4) Jimmie G., the man frozen in time, had a severe problem with his
   A) memory.
   B) temperature regulation.
   C) IQ.
   D) attention.
   E) ability to tell time.

   Answer: A
   Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 6*
   Topic: Chapter 1 Introduction

5) Which of the following is a major theme of your text?
   A) thinking about biopsychology
   B) clinical implications
   C) the evolutionary perspective
   D) cognitive neuroscience
   E) all of the above

   Answer: E
   Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 6*
   Topic: Chapter 1 Introduction

6) Biopsychology is the scientific study of the
   A) biology of behavior.
   B) brain.
   C) chemistry of the brain.
   D) biology of the brain.
   E) biology of cognition.

   Answer: A
   Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 7*
   Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

7) Psychology is often defined as the scientific study of
   A) psychophysics.
   B) behavior.
   C) biopsychology.
   D) the brain.
   E) conditioning.

   Answer: B
   Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 7*
   Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

This is sample only, Download all chapters at: AlibabaDownload.com

8) Psychobiology, behavioral biology, and behavioral neuroscience are all approximate synonyms for

A) cognitive behavior.
B) behavioral psychology.
C) biopsychology.
D) neurophysiology.
E) neuroscience.

Answer: C
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 7*
Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

9) The man who played a key role in the emergence of biopsychology as a discipline by writing The Organization of Behavior is

A) Sperry. B) Hebb. C) Lashley. D) Milner. E) Pellis.

Answer: B
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 7*
Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

10) According to the textbook, biopsychology as it is practiced today emerged as a discipline in about

A) 1549. B) 1649. C) 1749. D) 1849. E) 1949.

Answer: E
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 7*
Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

11) Which of the following is the youngest scientific discipline?

A) physics
B) astrology
C) biology
D) biopsychology
E) chemistry

Answer: D
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 7*
Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

12) Biopsychology is a branch or division of

A) neuropsychology.

B) psychophysiology.

C) neuroscience.

D) all of the above

E) both A and B

Answer: C
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 7*
Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

13) What distinguishes biopsychology from the other subdisciplines of neuroscience?

A) its focus on the study of behavior

B) its focus on animal subjects

C) its focus on psychiatric disorders

D) its focus on psychoactive drugs

E) both C and D

Answer: A
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 7*
Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

14) Which subdiscipline of neuroscience focuses on the study of nervous system disorders?

A) ethoexperimental psychology

B) biopsychology

C) developmental neurobiology

D) neuropathology

E) neuroendocrinology

Answer: D
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 8*
Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

15) Structure is to function as

A) biopsychology is to psychology.

B) neuroanatomy is to neurophysiology.

C) neuropathology is to clinical psychology.

D) neuroscience is to biopsychology.

E) biopsychology is to neuroscience.

Answer: B
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 8*
Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

16) All behavior is the product of
A) an organism's genetic endowment.
B) an organism's experience.
C) an organism's perception of the current situation.
D) all of the above
E) both A and B

Answer: D
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 8*
Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

17) The single most influential theory in the biological sciences is the theory of
A) D. O. Hebb.
B) Charles Darwin.
C) evolution.
D) both A and C
E) both B and C

Answer: E
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 9*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

18) Darwin's theory of evolution was published in
A) 1312. B) 1562. C) 1859. D) 1920. E) 1943.

Answer: C
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 9*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

19) Darwin was not the first to suggest that species evolve, but he was the first to suggest
A) how evolution occurs.
B) that cultures evolve.
C) that evolution occurs by genetics.
D) that mammals evolve.
E) that sex is an important component of evolution.

Answer: A
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 10*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

20) Darwin suggested a mechanism for evolution:

A) genes.

B) natural selection.

C) sex.

D) all of the above

E) none of the above

Answer: B
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 10*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

21) Horse breeders have created faster horses through programs of

A) natural selection.

B) gene splicing.

C) selective breeding.

D) domestication.

E) euthanasia.

Answer: C
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 10*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

22) Fitness in the Darwinian sense refers to an organism's ability to

A) survive and contribute large numbers of fertile offspring to the next generation.

B) remain healthy.

C) win fights.

D) survive.

E) avoid predation.

Answer: A
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 10*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

23) Social dominance is an important factor in evolution because dominant males often

A) kill their mates.

B) become seriously injured.

C) produce more offspring than nondominant males.

D) establish hierarchies.

E) are much larger.

Answer: C
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 11*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

24) Courtship displays are important evolutionary phenomena because they

A) promote the evolution of new species.

B) promote extinction.

C) facilitate aggression.

D) encourage social dominance.

E) eliminate copulation.

Answer: A
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 11*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

25) Courtship displays promote the evolution of new species when they serve as a barrier to

A) sexual behavior between males.

B) sexual behavior between females.

C) subpopulations of conspecifics.

D) different species.

E) species that do not normally interbreed.

Answer: C
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

26) The conspecific of a vole is a

A) rat. B) monkey. C) human. D) mouse. E) vole.

Answer: E
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

27) Complex multicellular, water–dwelling organisms first appeared on earth

A) in the early 1920s.

B) 600 million years ago.

C) 200 million years ago.

D) 4 million years ago.

E) 2 million years ago.

Answer: B
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

28) Animals with dorsal nerve cords are called

A) phyla.

B) chordates.

C) vertebrates.

D) mammals.

E) amphibians.

Answer: B
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

29) Which of the following are chordates?

A) humans

B) vertebrates

C) Florida walking catfish

D) mammals

E) all of the above

Answer: E
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

30) Which of the following is not true?

A) All mammals are chordates.

B) All chordates are vertebrates.

C) All reptiles are vertebrates.

D) All mammals are vertebrates.

E) All vertebrates are chordates.

Answer: B
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

31) Birds and reptiles are

A) amphibians.

B) chordates.

C) vertebrates.

D) all of the above

E) both B and C

Answer: E
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

32) The first animals to venture out of the water were

A) reptiles.

B) bony fishes.

C) amphibians.

D) Florida walking catfish.

E) both B and C

Answer: B
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

33) Frogs, toads, and salamanders are

A) vertebrates.

B) chordates.

C) amphibians.

D) all of the above

E) both A and C

Answer: D
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

34) Lizards, snakes, and turtles are

A) reptiles.

B) amphibians.

C) vertebrates.

D) both A and C

E) both B and C

Answer: D
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

35) Reptiles evolved directly from

A) amphibians.

B) fish.

C) bony fish.

D) prosimians.

E) snakes.

Answer: A
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

36) Reptiles were the first animals to

A) have back bones.

B) lay shell–covered eggs.

C) be covered by dry scales.

D) both A and B

E) both B and C

Answer: E
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

37) Mammals evolved directly from

A) reptiles.

B) fish.

C) amphibians.

D) prosimians.

E) primates.

Answer: A
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

38) One remaining mammalian species that lays eggs is the

A) duck–billed platypus.

B) hominid.

C) prosimian.

D) Florida walking catfish.

E) orangutan.

Answer: A
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 13*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

39) Prosimians, hominids, and apes are all

A) old–world monkeys.

B) new–world monkeys.

C) langurs.

D) primates.

E) none of the above

Answer: D
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 13*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

40) Unlike old-world monkeys, apes

A) do not have tails.

B) have opposable thumbs.

C) do not have opposable thumbs.

D) cannot walk upright for short distances.

E) have tails.

Answer: A
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 13*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

41) The first hominids are thought to have evolved about

A) 200 million years ago.

B) 100 million years ago.

C) 50 million years ago.

D) 6 million years ago.

E) 1 million years ago.

Answer: D
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 14*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

42) Australopithecines are thought to have evolved about _____ years ago.

A) 100 million

B) 150 million

C) 90 million

D) 6 million

E) 100 thousand

Answer: D
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 14*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

43) The hominid line is composed of two different genera:

A) *Australopithecus* and *Homo*.

B) apes and *Homo sapiens.*

C) apes and humans.

D) old-world monkeys and new-world monkeys.

E) none of the above

Answer: A
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 14*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

44) In 1978, well preserved 3.6–million–year–old footprints of 1.3–meter tall, small–brained _____ were discovered in African volcanic ash.

A) apes.

B) *Homo sapiens*

C) Neanderthals

D) Australopithecines

E) archaeologists

Answer: D
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 14*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

45) The last remaining hominid species is

A) Australopithecus.

B) Homo sapiens.

C) prosimians.

D) lemurs.

E) tree shrews.

Answer: B
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 15*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

46) About 200 thousand years ago, early hominids were gradually replaced in the fossil record by

A) old–world monkeys.

B) accountants.

C) *Homo sapiens.*

D) Cro–Magnons.

E) *Australopithecus.*

Answer: C
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 15*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

47) The first modern humans (*Homo sapiens)* evolved about

A) 200 million years ago.

B) 150 million years ago.

C) 200 thousand years ago.

D) 20 thousand years ago.

E) 5 thousand years ago.

Answer: C
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 15*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

48) Metaphorically, evolution is a

A) scale.

B) ladder.

C) tree.

D) bush.

E) soap dish.

Answer: D
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 15*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

49) Approximately what proportion of all species that ever existed on earth are still in existence?

A) about 61%

B) about 31%

C) about 4.5%

D) less than 1%

E) about 9%

Answer: D
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 15*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

50) Convergent evolution produces structures that are

A) convergent.

B) analogous.

C) homologous.

D) both A and C

E) both B and C

Answer: B
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 15*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

51) A bird's wing and a bee's wing are

A) convolutions.

B) cerebral.

C) convergent.

D) homologous.

E) analogous.

Answer: E
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 16*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

52) Early research on the evolution of the brain focused on

A) its size.

B) the brain stem.

C) the thalamus.

D) the uvula.

E) its chemistry.

Answer: A
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 16*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

53) Which species has a brain larger than the human brain?

A) whale

B) elephant

C) chimpanzee

D) all of the above

E) both A and B

Answer: E
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 16*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

54) Modern adult human brains vary in size from about

A) 1,000 to 2,000 grams.

B) 10 to 20 grams.

C) 1,400 to 1,500 grams.

D) 1,300 to 1,400 grams.

E) 1,350 to 1,360 grams.

Answer: A
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 17*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

55) In terms of which of the following measure of brain development are humans surpassed by shrews?

A) brain weight

B) brain volume

C) neocortex volume

D) cerebellum volume

E) brain weight expressed as a percentage of total body weight

Answer: E
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 17*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

56) In general, the brain stem regulates

A) thinking.

B) memory.

C) emotion.

D) reflex activities critical for survival.

E) vision.

Answer: D
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 17*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

57) During the course of evolution, there has been a general increase in the

A) size of the brain.

B) number of cortical convolutions.

C) size of the cortex.

D) size of the cerebrum.

E) all of the above

Answer: E
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 17*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

58) Which of the following animals are the most common subjects of biopsychological research?

A) monkeys

B) chimpanzees

C) dogs

D) rats

E) cats

Answer: D
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 18*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

59) The advantage of humans over other primates as subjects in biopsychological research is that they

A) are often cheaper.

B) can report their subjective experiences.

C) can follow verbal directions.

D) all of the above

E) both B and C

Answer: D
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 18*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

60) The main difference between human brains and the brains of their mammalian relatives is that human brains tend to be bigger and

A) are white.

B) are gray.

C) have more cortex.

D) have two hemispheres.

E) both C and D

Answer: C
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 18*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

61) Human brains differ substantially from the brains of other mammals in that human brains have

A) one hemisphere.

B) two hemispheres.

C) three hemispheres.

D) a cortex.

E) much more cortical tissue.

Answer: E
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 18*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

62) The comparison of brain–behavior relations in different species is called

A) the comparative approach.

B) ethology.

C) biopsychology.

D) evolutionary biology.

E) none of the above

Answer: A
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 18*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

63) An advantage of biopsychological research on nonhuman animals as opposed to humans is that

A) the brains of nonhumans are simpler.

B) there are fewer ethical constraints in studying nonhumans.

C) research in several species makes it possible to use the comparative approach.

D) all of the above

E) none of the above

Answer: D
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 18*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

64) Mendel

A) studied dichotomous pea–plant traits.

B) began his experiments by crossing the offspring of true–breeding lines.

C) collaborated with Darwin.

D) all of the above

E) both A and B

Answer: E
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 19*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

65) Mendel's early experiments challenged the central premise upon which previous ideas about inheritance had rested. This was the premise that

A) there is only one gene for each trait.

B) there are two genes for each trait.

C) offspring can inherit only those traits that are displayed by their parents.

D) white seeds are dominant.

E) some traits are dominant and some are recessive.

Answer: C
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 20*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

66) An organism's observable traits are referred to as its

A) genotype.

B) phenotype.

C) dominant traits.

D) recessive traits.

E) none of the above

Answer: B
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 21*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

67) The two genes_one on each chromosome of a pair_that control the same trait are called

A) dominants.

B) phenotypes.

C) genotypes.

D) gametes.

E) alleles.

Answer: E
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 21*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

68) Individuals who possess two identical genes for a particular trait

A) are homozygous for that trait.

B) are heterozygous for that trait.

C) cannot have offspring of the same phenotype for that trait.

D) cannot have offspring of the same genotype for that trait.

E) none of the above

Answer: A
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 21*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

69) If an individual has a recessive phenotype for a particular trait, it can be concluded with absolute certainty that

A) both parents also had a recessive phenotype for that trait.

B) at least one parent had a recessive phenotype for that trait.

C) both parents were not homozygous for the recessive gene for that trait.

D) both parents were not homozygous for the dominant gene for that trait.

E) both A and C

Answer: D
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 21*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

70) In each cell of the human body, there are normally

A) 21 chromosomes.

B) 21 pairs of chromosomes.

C) 23 genes.

D) 23 chromosomes.

E) 23 pairs of chromosomes.

Answer: E
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 21*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

71) Gametes are produced by

A) mitosis.

B) mitotic cell division.

C) meiosis.

D) copulation

E) fertilization.

Answer: C
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 21*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

72) Just prior to mitotic cell division, the number of chromosomes in the cell

A) doubles.

B) is reduced by half.

C) doubles twice.

D) stays the same.

E) is increased by 50%.

Answer: A
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 21*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

73) Female mammals have

A) only one X chromosome.

B) only one Y chromosome.

C) two X chromosomes.

D) two Y chromosomes.

E) both A and B

Answer: C
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 22*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

74) Sex–linked traits that are dominant appear more frequently in

A) females.

B) males.

C) neural disorders.

D) XY individuals.

E) both B and D

Answer: A
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 23*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

75) Color blindness occurs more frequently in males than in females because it is

A) dominant.

B) sex–linked.

C) quite common.

D) a recessive sex–linked trait.

E) both A and B

Answer: D
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 23*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

76) The "letters" of the genetic code are

A) deoxyribose bases.

B) phosphates.

C) nucleotide bases.

D) amino acids.

E) peptides.

Answer: C
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 23*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

77) How many nucleotide bases are there in DNA?

A) l

B) 2

C) 4

D) 5

E) none of the above

Answer: C
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 23*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

78) On the DNA molecule, cytosine binds to

A) guanine. B) adenine. C) thymine. D) thiamine. E) uracil.

Answer: A
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 23*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

79) In Down syndrome, there is

A) no guanine.

B) no adenine.

C) no thymine.

D) no cytosine.

E) an extra chromosome in each cell.

Answer: E
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 23*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

80) Accidental alteration in individual genes during replication is called

A) crossing over.

B) translation.

C) linkage.

D) mutation.

E) self–duplication.

Answer: D
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 23*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

81) Which of the following is a short segment of DNA that determines whether or not a strand of messenger RNA will be transcribed from a particular structural gene?

A) ribosome

B) operator gene

C) codon

D) nucleotide

E) codon segment

Answer: B
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 24*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

82) DNA is to RNA as

A) guanine is to uracil.

B) thymine is to cytosine.

C) uracil is to thymine.

D) thymine is to uracil.

E) uracil is to guanine.

Answer: D
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 24*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

83) Each codon

A) comprises three consecutive bases on the messenger RNA molecule.

B) instructs the ribosome to add one amino acid from the cytoplasm to the growing protein chain.

C) contains all of the information necessary to synthesize a complete protein.

D) all of the above

E) both A and B

Answer: E
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 24*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

84) Which of the following contains all of the base sequences necessary for the synthesis of a single protein?

A) ribosome

B) operator gene

C) structural gene

D) chromosome

E) nucleotide

Answer: C
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 24*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

85) Each amino acid is carried to the ribosome by

A) transfer RNA.

B) a codon.

C) messenger RNA.

D) operator genes.

E) proteins.

Answer: A
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 25*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

86) Construction of a detailed physical map of human chromosomes

A) began in earnest in 1990.

B) was a massive collaborative effort.

C) is now complete.

D) was an attempt to locate the 3 billion base letters that compose human chromosomes.

E) all of the above

Answer: E
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 26*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

87) Arguably, the most ambitious scientific project of all time began in 1990: the

A) American space program.

B) cognitive neuroscience project.

C) human genome project.

D) decade of the brain.

E) theory of evolution.

Answer: C
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 26*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

88) Many people overestimate the degree to which the human genome project will contribute to the understanding of human development because they fail to appreciate that

A) the human genome project is decades from completion.

B) it will still be necessary to determine how the genes interact.

C) it will still be necessary to determine how each gene is affected by experience.

D) all of the above

E) both B and C

Answer: E
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 26*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

89) How many structural genes are there in the human genome?

A) about 34,000

B) 3 times more than in the chimpanzee genome.

C) 8 times more than in the mouse genome.

D) 35 times more than in the fruit fly genome.

E) about 34 billion.

Answer: A
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 26*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

90) The idea that the human brain and human mind are separate entities was formalized in the 1600s by

A) Hebb.

B) Locke.

C) Plato.

D) Descartes.

E) Pinel.

Answer: D
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 27*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

91) Descartes's philosophy was called

A) monism.

B) behaviorism.

C) ethology.

D) mentalism.

E) dualism.

Answer: E
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 27*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

92) Asomatognosia is a

A) form of Korsakoff's syndrome.

B) dualistic philosophy.

C) learned response.

D) consequence of hypothalamic damage.

E) deficiency in the awareness of parts of one's own body.

Answer: E
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 28*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

93) Asomatognosia typically

A) results from damage to the right parietal lobe.

B) affects the left side of the body.

C) affects both sides of the body.

D) affects the right side of the body.

E) both A and B

Answer: E
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 28*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

94) Nature is to nurture as

A) learning is to genetics.

B) behaviorism is to ethology.

C) genetics is to experience.

D) both A and B

E) both B and C

Answer: C
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 29*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

95) European ethologists focused on the study of

A) invertebrates.

B) instinctive behaviors.

C) learning.

D) both A and C

E) both B and C

Answer: B
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 29*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

96) Identical twins are

A) monozygotic.

B) dizygotic.

C) fraternal.

D) both A and C

E) both B and C

Answer: A
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 31*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

97) Identical is to fraternal as

A) dizygotic is to monozygotic.

B) polyzygotic is to monozygotic.

C) two is to one.

D) culture is to experience.

E) monozygotic is to dizygotic.

Answer: E
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 31*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

98) The most extensive study of twins reared apart is the

A) British study.

B) Canadian study.

C) New York study.

D) Minnesota study.

E) North African study.

Answer: D
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 31*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

99) In the Minnesota study, the heritability estimate for IQ was 70%. This means that IQ is

A) 70% genetic.

B) about 30% environmental.

C) about 70% genetic.

D) both B and C

E) none of the above

Answer: E
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 32*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

100) A heritability estimate is

A) an estimate of the proportion of a trait that is attributable to genetics.

B) an estimate of the proportion of between-subject variability occurring in a particular trait in a particular study that resulted from genetic differences among the subjects.

C) likely to be higher in studies with little environmental variation.

D) both A and C

E) both B and C

Answer: E
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 33*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

101) In the study of heritability estimates, increasing the genetic diversity of the subjects would likely

A) decrease the heritability estimate.

B) confound the experiment.

C) have no effect on the heritability estimate.

D) reduce the accuracy of the heritability estimate.

E) increase the heritability of estimate.

Answer: E
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 33*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1) According to the text, _____ played a key role in the emergence of the field of biopsychology by writing a book published in 1949.

Answer: Hebb
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 7*
Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

2) The study of nervous system disorders is called _____.

Answer: neuropathology
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 8*
Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

3) Modern biology began in 1859 with the publication of *On the* _____ by Darwin.

Answer: *Origin of Species*
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 9*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

4) Social dominance plays a role in evolution because dominant animals produce more _____.

Answer: offspring
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 11*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

5) Mammals evolved from a line of small _____.

Answer: reptiles
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 12*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

6) The first *Homo* species is thought to have evolved from a species of _____ about 2 million years ago.

Answer: Australopithecus
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 14*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

7) Similarities between _____ structures result from convergent evolution.

Answer: analogous
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 15*
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

8) All body cells of a human normally contain _____ pairs of chromosomes.

Answer: 23
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 21*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

9) The two genes that control the same trait are called _____.

Answer: alleles
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 21*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

10) The nucleotide base _____ is found in DNA but not in RNA.

Answer: thymine
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 24*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

11) _____ RNA carries the genetic code from DNA in the nucleus of the cell to the cytoplasm of the cell body.

Answer: Messenger
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 25*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

12) Proteins are long chains of _____.

Answer: amino acids
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 25*
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

13) Asomatognosia is typically produced by lesions to the right _____.

Answer: parietal lobe
Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 28*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

14) In the early 20th century, the nature side of the nature–nurture debate was championed by European _____.

Answer: ethologists
Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 29*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

15) Monozygotic twins are more commonly called _____ twins.

Answer: identical
Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 31*
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

Essay Questions

1) Discuss biopsychology and its special role as a field of neuroscience.
Diff: 1
Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

2) Describe the model of the biology of behavior that has been adopted by most biopsychologists.
Diff: 3
Topic: 1.1 What Is Biopsychology?

3) Briefly summarize the main stages of human evolution beginning 410 million years ago with the evolution of amphibians.
Diff: 3
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

4) Describe and discuss four often–misunderstood points about evolution.
Diff: 2
Topic: 1.2 Human Evolution

5) Describe how structural genes are expressed, that is, translated into proteins.
Diff: 2
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

6) Discuss the human genome project. How much does it contribute to our knowledge of brain function? What is left to be done?
Diff: 3
Topic: 1.3 Fundamental Genetics

7) Discuss the mind–brain dichotomy.
Diff: 2
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

8) Discuss the interaction of genetic factors and experience in behavioral development.
Diff: 2
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

9) Compare the behavioral genetics of individual differences. Be sure to explain and discuss heritability estimates in your answer.
Diff: 3
Topic: 1.4 Thinking about the Biology of Behavior

Basics of Biopsychology 1st Edition Pinel Test Bank
Full Download: https://alibabadownload.com/product/basics-of-biopsychology-1st-edition-pinel-test-bank/

Chapter 2 The Anatomy of the Brain: The Systems, Structures, and Cells that Make up Your Nervous System.

Multiple–Choice Questions

1) The two major divisions of the nervous system are the
   A) ANS and the CNS.
   B) SNS and the CNS.
   C) PNS and the CNS.
   D) ANS and the PNS.
   E) brain and the spinal cord.

   Answer: C
   Diff: 1 *Page Ref: 37*
   Topic: 2.1 General Layout of the Nervous System

2) The CNS is composed of two major divisions: the
   A) ANS and PNS.
   B) brain and brain stem.
   C) SNS and ANS.
   D) spinal cord and brain stem.
   E) none of the above

   Answer: E
   Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 37*
   Topic: 2.1 General Layout of the Nervous System

3) The ANS is part of the
   A) sympathetic nervous system.
   B) parasympathetic nervous system.
   C) brain.
   D) CNS.
   E) none of the above

   Answer: E
   Diff: 2 *Page Ref: 37*
   Topic: 2.1 General Layout of the Nervous System

This is sample only, Download all chapters at: AlibabaDownload.com