdala

44. Ignoring repetitive stimuli is called:

- a. generalization
- b. segmentation
- c. habituation
- d. encoding
- e. stupidity

45. How you identify sexually (I am girl) is:

- a. cultural differentiation
- b. sexual differentiation
- c. cultural realignment
- d. gender realignment
- e. gender segmentation

46. Who can generate cyclic pattern of hormone release:

- a. both males & females
- b. females only
- c. males only
- d. all mammals
- e. all vertebrates

47. Being mania & depressed at the same time is:

- a. unrelated to alcoholism
- b. unconnected to anxiety
- c. more likely in men
- d. a mixed episode
- e. an impossibility

48. Angry outbursts are part of which PTSD symptoms:

- a. re-experiencing
- b. mixed-episode
- c. hyperarousal
- d. avoidance
- e. resonating

49. Schizophrenic episodes:

- a. typically start during childhood
- b. last more than 6 weeks
- c. require hospitalization
- d. vary in intensity
- e. all of the above

50. One of the contributing factors causing schizophrenia might be:

- a. alcohol tolerance
- b. glutamate
- c. histamine
- d. creativity
- e. flu