

chapter 1

⚠ This is a preview of the draft version of the quiz

Quiz Type	Graded Quiz
Points	200
Assignment Group	Assignments
Shuffle Answers	No
Time Limit	No Time Limit
Multiple Attempts	No
View Responses	Always
Show Correct Answers	Immediately
One Question at a Time	No

Due	For	Available from	Until
-	Everyone	-	-

Preview

Score for this quiz: 0 out of 200 *

Submitted Apr 20 at 3:06am

This attempt took less than 1 minute.

Unanswered
Question 1
0 / 1 pts

Joann is trying to understand the interworking of Alzheimer’s disease in her patients. She is likely going to study _____.

Correct Answer

- behavioral neuroscience
- mechanics
- law
- culinary

Unanswered
Question 2
0 / 1 pts

Which type of research would separate biological psychology from other sciences?

Correct Answer

- analyzing the neurotransmitters associated with Bipolar Disorder
- looking at the blood flow from the heart
- studying eye movement for those with cataracts

- examining the effects of an experimental cream on dermatitis

Unanswered

Question 3

0 / 1 pts

Many neuroscientists view the mind as a(n) _____.

- action
- something
- illusion
- concept

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 4

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following statements is most consistent with the materialistic monist view of the mind-brain problem?

- The brain and the mind are both physical.
- The body is made up of material; the mind is made up of non-material.
- The body is made of matter, whereas the mind is not.
- A non-physical mind influences a physical body.

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 5

0 / 1 pts

The dualist view of the mind-brain problem includes the idea that the _____.

- heart feeds the mind
- mind and brain are in conflict with one another
- body is made of matter, whereas the mind is not
- physical body has no connection with mental processes

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 6

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following statements is most consistent with the idealistic monist view of the mind-brain problem?

- The lungs are the key to thought.

Correct Answer

- The mind and brain are not physical.
- There is no truth to this problem.
- They have no impact on each other.

Unanswered

Question 7

0 / 1 pts

If a psychologist believes that the mind influences behavior, this is a demonstration of which mind-brain view?

- idealistic monism
- materialistic monism
- dualism

Correct Answer

- atomos

Unanswered

Question 8

0 / 1 pts

Which mind-brain view is most likely to be held by a neuroscientist?

- localization
- materialistic monism
- dualism
- idealistic monism

Correct Answer

- materialistic monism
- dualism
- idealistic monism

Unanswered

Question 9

0 / 1 pts

If you say you are a dualist, you are saying you believe in _____.

- the mind and the spirit
- only the nonmaterial

Correct Answer

- a mind that is separate from the brain
- the body and the brain

Unanswered

Question 10

0 / 1 pts

A monist believes in _____.

- just the mind
- both the material and the nonmaterial
- just the body
- the brain and mind as the same substance

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 11

0 / 1 pts

Dr. Smith believes that both the mind and the brain are made of physical matter. Which philosopher's view would agree most with Dr. Smith's views?

- Descartes, hydraulic model
- Plato, dualism
- Democritus, monism
- Wundt, biological approach

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 12

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following was a barrier to resolving the mind-brain problem during the time of the early philosophical debates in the fifth century BCE?

- The mind could only be observed in corpses.
- The mind could only be observed in nonhuman animals.
- The mind was not observable.
- Introspection provided limited views of the brain.

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 13

0 / 1 pts

The major drawback of Descartes' view of the mind-brain problem was _____.

- a focus on observation
- a lack of testing by empirical methods
- being tested with experimental manipulation
- having been only based on an understanding of how the brain worked

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 14

0 / 1 pts

How did Descartes' hydraulic model of brain functioning hold up to scientific testing?

- There is currently evidence to support this model of brain functioning.
- This model is not supported by modern observations of brain functioning.
- There has not been sufficient testing to determine if this model is supported.
- This model supports a dualism belief.

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 15

0 / 1 pts

Philosophers of the Renaissance proposed models of how the brain works, while later _____ tested models of how the brain works using scientific methods.

- materialistic monists
- individualistic monists
- dualists
- empiricists

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 16

0 / 1 pts

From Descartes' work on the hydraulic model of brain functioning, we can see that models or theories _____.

- can be incorrect
- are always correct
- wouldn't need to be empirically tested
- are based solely on thought

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 17

0 / 1 pts

Descartes' hydraulic model of brain function was an important step in modern understanding of the brain because it was first to _____.

- be empirically validated
- use rats
- use electricity

Correct Answer

- provide a physical explanation for behavior.

Unanswered

Question 18

0 / 1 pts

What type of approach did Helmholtz take in investigating how the nervous system works?

- idealistic monist

Correct Answer

- empiricist
- dualist
- materialistic monist

Unanswered

Question 19

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following individuals performed work that best fits the method of empiricism?

- Rene Descartes

Correct Answer

- Gustav Fritsch
- Plato
- Aristotle

Unanswered

Question 20

0 / 1 pts

How have cases of people with brain damage, such as Phineas Gage and Broca's patient, contributed to our understanding of the relationship between brain and behavior?

- They have demonstrated that electrical signaling occurs in the human brain.

Correct Answer

- We know that specific brain areas control some specific behaviors.
- They provided evidence for equipotentiality.
- Monism was refuted.

Unanswered

Question 21

0 / 1 pts

Which theory was consistent with the idea of localization?

- equipotentiality

Correct Answer

- phrenology
- dualism
- monism

Unanswered

Question 22

0 / 1 pts

Which scientific discovery provided support for localization?

- Spurzheim's measurements of skull bumps that correlated with behaviors
- Lashley's theory of equipotentiality

Correct Answer

- Broca's autopsy of a patient who lost the ability to speak
- Galvani's animated frog leg

Unanswered

Question 23

0 / 1 pts

Which position is consistent with the way modern-day neuroscientists approach the localization issue?

- The brain has equipotentiality.
- Very specific behaviors can be localized to individual brain areas.
- Language function can be found exclusively in Broca's area.

Correct Answer

- Cooperation among several brain areas is necessary for behavior.

Unanswered

Question 24

0 / 1 pts

_____ has provided support for localization.

Correct Answer

- Phineas Gage's changes in behavior following the accident that damaged his frontal lobes
- Gall's 35 faculties of emotion and intellect, which were related to the bumps on a person's skull
- Helmholtz's observations of the speed of electrical signals in nerve cells
- Descartes' hydraulic model of brain function

Unanswered

Question 25

0 / 1 pts

The true answer to the debate over _____ could be described as existing somewhere between two opposing perceptions.

- monism and dualism
- the hydraulic model and electrical signaling for communication in the brain
- localization and distribution of function in the brain
- atoms and animal spirits

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 26

0 / 1 pts

Monism is consistent with the idea that _____.

Correct Answer

- many brain functions can be localized
- electricity moves slowly through nerve cells
- the brain does not produce behaviors such as combativeness
- the mind explains the brain

Unanswered

Question 27

0 / 1 pts

Most pregnant women undergo regular medical evaluations of their pregnancies beginning at 8 weeks after fertilization. At this point in development, the fertilized egg is referred to by scientists as a(n) _____.

- zygote
- embryo
- fetus
- baby

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 28

0 / 1 pts

The "double helix" refers to _____.

- the location of genes within body cells
- the paired nature of chromosomes in cells of the body
- the twisted ladder-like structure of DNA
- the genes found on chromosomes

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 29

0 / 1 pts

Enzymes in the body are _____.

Correct Answer

- coded for by DNA
- used to build cells in the body
- anticatalysts
- not impactful in the body

Unanswered

Question 30

0 / 1 pts

If a person has different genes for hand clasping preference, they are _____ for that trait.

Correct Answer

- homozygous
- heterozygous
- phenotypic
- recessive

Unanswered

Question 31

0 / 1 pts

Males are more likely than females to have a deficiency in red–green color vision because _____.

Correct Answer

- they have more recessive alleles for color vision
- males do not use their color vision as much as females
- of only receiving one X chromosome
- color deficiencies are the result of dominant alleles

Unanswered

Question 32

0 / 1 pts

Why is our non-protein-coding DNA no longer called “junk” DNA?

Correct Answer

- 80% of it assists in translating other genes for protein production.
- It is nonfunctional.
- It is left over from evolutionary selection.
- 30% is not related to behavioral complexity.

Unanswered

Question 33

0 / 1 pts

What concept is supported by studies of the *HACNS1* DNA segment?

- Non-protein-coding DNA is just junk left over from evolution.
- Only protein-coding DNA is biochemically active.
- Non-protein-coding DNA is most of our DNA.

Correct Answer

- It indirectly promotes the creation of important proteins.

Unanswered

Question 34

0 / 1 pts

Marker genes are genes _____.

- whose function is known
- that are protein coding
- that are non-protein coding

Correct Answer

- whose location is known

Unanswered

Question 35

0 / 1 pts

Scientists have worked on describing genes in humans by identifying them and their _____.

- coding
- function
- appearance
- translation

Correct Answer

- function

Unanswered

Question 36

0 / 1 pts

How would the Human Genome Project have been helpful in identifying the gene involved in Huntington's disease if that information had been available earlier?

- showing which genes cause Huntington's disease
- providing location information for the genes on chromosome 4
- indicating that the marker genes were not involved in Huntington's disease
- providing gene appearance information for Huntington's disease

Correct Answer

- providing location information for the genes on chromosome 4

Unanswered

Question 37

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following statements reflects genetics' influences on behavior?

- People are clones of their parents and thus destined to exhibit the same behaviors as their parents.
- A person's future behaviors can be entirely predicted based on the genes they had at birth.

Correct Answer

- Even hereditary behaviors show a good deal of diversity, even within families.
- Behavioral genetics is popular because people take comfort in the idea that their behaviors are out of their conscious control.

Unanswered

Question 38

0 / 1 pts

What is the direct impact of a downregulation in gene activity?

- The gene would make less of a protein.
- The gene could not be found in DNA.
- The offspring would not inherit the gene.
- The gene would become recessive.

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 39

0 / 1 pts

What appears to account for the differences between humans and chimpanzees?

- We only share 2–5% of DNA sequences with chimpanzees.
- We are not closely related to chimpanzees.
- The genes in chimpanzees are fixed and ours are not fixed.

Correct Answer

- More than 2–5% of our genes differ in expression patterns.

Unanswered

Question 40

0 / 1 pts

The DNA of chimpanzees _____.

- shares less than 90% of DNA sequences with humans

Correct Answer

- has a different brain expression than humans

does not alter their expression patterns based on experience

cannot downregulate their activity

Unanswered

Question 41

0 / 1 pts

_____ shows how nature and nurture interact to produce a characteristic or disorder.

Correct Answer

Vulnerability

Heritability

Natural selection

Gene expression

Unanswered

Question 42

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following techniques is used by scientists to determine the relative influence of genetics and experience on behavioral traits?

gene mapping

chromosomal analysis

the Human Genome Project

Correct Answer

adoption studies

Unanswered

Question 43

0 / 1 pts

The only human relatives known to have the same genotype are _____.

siblings

Correct Answer

identical twins

fraternal twins

cousins born on the same day

Unanswered

Question 44

0 / 1 pts

What does genetic predisposition mean?

- An individual will have less genes than the average person.
- An individual will have more genes than the average person.
- An individual's genes will tell them exactly what diseases they will develop.

Correct Answer

- Gene makeup can indicate a higher likelihood of an individual experiencing certain conditions.

Unanswered

Question 45

0 / 1 pts

Biological psychologists believe there is little hope that the mind-body question will ever be solved.

- True

Correct Answer

- False

Unanswered

Question 46

0 / 1 pts

Genes have been unequivocally shown to cause behavior.

- True

Correct Answer

- False

Unanswered

Question 47

0 / 1 pts

The fact that parent and offspring may differ is evidence against natural selection.

- True

Correct Answer

- False

Unanswered

Question 48

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Describe the contributions of the early neuroscience researchers Galvani, Fritsch and Hitzig, and Helmholtz.

Your Answer:

Unanswered

Question 49

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Explain what the mind-brain problem is, including the positions of both materialistic monism and dualism.

Your Answer:

Unanswered

Question 50

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Discuss the role of models in guiding research, and use Descartes' model as an example.

Your Answer:

Unanswered

Question 51

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Define localization and describe at least one observation that provided support for this concept. Why was this concept important to the development of brain research?

Your Answer:

Unanswered

Question 52

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Describe three historically important debates in the field of behavioral neuroscience, including the sides of the debates.

Your Answer:

Unanswered

Question 53

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Evaluate the impact of the Human Genome Project on modern understanding of the role of genes in behavior. What information has been provided from this endeavor, and what information remains to be discovered?

Your Answer:

Unanswered

Question 54

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Define the term "junk DNA," and explain why this term is no longer considered an appropriate term to describe some portions of the human genome that were studied as part of the Human Genome Project. Do you think the term is appropriate? Why?

Your Answer:

Unanswered

Question 55

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Explain why DNA sequences alone cannot account for the differences between humans and other animals, such as chimpanzees.

Your Answer:

Unanswered

Question 56

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Explain how the vulnerability model relates to the nature-versus-nurture debate in neuroscience. Provide at least one example using a specific characteristic.

Your Answer:

Unanswered

Question 57

0 / 1 pts

A behavioral neuroscientist might investigate the _____.

Correct Answer

- neurotransmitter systems responsible for drug addiction
- muscles that focus the eye on a moving object
- potential genetic predisposition for cancer
- diagnostic criteria for bipolar disorder

Unanswered

Question 58

0 / 1 pts

Nakia wants to better understand the neural basis of deception, so she recruits people to undergo brain scans while they tell a lie. The fact that Nakia believes she can uncover where deceptions come from in the brain reveals that Nakia is a(n) _____.

Correct Answer

- dualist
- idealistic monist
- materialistic monist
- philosopher

Unanswered

Question 59

0 / 1 pts

Rosalind thinks that the hippocampus is needed for new memories to be formed. In order to determine if she is correct, she conducts a study in which people perform a memory task while having their brains scanned. Rosalind is using the method of _____ to learn about the brain.

Correct Answer

- monism
- idealism
- empiricism

dualism

Unanswered

Question 60

0 / 1 pts

A woman is involved in a car crash and, as a result, cannot speak at all for several days. Surprisingly, she can still hear and understand what her doctor is saying perfectly well. If her doctor ordered a CAT scan of her brain (a form of X-ray), where might the doctor see damage/swelling?

pineal gland

right parietal lobe

Correct Answer

left side of brain

skull

Unanswered

Question 61

0 / 1 pts

Laurie had a stroke that damaged part of her brain. In the weeks following the stroke, her family reported that she had difficulty following through on tasks—they would find that she would go grocery shopping but then leave half the groceries out on the counter to rot. In addition, instead of completing tasks that she used to handle around the house, she would sit and play video games for hours each day. What part of the brain was likely impacted by the stroke?

occipital lobe

pineal gland

Correct Answer

frontal lobe

Broca's area

Unanswered

Question 62

0 / 1 pts

Kathryn recently took a pregnancy test and discovered that she was pregnant. When she went to her doctor for an examination, she discovered that she had been pregnant for 5 weeks. What term do scientists use to refer to the fertilized egg that is developing in Kathryn's uterus?

fetus

Correct Answer

embryo

baby

infant

Unanswered

Question 63

0 / 1 pts

Keysha's mother is homozygous for a dominant allele for unattached earlobes and her father is homozygous for a recessive allele for attached earlobes. What is true about Keysha's earlobes?

- She has a homozygous genotype.
- Keysha's phenotype is not predictable from her genotype.
- Her earlobes are attached.

Correct Answer

- Keysha has unattached earlobes.

Unanswered

Question 64

0 / 1 pts

Joy's mother is heterozygous for a dominant allele for brown hair and her father is homozygous for a recessive allele for brown hair. Joy has two siblings. What will Joy and her siblings have?

- They will all have the same genotype.

Correct Answer

- Keysha and her siblings will all have the same phenotype.
- They will all have brown hair.
- Keysha, but not her siblings, will have brown hair.

Unanswered

Question 65

0 / 1 pts

Neither of Sean's parents has a red-green color deficiency, but Sean does. Why is this possible?

- Both of Sean's parents must be heterozygous for the gene for red-green color deficiency.
- They must be homozygous for the dominant allele for red-green color vision.
- Sean's father must be heterozygous for the gene for red-green color deficiency.

Correct Answer

- Sean's mother must be heterozygous for the gene for red-green color deficiency.

Unanswered

Question 66

0 / 1 pts

Jordan is a scientist who wants to determine the genes involved in bipolar disorder. How can Jordan use information from the Human Genome Project to assist in this goal?

- He can look up genes that are involved in bipolar disorder symptoms in the Human Genome Project report.
- In relatives of people with bipolar disorder, Jordan can identify functions of genes.

Correct Answer

- Jordan can find the locations of genes that have been found in relatives of people with Schizophrenia.

- He can alter the activity of genes involved in bipolar disorder.

Unanswered

Question 67

0 / 1 pts

Mary and Joe are having a baby. They have some concerns related to certain possible mental and medical disorders in their family histories. Gene information will be used in the future to treat _____.

Correct Answer

- medical and psychological disorders
- only various cancers
- dementia
- only psychological disorders

Unanswered

Question 68

0 / 1 pts

Bob and Nancy's baby girl was born with brown eyes. Bob and Nancy both have brown eyes, and their parents had brown eyes. However, Bob's brother had blue eyes. The process by which their baby girl was born with brown eyes is _____.

Correct Answer

- vulnerability
- natural selection
- localization
- monism

Unanswered

Question 69

0 / 1 pts

Joseph's father has schizophrenia. Therefore, Joseph is predisposed to developing schizophrenia as well. This describes Joseph's _____ to schizophrenia.

Correct Answer

- zygote
- heritability
- embryo
- vulnerability

Unanswered

Question 70

0 / 1 pts

Kara and Samantha are fraternal twins. Kara is very open to new experiences. Therefore, Samantha is _____.

also very open to new experiences

Correct Answer

no more likely to be open to new experiences than any other sibling would be

not open to new experiences

Unanswered

Question 71

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following statements is consistent with the vulnerability model as applied to mathematical ability?

If your parents struggled in math classes, you will also struggle in math classes.

There will be no relationship between your math capabilities and those of your parents.

If your family members struggled with math classes, then you will likely struggle as well.

Correct Answer

Your ability to be successful in math classes can be expanded beyond genetic predispositions with good study habits.

Unanswered

Question 72

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Distinguish between the terms “dominance” and “recessiveness” and between “heterozygous” and “homozygous,” using the trait of unattached versus attached earlobes.

Your Answer:

Unanswered

Question 73

0 / 1 pts

Behavioral neuroscience studies is _____.

the legal freedom in the judicial system

how light creates energy

Correct Answer

the relationship between behavior and the body

the interworking of a computer

Unanswered

Question 74

0 / 1 pts

Behavioral neuroscientists study _____.

diseases in the body

Correct Answer

- the relationship between behavior and the body
- bone structure of the body
- the systems of the heart

Unanswered

Question 75

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following terms can be used interchangeably with “behavioral neuroscience?”

- psychology
- biology
- physiology

Correct Answer

- psychobiology

Unanswered

Question 76

0 / 1 pts

Psychologists consider emotions, thoughts, memories, and observable acts to be characterized as _____.

- cognitions
- behaviors
- physiology
- biology

Correct Answer

- behaviors
- physiology
- biology

Unanswered

Question 77

0 / 1 pts

The mind–brain question is concerned with _____.

- an unsolved question posed by early neuroscientists
- the nature of the mind and its relation to the brain
- the differences between psychology and physiology
- an ongoing connection between biological factors

Correct Answer

- the nature of the mind and its relation to the brain
- the differences between psychology and physiology
- an ongoing connection between biological factors

Unanswered

Question 78

0 / 1 pts

The mind-brain problem was first debated by _____.

psychologists in the late 1800s

Correct Answer

philosophers in the fifth century BCE

Darwin's followers in the late 1800s

neuroscientists in the 1990s

Unanswered

Question 79

0 / 1 pts

Aristotle, a monist, joined the body and soul in his attempt to explain _____.

Correct Answer

memory, emotions, and reasoning

heart, lungs, and brain

religion, law, and state

energy, light, and atoms

Unanswered

Question 80

0 / 1 pts

The dualists faced difficulty in finding support for their views on how _____.

a physical brain could result in mental processes

the mind could exist

the brain could exist

Correct Answer

a nonphysical mind could impact a physical body

Unanswered

Question 81

0 / 1 pts

Monists faced difficulty in finding support for their views regarding the mind and brain and how _____.

Correct Answer

a physical brain could result in mental processes

the mind could exist

the brain could exist

a nonphysical mind could impact a physical body

Unanswered

Question 82

0 / 1 pts

A(n) _____ is a proposed mechanism to explain how something, usually more complex than the proposed mechanism, works.

atom

Correct Answer

model

mind

behavior

Unanswered

Question 83

0 / 1 pts

A(n) _____ can be in the form of a theory or a simplified organism, simulation, or system for scientific study.

monist

behavior

atom

Correct Answer

model

Unanswered

Question 84

0 / 1 pts

Researchers have used computers to model _____ that occur(s) in humans.

cognitive processes

Alzheimer's disease

Huntington's disease

animal spirits

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 85

0 / 1 pts

According to Descartes, behavior was controlled by _____.

animal spirits

atoms

empiricism

weather

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 86

0 / 1 pts

Descartes used a _____ model for the activity of the human brain.

Correct Answer

- hydraulic
- computer
- rat
- complex

Unanswered

Question 87

0 / 1 pts

Empiricism is _____.

Correct Answer

- gathering information via observation
- assumption based on logic
- following one's intuition
- making a best guess

Unanswered

Question 88

0 / 1 pts

According to Descartes, the _____ was where the mind interacted with the body.

- soul
- atoms
- nervous system

Correct Answer

- pineal gland

Unanswered

Question 89

0 / 1 pts

Descartes chose the pineal gland as the “seat of the soul” because it _____.

- enhanced the individual's survival
- was the only part of the brain not split into hemispheres
- explained memory, emotions, and reasoning
- was made up of nonmaterial

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 90

0 / 1 pts

Reaching conclusions about the brain by observation is the method for obtaining knowledge called _____.

Correct Answer

- empiricism
- dualism
- monism
- idealism

Unanswered

Question 91

0 / 1 pts

What was the inspiration for Descartes' model of brain function?

- atoms
- statues in the gardens at St. Germain
- Ancient Egyptians
- Plato's idea of dualism

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 92

0 / 1 pts

Luigi Galvani first observed that _____ would respond to electrical stimulation.

- bones
- neurotransmitters
- atoms

Correct Answer

- muscles

Unanswered

Question 93

0 / 1 pts

Fritsch and Hitzig first showed that _____ would result from electrical stimulation of the brain.

power

intellect

Correct Answer

movement

speed

Unanswered

Question 94

0 / 1 pts

Hermann von Helmholtz first measured the speed of conduction in the _____.

nervous system

pineal gland

brain

Correct Answer

embryo

Unanswered

Question 95

0 / 1 pts

Helmholtz calculated that the speed of conduction is slower than the speed of _____.

light

Correct Answer

electricity

water

blood

Unanswered

Question 96

0 / 1 pts

In the late 1700s, scientists first became aware that the _____ operates using electrical signals.

Correct Answer

- body
- brain
- animal spirits
- pineal gland

Unanswered

Question 97

0 / 1 pts

What force did physiologists Galvani and Helmholtz show was responsible for animation of the body?

Correct Answer

- electricity
- chemicals
- animal spirits
- water

Unanswered

Question 98

0 / 1 pts

In addition to studying the role of electricity in the functioning of nerve cells, Helmholtz also studied _____.

Correct Answer

- the pineal gland
- animal spirits
- vision and hearing
- the soul

Unanswered

Question 99

0 / 1 pts

Luigi Galvani provided the first insights into the role of _____ in biological functioning.

Correct Answer

- the soul
- atoms
- animal spirits
- electricity

Unanswered

Question 100

0 / 1 pts

Hermann von Helmholtz was important in developing the understanding that nerve cells communicate using _____.

Correct Answer

- electrical signals
- atoms
- the pineal gland
- animal spirits

Unanswered

Question 101

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following statements is true about the case of Phineas Gage?

- He did not survive the railroad accident.
- There was much brain impairment.
- He invented localization.

Correct Answer

- This helped support localization.

Unanswered

Question 102

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following conclusions was reached from autopsy observations on the brain of a man who had an inability to speak?

Correct Answer

- Speech is localized in the left side of the brain.
- There is no particular brain region related to speech.
- Speech is localized in the right side of the brain.
- The pineal gland is responsible for speech.

Unanswered

Question 103

0 / 1 pts

Who first localized the speech control center in the human brain?

- Galvani
- Gage

Correct Answer

- Broca

Fritsch

Unanswered

Question 104

0 / 1 pts

The proposition that specific brain areas control specific functions is _____.

- dualism
- monism
- philosophical
- localization

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 105

0 / 1 pts

Through their experiments, Fritsch and Hitzig showed that _____.

- movement could be produced by providing electrical current to the brain
- the rate of nerve conduction is about 90 feet per second
- the left hemisphere controls speech
- sensation is the result of electrical activity in the brain

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 106

0 / 1 pts

Which researcher argued that virtually no brain functions were precisely localized?

- Gall
- Lashley
- Gage
- Broca

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 107

0 / 1 pts

Modern research tells us that brain functions or characteristics are _____.

- mostly localized
- mostly distributed

Correct Answer

- both localized and distributed
- centralized

Unanswered

Question 108

0 / 1 pts

Phineas Gage's changes in behavior following brain damage showed that the _____ is involved in planning behavior to fit with social expectations.

- parietal lobe
- Broca's area
- pineal gland

Correct Answer

- frontal lobe

Unanswered

Question 109

0 / 1 pts

Which scientist adopted an extreme view of localization that has not held up to later scientific investigation?

- Paul Broca
- Phineas Gage
- Luigi Galvani

Correct Answer

- Franz Gall

Unanswered

Question 110

0 / 1 pts

Which theory of brain function involved measuring the bumps on the skull as a means to determine a person's individual characteristics?

- equipotentiality
- phrenology
- localization
- hydraulic model

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 111

0 / 1 pts

Karl Lashley is known for developing the theory of _____, which stated that behaviors arise from equal

involvement of all the parts of the brain.

Correct Answer

- equipotentiality
- empiricism
- monism
- dualism

Unanswered

Question 112

0 / 1 pts

A concern of modern nonmaterial neuroscientists is that _____.

- the brain is not accessible for study
- consciousness will not be capable of explanation using material explanations
- vision and hearing are too complex to be explained as arising from a material brain
- Lashley was correct in saying that brain functions are not localized

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 113

0 / 1 pts

When the brain changes in response to psychotherapy, nonmaterial neuroscientists believe that the _____ is responsible for the brain changes.

- brain
- electrical signal
- nerves
- mind

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 114

0 / 1 pts

The nature-versus-nurture question deals with the relative influences of _____ and environment on shaping behavior.

- electricity
- brain
- heredity
- mind

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 115

0 / 1 pts

One concern that has been raised over explaining behaviors with a hereditary cause is that _____.

- it removes the mystery in human existence
- anyone can be pushed to engage in bad behavior if given the proper circumstances
- people's behaviors can be shaped
- individuals cannot be held accountable for their bad behaviors

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 116

0 / 1 pts

Some genes are found in the _____.

- mitochondria
- body cell
- ova
- nucleotides

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 117

0 / 1 pts

The plans for cellular processes are contained within our _____.

- brains
- genes
- environment
- electrical signals

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 118

0 / 1 pts

Chromosomes contain _____.

- atoms
- mitochondria
- genes
- myelin

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 119

0 / 1 pts

A direct function of genes is _____.

- influencing behavior
- building the brain and nervous system
- directing the building of proteins
- replication

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 120

0 / 1 pts

How many chromosomes are found in cells of the human body?

- 64
- 46
- 44
- 23

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 121

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following is true about sex chromosomes?

- The Y chromosome is shorter than the X chromosome.
- There are 23 pairs of sex chromosomes.
- Mammalian females have one X chromosome and one Y chromosome.
- Mammalian males have two X chromosomes.

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 122

0 / 1 pts

Scientists identify individual chromosomes by _____.

Correct Answer

- number
- appearance
- X chromosomes
- Y chromosomes

Unanswered

Question 123

0 / 1 pts

Sperm cells differ from body cells because they contain _____.

Correct Answer

- no genes
- 45 chromosomes
- 23 chromosomes
- 12 genes

Unanswered

Question 124

0 / 1 pts

The process of _____ results in a zygote being created with 23 pairs of chromosomes.

Correct Answer

- birth
- ovulation
- implantation
- fertilization

Unanswered

Question 125

0 / 1 pts

A fertilized egg, which eventually develops into an organism, is initially called a(n) _____.

- embryo
- fetus
- baby
- zygote

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 126

0 / 1 pts

Female humans have _____ chromosome(s).

- two X
- two Y
- one X and one Y
- one X

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 127

0 / 1 pts

Which scientists are known for reporting that DNA is structured in a double helix?

- Fritsch and Hitzig
- Gall and Spurzheim
- Watson and Crick
- Gage and Broca

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 128

0 / 1 pts

Genes are made of _____.

- chromosomes
- deoxyribonucleic acid
- ova
- mitochondria

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 129

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following is a nucleotide that makes up DNA?

Correct Answer

- cytosine
- alleles
- phenotype
- genotype

Unanswered

Question 130

0 / 1 pts

A nucleotide that makes up DNA is _____.

Correct Answer

- uracil
- guanine
- GABA
- acetylcholine

Unanswered

Question 131

0 / 1 pts

Adenine, thymine, guanine, and cytosine are nucleotides that make up _____.

Correct Answer

- ova
- neurotransmitters
- DNA
- RNA

Unanswered

Question 132

0 / 1 pts

The code for our genetic information is carried in the _____.

- twisting pattern that our DNA creates
- speed of electrical signals along strands of DNA
- number of chromosomes we have in each body cell
- order of nucleotides on our DNA strands

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 133

0 / 1 pts

Genes provide the instructions for making _____.

- chromosomes
- proteins
- nerve cells
- brains

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 134

0 / 1 pts

Chemical reactions in the body can be modified by _____, which are coded by genes.

- DNA
- chromosomes
- zygotes
- enzymes

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 135

0 / 1 pts

About what percentage of the genes in any two people are identical?

- approximately 75%
- 25% or less
- over 99%
- approximately 50%, depending on race

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 136

0 / 1 pts

Different versions of a gene are called _____.

helixes

Correct Answer

alleles

enzymes

chromosomes

Unanswered

Question 137

0 / 1 pts

The Y chromosome has _____ genes than the X chromosome.

larger

the same amount of

more

Correct Answer

fewer

Unanswered

Question 138

0 / 1 pts

Type AB blood is an example of _____.

Correct Answer

two alleles blending to create a result

one allele that is dominant over another

one allele that is recessive compared to another

a homozygous case

Unanswered

Question 139

0 / 1 pts

A _____ gene will produce its effect regardless of which gene it is paired with.

- homozygous
- heterozygous
- dominant
- recessive

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 140

0 / 1 pts

A _____ allele will produce its effects only when it is paired with a similar allele on the other chromosome.

- polygenic
- heterozygous
- dominant
- recessive

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 141

0 / 1 pts

The specific pattern of genes inherited at conception defines an individual's _____.

- phenotype
- genotype
- zygote
- allele

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 142

0 / 1 pts

The observable characteristics of an individual are referred to as one's _____.

- phenotype
- genotype
- zygote
- allele

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 143

0 / 1 pts

An example of an X-linked trait is _____.

hand clasping

blood type

Correct Answer

red-green color-blindness

Huntington's disease

Unanswered

Question 144

0 / 1 pts

Most behavioral characteristics and psychological disorders are _____.

polygenic

recessive

dominant

X-linked

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 145

0 / 1 pts

In the nature-versus-nurture debate, modern psychologists believe that _____.

both are important to understanding behavior

environment is more important than heredity in understanding behavior

heredity is more important than environment in understanding behavior

environment plays no role in shaping behavior

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 146

0 / 1 pts

The human characteristic that has been most investigated for its genetic basis is _____.

- personality
- creativity
- intelligence
- criminal behavior

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 147

0 / 1 pts

The purpose of the Human Genome Project was to _____.

- determine if genes are linked to human behaviors
- identify all the genes in our chromosomes
- determine the structure of DNA
- find the mitochondria that contain genes

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 148

0 / 1 pts

How long did it take researchers to sequence all of the genes in the human genome?

- 5 years
- 10 years
- 15 years
- 25 years

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 149

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following statements is true about the Human Genome Project?

- The project revealed we have over 100,000 functioning genes.
- An international version of the project was able to identify what most of the genes actually do in the body.
- The project showed that only about 3% of our DNA sequence encodes for proteins.
- It was used to identify the gene for Huntington's disease.

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 150

0 / 1 pts

About 97% of our DNA does not encode _____.

Correct Answer

- proteins
- RNA
- genes
- neurotransmitters

Unanswered

Question 151

0 / 1 pts

An organism's complexity is _____ the number of its genes.

Correct Answer

- correlated with
- not correlated with
- equivalent to
- dependent on

Unanswered

Question 152

0 / 1 pts

The complexity of an organism is related to _____.

Correct Answer

- the number of genes the organism has
- size of protein encoding genes
- the amount of noncoding DNA an organism has
- length of chromosomes

Unanswered

Question 153

0 / 1 pts

Some of our noncoding DNA controls _____.

- diversity
- gene expression
- alleles
- sperm cells

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 154

0 / 1 pts

What function does the noncoding DNA segment *HACNS1* have?

- It promotes thumb movement.
- Thumbs are created in chimpanzees.
- It creates thumbs in rhesus monkeys.
- There has been no known function.

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 155

0 / 1 pts

What has been discovered about Huntington's disease?

- It was identified in 1970.
- The disease has been localized to a specific chromosome.
- It will most likely be identified when the Human Genome Project is complete.
- It's impossible to locate with the technology that is currently available.

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 156

0 / 1 pts

What information has the Human Genome Project provided to scientists?

- the known function of genes in humans
- differences between humans and mammals
- the location of all the genes in humans
- how genes have evolved in humans

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 157

0 / 1 pts

How many genes are shared between children and their parents?

99%

Correct Answer

50%

25%

5%

Unanswered

Question 158

0 / 1 pts

Approximately _____ different genetic combinations can be created through sexual reproduction of any two people.

23

100,000

8 million

Correct Answer

60 trillion

Unanswered

Question 159

0 / 1 pts

_____ means that adaptive behaviors will be passed on to offspring.

Correct Answer

Natural selection

Gene expression

Polygenic

X-linked

Unanswered

Question 160

0 / 1 pts

A gene may become active _____.

and stay active its whole life

Correct Answer

at only a certain time of the life cycle

only during vulnerability

but not downregulated over the lifespan

Unanswered

Question 161

0 / 1 pts

What do researchers think occurs with genes during aging?

- Many genes become recessive.
- They become dominant.
- Existing genes change their functioning.
- Genes lose their ability to be inherited.

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 162

0 / 1 pts

The relationship between disease and genes shows that _____.

- only 5% of the people with a mutant form of the *huntingtin* gene will develop schizophrenia
- only 50% of the people with a mutant genes will develop Huntington's disease
- all people with a mutant form of the *huntingtin* gene will develop Huntington's disease
- all people with a mutant form of X-linked genes will develop schizophrenia

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 163

0 / 1 pts

Humans and chimpanzees have _____ identical DNA sequences.

- 2–5%
- 50%
- 95–98%
- 75%

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 164

0 / 1 pts

While chimpanzees and humans resemble each other closely in terms of DNA sequences, we do differ dramatically in measures of genetic _____.

- genotype
- regulation

Correct Answer

expression

makeup

Unanswered

Question 165

0 / 1 pts

Human and chimpanzee DNA are divergent only in about _____ of the sequences.

1%

Correct Answer

2–5%

10%

15–20%

Unanswered

Question 166

0 / 1 pts

The proposition that heritable characteristics that provide a survival or reproductive advantage are more likely to be passed on to subsequent generations is known as _____.

Correct Answer

natural selection

genetic advantage

vulnerability

heritability

Unanswered

Question 167

0 / 1 pts

The number of genetic combinations that can be passed on to offspring is _____.

1,000–5,000

2–3

Correct Answer

60–70 trillion

400–500

Unanswered

Question 168

0 / 1 pts

Genetic effects are _____.

constant over one's life

Correct Answer

active at some times, inactive at other times

a constant influence if the environment selects them

active in a fixed sequence

Unanswered

Question 169

0 / 1 pts

The percentage of variation in a given characteristic that can be attributed to genetics is known as _____.

DNA

X-linked

Correct Answer

heritability

natural selection

Unanswered

Question 170

0 / 1 pts

Heritability estimates range from about _____% for personality to about 80% for schizophrenia.

0

10

Correct Answer

40

90

Unanswered

Question 171

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following traits has the highest degree of heritability?

personality

intelligence

Correct Answer

schizophrenia

Huntington's disease

Unanswered

Question 172

0 / 1 pts

Heritabilities are, on average, higher for behavioral disorders than for _____.

Correct Answer

- medical disorders
- intellectual capacity
- psychological disorders
- behavioral traits

Unanswered

Question 173

0 / 1 pts

The degree of genetic similarity between identical twins is _____%.

- 0
- 50
- 25

Correct Answer

- 100

Unanswered

Question 174

0 / 1 pts

Heritability estimates for occupational interests are _____%.

- 0-5
- 10-15

Correct Answer

- 40-50
- 90-100

Unanswered

Question 175

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following conclusions has been made from adoption studies of intelligence?

- Genetics is the sole determinant of intelligence.
- The heritability for intelligence has been overestimated in adoption studies.
- Family environment more strongly determines intelligence than genetics does.
- The heritability of intelligence is approximately 90%.

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 176

0 / 1 pts

Genes' influence over our disposition for specific disorders is _____.

completely determinant

Correct Answer

only partial

insignificant

completely unrelated

Unanswered

Question 177

0 / 1 pts

The idea that genes can contribute a predisposition for a disorder that may or may not exceed the threshold to produce the disorder is known as _____.

Correct Answer

vulnerability

heritability

concordance rate

expression pattern

Unanswered

Question 178

0 / 1 pts

What are some recent means of genetic testing?

Correct Answer

AncestryDNA and 23andMe

natural selection

Human Genome Project

equipotentiality

Unanswered

Question 179

0 / 1 pts

Neuroscientists may be trained in biology, psychology, physiology, anatomy, neurology, chemistry, computer science, or philosophy.

Correct Answer

True

False

Unanswered

Question 180

0 / 1 pts

The term "behavior" is reserved for overt actions when used by psychologists.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 181

0 / 1 pts

Psychology came into existence as a distinct discipline in 1879, when Wundt established the first psychology laboratory.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 182

0 / 1 pts

Materialistic monism is the belief that the mind is a phenomenon produced by the workings of the nervous system.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 183

0 / 1 pts

Descartes concluded the mind and body interacted in the pituitary gland.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 184

0 / 1 pts

Descartes argued that the inflation of a muscle by a fluid caused movement.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 185

0 / 1 pts

Empiricism is the view that information can be obtained by reasoning alone.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 186

0 / 1 pts

Gustav Fritsch and Eduard Hitzig used electrical stimulation of the brain to produce movement.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 187

0 / 1 pts

Hermann von Helmholtz was the first to accurately measure the speed of conduction in nerves.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 188

0 / 1 pts

Luigi Galvani identified a region of the brain that he thought was necessary for hearing.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 189

0 / 1 pts

According to the work done by Helmholtz, the speed of neural conduction is about the same as electricity.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 190

0 / 1 pts

Paul Broca identified a region of the brain that he thought was necessary for vision.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 191

0 / 1 pts

The case of Phineas Gage provided evidence in support of localization of brain function.

Correct Answer

True

False

Unanswered

Question 192

0 / 1 pts

Gall's theory of phrenology has been supported by modern scientific studies.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 193

0 / 1 pts

The Y chromosome is shorter than the X chromosome.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 194

0 / 1 pts

Over 99% of the genes in any two individuals, related or unrelated, are identical.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 195

0 / 1 pts

An individual can obtain genetic testing to see if they are predisposed to Huntington's disease.

Correct Answer

- True
- False

Unanswered

Question 196

0 / 1 pts

Patterns of gene expression remain constant throughout a person's life.

- True

Correct Answer

- False

Unanswered

Question 197

0 / 1 pts

Heritability is the percentage of variation in a given characteristic that can be attributed to genetics.

- True

Correct Answer

- False

Unanswered

Question 198

0 / 1 pts

Heritability for schizophrenia ranges from 60% to 90%.

- True

Correct Answer

- False

Unanswered

Question 199

0 / 1 pts

Adoption studies have tended to underestimate the heritability of intelligence.

- True

Correct Answer

- False

Unanswered

Question 200

0 / 1 pts

Psychologists no longer find it useful to talk about nature versus nurture.

- True

Correct Answer

False

Quiz Score: **0** out of 200