Cognition 1st edition Glass Test Bank

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20101. Perceptual information is processed in the:

A. Parietal cortex
B. Temporal cortex
C. Occular cortex
D. Muscle cortex
E. Frontal cortex

20102. Damage to the temporal cortex may impair…

A. Emotional responses
B. Voluntary motor movements
C. Reflexes
D. Perceptual processing
E. Wakefulness

20103. One function of the temporal cortex is…

A. Planning voluntary motor movements
B. Maintaining Alertness
C. Initiating emotional responses
D. Perceptual processing
E. Initiating reflexes

20104. The processing of perceptual information used in recognition is associated with activation in frontal cortex

A. Parietal cortex
B. Temporal cortex
C. Ocular cortex
D. Muscle cortex
E. Orbitofrontal cortex

20201. The planning of actions is performed by the _____ lobe.

A. Frontal
B. Parietal
C. Temporal
D. Occular
E. Muscle

20202. Damage to the motor area of the frontal may impair…
A. Perceptual processing
B. Voluntary motor movements
C. Reflexes
D. Emotional responses
E. Wakefulness

20203. One function of the frontal cortex is…
A. Planning voluntary motor movements
B. Maintaining alertness
C. Initiating emotional responses
D. Initiating reflexes
E. Perceptual processing

20204. The processing of planning of actions is associated with activation in…

A. Frontal cortex
B. Parietal cortex
C. Temporal cortex
D. Ocular cortex
E. Muscle cortex

20301. What stimulates the amygdala?
A. Spoiled milk

B. A roller coaster
C. A picture of a dead body
D. All of the above
E. None of the above

20302. Damage to the amygdala would result in an inability to…

A. Remember emotional events
B. Feel fear
C. Control strong emotions
D. Become conditioned
E. Control addictive cravings

20303. There is a strong response by the amygdala to…

A. Neither a very pretty face nor a very ugly face
B. An ordinary but unfamiliar face
C. A very pretty face but not a very ugly face
D. A very ugly face but not a very pretty face
E. A scary face

20304. An inability to feel fear might result from damage to the…

A. Reticular formation
B. Left hemisphere
C. Prefrontal cortex
D. Nucleus accumbens
E. Amygdala

20401. Which may be a voluntary action?
A. Pupil dilation
B. Blushing
C. Gagging
D. Blinking
E. Sneezing

20402. Which may be a voluntary action?
A. Pupil dilation
B. Blushing
C. Sneezing
D. Swallowing
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20403. Which may be a voluntary action?
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B. Vomiting
C. Sweating
D. Spitting
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E. Yawning

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D. Squinting
E. Sneezing

20406. Which is an involuntary action?
A. Swallowing
B. Whistling
C. Shrieking
D. Singing
E. Gagging

20501. A possible neuronal mechanism contributing to learning is…

A. A change in the chemical signature of the synaptic signal
B. The closing of the synaptic gap
C. A change in the permeability of the cell wall
D. A change in the strength of the synaptic signal
E. All of the above

20502. One neuronal change that may be associated with learning is…
A. A change in the chemical signature of the synaptic signal
B. A change in the number of synapses between associated neurons
C. The closing of the synaptic gap
D. The extension of dendrites to connect previously unassociated neurons
E. All of the above

20503. Learning is associated with…
A. A change in the speed of a neuronal response as the result of the myelination of its axon
B. A change in the probability of a neuronal response to a synaptic signal
C. An increase in the number of neurons
D. An increase in the number of synapses between associated neurons
E. All of the above

20504. A neuronal change underlying learning is…
A. An increase in the number of glial cells
B. A decrease in the length of axon
C. The closing of the synaptic gap
D. A change in the strength of the synaptic signal
E. A change in the chemical signature of the synaptic signal

20505. A possible neuronal mechanism contributing to learning is…
A. A change in the chemical signature of the synaptic signal
B. The closing of the synaptic gap
C. A change in the number of synaptic connections between cells
D. A change in the permeability of the cell wall
E. A change in the thickness of the cell membrane

2061. One effect of learning a spatial or temporal task is…
A. Increase the number of new neurons generated in the temporal cortex
B. Increase the number of new neurons generated in the frontal cortex
C. Increase the number of new neurons generated in the hippocampus
D. Decrease, hence make more specific, the synaptic connections among neurons in the thalamus
E. Increase the number of new neurons that survive

20602. What is true about neurogenesis?
A. New neurons are born in the brain stem every day
B. Obesity reduces the number of new neurons
C. Dopamine causes more new neurons to survive
D. Exercise causes more new neurons to survive.
E. Most new neurons live no more than 14 days

20603. What is true about neurogenesis?
A. New neurons are born in various parts of the brain every day
B. Killing new neurons reduces the ability to learn new things
C. Most new neurons die within a few days of birth
D. Learning something causes some new neurons to survive
E. All of the above

20604. Long-term performance on a spatial or temporal learning task is correlated with

A. The number of new neurons in the thalamus at the time of the training that survive until test
B. The number of neurons born in the hippocampus during training
C. The number of neurons born in the frontal cortex during training
D. The number of neurons born in the frontal cortex during training
E. The number of new neurons in the hippocampus at the time of the training that survive until test

20605. The way to increase the survival of new neurons in your brain is to

A. Eat fatty foods for mylenation
B. Learn something new every day
C. Eat protein for strength
D. Exercise every day
E. Take stimulants like caffeine

20701. What is true about habit learning?

A. It requires a functional striatum
B. There is a strong contingent relationship between the action and reward
C. A sequence of actions is encoded
D. After extensive training, it controls long-term responses
E. All of the above

20702. What is true about habit learning?

A. It requires a functional striatum
B. A strong positive reinforcement must follow an action
C. A mental map of a location is encoded
D. It dominates the declarative stage of learning
E. None of the above

20703. What is true about habit learning?

A. A strong positive reinforcement must follow the action
B. A mental map of a location is encoded
C. It occurs in the midbrain, brain stem, and spinal cord
D. It dominates the declarative stage of learning
E. There is a strong contingent relation between the action and reward

20704. What is true about habit learning?

A. It requires a functional hippocampus.
B. A mental map of the location of the target is encoded.
C. It does not require a visible target.
D. After extensive training, it controls long-term responses.
E. There is a strong relationship between response frequency and the size of the reward.

20801. When my dog comes across a strange cat, he chases it, but when his housemate walks by, he does not stir.. This is an example of what kind of learning…

A. Procedural
B. Skill
C. Visual
D. Declarative
E. Motor

20802. An example of “knowing what” is…

A. Smiling
B. Walking
C. Recognizing your name
D. Reading a new word for the first time
E. The orienting reflex

20803. An example of declarative knowledge is…

A. Pupil contraction to a bright light

B. The startled response
C. Knowing what your name is
D. Knowing how to walk
E. Pain in response to a stab

20804. When Odysseus returned home, a puppy he had left behind immediately recognized him. This is an example of what kind of learning?

A. Procedural
B. Declarative
C. Visual
D. Auditory
E. Developmental

20901. The neocortex is organized into hemispheres so that…

A. Speech production is organized in the left hemisphere
B. Language comprehension is organized in the right hemisphere
C. The right hemisphere controls the right side of the body
D. The right hemisphere processes information from the right side of the body
E. The left hemisphere processes information from the left side of space

20902. The neocortex is organized into hemispheres so that…

A. The left hemisphere controls the left side of the body
B. The right hemisphere controls the right side of the body
C. The left hemisphere controls the right side of the body
D. Language production is organized in the right hemisphere
E. Language comprehension is localized in the right hemisphere

20903. The neocortex is organized into hemispheres so that…

A. The right hemisphere controls the left side of the body
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C. The left hemisphere processes information from the left side of space
D. Language production is localized in the right hemisphere
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20904. The neocortex is organized into hemispheres so that…

A. The left hemisphere controls the left side of the body
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21001. What is true about instrumental learning?

A. It requires a functional hippocampus
B. A strong positive reinforcement follows the action
C. A mental map of a location is encoded
D. It controls the response during the early stage of learning
E. All of the above

21002. What is true about instrumental learning?

A. It requires a functional hippocampus
B. There must be a strong contingent relation between the action and reward
C. A sequence of actions is encoded
D. After training, it controls the long-term response
E. All of the above

21003. What is true about instrumental learning?

A. A strong reinforcement follows the action
B. A sequence of actions is encoded
C. The responses made are involuntary
D. After training, it controls long-term responses
E. It requires a functional striatum

21004. What is true about instrumental learning?
A. It controls long-term practiced responses
B. It is sensitive to the reliability of the reward
C. A sequence of actions is encoded
D. It requires a functioning striatum
E. It does not require a visible target

21005. What is true about instrumental learning?

A. It requires a functional striatum
B. A highly reliable reinforcement is required for learning
C. A sequence of responses is encoded
D. It controls the response after a long retention interval
E. A mental map of a location is encoded

21100. For which part of the neocortex is the size difference greatest between humans and other primates?
A. Frontal cortex
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21001. What is true about instrumental learning?

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B. A strong positive reinforcement follows the action
C. A mental map of a location is encoded
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*E. All of the above

21002. What is true about instrumental learning?

*A. It requires a functional hippocampus
B. There must be a strong contingent relation between the action and reward
C. A sequence of actions is encoded
D. After training, it controls the long-term response
E. All of the above

21003. What is true about instrumental learning?

*A. A strong reinforcement follows the action
B. A sequence of actions is encoded
C. The responses made are involuntary
D. After training, it controls long-term responses
E. It requires a functional striatum

21004. What is true about instrumental learning?

A. It controls long-term practiced responses
B. It is sensitive to the reliability of the reward
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D. It requires a functioning striatum
*E. It does not require a visible target

21005. What is true about instrumental learning?

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