

TEST 1: Development 1 & 2

Question 1

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best exemplifies dishabituation?

- ☐ A) The return of heart rate to a resting level, such as 70 beats per minute, following the presentation of a novel stimulus.
- ☐ B) The dramatic increase of heart rate to an excited level, such as 120 beats per minute, following prolonged exposure to a stimulus.
- ☐ C) The return of heart rate to a resting level, such as 70 beats per minute, following prolonged exposure to a stimulus.
- ☒ D) The dramatic increase of heart rate to an excited level, such as 120 beats per minute, following the presentation of a novel stimulus.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 2

0 / 1 point

Sally wants to conduct an experiment that tests whether infants can tell the difference between their mother's voice and another female voice. Which of the following methods would be most likely for Sally to use?

- ☐ A) ERP
- ☒ B) Preference Method
- ☐ C) Habituation Method
- ☐ D) High-Amplitude Sucking Method

[View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

How does the competence-performance distinction affect research conducted on infants and which gene/environment correlation is most influential at this age?

- ☐ A) Infants may fail a task because they lack the physical ability to perform the task; Active correlation.
- ☐ B) Infants may fail a task because they have overprotective parents who will not let them perform the experiment; Passive correlation.

☐ C) Infants may fail a task because they do not have the cognitive abilities to complete the task; Evocative correlation.

✓ ☒ D) Infants may fail a task because they are unable to demonstrate that they have the cognitive abilities to complete a task; Passive correlation.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

As a child, Iman's parents bought him many books on planets and took him on trips to museums and observatories. As an adult, Iman is a well renowned expert on astronomy and has obtained his PhD in the subject. Which of the following best explains this phenomenon?

☐ A) Active genotype-environment correlation

✓ ☒ B) Passive genotype-environment correlation

☐ C) Implicit genotype-environment correlation

☐ D) Evocative genotype-environment correlation

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements most accurately describes monozygotic and dizygotic twins?

☐ A) Monozygotic twins have exactly the same genotype and phenotype, whereas dizygotic twins do not.

☐ B) Dizygotic twins are less similar genetically than monozygotic twins, but more similar genetically than regular siblings.

✓ ☒ C) Monozygotic twins begin as the same zygote, whereas dizygotic twins begin as two separate zygotes.

☐ D) Monozygotic twins have exactly the same chromosomes and genes, whereas dizygotic twins have exactly the same genes but different chromosomes.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Sheena's parents both have very large ears and are curious about what type of ears Sheena will develop. If we assume ear size is a dominant trait, and contributed solely by a single gene pair, how might Sheena's genotype influence the size of her ears?

- ✓ ☒ A) If Sheena's mother is homozygous dominant and Sheena's father is heterozygous, Sheena will definitely have large ears.
Because Sheena's genotype establishes a range of possible phenotypes and both her parents have large ears, she will
- ☐ B) have above average ear size with the extent depending on the diet and other environmental factors her parents expose her to.
- ☐ C) Since both of her parents have large ears, they must both be homozygous for this dominant trait, meaning Sheena will also be homozygous dominant and will one day have large ears.
- ☐ D) If Sheena's parents are both heterozygous for ear size, she has a 1 in 2 chance of having equally as large ears as her parents, but only a 1 in 4 chance of having even larger ears than her parents.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

A pointy nose is the dominant trait, and a round nose is the recessive trait. Philip's parents both have round noses, and Kim's parents are both heterozygous with pointy noses. What is the probability that Philip and Kim's children will have a round nose if Kim herself has a round nose?

- ☐ A) 50%
- ✓ ☒ B) 100%
- ☐ C) 25%
- ☐ D) 75%

> [View Feedback](#)

DevText

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements regarding development is most correct?

- ✓ ☒ A) Around the 12th postnatal month, we begin to lose many of the synapses we are born with.
- ☐ B) If typical neural development relies on experience, it is said to be experience-expectant.
- ☐ C) Early cataract removal alone is enough to prevent long-term amblyopia.

- ☐ D) At birth, an infant has blurred colour vision, 40 times worse than that of an adult.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 9

0 / 1 point

Which of the following statements regarding development is true?

- ☐ A) Failure of the neural tube to seal in the head of the embryo results in teratogens.
- ➔ ☐ B) An embryo is initially resistant to the teratogenic effects of alcohol.
- ☐ C) Failure of the neural tube to seal in the head of the embryo results in spina bifida.
- ✗ ☒ D) Senses such as vision and audition are both fairly immature at birth.

> [View Feedback](#)

DevLL

Question 10

1 / 1 point

As presented in the live lecture, what is the best conclusion on the development of sex type and gender?

- ✓ ☒ A) According to the case study, there is likely an influence of sex type for accepting a gender role.
- ☐ B) According to the case study, there is likely an influence of gender role for determining sex type.
- ☐ C) Gender role is independent of social influences and is shaped by biology.
- ☐ D) Sex type is independent of biology and is shaped by social influences.

Question 1

Which of the following best exemplifies the canalization principle?

- ☐ A) Babies typically begin teething around 6 months of age.
- ☐ B) IQ scores of monozygotic twins raised apart will be less correlated than those raised together.
- ☒ C) Greg's genes allow for him to grow to a height between 6'1 and 6'4.

- ☐ D) Children learn to speak the language native to the region they live in.

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Which of the following correctly exemplifies the range of reaction principle?

- ☐ A) As a child, Stephanie noticed that she and her friends preferred the taste of sugary candy to bitter vegetables.
- ☐ B) Paul inherited a severe genetic disorder that prevents the proper development of his lower limbs.
- ☐ C) Despite being exposed to songs from other species, birds always learn the song of their own species.
- ☐ D) Daniel inherited genes that enhance his tennis abilities, and with proper training, he has the ability to become a professional tennis player.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Raoul is a 62-year-old man who has decided he wants to learn how to play the violin. Raoul is wondering whether this is a feasible task. Which of the following is most true regarding Raoul's goal to play the violin?

- ☐ A) Early input is necessary for development of new synapses required to play violin, meaning Raoul will have an extremely difficult time learning to play violin at the age of 62.
- ☐ B) Because Raoul is at a late age, many of his synapses have already been pruned away. Once he begins the learning process, however, his brain will expect new experiences, and reform synapses.
- ☒ C) This goal will likely result in subtle changes in brain growth if he continues playing violin, because some of his brain growth is dependent on Raoul's experiences throughout his life.
- ☐ D) Raoul will only be able to learn to play the violin if he received some early experience of playing music during his critical period, otherwise this task will be exceedingly difficult.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Which of the following lines of evidence would **not** support the importance of critical periods for visual development?

- ☐ A) After one year of normal life, Charlie is adopted and visually deprived for a year and is still able to discriminate visual patterns.
- ☒ B) Charlie is visually deprived for the first year of life, and later in life develops the ability to discriminate simple visual patterns.
- ☐ C) Charlie is raised in an enriched environment and his monozygotic brother is raised in a deprived environment, and Charlie has more connections between neurons than his brother.
- ☐ D) Charlie is visually deprived for the first year of his life and is now unable to discriminate visual patterns.

Which of the following, on its own, would be support for a critical period of development?

- ☐ A) When a Kitten is visually deprived after the first 6 weeks of life, it experiences no visual impairments upon the cessation of deprivation and has vision comparable to kittens of a similar age.
- ☒ B) When earmuffs are placed on a dog's ears to block out sound between 1 and 4 weeks old, they later have impaired hearing abilities compared to normal dogs of the same age.
- ☐ C) When nose plugs are placed on the noses of monkeys between 2 and 4 months old, they can distinguish the smells of a ripe and unripe banana as well as a normal monkey can.
- ☐ D) When eye patches are placed on the eyes of dogs between the ages of 1 and 6 weeks old, puppies initially have impaired vision but the impairment is reversed once the eye patches are removed.

[View Feedback](#)

Jeremy's father often demonstrates highly aggressive behaviour in response to the slightest criticism. As a child, Jeremy noticed that his mother would constantly compliment his father on everything. Jeremy is concerned that he will behave in a similar manner to his father when he is an adult. Which of the following does this scenario best exemplify?

- ☒ A) Evocative correlations
- ☐ B) Inheritance correlations
- ☐ C) Active correlations
- ☐ D) Interactive correlations

Monozygotic twins are raised apart in separate foster homes. Each twin receives the same, normal level of environmental stimulation. Which of the following is most likely?

- ☐ A) The twins will undergo significantly different experience-expectant brain growth and experience-dependant brain growth.
- ☐ B) The twins will undergo similar experience-dependant brain growth and different experience-expectant brain growth.
- ☒ C) The twins will undergo similar experience-expectant brain growth and different experience-dependant brain growth.
- ☐ D) The twins will undergo identical experience-dependant and experience-expectant brain growth.

[View Feedback](#)

A scientist wants to extend research on the Mozart Effect and compares middle school students' performance on several cognitive tasks after listening to either white noise or Polynesian folk music. Interestingly, the Polynesian folk music group performs better. Does this support the existence a more general music effect on infant brain development?

- ☒ A) No, the control conditions are still not sufficient to allow a conclusion to be made about infant brain development.

- ☐ B) No, the styles of music are too dissimilar to make a conclusion on infant brain development.
- ☐ C) Yes, the scientist has corrected the earlier problem of only using adult participants allowing a conclusion to be made about infant brain development.
- ☐ D) Yes, the fact that the Mozart Effect replicated with other music should bolster our belief in a general music effect on infant brain development.

TEST 2: Evolution 1 & 2

Question 1

1 / 1 point

A homogeneous population of 4 leaf clovers is growing in Mitchell's backyard. It is autumn now and leaves have fallen and covered all of the clovers. Without sunlight, the clovers will die. What is likely to happen to the clovers?

- ☐ A) Natural selection will act upon the clover population so that the tallest clovers will survive and reproduce.
- ☒ B) All of the clovers in Mitchell's backyard will die unless the leaves are removed from on top of them.
- ☐ C) Clovers with an adaptive advantage will survive and natural selection will act upon these clovers.
- ☐ D) Individual differences result in differential survivability allowing some clovers to survive and reproduce.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 2

0 / 1 point

A certain genetically similar, eusocial species of animal relies on a single female to produce all of the offspring for the colony. Interestingly, non-reproducers take care of the offspring produced by the single reproducer. What is the most correct explanation for this phenomenon?

- ➡ ☐ A) According to the definition of inclusive fitness, the non-producers are actually increasing their individual fitness by helping the reproducer.
- ☐ B) The non-reproducers will benefit from direct fitness because they are helping someone who is genetically similar produce offspring. .
- ✗ ☒ C) The non-producers act altruistically and give up their ability to pass on their genes by helping the reproducer pass on hers.
- ☐ D) Hamilton's rule is being satisfied such that reproductive benefits of recipients multiplied by relatedness is less than the cost to the actor.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

In a certain species of giraffe, neck length is heritable. Most giraffes possess long necks so that they can reach the most nutritious leaves at the top of trees. There are, however, giraffes with slightly shorter necks, unable to reach the tops of the trees and feed on less nutritious leaves at the bottom. During a drought, the leaves at the top of the tree die leaving only leaves at the bottom of the tree where long-necked giraffes are unable to bend down to reach. What will happen to the average neck length in giraffes several generations after the climate has normalized?

- ☐ A) Average neck length will be longer than before the drought.
- ☐ B) Average neck length will be shorter than before the drought.
- ☐ C) Average neck length will be unaffected by climate conditions.
- ✓ ☒ D) Average neck length will be the same as before the drought.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Yan has packed himself too much food for lunch. According to evolutionary theory, Yan is most likely to share his food with?

- ☐ A) Someone at work who reminds him of his childhood.
- ☐ B) Someone at work who looks like a friend of his.
- ☐ C) Someone at work who looks like his girlfriend.

- ✓ ☒ D) Someone at work who smells like his brother.

> [View Feedback](#)

EvoText

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about evolution is most correct?

- ☐ A) Natural selection always results in an evolutionary change to a more optimal design of a trait.
- ☐ B) Evolution by natural selection takes place as long as there is variation in a trait within a population.
- ☐ C) Evolution takes many thousands of years to show any significant change in a trait.
- ✓ ☒ D) Natural selection cannot take place without the premise that offspring are produced in excess.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

0 / 1 point

Which of the following correctly describes the real-world studies conducted on kin recognition in incest avoidance?

- ✗ ☒ A) Members of a "minor" marriage are less likely to remain married as a function of how long the two lived together, but those who stay together tend to be as fertile as an average couple.
- ☐ B) Males are more dependent on co-residence as a means of incest avoidance but females are more dependent on phenotypic similarities.
- ➡ ☐ C) Individuals with older opposite-sex siblings are more dependent on co-residence as a means of incest avoidance but individuals with younger opposite-sex siblings are more dependent on maternal-perinatal association.
- ☐ D) Individuals who live in the same kibbutzim are less likely to marry a relative raised in the same kibbutz but will marry someone from the same kibbutz that they learned is unrelated.

> [View Feedback](#)

EvoLL

Question 7

1 / 1 point

It was demonstrated in class that men tend to make riskier choices than women. How can this be linked to reproductive fitness in a natural fertility population?

- ☐ A) Women have more children than men on average. Therefore they are less likely to take risky actions that reduce their fitness.
- ✓ ☒ B) Some men have very few children and some have many. This leads to riskier choices.
- ☐ C) Men have more children than women on average. This encourages them to take greater risks to increase fitness.
- ☐ D) Men value physical attractiveness in a mate more highly than females. Therefore they are more likely to be involved with fertile partners.

➤ [View Feedback](#)

EvoRecall

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is NOT one of the essential components of Darwin's proposal for the theory of natural selection?

- ☐ A) There is variation of characteristics amongst individuals in the population.
- ☐ B) Differences between individuals affect the likelihood of surviving and reproducing.
- ☐ C) Traits that affect survival and reproduction are heritable.
- ✓ ☒ D) Traits that influence an organism's ability to obtain a mate are heritable through sexual selection.

➤ [View Feedback](#)

Question 9

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements on evolution and natural selection is correct?

- ☐ A) Humans are likely descendants of monkeys since we share 98% of our genomes.
- ✓ ☒ B) While sometimes a mechanism on which natural selection acts, mutation is usually harmful.
- ☐ C) Natural selection acts upon differential survival between individual members of a species.
- ☐ D) The goal of evolution is to perfect a species which can live and thrive in any environment.

➤ [View Feedback](#)

Question 10

1 / 1 point

What was the main finding of the study investigating beak size in finches of the Galapagos during the 1977 drought?

- ☐ A) Only finches with large beaks were able to crack the hard seeds remaining, making those individuals more attractive to potential mates.
- ✓ ☒ B) Only finches with large beaks were able to crack the hard seeds remaining, resulting in an increase in average beak size in the next generation.
- ☐ C) Only finches with large beaks were able to crack the hard seeds remaining, resulting in the surviving finches growing larger beaks.
- ☐ D) Only finches with large beaks were able to crack the hard seeds remaining, resulting in surviving finches adapting and growing larger beaks.

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Sabrina and her family were caught in a big house fire. She was able to get out of the fire safely, however if she chose to risk her life she could also save certain family members. According to Hamilton's rule, which of the following groups of family members would she most likely save?

- ✓ ☒ A) One of her parents, her full brother and half sister.
- ☐ B) 3 cousins, 2 uncles and her half-sister.
- ☐ C) An uncle, an aunt and two cousins.
- ☐ D) One cousin and a half-sister.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 3

0 / 1 point

Emma is very angry at her sister because she took their shared laptop to watch a movie, even though she previously had told her sister that she needed it to work on a school project. In retaliation, Emma steals her sister's beautiful brand-new sweater to wear to

school the next day and receives several compliments. Which type(s) of social behaviours would best describe the actions of Emma and her sister?

- ➡ ☐ A) Emma and her sister both demonstrated selfishness.
- ☐ B) Emma demonstrated selfishness, whereas her sister demonstrated spite.
- ☐ C) Emma and her sister both demonstrated spite.
- ✗ ☒ D) Emma demonstrated spite, whereas her sister demonstrated selfishness.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is **not true** about Darwin's finches?

- ☐ A) The beak size of Darwin's finches is a great example of selective transmission.
- ✓ ☒ B) Beak sizes were permanently changed in this population even after the drought because finches can get more food from big seeds.
- ☐ C) The beak size of finches is nicely explained through the three essential components of natural selection.
- ☐ D) Birds with large and heavy beaks had a greater chance of survival in after the drought because they could eat big seeds.

> [View Feedback](#)

1 / 1 point

Question 5

Which of the following statements about evolution is most correct?

- ☐ A) Natural selection always results in an evolutionary change to a more optimal design of a trait.

- ➡ ☐ B) Natural selection cannot take place without the premise that offspring are produced in excess.
- ☐ C) Evolution takes many thousands of years to show any significant change in a trait.
- ✗ ☒ D) Evolution by natural selection takes place as long as there is variation in a trait within a population.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Dr. O'Brien is conducting a study on mate preferences in males and females. Considering evolutionary theory, which of the following hypothetical males is a female participant likely to rate as the most preferable long-term mate?

- ☐ A) A younger male who is willing to engage in casual sex, because he is of reproductive age.
- ☐ B) A younger male who desires multiple sexual partners, because it shows high levels of testosterone.
- ✓ ☒ C) An older male with resources to invest in her, because he is able to provide for her children.
- ☐ D) A same-aged male who recently fathered a child, because it indicates he is fertile.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

As discussed in Live Lecture, which of the following best describes the key assumptions of evolutionary psychology as applied to humans?

- ☐ A) Variation in physical traits leads to the "survival of the fittest".
- ✓ ☒ B) Evolved psychological mechanisms function as information processing devices to solve recurring adaptive problems.
- ☐ C) Evolved psychological mechanisms function as information processing devices to solve general problems.

- ☐ D) Psychological homogeneity in populations leads to “survival of the fittest”.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements on evolution and natural selection is correct?

- ➡ ☐ A) While sometimes a mechanism on which natural selection acts, mutation is usually harmful.
- ☐ B) Humans are likely descendants of monkeys since we share 98% of our genomes.
- ✗ ☒ C) Natural selection acts upon differential survival between individual members of a species.
- ☐ D) The goal of evolution is to perfect a species which can live and thrive in any environment.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 9

1 / 1 point

In DeBruine's Investment game, what was the expected behaviour of participants?

- ☐ Participants would be less trusting of individuals who did not share a similar phenotype, exhibiting eusocial behaviour.
- ➡ ☐ Participants would be more trusting of players who looked more like themselves, exhibiting eusocial behaviour.
- ☐ Participants would be less trusting of individuals who did not look like themselves, exhibiting prosocial behaviour.
- ✗ ☒ Participants would be more trusting of individuals who shared a similar phenotype, exhibiting prosocial behaviour.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is NOT one of the methods of recognizing kin?

- ☐ A) You assume individuals you were raised with are kin.
- ☐ B) You assume individuals who look similar to you are kin.
- ✓ ☒ C) You assume individuals who smell similar to you are kin.
- ☐ D) You assume individuals who live in the same area are kin.

TEST 4: Neuroscience 2

Question 1

0 / 1 point

Philip was once a star football player for his school team. After a hit to the head, Philip now has trouble processing where the players on the other team are on the field and he has trouble following the path of the football in the air. Which two of Philip's cortical lobes are most likely to present brain damage?

- ✗ ☒ A) Parietal and Temporal.
- ➡ ☐ B) Occipital and Parietal.
- ☐ C) Frontal and Occipital.
- ☐ D) Temporal and Occipital.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

How would a doctor describe a lesion in the upper-frontal part of the brain, located close to the midline?

- ☐ A) Dorsal caudal lateral lesion.
- ☐ B) Ventral rostral medial lesion.

☐ C) Ventral caudal lateral lesion.

✓ ☒ D) Dorsal rostral medial lesion.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Bianca has a tumour in her brain that causes her to show the same symptoms as split- brain patients. How will she do when asked to identify a cube that has been presented to her right visual field?

☐ A) Bianca cannot identify the cube by name, but she can identify by touch.

☐ B) Bianca cannot identify the cube by name, and she cannot identify by touch.

☐ C) Bianca can identify the cube by name, and she can identify by touch.

✓ ☒ D) Bianca can identify the cube by name, but she cannot identify by touch.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

After an accident, Jasmyn is having trouble orienting her eyes towards an object and cannot identify the path of a moving object. Which of the following describes the probable locations of Jasmyn's brain damage?

☐ A) The thalamus and the occipital lobe.

☐ B) The primary visual cortex and the parietal lobe.

☐ C) The temporal and occipital lobes.

✓ ☒ D) The superior colliculus and the parietal lobe.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following would best exemplify a double dissociation in the brain?

- ☐ A) When damage to a region in one hemisphere of the brain produces a particular deficit, and damage to a completely different region in the same hemisphere of the brain results in a different deficit.
- ☐ B) When two different structures in the same hemisphere are damaged, it results in the same deficit.
- ☐ C) When a structure in the right hemisphere of the brain is damaged it results in the exact same deficit as when the same structure in the left hemisphere is damaged.
- ☒ D) When a structure in the right hemisphere of the brain is damaged it results in a particular deficit, whereas when the same structure in the left hemisphere is damaged it results in a different deficit.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following incorrectly describes the role of the corresponding cortical lobe?

- ☐ A) The temporal lobe is responsible for initial auditory processing, memory and language.
- ☐ B) The frontal lobe generates motor commands, as well as decision-making and social skills.
- ☐ C) The occipital lobe is responsible for visual processing, and contains the visual cortex.
- ☒ D) The parietal lobe is responsible for guiding eye and body movements, as well as auditory attention.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Which brain imaging technique is described correctly?

- ☐ A) In PET scans, a lower level of radioactive tracers in the brain area indicates higher levels of activation.
- ☐ B) In single cell recording, an electrode is placed outside the cell body, and a small electric impulse is sent into the neuron.
- ☐ C) In MRI, large magnetic fields are generated that align oxygen atoms in the brain and localize certain tissues.
- ☒ D) In fMRI, a higher level of oxygen use indicates brain areas that are more highly activated.

> [View Feedback](#)

Neuro2Text

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is LEAST likely to be a symptom of hippocampal damage?

- ☐ A) An inability to remember your best friend's phone number
- ☐ B) An inability to describe your 7th birthday party
- ☒ C) An inability to differentiate between expressions of happiness and surprise
- ☐ D) An inability to orient to your location in the psychology building

[View Feedback](#)

Question 9

1 / 1 point

According to the textbook, which of the following statements about the cerebral cortex is most correct?

- ☐ A) The hypothalamus is the part of the cerebral cortex responsible for autonomic nervous system functions that promote the survival of the individual.
- ☐ B) Humans have the largest brain of any animal in order to control functions such as language, planning and consciousness.
- ☐ C) An individual with damage to the parietal lobe is likely to have difficulty coordinating and carrying out motor functions.
- ☒ D) Sensory association areas perform increasingly complex functions the further away from the primary areas they are located.

[View Feedback](#)

Neuro2LL

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is correct with regards to the advantages of particular types of neuroscience methods described?

- ☐ A) One advantage of ablation studies is that they are noninvasive, because they are isolated to specific brain structures.
- ☐ B) One advantage of fMRI is that it provides excellent temporal resolution.
- ☐ C) One advantage of CT scans is that it can provide fine detail of brain structures that other neuroimaging cannot.

- ✔ ☒ One advantage of single-cell recording is that it allows researches to relate brain region function to behaviour.

Question 1

1 / 1 point

Bianca has a tumour in her brain that causes her to show the same symptoms as split- brain patients. How will she do when asked to identify a cube that has been presented to her right visual field?

- ☐ A) Bianca can identify the cube by name, and she can identify by touch.
- ☐ B) Bianca cannot identify the cube by name, but she can identify by touch.
- ✔ ☒ C) Bianca can identify the cube by name, but she cannot identify by touch.
- ☐ D) Bianca cannot identify the cube by name, and she cannot identify by touch.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 2

0 / 1 point

Jennifer has been diagnosed with cancer, and tumors have begun to form in her brain. Recently, she has shown increased fear responses to a wide variety of situations. Also, Jennifer has been having trouble forming new memories since her diagnosis. Without using brain imaging, which two brain areas are likely affected by the tumors?

- ☐ A) Hypothalamus and hippocampus.
- ➡ ☐ B) Amygdala and hippocampus.
- ☐ C) Thalamus and hippocampus.
- ✗ ☒ D) Amygdala and hypothalamus.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Philip was once a star football player for his school team. After a hit to the head, Philip now has trouble processing where the players on the other team are on the field and he has trouble following the path of the football in the air. Which two of Philip's cortical lobes are most likely to present brain damage?

- ☐ A) Parietal and Temporal.
- ☐ B) Frontal and Occipital.
- ☒ C) Occipital and Parietal.
- ☐ D) Temporal and Occipital.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Dr. Nernst plans to use neuroimaging techniques to determine whether certain behaviour triggers an immediate response in a brain region of interest as well as examine the fine details of the region. Which combination of neuroimaging techniques should Dr. Nernst use?

- ☐ A) CT and ERP.
- ☐ B) CT and fMRI.
- ☐ C) MRI and fMRI.
- ☒ D) ERP and MRI.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about neuroimaging techniques is correct?

- ☒ A) A PET scan infers function from metabolism in the brain and is able to provide information about the brain's activity.
- ☐ B) MRI is useful because it uses magnetic fields to align hydrogen atoms and produce a clear image of the brain's activity.

- ☐ C) fMRI uses powerful magnetic fields like MRI, but is different from a PET scan because it does not infer function from metabolism.
- ☐ D) A CT scan takes a series of x-ray slices of the brain and puts them together to construct a model of brain activation.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following would best exemplify a double dissociation in the brain?

- ☐ A) When damage to a region in one hemisphere of the brain produces a particular deficit, and damage to a completely different region in the same hemisphere of the brain results in a different deficit.
- ☒ B) When a structure in the right hemisphere of the brain is damaged it results in a particular deficit, whereas when the same structure in the left hemisphere is damaged it results in a different deficit.
- ☐ C) When two different structures in the same hemisphere are damaged, it results in the same deficit.
- ☐ D) When a structure in the right hemisphere of the brain is damaged it results in the exact same deficit as when the same structure in the left hemisphere is damaged.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes the function of the limbic system structures?

- ☐ A) The amygdala is involved in memory and is one of the few regions where neurogenesis continues in adulthood.
- ☐ B) The hippocampus is involved in biological functions including stress, feeding, and mating behaviours.
- ☐ C) The thalamus is considered a relay station for information about all the sensory modalities to the cerebral cortex.
- ☒ D) The pituitary gland is an important part of the endocrine system, releasing hormones important for physiological responses.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements is correct?

- ☐ A) The Cerebellum literally translates to 'big brain' in Latin.

- ☐ B) Degeneration of cerebellar neurons results in symptoms of Parkinson's disease.
- ✓ ☒ C) The brain is connected to the skull by a network of biological filaments.
- ☐ D) The medulla is part of a hindbrain region referred to as the metencephalon.

➤ [View Feedback](#)

Question 9

1 / 1 point

According to the textbook, which of the following statements about the cerebral cortex is most correct?

- ☐ A) The hypothalamus is the part of the cerebral cortex responsible for autonomic nervous system functions that promote the survival of the individual.
- ☐ B) Humans have the largest brain of any animal in order to control functions such as language, planning and consciousness.
- ☐ C) An individual with damage to the parietal lobe is likely to have difficulty coordinating and carrying out motor functions.
- ✓ ☒ D) Sensory association areas perform increasingly complex functions the further away from the primary areas they are located.

➤ [View Feedback](#)

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is correct with regards to the advantages of particular types of neuroscience methods described?

- ☐ One advantage of ablation studies is that they are noninvasive, because they are isolated to specific brain structures.
- ☐ One advantage of fMRI is that it provides excellent temporal resolution.
- ☐ One advantage of CT scans is that it can provide fine detail of brain structures that other neuroimaging cannot.
- ✓ ☒ One advantage of single-cell recording is that it allows researches to relate brain region function to behaviour.

TEST 5: Vision

Question 1

0 / 1 point

Scientists in the jungle have just discovered a new vertebrate species. This species has large, laterally directed eyes. Which of the following most accurately describes the environment of this species?

- ☒ A) This species likely lives in an environment with many prey opportunities that may easily blend in with the trees.
- ☐ B) This species likely lives in an environment with many predators that may easily blend in with the trees.
- ☐ C) This species likely lives in an environment with many prey opportunities that stand out from the trees.
- ☐ D) This species likely lives in an environment with many predators that stand out from the trees.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Due to a rare disorder, Alie Balsa has difficulty telling the difference between colours and is especially poor at perceiving differences in richness of colour. Alie Balsa is unable to process which two physical characteristics of light?

- ☐ A) Amplitude and purity
- ☐ B) Saturation and wavelength
- ☐ C) Saturation and amplitude
- ☒ D) Purity and wavelength

[View Feedback](#)

Question 3

0 / 1 point

Tabitha is undergoing a physical examination at her doctor's office where a light is shone into Tabitha's eyes from various points. Tabitha has trouble seeing the light when in her far left visual field, but she can see it everywhere else. When Tabitha can see the light, she cannot tell the doctor what colour it is. Where would you expect Tabitha to have damage?

- ☐ A) Dorsal stream and the optic tract after the optic chiasm.

- ➡ ☐ B) Ventral stream and the optic tract after the optic chiasm.
- ✗ ☒ C) Temporal lobe and the optic tract before the optic chiasm.
- ☐ D) Parietal lobe and the optic tract before the optic chiasm.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

0 / 1 point

Augustine is in an accident where his optic chiasm is severed. Which of the following most accurately describes the effect this accident will have on his vision?

- ✗ ☒ A) Augustine will lose sight processed by the outer portions of both retinas.
- ☐ B) Augustine will lose all sight from his left visual field.
- ☐ C) Augustine will lose all sight from his right visual field.
- ➡ ☐ D) Augustine will lose sight processed by the inner portions of both retinas.

> [View Feedback](#)

VisionRecall

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following connections of the visual neural impulse pathway does NOT consist of multiple axons converging into fewer cells?

- ☐ A) Lateral Geniculate Nucleus cells to Primary Visual Cortex cells.
- ✓ ☒ B) Cells in the optic disk to cells in the optic nerve.
- ☐ C) Photoreceptors to bipolar cells.
- ☐ D) Bipolar cells to ganglion cells.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

0 / 1 point

Which of the following is CORRECT regarding the development of the visual system?

- ✗ ☒ A) Random firing of retinal cells during prenatal development is important for the development of a strong lens for visual focusing.
- ☐ B) Newborns have poor visual acuity because of the overabundance of cells in the retina that are not yet activated.
- ☐ C) Without any visual input, a newborn baby can still develop a normally functioning visual system.
- ➡ ☐ D) Visual acuity develops gradually in infants so that they are able to see more and more detail at closer distances.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 7

0 / 1 point

Which of the following correctly outlines the path that light first travels through the eye?

- ☐ A) Pupil, Cornea, Lens
- ➡ ☐ B) Ganglion cells, Bipolar cells, Photoreceptors
- ☐ C) Cornea, Lens, Iris
- ✗ ☒ D) Retina, Bipolar cells, Ganglion cells

> [View Feedback](#)

VisionText

Question 8

1 / 1 point

According to the textbook, which visual area would most likely be responsible for processing whether an object was circular or rectangular in shape?

- ☐ A) V2
- ☐ B) V3
- ✓ ☒ C) V4
- ☐ D) V5

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 9

1 / 1 point

Which of the following scenarios is most likely to occur following damage to the superior colliculus?

- ☐ A) Elliott is having difficulty differentiating between red and green apples at the grocery store.
- ☒ B) Erik is having difficulty determining how quickly cars are approaching him as he is crossing the street.
- ☐ C) Milissa is having trouble locating her cell phone even though she can hear it ringing.
- ☐ D) Regina is having trouble adapting to the dimly lit lecture hall because her pupils are not dilating.

[View Feedback](#)

VisionLL

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is not evidence of top-down influences on visual processing?

- ☐ A) Incorrectly concluding that a child's image is of an exotic dancer.
- ☐ B) Interpreting circles with gradation as being concave or convex.
- ☐ C) Experience with shadows and checkerboards influences colour perception.
- ☒ D) Certain cells in V1 respond maximally to lines of different orientations.

TEST 6: Colour Perception

ColourApp

Question 1

1 / 1 point

What would be the most likely response if blue cones were activated in the retina?

- ☒ A) An inhibitory signal sent to the yellow-blue ganglion cells would signal to the brain that the stimulus is blue.
- ☐ B) An excitatory signal sent to the yellow-blue ganglion cells would signal to the brain that the stimulus is blue.
- ☐ C) Both an excitatory and an inhibitory signal sent to the yellow-blue ganglion cells would signal to the brain that the stimulus is blue.
- ☐ D) An inhibitory signal sent to the blue-green ganglion cells would signal to the brain that the stimulus is blue.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

The donut shaped receptive field of a particular ganglion cell possesses opponent colour characteristics such that red light on the centre and green light on the surround cause inhibition. Which of the following scenarios would produce the greatest response in this ganglion cell?

- ☐ A) Green light on the centre and green light on the surround of the receptive field.
- ☐ B) Red light on the centre and red light on the surround of the receptive field.
- ☐ C) Red light on the centre and green light on the surround of the receptive field.
- ☒ D) Green light on the centre and red light on the surround of the receptive field.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 3

0 / 1 point

Nadeem is a 7-year old boy whose parents have been noticing some unusual behaviour. If Nadeem has deuteranopia, which of the following is most likely the behaviour Nadeem's parents have been noticing?

- ☐ Nadeem is having trouble reading a sign at the front of his classroom written in blue writing on a white board.
- ☒ Nadeem chooses only the red apples when asked to get the green apples from the kitchen.
- ☐ Nadeem compliments his mother's red sweater as looking "beautiful like the green leaves".
- ☐ Nadeem picks blue and yellow flowers for his sister and says that they look like the ocean.

[View Feedback](#)

ColourRecall

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Regarding colour mixing, which of the following is true?

- ☐ A) In subtractive colour mixing, mixing the primary colours red and blue results in brown.

- ✓ ☒ B) When pigments are combined in subtractive mixing, we see colours that are not absorbed.
- ☐ C) In additive colour mixing, mixing the primary colour yellow with its complement results in grey.
- ☐ D) When pigments are mixed additively, we see colours that the pigments jointly reflect.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true regarding Trichromatic Theory?

- ☐ A) It does not fit with the process of coloured lights adding their dominant colour to the mixture.
- ☐ B) It explains colour processing in the retina and ganglion cells, but not within the visual processing areas of the brain.
- ✓ ☒ C) It does not easily explain why it is possible to imagine a blue-green colour but not a red-green colour.
- ☐ D) It proposes that each cone contains a photopigment that is only responsive to one of the 3 primary colours.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best explains why you see the colour gray with additive colour mixing?

- ☐ A) The dominant wavelengths of a primary colour and its complimentary colour are individually absorbed and added together.
- ☐ B) The dominant wavelengths of two primary colours are individually reflected and added together.
- ☐ C) The dominant wavelengths of two complimentary colours are individually absorbed and added together.
- ✓ ☒ D) The dominant wavelengths of a primary colour and its complimentary colour are individually reflected and added together.

> [View Feedback](#)

ColourText

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true of the prevalence of colour blindness?

- ☐ A) Tritanopia occurs in the population much less frequently than achromatopsia.

- ☐ B) The prevalence of red/green colour blindness in males is due to its association with the Y chromosome.
- ✓ ☒ C) The incidence of blue/yellow colour blindness in females and males is the same.
- ☐ D) Red green colour blindness is less common in females than tritanopia is in both males and females.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about colour vision is most correct?

- ☐ A) The ability to determine that two squares are the same colour of red despite being painted on yellow or black backgrounds is known as colour constancy.
- ☐ B) Trichromatic colour vision is exclusive to mammals, while birds are often dichromats.
- ✓ ☒ C) The parvocellular cells in the lateral geniculate nucleus more closely resemble the retinal ganglion cells than the retinal cones.
- ☐ D) The discovery of the simultaneous contrast effect was strong support for the trichromatic theory of colour vision.

> [View Feedback](#)

ColourLL

Question 9

1 / 1 point

In class, an experiment compared the ability of two sub-types of monkeys to locate coloured breakfast cereal in a controlled environment. Which of the following best describes the conclusion of that experiment?

- ☐ A) Dichromats found more cereal than trichromats.
- ✓ ☒ B) Trichromats found more cereal than dichromats.
- ☐ C) Tetrachromats found less cereal than dichromats.
- ☐ D) Tetrachromats found more cereal and dichromats.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes the difference between the way blue and yellow are perceived in human colour vision?

- ☐ A) Blue is perceived when the yellow/blue ganglion cell receives excitatory input, while yellow is perceived when the cell receives inhibitory input.
- ☐ B) Blue is perceived when the yellow/blue ganglion cell receives inhibitory input while yellow is perceived when the cell receives excitatory input.
- ☒ C) Yellow requires the combined action of two ganglion cell types receiving input from separate cones, while blue does not.
- ☐ D) Blue requires the combined action of two ganglion cell types receiving input from separate cones, while yellow does not.

TEST 7: Form Perception 1 & 2**Question 1**

1 / 1 point

In which of the following scenarios would the Gestalt principle of similarity be utilized?

- ☐ A) A stampeding herd of bison is grouped separately from a herd that is not partaking in this particular stampede.
- ☐ B) At a car and truck show, automobiles are grouped together based on how close they are to other automobiles in the show.
- ☒ C) In a shop, white roses and white lilies are priced the same and found next to red roses and red lilies whose price differs from the white flowers.
- ☐ D) Basketballs are collected in the same baskets as soccer balls and are grouped separately from baskets further away.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Which of following scenarios would best support the Geon Theory of object recognition?

- ☒ A) Tamra is easily able to recognize her coffee mug, but has difficulty recognizing any of her rectangular books or shelves after an accident causing brain trauma.

- ☐ B) Beshoy is easily able to recognize his television set, but has difficulty recognizing any of his family's shoes after an accident causing brain trauma.
- ☐ C) Duyen is easily able to recognize her parents' coffee table and her bed sheet that is crumpled at the end of the bed.
- ☐ D) Ikran is easily able to recognize table and chairs in her kitchen and the face of her family's pet rabbit, Fluffy.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Jan is reading a book about horses while he and his family travel by train. Jan looks up from his book and sees a tiny horse through his window. When his brother, Mendel, looks out the window he sees that the animal is, in fact, a cow far off in the distance. Why did Jan perceive the animal to be a tiny horse?

- ☒ A) Misapplication of size constancy; Influence of top-down processing
- ☐ B) Misapplication of shape constancy; Influence of bottom-up processing
- ☐ C) Misapplication of size constancy; Influence of bottom-up processing
- ☐ D) Misapplication of shape constancy; Influence of top-down processing

[View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Constantine is participating in a study where he is presented with pairs of objects and asked whether they are the same or different. In one trial, Constantine is presented with a yellow hat producing a retinal image of 10 mm and viewed from the front. The next image is a yellow hat producing a retinal image of 10 mm viewed from the side but further away from Constantine. What is Constantine's most likely response and which perceptual constancies did he use?

- ☒ A) He is likely to say the objects are different, using the size and shape perceptual constancies.
- ☐ B) He is likely to say the objects are different, using the shape and location perceptual constancies.
- ☐ C) He is likely to say the objects are the same, using the shape and location perceptual constancies.
- ☐ D) He is likely to say the objects are the same, using the size and shape perceptual constancies.

[View Feedback](#)

FormRecall

Question 5

1 / 1 point

What does topographical organization of the visual cortex refer to?

- ☐ A) Different areas of the brain correspond to different processing streams.
- ☐ B) Certain parts of the brain process different characteristics of a visual scene.
- ☒ C) Adjacent areas of the cortex process adjacent information from a visual scene.
- ☐ D) The ability of the frontal lobe to store a neural map of a particular visual scene.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which statement properly describes an aspect of object recognition?

- ☐ A) Bottom-up processing requires expectations of the observer to recognize the object.
- ☒ B) Top-down processing and bottom-up processing work together to influence object recognition.
- ☐ C) Priming will always lead to participants recognizing objects at faster speeds.
- ☐ D) Bi-directional activation implies object features and expectations act on each other.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is most correct regarding object recognition theories?

- ☐ A) Template theory compares each new experience with a person to the most typical appearance of every person.
- ☒ B) Prototype theory is more flexible than template theory, as it does not require exactly the same prior experiences with that object.
- ☐ C) Geon theory is supported by objects that consist of distinguishable geons such as ice cream cones and faces.
- ☐ D) Geon theory suggests that individuals have hundreds of geometrical shapes stored in memory that can combine to form objects.

[View Feedback](#)

FormText

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following correct matches the theory of object recognition with a criticism of that theory?

- ✓ ☒ A) Template Matching Theory has difficulty explaining the role of top-down processing in interpreting ambiguous stimuli.
- ☐ B) Recognition-by-Components Theory has difficulty explaining how partially covered objects can still be recognized.
- ☐ C) Recognition-by-Components Theory has difficulty accounting for view invariant object recognition.
- ☐ D) Template Matching Theory has difficulty representing many natural objects that have subtle variations in features.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 9

1 / 1 point

Juliet is a 4-month old infant taking part in visual recognition tasks in the lab. Which of the following is most likely to be true of Juliet's abilities?

- ✓ ☒ A) Juliet is able to distinguish between nearby small objects and far away large objects.
- ☐ B) Juliet is unable to discriminate between objects of different categories.
- ☐ C) Juliet is able to distinguish between moving and stationary objects.
- ☐ D) Juliet is able to use Gestalt principles to process visual information.

[View Feedback](#)

FormLL

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Anna suffers from Huntington's disease and has difficulty detecting expressions of disgust in others. In addition, her own experiences of disgust are greatly reduced. According to Ekman's theory about facial emotions during lying, Anna should most likely be:

- ☐ A) better at detecting lies but worse at telling them.
- ☐ B) worse at detecting lies and worse at telling them.
- ☐ C) better at detecting lies and better at telling them.
- ✓ ☒ D) worse at detecting lies but better at telling them.

TEST 8: Audition

Question 1

0 / 1 point

Which of the following situations is most likely to occur with damage to the dorsal stream of auditory information?

- ➡ ☐ Charlene is unable to utilize differences in amplitude to determine the origin of a comment from one of her students.
- ☐ Seamus is unable to utilize differences in wavelength to determine whether the voice he heard was his sister's or brother's voice.
- ☐ Corrin is unable to utilize differences in purity to determine whether it is the violin or the piano playing the music on the radio.
- ✗ ☒ Jamie is unable to utilize differences in sound waves to determine whether a bark originates from the Chihuahua next door or the big Rottweiler down the street.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Jeanine hears a friend call her name from across the room. Which of the following is correct regarding how Jeanine is able to locate the sound of her friend's voice?

- ☐ A) There is a sound shadow cast on the ear closest to Jeanine's friend, allowing for detection of interaural intensity differences.
- ☐ B) The tonotopic organization of the basilar membrane allows Jeanine to locate her friend's voice in space.

- ✓ ☒ C) It takes longer for sound to reach the ear farthest from Jeanine's friend, allowing for detection of interaural time differences.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Based on the principle of co-evolution, if bats were to evolve to emit a lower frequency sound than they do currently, which trait would likely evolve in moths over time?

- ☐ A) Mechanisms to emit the same frequency noises as bats
- ✓ ☒ B) Mechanisms to detect lower frequency noises
- ☐ C) Mechanisms to emit even lower frequency noises than bats
- ☐ D) Mechanisms to detect higher frequency noises.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Martin and Olga are both auditioning for the school musical. When asked to sing a specific note, Martin and Olga sing at the same frequency and loudness, but both produce different sounds. Which of the following best explains this observation.

- ☐ A) Martin and Olga are singing at different decibels
- ☐ B) Martin is singing at 1000 Hz while Olga is singing at 1500 Hz
- ✓ ☒ C) Martin and Olga are singing with different overtones
- ☐ D) Martin and Olga are singing at different amplitudes

> [View Feedback](#)

AuditionRecall

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is CORRECT regarding the range of sound frequencies that different species can detect?

- ✓ ☒ A) Dogs and bats can both detect sounds of very high frequencies.
- ☐ B) Humans can detect the widest range of sound frequencies due to the length of their basilar membrane.

- ☐ C) Birds and bats are able to perceive a similar range of sound frequencies.
- ☐ D) Fish have the smallest range of sound frequencies that they are able to detect.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes the component of the auditory pathway from hair cell receptors to the auditory cortex?

- ☒ A) Neighbouring regions of hair cells send information along the cochlear nerve to neighbouring regions of the auditory cortex.
- ☐ B) The cochlear nucleus can send signals to the cochlear nerve, which transfers EPSPs to either the dorsal or ventral stream.
- ☐ C) Inner hair cells are thicker and fewer in number than outer hair cells, so they are less influential in auditory processing.
- ☐ D) Low frequency sounds processed near the oval window will be represented at the opposite end of the auditory cortex from the high frequency sounds.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

According to what you know about the localization of sound as presented in the web modules, which of the following statements is correct?

- ☐ A) Interaural time difference is useful for localizing sound at a far distance.
- ☐ B) Pinna cues help to localize sound and are the same in all humans.
- ☒ C) Turning your head may help to localize sound directly behind you.
- ☐ D) Sound is localized easiest when the source is directly in front of you.

> [View Feedback](#)

AuditionText

AuditionLL

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which term below best describes a process that occurs inside our ears that allows us to hear very faint sounds in the environment?

- ☐ A) Wavelength.
- ✓ ☒ B) Leverage.
- ☐ C) Transmission.
- ☐ D) Transduction.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 9

1 / 1 point

Research suggests that infants can process musical scales from any culture, but as they age and experience music related to their own culture, the ability to process foreign musical structures is lost. This is due a phenomenon called:

- ☐ A) Prosocial Behaviour.
- ✓ ☒ B) Perceptual Narrowing.
- ☐ C) Tympanic Leveraging.
- ☐ D) Perceptual Pruning.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is NOT a shared property of the energies we perceive as light and sound?

- ☐ A) Frequency
- ☐ B) Wavelength
- ☐ C) Amplitude

✓ ☒ D) Timbre

TEST 9: Hunger & Chemical Senses

HungerApp

Question 1

1 / 1 point

Recently, Grabo has been eating more and more carbohydrates in his diet. In fact, he now considers carbohydrates to be his favourite food group. Which chemical imbalance does Grabo likely have?

- ✓ ☒ A) Increased levels of Neuropeptide Y.
- ☐ B) Decreased levels of leptin.
- ☐ C) Increased levels of leptin.
- ☐ D) Decreased levels of Neuropeptide Y.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Which of the following areas was not listed in the web module as an area that processes smell?

- ✓ ☒ A) Hippocampus
- ☐ B) Frontal Lobe
- ☐ C) Temporal Lobe
- ☐ D) Orbital Cortex

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Researchers are studying the role of the hypothalamus in hunger and satiety by blocking the receptors of all neuropeptides in their rat subjects. Which of the following best describes how this disruption would affect the rats' perception of hunger and satiety?

- ☐ A) The rats would never feel hungry because the hypothalamus would be unable to indicate to the liver that glycogen stores are depleted.
- ☐ B) The rats may not feel satiated as quickly as control rats because the hypothalamus is unable to indicate to the liver that glycogen stores are full.
- ☐ C) The rats would never feel satiated because the hypothalamus is unable to stimulate the release of insulin from the pancreas.
- ✓ ☒ D) The rats may feel hungry less often because the hypothalamus would not have high levels of neuropeptide activity to stimulate appetite.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Phoofy has a lesion in his orbital cortex. Which of the following statements is most correct regarding Phoofy?

- ☐ A) Phoofy will be unable to distinguish between the 5 different tastes.
- ✓ ☒ B) Phoofy will experience difficulty identifying flavours of food that he eats.
- ☐ C) Phoofy will experience difficulties ceasing feeding behaviour.
- ☐ D) Phoofy will be unable to feel the texture of the food he eats.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements is most correct?

- ☐ A) The brain uses glucose over fat because glycogen provides more calories per gram.
- ☐ B) Short-term mechanisms regulate overall energy balance while long-term mechanisms regulate body weight.
- ✓ ☒ C) Leptin levels in the hypothalamus are important for appetite and food consumption reduction.
- ☐ D) Cholecystokinin is released by the small intestine and is important for regulating long-term energy consumption.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true of taste receptors?

- ☒ A) Taste receptors are unable to detect flavor, and instead recruit help from another sensory system.
- ☐ B) Taste receptors are responsible for converting a physical stimulus into a chemical stimulus.
- ☐ C) We have one type of taste receptor that differentiates between sweet, salty, bitter and sour based on where the taste receptor is located on the tongue
- ☐ D) Taste receptors send taste and food texture information to the primary gustatory cortex.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Aidan just ate a big bowl of chocolate chip cookie dough ice cream. Which of the following statements about his body's response to this meal is most correct?

- ☐ A) The sweet taste indicates high glycogen content, which is converted to glucose by insulin released from the liver.
- ☐ B) The sweet taste indicates high glucose content, which is converted to glutamate by insulin released by the liver.
- ☐ C) The sweet taste indicates high glutamate content, which is converted to glucose by insulin released from the pancreas.
- ☒ D) The sweet taste indicates high glucose content, which is converted to glycogen by insulin released from the pancreas.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes a possible explanation for overeating and obesity presented in the web module?

- ☐ A) A problem with the OB gene so that it produces excess leptin, thus leading to increased food-seeking behaviour
- ☐ B) A deficiency of endogenous opioid receptors because of their role in reward-driven feeding behaviour
- ☒ C) A problem with leptin's ability to act on the hypothalamus in order to reduce food-seeking behaviour

- ☐ D) An excess of NPY acting on the liver to indicate low blood glucose and glycogen stores in order to increase food-seeking behaviour

> [View Feedback](#)

HungerLL

Question 9

1 / 1 point

In lecture a study was presented that involved three groups of rats exposed to different diets. Among other things this study demonstrated that which brain systems are involved in responding to food?

- ☐ A) Serotonergic areas.
- ☐ B) Hippocampal memory areas.
- ☐ C) Emotion areas of the amygdala.
- ✓ ☒ D) Dopaminergic reward areas.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 10

1 / 1 point

In class we discussed a study investigating the accuracy of self-presentation in online dating profiles. What did researchers find?

- ✓ ☒ A) None of these listed options were found.
- ☐ B) Women were more likely than men to lie about their age.
- ☐ C) Men were more likely than women to give misleading information about their income.
- ☐ D) Women were more likely than men to give misleading information about their height.

TEST 10: Psychopathology 1

Question 1

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is **not** an example of a major criterion for determining psychopathology?

- ☐ A) Dexter is so friendly to everyone he meets that he feels anxious when people are not overly nice in return.

- ✓ ☒ B) Dexter is so friendly to his neighbors that they now worry that one day he will break down and become dangerous.
- ☐ C) Dexter is so friendly that he is unable to go to work because he likes talking to too many people on the way there.
- ☐ D) Dexter is so happy to do any activity he is involved in that he sometimes goes a few days without eating because he is distracted.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is least likely to be characteristic of a patient with obsessive-compulsive disorder?

- ☐ A) Krupa must wash her hands before and after eating, otherwise she grows anxious thinking that she will contract a virus.
- ✓ ☒ B) Bhavin must brush his teeth every morning, otherwise he grows anxious thinking that his attractive coworkers will smell his bad breath.
- ☐ C) Ikram must hit her lock key several times every time she locks her car or else she grows increasingly anxious thinking that someone will steal her car.
- ☐ D) Miko must open and close the house door three times before entering, and grows anxious if he is stopped midway.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Lisa truly believes that she has lost circulation in her left arm even after her doctor assures her that her circulation is fine. Last visit, he referred her to a psychiatrist because she has been to the hospital 9 times in the past month with various complaints. Which Axis would Lisa's disorder most likely be classified under?



- ✓ ☒ A) Axis I
- ☐ B) Axis IV
- ☐ C) Axis III
- ☐ D) Axis II

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

0 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual?

-  ☒ A) To provide a checklist that allows medical doctors to determine a specific diagnosis.
- ☐ B) To act as a dictionary, allowing researchers to look up words pertaining to mental disorders often used by clinical psychologists.
-  ☐ C) To provide broad criteria that assist in assigning a diagnosis to observed symptoms.
- ☐ D) To outline the exact method, duration, and severity of treatment for each psychological disorder.



[View Feedback](#)

Psych1Recall

Question 5

0 / 1 point

What model of psychopathology suggests that depression arises from a learned mental state of helplessness?


-  ☒ A) Cognitive
-  ☐ B) Behaviourist
- ☐ C) Psychodynamic
- ☐ D) Biological

[View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about models of psychopathology is most correct?

-  ☒ A) The cognitive model purports that mental disorder is not caused by the events around us but how we interpret them.
- ☐ B) The disease model tends to advocate changes to a person's behaviour as a treatment for mental disorders.
- ☐ C) The psychodynamic model often suggests physical treatment to alleviate symptoms before a psychoanalytic therapy.
- ☐ D) The behaviourist model suggests that mental disorder is caused by a combination of an internal and external/behavioural malfunction.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is most correct?

- ☐ A) PTSD often leads to symptoms of irritability, depression, excessive sleeping, and trouble concentrating.
- ☒ B) PTSD may be caused by a traumatic event that happens to an individual in which harm was threatened to a loved one.
- ☐ C) PTSD occurs immediately following an extremely traumatic event that occurs in an individual's life.
- ☐ D) PTSD is often characterized by frequent recollections or memories of the traumatic event.

> [View Feedback](#)

Psych1Text

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Alina has developed an unusual set of psychological symptoms. Her first psychologist diagnoses her with bipolar disorder. Alina is quite unnerved by this diagnosis, so she gets a second opinion. Not to her surprise, the second psychologist diagnoses her with an anxiety disorder. What is the best explanation of the two differing diagnoses?

- ☐ A) Each of the two doctors has had their own past experiences with patients, which affects their diagnoses of new patients.
- ☒ B) The differing diagnoses highlight the need for a dimensional classification model for psychological disorders.
- ☐ C) One of the two psychologists must be wrong in their diagnosis, especially since Alina agrees with one more than the other.
- ☐ D) It is the nature of psychopathology to be subjective, as long as the treatment is appropriate and effective for relieving the symptoms.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 9

1 / 1 point

Which of the following outlines a major difference between anxiety sensitivity and preparedness, as proposed by Martin Seligman?

- ☐ A) Anxiety sensitivity deals with the predisposition of individuals to develop obsessions as part of obsessive-compulsive disorder, whereas preparedness deals with the predisposition of individuals to spiders.
- ☐ B) Anxiety sensitivity refers to the tendency to interpret physiological symptoms of anxiety with fear, whereas preparedness refers to conditioning or learning that results in the development of a phobia.

- ✓ ☒ C) Anxiety sensitivity deals with the predisposition of individuals to develop a fear of anxiety-producing situations, whereas preparedness deals with the predisposition of individuals to develop a fear of ancient evolutionary threats.
- ☐ D) Anxiety sensitivity refers to the predisposition to fear of anxiety-related situations, whereas preparedness refers to the ability of an individual to cope with anxiety-related situations.

> [View Feedback](#)

Psych1LL

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following would NOT support the hypothesis discussed in class that depression might be adaptive?

- ☐ A) People with depression have the same amount of offspring as people without depression but more than others with mental illness.
- ☐ B) Depression was found to have a single biological cause.
- ✓ ☒ C) If depression decreased in prevalence over time in a given population.
- ☐ D) People with depression are better at social reasoning tasks when depressed.

TEST 11: Psychopathology 2

Question 1

1 / 1 point

Malik has recently been diagnosed with schizophrenia and lives alone in an apartment building. Malik frequently talks about imaginary players he watches play hockey on his driveway. When speaking, he continuously slides his hand across his forehead as if he is wiping sweat away. What schizophrenic symptoms is Malik displaying?

- ☐ A) Positive and paranoid
- ✓ ☒ B) Positive and catatonic
- ☐ C) Negative and catatonic
- ☐ D) Positive and negative

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Vanika is undergoing therapy to pinpoint why she is always being accused of actions she does not recall doing, leading her therapist to diagnose her with dissociative identity disorder. Which of the following regarding her treatment is least likely?

- ☐ A) Vanika's therapist unintentionally implanted memories of childhood abuse.
- ☐ B) Vanika's alters resulted from her therapist's suggestions that she has them.
- ☐ C) Therapy identified that Vanika's alters are a result of a traumatic childhood.
- ☒ D) Therapy allowed for Vanika's main personality to resist her alters' temptations.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Guatam is an imaginative 12-year old boy. Guatam's adoptive parents often observe their son pretending he is a variety of different characters. In fact, he often goes to school acting like a character different than himself. Why are Guatam's parents not worried that their son has DID?

- ☐ A) DID is sexually dimorphic affecting more females than males.
- ☐ B) Guatam's characters are of different age and ethnicity but not sex.
- ☐ C) One of the characters that Guatam assumes is of the opposite sex.
- ☒ D) Guatam speaks about his alter egos in detail when not in character.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

In therapy, which of the following patients would most likely be diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder?

- ☐ A) After his father's death, Adrian started drinking to cope with the pain. At work he would often show up angry and drunk. He was eventually fired for his actions, and cannot hold down a job.
- ☐ B) As a young boy, Timone's parents got a divorce and paid little attention to him. Now Timone has become obsessed with serial killers and wants to punish those he blames for his misfortunes.

- ✓ ☒ C) Every weekend, Sven has a sexual encounter with a different woman. He has the ability to charm women into his apartment on the first date because he cannot wait any longer to make love.
- ☐ D) As a child Brandon was often absent from school. He would rather walk across town by himself through a dangerous neighbourhood to visit his father in prison than attend class.

> [View Feedback](#)

Psych2Recall

Question 5

1 / 1 point

An inflated sense of superiority and unstable life circumstances including relationships and jobs are symptoms of which personality disorder?

- ☐ A) Histrionic personality disorder
- ☐ B) Borderline personality disorder
- ✓ ☒ C) Narcissistic personality disorder
- ☐ D) Antisocial personality disorder

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about antisocial personality disorder is most correct?

- ☐ A) It is characterized by dangerous and sensation-seeking behaviours due to poor self-image.
- ☐ B) It is characterized by impulsive behaviours with only concern for themselves, not the safety of others.
- ✓ ☒ C) It is characterized by manipulative and sometimes aggressive behaviours towards others.
- ☐ D) It is characterized by irresponsible and self-centered behaviour that begins in adulthood.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements regarding schizophrenia is true?

- ☐ A) The environment is a more important contributor to schizophrenia than genes are.

- ✗ ☒ B) Someone with paranoid schizophrenia experiences hallucinations and delusions.
- ➡ ☐ C) Someone with schizophrenia may possess normal affect and normal thought.
- ☐ D) Genes are more important contributors to schizophrenia than the environment.

> [View Feedback](#)

Psych2Text

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Timour is receiving treatment for a particular disorder. His therapist focuses on altering unhealthy behaviours by giving Timour a set of behavioural instructions. Timour's parents are **required** to attend the therapy sessions. According to information found in the textbook, what type of therapy is Timour receiving?

- ☐ A) Acceptance and Commitment Therapy
- ☐ B) Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
- ✓ ☒ C) Systems Therapy
- ☐ D) Behavioural Therapy

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 9

1 / 1 point

A pharmaceutical company runs a randomized control trial to test the effects of a drug on symptoms of a disorder. The company blindly assigns individuals suffering from the targeted disorder to two groups; control group and treatment group. The subjects do not know the group assignments. At the end of the study all subjects are asked to fill out a symptom checklist. Which of the following is true?

- ☐ A) The experiment is a single blind study in which subjects are blind to their group assignment.
- ☐ B) The purpose of the company's experiment was designed to test the effectiveness of the drug.

- ✓ ☒ C) The experiment is designed in such a way as to evaluate the efficacy of the drug in question.
- ☐ D) If the treatment group reports significantly lower symptom scores, the results are clinically significant.

> [View Feedback](#)

Psych2LL

Question 10

1 / 1 point

What was the primary conclusion of the study by David Rosenhan that had confederates admit themselves to a psych ward in the hospital?

- ✗ ☒ A) There is a tendency to over-diagnose mental illness in an institutional setting.
- ☐ B) Participants stayed in the hospital for an average of 19 days.
- ☐ C) The biological approach to treatment is insufficient to describe all mental illnesses.

TEST 12: Review (Additional Questions)

Question 1

1 / 1 point

Two rabbits are raised in a laboratory. One is raised in an environment that exactly mimics a rabbit's natural environment. The other is raised in a cage with lots of toys, providing all the stimulation found in a natural environment. Having been raised in slightly different yet equally stimulus rich environments, which of the following scenarios is most probable?

- ☐ A) Both Rabbits will undergo the same experience-dependant brain growth but different experience-expectant brain growth.
- ✓ ☒ B) Both Rabbits will undergo the same experience-expectant brain growth but different experience-dependant brain growth.
- ☐ C) Both Rabbits will undergo the same experience-expectant brain growth and experience-dependant brain growth.
- ☐ D) Neither Rabbit will have the opportunity to undergo experience-expectant or experience-dependant brain growth.

[View Feedback](#)

2

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Jim's house is severely infested by two populations of termites. There are two queen termites that are unrelated to each other that create all the eggs for each colony. Which of the following is most likely true regarding the two populations of termites?

- ☐ A) The termite populations would ignore each other and work for the greater good of their respective groups.
- ☐ B) Each individual termite would gather food for him/herself and not work as a group.
- ☐ C) The termite populations would work together to gather food and resources for the greater good of the group.
- ☒ D) There would be a high level of aggression between the termite populations.

[View Feedback](#)

3

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true of taste receptors?

- ☐ A) Taste receptors send taste and food texture information to the primary gustatory cortex.
- ☐ B) Taste receptors are responsible for converting a physical stimulus into a chemical stimulus.
- ☒ C) Taste receptors are unable to detect flavor, and instead recruit help from another sensory system.
- ☐ D) We have one type of taste receptor that differentiates between sweet, salty, bitter and sour based on where the taste receptor is located on the tongue

[View Feedback](#)

4

Question 4

1 / 1 point

If the Nodes of Ranvier did not exist on the axon of a neuron, what would be the most likely consequence?

- ☐ A) Saltatory conduction would continue to occur along the axon.

- ☐ B) Ion channel cascades would become more frequent.
- ✓ ☒ C) The action potential would become weaker the farther it travelled along the axon.
- ☐ D) There would be gaps in myelin cells that coat the axon of a neuron.

> [View Feedback](#)

5

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following correctly describes the function of a structure within the hindbrain?

- ✓ ☒ A) The reticular formation is involved in arousal and motivation, and plays a role in posture and equilibrium.
- ☐ B) The medulla is responsible for conscious control of behaviours such as breathing, heart rate and digestion.
- ☐ C) The cerebellum is responsible for generating motor commands, and error correction of motor commands.
- ☐ D) The pons processes some visual information and is responsible for some aspects of emotional processing.

> [View Feedback](#)

6

Question 6

0 / 1 point

Which of the following is TRUE regarding visual processing?

- ☐ A) The first place that visual processing occurs is in the primary visual cortex of the occipital lobe.
- ➡ ☐ B) The dorsal stream identifies where an object is located including its movement and distance.
- ☐ C) All information received by the left eye is processed by the right hemisphere of the brain.
- ✗ ☒ D) The extrastriate cortex is all the visual processing areas located outside the occipital lobe.

> [View Feedback](#)

7

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about audition is correct?

- ☐ A) The auditory cortex has a topographic organization.
- ☐ B) The basilar membrane narrows as it moves away from the oval window.
- ☒ C) Sound shadow is used to detect location of sounds that are far away.

> [View Feedback](#)

8

Question 8

1 / 1 point

According to the textbook, which of the following statements about colour vision is most correct?

- ☒ A) Simultaneous contrast is the phenomenon whereby the same colour can appear lighter or darker depending on the surrounding colours.
- ☐ B) All deficits leading to dichromatic vision are caused by a gene associated with the X chromosome, making them more common in males than in females.
- ☐ C) Colour processing in the occipital lobe begins with the CO blobs of V1 and then travels to V2 and onwards to the "colour strips" in V4.
- ☐ D) Additive colour mixing refers to combining pigments of colours together, such as with paints.

> [View Feedback](#)

9

Question 9

1 / 1 point

Marge has just encountered a new object in her visual world. She has never seen this object before. According to the template-matching model, which of the following statements is correct?

- ☐ A) An exact match will be found for the object so that Marge is able to classify the object correctly.
- ☒ B) Marge will be unable to compare this object to a template as she has had no experience with it in the past.
- ☐ C) Marge will classify the object based on the ?family resemblance? between the object and a template.
- ☐ D) Marge will match the object to a template of something similar in order to identify the new object.

> [View Feedback](#)

10

Question 10

1 / 1 point

The adaptive hypothesis of depression suggests that depression seems to have been selected for in our evolutionary history and should be thought of as an adaptation rather than a disorder. According to this hypothesis depression may have been selected for because it:

- ☐ A) Adjusts the balance on monoamines (e.g. serotonin) in a manner that is similar to many prescribed medications (e.g. Prozac).
- ☒ B) Serves to facilitate social withdrawal, which allows for complex problem solving.
- ☐ C) Serves to facilitate increased reproductive activity thereby increasing the heritability of depressive disorders.
- ☐ D) Downregulates analysis of trigger problems, which allows for increased social acceptance.

Augustine is in an accident where his optic chiasm is severed. Which of the following most accurately describes the effect this accident will have on his vision?

- ☐ A) Augustine will lose all sight from his right visual field.
- ☒ B) Augustine will lose sight processed by the outer portions of both retinas.
- ☐ C) Augustine will lose all sight from his left visual field.
- ☐ D) Augustine will lose sight processed by the inner portions of both retinas.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Erin Gold was playing with her friends when she correctly realized that she could perceive shorter light wavelengths than the rest of her friends. Which of the following sets of stimuli had Erin Gold seen to come to this conclusion?

- ☒ A) Erin was able to tell the difference between the colours of two seemingly identical yellow dandelions.
- ☐ B) Erin was able to tell the difference between the level of heat coming off two different bowls of soup.

- ☐ C) Erin was able to tell the difference between a pure red hat and a desaturated red hat.
- ☐ D) Erin was able to tell the difference between the brightness of an intense blue car and a dull blue car.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

If the human eye were altered so that the bulk of the rods were concentrated in the fovea, and the bulk of the cones were in the periphery of the retina, how would our visual experience change?

- ☐ A) When looking directly at an object, we would have good day vision.
- ☒ B) When looking slightly to one side of an object, we would see in strong detail.
- ☐ C) When looking slightly to one side of an object, we would have good night vision.
- ☐ D) When looking directly at an object, we would better identify colour.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Preston was recently in a sporting accident that resulted in significant damage to his lens. Doctors had to paralyze both Preston's lenses to avoid further damage until a second surgery could be performed. What are the likely effects of having his lenses paralyzed on Preston's vision?

- ☒ A) Preston is no longer able to read his favourite book or see his friend across the lecture hall.
- ☐ B) Preston is blind, being unable to perceive any of the objects in his surrounding environment.
- ☐ C) Preston is experiencing blurriness of all the objects in his surrounding environment.
- ☐ D) Preston is not having any issues clearly seeing any objects in his surrounding environment.

[View Feedback](#)

VisionRecall

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements regarding the retina is correct?

- ☐ A) Visual acuity in the periphery of the retina is poor due to smaller receptive fields in this area.
- ☐ B) The fovea provides the greatest acuity due to the high density of rods in this area.
- ☐ C) Bipolar cells are important because they facilitate communication within a layer of the retina.
- ✓ ☒ D) In dim light conditions, focusing an image on the retinal periphery will not improve colour perception.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is most characteristic of an 18-month old child's visual capabilities?

- ☐ A) They are able to focus similarly to adults and their visual acuity is fully developed.
- ☐ B) They are unable to focus adequately but their visual acuity is fully developed.
- ✓ ☒ C) They are able to focus similarly to adults but their visual acuity is underdeveloped.
- ☐ D) They are unable to focus adequately and their visual acuity is underdeveloped.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is CORRECT regarding the development of the visual system?

- ☐ A) Newborns have poor visual acuity because of the overabundance of cells in the retina that are not yet activated.
- ☐ B) Random firing of retinal cells during prenatal development is important for the development of a strong lens for visual focusing.
- ✓ ☒ C) Visual acuity develops gradually in infants so that they are able to see more and more detail at closer distances.

- ☐ D) Without any visual input, a newborn baby can still develop a normally functioning visual system.

[View Feedback](#)

VisionText

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about photoreceptors is correct?

- ☐ A) A total loss of rods result in a decrease in visual acuity during both light and dark conditions.
- ☒ B) Both cones and rods are depolarized and in their active states in darkness.
- ☐ C) Rods are found throughout the retina in varying concentrations but cones are only found in the fovea.
- ☐ D) During dark adaptation, the rods begin to adapt quicker than cones resulting in an immediate improvement in sensitivity.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 9

1 / 1 point

According to the textbook, which of the following statements about dark adaptation is most correct?

- ☐ A) Rods are responsible for much of the early dark adaptation but reach a plateau around 4 minutes, where cones then continue to adapt until becoming the primary functional cells around 10 minutes after dark exposure begins.
- ☐ B) Rods provide better colour vision and acuity than do cone cells, which explains why as dark adaptation occurs, humans are less able to distinguish between colours or see small stimuli.
- ☒ C) Cones become decreasingly important for low light vision as dark adaptation occurs, so the periphery of the eye provides better night vision than does the fovea around 10 minutes after dark exposure begins.
- ☐ D) Cones are slower to adapt but more prominent around 10 minutes after dark exposure begins because the visual pigment in cone cells regenerates more slowly than the visual pigment in rod cells.

[View Feedback](#)

VisionLL

Question 10

0 / 1 point

Which of the following is false regarding the phenomenon of Blindsight?

- ➡ ☐ A) Individuals with Blindsight cannot see colour.
- ☐ B) Individuals with Blindsight can both detect objects and adjust their actions based on those objects.
- ✗ ☒ C) It is supported by a visual pathway that travels through areas in the tectum and then onto areas in the extrastriate cortex.
- ☐ D) Blindsight can involve both static and dynamic visual scenes.

Question 1

0 / 1 point

The donut shaped receptive field of a particular ganglion cell possesses opponent colour characteristics such that red light on the centre and green light on the surround cause inhibition. Which of the following scenarios would produce the greatest response in this ganglion cell?

- ➡ ☐ A) Green light on the centre and red light on the surround of the receptive field.
- ✗ ☒ B) Red light on the centre and green light on the surround of the receptive field.
- ☐ C) Red light on the centre and red light on the surround of the receptive field.
- ☐ D) Green light on the centre and green light on the surround of the receptive field.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

If the receptive field of a ganglion cell responds in an opponent fashion in which it is excited if blue strikes the middle or yellow strikes the surround, which of the following would produce the weakest response?

- ☐ A) Blue strikes the middle and yellow strikes the surround.
- ✓ ☒ B) Yellow strikes the middle and blue strikes the surround.
- ☐ C) Blue strikes both the middle and the surround.
- ☐ D) Yellow strikes both the middle and the surround.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

What would be the effect on colour perception if a person were afflicted with both tritanopia and protanopia?

- ☐ A) They would not be able to distinguish blue from yellow, with the only functional cones being red cones.
- ☐ B) They would not be able to distinguish blue from yellow, with the only functional cones being blue cones.
- ☐ C) They would not be able to distinguish green from red, with the only functional cones being red cones.
- ✓ ☒ D) They would not be able to distinguish between green and red, with the only functional cones being green cones.

> [View Feedback](#)

ColourRecall

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true regarding Trichromatic Theory?

- ☒ A) It does not easily explain why it is possible to imagine a blue-green colour but not a red-green colour.
- ☐ B) It proposes that each cone contains a photopigment that is only responsive to one of the 3 primary colours.
- ☐ C) It does not fit with the process of coloured lights adding their dominant colour to the mixture.
- ☐ D) It explains colour processing in the retina and ganglion cells, but not within the visual processing areas of the brain.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 5

1 / 1 point

According to the combined trichromatic theory and opponent process theory, which of the following is true when viewing the colour yellow?

- ☐ A) The red, green and blue cones are activated since both the red-green and the yellow-blue ganglion cells receive a signal.
- ☐ B) The red and green cones send an inhibitory signal to the yellow-blue ganglion cells and a yellow signal is sent to the brain.
- ☒ C) Both the red and green cones send signals to the red-green ganglion cells and the net effect is to send no signal to the brain.
- ☐ D) The green cone sends an excitatory signal to both the red-green and yellow-blue ganglion cells.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

An object that is painted yellow is correctly perceived as being yellow. According to what you know about visual processing, why is this so?

- ☐ A) Activation of yellow cones results in an inhibitory signal being sent to the red/green ganglion cells and an excitatory signal to the blue/yellow ganglion cells.

- ☐ B) Activation of the red, green and blue cones results in inhibition and excitation of the red/green ganglion cells and excitation of the blue/yellow ganglion cells.
- ✓ ☒ C) Activation of red and green cones results in inhibition and excitation of the red/green ganglion cells and excitation of the blue/yellow ganglion cells.
- ☐ D) Activation of red and green cones results in an inhibitory signal being sent to the red/green and an excitatory signal being sent to the blue/yellow ganglion cells.

> [View Feedback](#)

ColourText

Question 7

0 / 1 point

Which of the following visual phenomena is NOT associated with colour processing in retinal ganglion cells?

- ✗ ☒ A) You notice that your sister perceives two yellow stars differently depending on the colour of the wall they are stuck to.
- ☐ B) After having stared at a yellow butterfly for an extended period of time, there appears to be a blue butterfly when you look at your white bedroom wall.
- ☐ C) When asked to imagine a colour intermediate to red and green you are unable to do so, but you can easily imagine a colour intermediate to red and yellow.
- ➡ ☐ D) While grocery shopping with your dichromatic best friend, you notice that he has trouble distinguishing red apples from green apples.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 8

1 / 1 point

According to the textbook, which of the following statements about colour vision is most correct?

- ☐ A) All deficits leading to dichromatic vision are caused by a gene associated with the X chromosome, making them more common in males than in females.
- ☐ B) Colour processing in the occipital lobe begins with the CO blobs of V1 and then travels to V2 and onwards to the "colour strips" in V4.
- ✓ ☒ C) Simultaneous contrast is the phenomenon whereby the same colour can appear lighter or darker depending on the surrounding colours.

- ☐ D) Additive colour mixing refers to combining pigments of colours together, such as with paints.

> [View Feedback](#)

ColourLL

Question 9

1 / 1 point

Which of the following provides a complete explanation of how the McCollough effect works?

- ➡ ☐ A) There is no satisfactory explanation to how this effect works.
- ☐ B) Green cones become fatigued, resulting in a pink afterimage.
- ☐ C) White/Black opponent cells at the ganglion level become fatigued, producing an afterimage.
- ✗ ☒ D) Red/Green opponent cells at the ganglion level become fatigued, producing an afterimage.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 10

1 / 1 point

You are conducting an experiment on facial preferences of human subjects. Which of the following predictions would you make regarding the outcome of your experiment?

- ☐ A) There should be no association between facial colouring and mate-choice preferences.
- ☐ B) Participants will choose faces with pales complexions, as this is a sign of conservative sun exposure, and indicates lower risk of skin cancers.
- ✓ ☒ C) Participants will use facial colour as an indirect marker of estrogen production.
- ☐ D) Participants will likely avoid potential mates whose faces appear red, as these individuals are likely to suffer from high blood pressure.

Question 1

0 / 1 point

Which of following scenarios would best support the Geon Theory of object recognition?

- ☐ A) Tamra is easily able to recognize her coffee mug, but has difficulty recognizing any of her rectangular books or shelves after an accident causing brain trauma.
- ✗ ☒ B) Ikran is easily able to recognize table and chairs in her kitchen and the face of her family's pet rabbit, Fluffy.
- ☐ C) Beshoy is easily able to recognize his television set, but has difficulty recognizing any of his family's shoes after an accident causing brain trauma.
- ☐ D) Duyen is easily able to recognize her parents' coffee table and her bed sheet that is crumpled at the end of the bed.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Which of the following scenarios is most likely utilizing location constancy?

- ☐ A) Khatira notices that as she changes locations in the theatre to a seat near the back, the screen gets smaller, but she still perceives it as being the same size.

- ☐ B) Alton notices that as he changes location, his bookshelf appears to have different dimensions but he still perceives it as being rectangular.
- ☒ C) Jonah's sister is jumping on the couch next to him, causing him to move around, but he still perceives the television to be in the same location.
- ☐ D) Anila notices that her entire location is being tinted blue by the lighted sign above her, but she still perceives her friend's shirt as being yellow.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 3

0 / 1 point

Constantine is participating in a study where he is presented with pairs of objects and asked whether they are the same or different. In one trial, Constantine is presented with a yellow hat producing a retinal image of 10 mm and viewed from the front. The next image is a yellow hat producing a retinal image of 10 mm viewed from the side but further away from Constantine. What is Constantine's most likely response and which perceptual constancies did he use?

- ☒ A) He is likely to say the objects are different, using the size and shape perceptual constancies.
- ☐ B) He is likely to say the objects are the same, using the size and shape perceptual constancies.
- ☐ C) He is likely to say the objects are different, using the shape and location perceptual constancies.
- ☒ D) He is likely to say the objects are the same, using the shape and location perceptual constancies.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 4

0 / 1 point

Which of the following is NOT an example of top-down processing?

- ☒ A) Katrina is more likely to categorize an object as a car if it has wheels than if it does not have wheels.
- ☐ B) Eric has just watched a commercial about retirement homes, and sees the face of an old woman rather than a young woman in an ambiguous figure.

- ✖ ☒ C) Armando believes people are more likely to own a dog as a pet than a cat, so when he sees an animal in front of a house down the street he perceives it to be a dog.
- ☐ D) Wendy is better able to understand a word that is written in messy handwriting when she reads the whole sentence rather than looks at the word alone.

> [View Feedback](#)

FormRecall

Question 5

1 / 1 point

According to the form perception web module, which of the following statements is correct?

- ☐ A) Location constancy is the ability of the brain to adjust for changes in perspective.
- ☐ B) Colour constancy is the ability of the brain to adjust for changes in amplitude.
- ☐ C) Shape constancy is the ability of the brain to perceive changes in the shapes of objects.
- ✔ ☒ D) Size constancy is the ability of the brain to adjust for changes in distance.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

In describing the organization of the temporal cortex, which of the following is true?

- ☐ A) Columns are arranged parallel to the surface of the cortex, while the layers extend perpendicularly.
- ☐ B) Information regarding the shape, structure and form of the object enters via the dorsal stream.
- ✔ ☒ C) Neurons in the temporal cortex respond to more complex stimuli than neurons in primary visual cortex.
- ☐ D) Layers respond to different categories, and columns interpret the features within a category.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following accurately describes the visual abilities of infants?

- ☐ A) Infants at 3 months of age can distinguish between objects based on colour.
- ☐ B) Newborn infants tend to focus on the large, easily visible features of the face, such as the mouth.
- ☐ C) It is not until 4 months of age that infants prefer to look at faces over other objects.
- ✓ ☒ D) An infant as young as three months can process objects using the Gestalt principle of closure.

> [View Feedback](#)

FormText

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following correct matches the theory of object recognition with a criticism of that theory?

- ➡ ☐ A) Template Matching Theory has difficulty explaining the role of top-down processing in interpreting ambiguous stimuli.
- ☐ B) Recognition-by-Components Theory has difficulty accounting for view invariant object recognition.
- ✗ ☒ C) Template Matching Theory has difficulty representing many natural objects that have subtle variations in features.
- ☐ D) Recognition-by-Components Theory has difficulty explaining how partially covered objects can still be recognized.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 9

0 / 1 point

According to the textbook, which of the following statements about form perception is most correct?

- ☐ A) Newborn infants do not immediately prefer face-like stimuli over stimuli with scrambled facial features because they can only depend on bottom-up processing of the components.
- ☐ B) Our tendency to perceive an object as having fixed dimensions despite being viewed from different angles is called size constancy.
- ➡ ☐ C) Much of gestalt psychology is based on a principle that encompasses the human visual system's bias toward the simplest organization of visual stimuli.
- ✗ ☒ D) A person's perception of a visual illusion can be altered by manipulating their expectations, which affects their bottom-up processing.

[View Feedback](#)

FormLL

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is an explanation for the hollow face illusion discussed in Live Lecture?

- ☐ A) The illusion demonstrates a limitation of sensation because of a prior bias to expecting faces to point outward.
- ☐ B) The illusion demonstrates a limitation of sensation because of a prior bias to expecting faces to point inward.
- ☒ C) The illusion demonstrates a limitation of perception because of a prior bias to expecting faces to point outward.
- ☐ D) The illusion demonstrates a limitation of perception because of a prior bias to expecting faces to point inward.

[View Feedback](#)

Which of the following situations is most likely to occur with damage to the dorsal stream of auditory information?

- ☒ ➔ Charlene is unable to utilize differences in amplitude to determine the origin of a comment from one of her students.

- ☐ Seamus is unable to utilize differences in wavelength to determine whether the voice he heard was his sister's or brother's voice.
- ☐ Corrin is unable to utilize differences in purity to determine whether it is the violin or the piano playing the music on the radio.
- ☒ Jamie is unable to utilize differences in sound waves to determine whether a bark originates from the Chihuahua next door or the big Rottweiler down the street.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Lily is born with a genetic abnormality that prevents hair cells from forming on her basilar membrane. Which of the following best describes why Lily would be unable to hear?

- ☒ A) Auditory stimuli would not be converted to neural impulses.
- ☐ B) The absence of hair cells would prevent any movement of the basilar membrane.
- ☐ C) There would be no vibration of the oval window.
- ☐ D) The basilar membrane would be unable to release neurotransmitters.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

You have been asked to design a universal communication device that emits an auditory signal to all vertebrates. Since all vertebrates have different auditory mechanisms, what would be the most effective frequency to program your device at?

- ☐ A) 20000 Hz
- ☐ B) 200 Hz
- ☒ C) 2000 Hz
- ☐ D) 20 Hz

[View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

In attempting to locate a sound coming from the top of a tall building directly in front of her, which auditory localization cues will be most helpful for Brenda?

- ☐ A) Interaural difference in time only
- ☐ B) Interaural difference in intensity only
- ☐ C) Visual cues
- ☒ D) Pinnae Cues

[View Feedback](#)

AuditionRecall

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following correctly describes a segment of the auditory pathway?

- ☐ A) Alternating bands of densely packed and less densely packed air particles interact with the eardrum in the middle ear.
- ☐ B) The three ossicles are responsible for amplifying the initial sound wave before the sound signal is passed to the round window.
- ☐ C) The ear canal widens as it approaches the eardrum to amplify the sound stimulus before reaching the middle ear.
- ☒ D) Inner hair cells do not have a one-to-one connection with afferent fibers but rather connect to a multitude of fibers.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes the component of the auditory pathway from hair cell receptors to the auditory cortex?

- ☐ A) Inner hair cells are thicker and fewer in number than outer hair cells, so they are less influential in auditory processing.
- ☒ B) Neighbouring regions of hair cells send information along the cochlear nerve to neighbouring regions of the auditory cortex.

- ☐ C) Low frequency sounds processed near the oval window will be represented at the opposite end of the auditory cortex from the high frequency sounds.
- ☐ D) The cochlear nucleus can send signals to the cochlear nerve, which transfers EPSPs to either the dorsal or ventral stream.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following aspects of sound localization are correct?

- ☐ A) The sound shadow produced by the head decreases the intensity of sounds heard by the ear closest to the sound.
- ☐ B) All neurons in the superior olivary complex respond to the interaural time differences in arrival time.
- ☐ C) Pinna cues alter incoming sound wave frequencies to determine the distance to a sound source.
- ☒ D) Sounds directly in front of us are difficult to distinguish from sounds coming from directly behind.

> [View Feedback](#)

AuditionText

AuditionLL

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Research suggests that infants can process musical scales from any culture, but as they age and experience music related to their own culture, the ability to process foreign musical structures is lost. This is due a phenomenon called:

- ☐ A) Tympanic Leveraging.
- ☒ B) Perceptual Narrowing.
- ☐ C) Prosocial Behaviour.
- ☐ D) Perceptual Pruning.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 9

1 / 1 point

You are running a study on rhythm perception and production that will compare the abilities of musicians and non-musicians on your tasks. Which of the following would **not** be a consideration that you should keep in mind when designing your experiment?

- ☐ A) Musicians will show less noise-related hearing loss than non-musicians.
- ☒ B) Musicians will likely show higher IQ scores across all subtests of the IQ test.
- ☐ C) Musicians will likely have a better grasp on the spatial arrangement of stimuli.
- ☐ D) Musicians will be likely to outperform non-musicians on rhythm production tasks.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is NOT a shared property of the energies we perceive as light and sound?

- ☐ A) Amplitude
- ☐ B) Wavelength
- ☒ C) Timbre
- ☐ D) Frequency

Question 1

1 / 1 point

Aidan just ate a big bowl of chocolate chip cookie dough ice cream. Which of the following statements about his body's response to this meal is most correct?

- ☐ A) The sweet taste indicates high glucose content, which is converted to glutamate by insulin released by the liver.
- ☐ B) The sweet taste indicates high glutamate content, which is converted to glucose by insulin released from the pancreas.
- ✓ ☒ C) The sweet taste indicates high glucose content, which is converted to glycogen by insulin released from the pancreas.
- ☐ D) The sweet taste indicates high glycogen content, which is converted to glucose by insulin released from the liver.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements is most correct?

- ☐ A) Cholecystikinin is released by the small intestine and is important for regulating long-term energy consumption.
- ☐ B) The brain uses glucose over fat because glycogen provides more calories per gram.
- ☐ C) Short-term mechanisms regulate overall energy balance while long-term mechanisms regulate body weight.
- ✓ ☒ D) Leptin levels in the hypothalamus are important for appetite and food consumption reduction.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 3

0 / 1 point

According to the web module, which of the following statements about eating is most correct?

- ✗ ☒ A) Leptin plays a role in the cessation of eating behaviour by acting on NPY in the hypothalamus to decrease appetite.
- ☐ B) After eating, CCK produced by the intestines acts on NPY in the hypothalamus to suppress appetite.
- ➡ ☐ C) The liver plays an important role on cessation of eating by monitoring glycogen stores and glucose levels in the blood.
- ☐ D) The pancreas causes glucose to be stored as glycogen and then breaks glycogen back down to glucose for use between meals.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Which of the following areas was not listed in the web module as an area that processes smell?

- ☐ A) Temporal Lobe
- ☐ B) Orbital Cortex
- ☒ C) Hippocampus
- ☐ D) Frontal Lobe

[View Feedback](#)

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Joey's friends have noticed that when they have dinner, he takes much longer to feel full than everyone else. Which of the following would be most likely to cause Joey's symptoms?

- ☐ A) An excess amount of insulin being produced by Joey's liver
- ☐ B) A shortage of leptin being produced by Joey's adipose tissue
- ☒ C) A shortage of cholecystokinin in Joey's small intestines
- ☐ D) An excess amount of neuropeptide Y in Joey's hypothalamus

[View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Craig is attending a holiday potluck. Which of the following is most likely to cause Craig to go back for a second helping of food?

- ☐ A) CCK
- ☒ B) A decrease in blood glucose

- ☐ C) High glucose in the liver
- ☐ D) An NPY inhibitor

[View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Phoofy has a lesion in his orbital cortex. Which of the following statements is most correct regarding Phoofy?

- ☐ A) Phoofy will be unable to distinguish between the 5 different tastes.
- ☒ B) Phoofy will experience difficulty identifying flavours of food that he eats.
- ☐ C) Phoofy will be unable to feel the texture of the food he eats.
- ☐ D) Phoofy will experience difficulties ceasing feeding behaviour.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is correct regarding taste preferences?

- ☐ A) The theory that eating high calorie foods is an adaptive mechanism has been proven wrong, since high calorie foods are bad for our health.
- ☐ B) Humans are born with an innate preference for sweet, sour, salty and bitter food tastes
- ☒ C) Pregnant women are more sensitive to sweet tastes during a time when toxins are more likely harm the fetus.
- ☐ D) Infants are born with a preference for the foods that are most commonly prepared in their culture

[View Feedback](#)

HungerLL

Question 9

1 / 1 point

In lecture a study was presented that involved three groups of rats exposed to different diets. Among other things this study demonstrated that which brain systems are involved in responding to food?

- ☐ A) Hippocampal memory areas.
- ☐ B) Serotonergic areas.
- ✓ ☒ C) Dopaminergic reward areas.
- ☐ D) Emotion areas of the amygdala.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 10

1 / 1 point

In class we discussed a study investigating the accuracy of self-presentation in online dating profiles. What did researchers find?

- ✓ ☒ A) None of these listed options were found.
- ☐ B) Men were more likely than women to give misleading information about their income.
- ☐ C) Women were more likely than men to give misleading information about their height.
- ☐ D) Women were more likely than men to lie about their age.

Question 1

1 / 1 point

Jamie-Lynn suffers from an unknown psychological disorder, and has described herself experiencing a tremendous amount of anxiety whenever she eats. This symptom began right after she choked on a piece of food several weeks ago. As a result, Jamie-Lynn no longer eats solid food, but has been able to drink meal replacement shakes. Which of the "four D's" best correspond to Jamie's current situation?

- ☐ A) Danger and distress.

- ✓ ☒ B) Distress and dysfunction.
- ☐ C) Danger and dysfunction.
- ☐ D) Danger and deviance.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

According to a behaviourist researcher, what would be the major cause of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)? Ronnie locks his door exactly 33 times before leaving his house every morning because:

- ☐ A) his dog ran away when he was younger and he feels anxious that his current dog will do the same thing.
- ☐ B) he believes that every extra time he locks the door his belongings are more secure.
- ✓ ☒ C) it consistently relieves anxiety and mental images about his wife being murdered in a terrible explosion.
- ☐ D) he is anxious that his neighbor will steal some of his belongings since he thinks that she has been eyeing his apartment.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual?

- ✓ ☒ A) To provide broad criteria that assist in assigning a diagnosis to observed symptoms.
- ☐ B) To provide a checklist that allows medical doctors to determine a specific diagnosis.
- ☐ C) To act as a dictionary, allowing researchers to look up words pertaining to mental disorders often used by clinical psychologists.
- ☐ D) To outline the exact method, duration, and severity of treatment for each psychological disorder.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Dana is undergoing cognitive-behavioural therapy to treat her complicated psychological disorder. She has prolonged periods of a generally negative attitude, so she stays in her house and cleans her bathroom thoroughly. In fact, every time she enters her bathroom, she has the need to clean it before doing anything else. Which of the following doctors have the most probable diagnosis for Dana?

- ☐ A) Dr. White thinks her prolonged negativity is a sign of dysthymia.
- ☐ B) Dr. Black thinks her prolonged negativity is a sign of MDD.
- ☐ C) Dr. Grey thinks the dysfunction caused by OCD lead to her symptoms of MDD.
- ☒ D) Dr. Brown thinks her OCD developed to relieve her anxiety from having MDD.

[View Feedback](#)

Psych1Recall

Question 5

0 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about somatoform disorders is most correct?

- ☐ A) Physical treatments often work to alleviate the symptoms of somatoform disorders but cannot cure the disorder.
- ☒ B) Somatoform disorders are physical disorders that are caused in part by psychological problems.
- ☐ C) Hypochondriasis often involves a belief that the individual has a serious illness despite evidence to the contrary.
- ☐ D) Conversion disorder is characterized by a gradual appearance of specific sensory or motor symptoms without any physiological explanation.

[View Feedback](#)**Question 6**

0 / 1 point

If someone's mind is constantly filled with negative thoughts and experiences constant fatigue, loss of appetite, muscle soreness and has trouble sleeping they are likely suffering from which mental disorder?

- ➡ ☐ A) Dysthymia
- ✗ ☒ B) Major Depression
- ☐ C) Bipolar Depression
- ☐ D) GAD

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following outlines the major difference between dysthymia and unipolar depression?

- ☐ A) Dysthymia is often left untreated following diagnosis as a result of a low level of dysfunction, whereas unipolar depression is never left untreated following diagnosis as a result of the severe symptoms.
- ☐ B) Dysthymia is often diagnosed in children that are still undergoing development, whereas unipolar depression is often diagnosed in adults that are fully developed.
- ☐ C) Individuals with dysthymia may be spontaneously cured of the disorder following some dramatic event, such as winning the lottery, whereas individuals with unipolar depression require psychotherapy.
- ✓ ☒ D) Individuals with dysthymia consistently experience dysfunction throughout their lives, whereas individuals with unipolar depression only experience dysfunction during their episodes of severe depression.

> [View Feedback](#)

Psych1Text

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Following release from the hospital after being treated for schizophrenia, Markus returns to a family who is high in expressed emotion. Which of the following is the likely prognosis for Markus?

- ✗ ☒ A) Markus will likely experience a family who is caring, loving, and considerate towards his diagnosis.
- ☐ B) Markus will likely experience a family who is free of critical comments, resentment, and over-protectiveness.
- ☐ C) Markus will likely blame his family for the disorder rather than seeing the effects of his diagnosis as being out of their control.

➡ ☐ D) Markus will likely relapse and once again experience symptoms of schizophrenia.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 9

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best explains the etiology of mood disorders?

- ✓ ☒ A) Since there are low levels of dopamine and norepinephrine in the brain, it was originally hypothesized that by increasing these neurotransmitters the symptoms should alleviate.
- ☐ B) Being a perfectionist and setting extremely high expectations for oneself is most frequently associated with depression.
- ☐ C) The course of a mood disorder is probably not due to a significant role of neurochemistry in the brain.

> [View Feedback](#)

Psych1LL

Question 10

1 / 1 point

The adaptive hypothesis of depression suggests that depression seems to have been selected for in our evolutionary history and should be thought of as an adaptation rather than a disorder. According to this hypothesis depression may have been selected for because it:

- ☐ A) Downregulates analysis of trigger problems, which allows for increased social acceptance.
- ☐ B) Adjusts the balance on monoamines (e.g. serotonin) in a manner that is similar to many prescribed medications (e.g. Prozac).
- ✓ ☒ C) Serves to facilitate social withdrawal, which allows for complex problem solving.
- ☐ D) Serves to facilitate increased reproductive activity thereby increasing the heritability of depressive disorders.

Question 1

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is false regarding the epidemiology of dissociative identity disorder?

- ☐ A) The onset of the disorder is usually before 9.
- ☐ B) The disorder is diagnosed more so in females than in males.
- ☒ C) Almost all alters emerge because of sexual abuse.
- ☐ D) The main personality is protected from the memories or thoughts of some traumatic event.

[View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Lujain has developed very bizarre symptoms that have had devastating effects on her ability to interact socially. Previously very social, she now prefers to stay home and protect her thoughts, which she thinks would otherwise be extracted by aliens. She frequently talks to the aliens trying to access her thoughts, and does so in a very excited and jumpy manner. Which of the following is true of her symptoms?

- ☐ A) Her social withdrawal is a catatonic symptom.

☐ B) Her excited and jumpy speech is a positive symptom.

✓ ☒ C) Her symptoms fall in at least two subtypes of schizophrenia.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Peedi has been diagnosed with schizophrenia and often has trouble staying on topic when engaged in conversation with friends. In fact, he often goes off on tangents that mean very little to the person he is conversing with and shows no emotional reactions to the stories of others. What subtype of schizophrenia best encompasses these characteristics?

☐ A) Paranoid Schizophrenia

☐ B) Undifferentiated Schizophrenia

☐ C) Catatonic Schizophrenia

✓ ☒ D) Disorganized Schizophrenia

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Bill was a plumber, but lost his job after being repeatedly insensitive to clients. His wife could not handle Bill's sporadic behaviour and was confused by his cycles of crying when she was busy. Which of the following will Bill most likely be diagnosed with?

☐ A) Antisocial personality disorder

☐ B) Histrionic personality disorder

✓ ☒ C) Borderline personality disorder

☐ D) Narcissistic personality disorder

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Someone with a personality disorder who is overly obsessed with his/her physical looks and sexual appeal is likely suffering from which personality disorder?

- ☐ A) Narcissistic Personality Disorder
- ✓ ☒ B) Histrionic Personality Disorder
- ☐ C) Antisocial Personality Disorder
- ☐ D) Borderline Personality Disorder

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about the treatment of schizophrenia is most correct?

- ☐ A) Cognitive therapies such as CBT are more effective in treating symptoms than drug therapies.
- ☐ B) In the 1940s, drug therapy began to overtake long-term care facilities as the preferred treatment for schizophrenia.
- ✓ ☒ C) Severe side effects associated with many drug therapies can discourage patients from adhering to the treatment.

> [View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

An inflated sense of superiority and unstable life circumstances including relationships and jobs are symptoms of which personality disorder?

- ✓ ☒ A) Narcissistic personality disorder
- ☐ B) Histrionic personality disorder
- ☐ C) Borderline personality disorder
- ☐ D) Antisocial personality disorder

[View Feedback](#)

Psych2Text

Question 8

0 / 1 point

Timour is receiving treatment for a particular disorder. His therapist focuses on altering unhealthy behaviours by giving Timour a set of behavioural instructions. Timour's parents are **required** to attend the therapy sessions. According to information found in the textbook, what type of therapy is Timour receiving?

- ☐ A) Behavioural Therapy
- ☐ B) Acceptance and Commitment Therapy
- ☒ C) Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
- ☐ D) Systems Therapy

[View Feedback](#)

Question 9

1 / 1 point

Tallula was once attacked by brown bears while on a camping trip and now has a terrible fear of bears. Tallula's therapist suggests the therapy of systematic desensitization to help her cope with her fears. Which of the following best aligns with the criteria for systematic desensitization?

- ☐ A) Her therapist constantly reminds Tallula that if she overcomes her fears, her life will be much better because she can go camping in the outdoors again.
- ☒ B) Her therapist progressively exposes Tallula to a list of the fearful stimuli, in the hopes of eliminating the contingency formed between bears and fearful responses.
- ☐ C) Her therapist presents Tallula with her hierarchy of fearful stimuli, which must include exposure to a real adult brown bear.

- ☐ D) Her therapist helps Tallula learn a few relaxation strategies that will help Tallula when confronted with a small, brown teddy bear in her home.

> [View Feedback](#)

Psych2LL

Question 10

1 / 1 point

In the live lecture, we discussed an experiment conducted by David Rosenhan often referred to as "Being Sane in Insane Places". While in the mental hospitals, how was the behaviour of the pseudopatients interpreted by the hospital staff?

- ☐ A) As evident of generalized anxiety disorder.
- ✓ ☒ B) As evident of schizophrenia.
- ☐ C) As completely normal, resulting in a quick release (average of 19 days).
- ☐ D) As evident of depression.

Question 1

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best exemplifies **maturation** affecting **learning** as part of the **interactionist perspective**?

- ☐ A) Rebecca, a six year old girl, has underdeveloped vocal cords as a result of being isolated from others for her entire life.
- ✓ ☒ B) Megan, a two month old baby, cannot feed herself due to her inability to support the weight of her fork.
- ☐ C) Charles, a three month old baby, has contracted a permanent bacterial disease that results in a loss of his ability to learn to walk.
- ☐ D) Timothy, a four year old boy, has trouble reading as a result of being born with his eyes fused shut and not having corrective surgery until three years of age.

Question 2

0 / 1 point

Four-month-old babies are shown a scene of a ball bouncing back and forth between two walls. The ball becomes hidden from the infant's view as it passes behind a stack of books between the two walls. When infants become habituated to this scene, which of these stimuli will **not** lead to infants making a dishabituation response?

- ☐ A) While the ball is moving between walls, the ball stops while still in the child's view.
- ☐ B) On one of the bounces off the wall, the ball instead goes through the wall.
- ☒ C) The books are suddenly removed and the child can see the entire scene.
- ☐ D) While moving back and forth behind the books, the ball splits in half.


 [View Feedback](#)

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best explains the main difference between developmental and evolutionary research?

- ☐ A) Developmental research is only interested in how individuals change over a lifespan, whereas evolution research is interested in how individuals or species change over generations.
- ☐ B) Developmental research is only interested in how individuals change over generations, whereas evolution research is interested in how individuals or species change over a lifespan.
- ☒ C) Developmental research is interested in how individuals change and stay the same over a lifespan, whereas evolution research is interested in how individuals or species change and stay the same over generations.
- ☐ D) Developmental research is only interested in how individuals change and stay the same over generations, whereas evolution research is interested in how individuals or species change over a lifetime.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

According to the definition of development presented in the web modules, someone studying development in an alien species would attempt to:

- ☒ A) Record all the characteristics that change and stay the same from conception – death.
- ☐ B) Record all the changes in gene/environment interactions in the species over time.
- ☐ C) Study the biologically timed unfolding of changes within an individual from conception – death.
- ☐ D) Measure all the specific developmental changes in an individual from conception – death.


 [View Feedback](#)

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Georgio is the only male child in his family who suffers from colourblindness. What is the most likely reason that this happened?

- ☐ A) Georgio's father is colourblind but his mother is neither colourblind, nor a carrier of the gene.
- ☒ B) Georgio's mother is a carrier of this gene but his father is not colourblind. The rest of Georgio's siblings are females, so they do not exhibit the colourblind phenotype.
- ☐ C) Both Georgio's parents are colourblind, but he is the only male child they had so none of his sisters show this phenotype.
- ☐ D) Georgio's mother is colourblind but his father is not. This results in a 1 in 4 chance of expressing the colourblind phenotype in males, so despite having a monozygotic twin, he was the only one who is afflicted.


 [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

0 / 1 point

Sheena's parents both have very large ears and are curious about what type of ears Sheena will develop. If we assume ear size is a dominant trait, and contributed solely by a single gene pair, how might Sheena's genotype influence the size of her ears?

- Because Sheena's genotype establishes a range of possible phenotypes and both her parents have large ears, she will
- ☒ A) have above average ear size with the extent depending on the diet and other environmental factors her parents expose her to.
 - ☐ B) If Sheena's parents are both heterozygous for ear size, she has a 1 in 2 chance of having equally as large ears as her parents, but only a 1 in 4 chance of having even larger ears than her parents.
 - ☐ C) Since both of her parents have large ears, they must both be homozygous for this dominant trait, meaning Sheena will also be homozygous dominant and will one day have large ears.
 - ☒ D) If Sheena's mother is homozygous dominant and Sheena's father is heterozygous, Sheena will definitely have large ears.

 [View](#)
[Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Amblyopia is a condition resulting in poor vision due to abnormal input during visual development in infancy. One of the treatments for amblyopia is for adults to practice challenging visual tasks to improve visual acuity. A finding that this treatment was successful, would support which of the following?

- ☐ A) Experience-delayed modification.
- ☐ B) Experience-expectant plasticity.
- ☐ C) Critical periods.
- ☒ D) Sensitive periods.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Jasmine is investigating whether infants possess an innate attraction to complex objects, such as faces, versus simple objects, such as geometric shapes. Which of the following methods of studying development should Jasmine employ?

- ☐ A) Habituation procedure.
- ☒ B) Preference method.
- ☐ C) Event related potentials.
- ☐ D) Low amplitude sucking method.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 9

0 / 1 point

Dr. Devrim is running a study on 6- to 7-month-old infants where infants are able to control the duration of the presentation of different patterns using a high-amplitude sucking method. He has observed that some infants do not appear to prefer any of the patterns presented. How might these observations be best explained?

- ☒ A) These infants may not be mature enough to have developed the ability to distinguish between different patterns. Dr. Devrim would likely find different results if he used faces instead of patterns.
- ☐ B) Dr. Devrim is not acknowledging the maturation/learning interaction. These infants may not have learned the difference between patterns, causing them to not prefer any of the patterns.
- ☐ C) Dr. Devrim is not acknowledging the distinction between his participants' ability to complete the response (high amplitude sucking) to express their preference and the actual performance the test requires. He would likely find different results if he employed a habituation technique instead.
- ☒ D) The patterns Dr. Devrim is using may be small, intricate patterns that these particular infants do not enjoy looking at. Perhaps he would find different results if he used bolder patterns.

 [View Feedback](#)


Question 10

0 / 1 point

Which of the following best exemplifies the competence-performance distinction?

- ☒ A) A toddler is very good at sorting objects by colour, but performs poorly when asked to sort objects by shape.

- ☐ B) An infant is unable to detect the difference between the shapes of circles and squares, so she shows continued habituation to the presentation of a new shape.
- ☐ C) An eight-year old is not yet able to think in abstract terms, so he fails at a test of algebra.
- ☒ D) A three-year old can count out the sum of two plus two, but fails to correctly write the answer to this simple math problem on the back of a cue card.

 [View](#)
[Feedback](#)

Live Lecture Questions

Question 1

1 / 1 point

The Hadza are a hunter-gather community that has not been affected by media pressures and socialization. As such, they represent an excellent group of individuals to study evolved psychological mechanisms. When researchers tested the influence of male voice pitch on reproductive success, what did they find?

- ☒ A) Males with lower pitched voices had more offspring.
- ☐ B) Males with lower pitched voices took greater care of the offspring of closely related males.
- ☐ C) Males with lower pitched voices committed more extreme acts of aggression.
- ☐ D) Males with higher pitched voices had more offspring.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

When examining the relationship between income inequality and homicide rates, we see:

- ☐ A) When income inequality is high there are more homicides committed, but only in the United States of America.
- ☒ B) Income inequality is strongly positively correlated with homicide rate.

- ☐ C) Income inequality is strongly negatively correlated with homicide rate.
- ☐ D) When income inequality is high there is lower outcome variance.


 [View Feedback](#)

Web Module Questions

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Leon is participating in a laboratory experiment consisting of a one-time investment game similar to that in the DeBruine experiments. He decides to trust his partner to split a larger sum of money equally. Leon's partner does split the money equally with Leon. Which of the following best characterizes Leon's and his partner's actions?


- ☐ A) Leon acted expecting indirect reciprocity, facilitated by his reputation for being trusting, while his partner acted cooperatively.
-  ☒ B) Leon acted expecting direct reciprocity, while his partner acted cooperatively.
- ☐ C) Leon acted expecting direct reciprocity, while his partner acted altruistically.
- ☐ D) Leon acted expecting indirect reciprocity, facilitated by his reputation for being trusting, while his partner acted altruistically.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is **not** true about adaptations?

- ☐ A) They are *always* for something.
-  ☒ B) They always enable organisms to interact with a complex physical environment.
- ☐ C) They help an individual survive and reproduce in their habitat.
- ☐ D) They serve identifiable functions in the life of the individual?

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 5

1 / 1 point

While walking by the shore one day, Sharon sees a person who has fallen into the water and looks to be having trouble swimming. Sharon decides to jump into the water to help this person to safety. The next day, Sharon is featured in the newspaper as a local hero. Which of the following best describes Sharon's actions?

- ☐ A) Direct reciprocity.
- ☐ B) Cooperation.
- ☒ C) Indirect reciprocity.
- ☐ D) Selfishness.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

A population of 15 robins are all looking for worms to eat, but are concerned about cats nearby that may be looking to prey on the robins. Which of the following would be true if the population of robins grew to 30 birds?

- ☒ A) Each robin would spend less time keeping watch for predatory cats compared to the population of 15 birds.
- ☐ B) Each robin would spend less time looking for worms to eat compared to the population of 15 birds.
- ☐ C) The group of robins as a whole would spend less time looking for worms to eat compared to the population of 15 birds.
- ☐ D) The group of robins as a whole would spend less time keeping watch for predatory cats compared to the population of 15 birds.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 7

1 / 1 point

A homogeneous population of 4 leaf clovers is growing in Mitchell's backyard. It is autumn now and leaves have fallen and covered all of the clovers. Without sunlight, the clovers will die. What is likely to happen to the clovers?

- ☐ A) Clovers with an adaptive advantage will survive and natural selection will act upon these clovers.
- ☐ B) Individual differences result in differential survivability allowing some clovers to survive and reproduce.
- ☒ C) All of the clovers in Mitchell's backyard will die unless the leaves are removed from on top of them.
- ☐ D) Natural selection will act upon the clover population so that the tallest clovers will survive and reproduce.

 [View Feedback](#)**Question 8**

1 / 1 point

Emma is very angry at her sister because she took their shared laptop to watch a movie, even though she previously had told her sister that she needed it to work on a school project. In retaliation, Emma steals her sister's beautiful brand-new sweater to wear to school the next day and receives several compliments. Which type(s) of social behaviours would best describe the actions of Emma and her sister?

- ☒ A) Emma and her sister both demonstrated selfishness.
- ☐ B) Emma demonstrated selfishness, whereas her sister demonstrated spite.
- ☐ C) Emma demonstrated spite, whereas her sister demonstrated selfishness.
- ☐ D) Emma and her sister both demonstrated spite.

 [View Feedback](#)**Question 9**

1 / 1 point

While Leanne is waiting in line for lunch one day with a group of friends, the person ahead of them is frantically searching for her money and exclaims that she must have forgotten it at home. Even though she will likely never see this person again, Leanne gives her money to pay for her lunch. What would be the **MOST LIKELY** explanation for Leanne's kind gesture?

- ☐ A) Phenotype Matching.
- ☐ B) Cooperation.
- ☐ C) Direct Reciprocity.
- ☒ D) Indirect Reciprocity.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is **not** true about Darwin's finches?

- ☐ A) The beak size of Darwin's finches is a great example of selective transmission.
- ☒ B) Beak sizes were permanently changed in this population even after the drought because finches can get more food from big seeds.
- ☐ C) The beak size of finches is nicely explained through the three essential components of natural selection.
- ☐ D) Birds with large and heavy beaks had a greater chance of survival in after the drought because they could eat big seeds.

 [View Feedback](#)

Live Lecture Questions

Question 1

1 / 1 point

You are researching the impact of dopamine reward systems on drug addiction and have scanned the brains of monkeys using positron emission tomography (PET). When looking at the results of one particular scan you notice that there is a marked reduction in the availability of dopamine receptors. Which of the following is the **best** prediction regarding the scan you are looking at?

- ☐ A) Scan is of a subordinate male, who is **unlikely** to become addicted to drugs.
- ☐ B) Scan is of a dominant male, who is **unlikely** to become addicted to drugs.
- ✓ ☒ C) Scan is of a subordinate male, who is **likely** to become addicted to drugs.
- ☐ D) Scan is of a dominant male, who is **likely** to become addicted to drugs.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Coco was the dominant monkey in his previous enclosure. After being relocated to a new zoo, he finds that he is now lower on the social hierarchy. Which of the following changes should Coco's handlers expect?

- ☐ A) Coco's brain will release less serotonin in his new surroundings.
- ☐ B) Coco's reward circuitry will be more active.
- ✓ ☒ C) Dopamine receptor density will be lower in Coco's brain.
- ☐ D) Coco will be less likely to become engaged in addictive behaviours.

Recall Web Module Questions

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Which of the following regarding voltage-gated ion channels is correct?

- ☐ A) Sodium channels open when the membrane potential is near 0mV.
- ✓ ☒ B) Sodium channels open when the membrane potential reaches the action potential threshold.
- ☐ C) Potassium channels open when the membrane potential reaches the action potential threshold.
- ☐ D) Potassium channels open when the membrane potential is near 0mV.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is **not** a mechanism of antidepressant drugs discussed in web modules?

- ☐ A) Decreased presynaptic reuptake of serotonin and norepinephrine.
- ☒ B) Decrease in BDNF expression in the hippocampus.
- ☐ C) Inhibition of the presynaptic reuptake of serotonin only.
- ☐ D) Increase of a certain neurotransmitter's availability in the synaptic cleft.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes an excitatory postsynaptic potential?

- ☐ A) A change in ion concentration such that there is an increase in intracellular potassium.
- ☒ B) A change in charge as a result of increased membrane permeability to sodium ions.
- ☐ C) A change in the extracellular charge measurement from -70mV towards -50mV.
- ☐ D) A change in membrane permeability that prevents a cell from producing an action potential.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is most correct regarding neural development?

- ☐ A) Initially, dividing founder cells give rise to two identical neurons.
- ☐ B) Neurogenesis occurs first, then migration, maturation, and differentiation.
- ☒ C) After year 1, synaptic connections decrease during development.

- ☐ D) After day 125, cell division now becomes asymmetrical in nature.



 [View Feedback](#)

Application Web Module Questions

Question 7

0 / 1 point

Which of the following would best explain a neuron that is depolarized from -70mV to -50mV, fires an action potential to depolarize to +30mV, but takes longer than usual to repolarize to the original resting state of -70mV?


- ☐ A) The cell is permeable to large negatively charged protein molecules, which leave the interior of the cell.
-  ☐ B) The voltage gated potassium channels opened slowly, and potassium ions could not leave the cell fast enough.
-  ☒ C) The leaky potassium channels allowed excessive potassium to leave the cell, making the interior more positive.
- ☐ D) The voltage gated sodium channels closed early, and there was minimal sodium ions entering the neuron.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 8

1 / 1 point

What would be the effect on depression if a drug caused an increase in the number of vesicles containing serotonin reaching the presynaptic membrane?

- ☐ A) There would be an increase in serotonin in the synapse, likely worsening the patient's depression.
- ☐ B) There would be a decrease in serotonin in the synapse, likely worsening the patient's depression.
-  ☒ C) There would be an increase in serotonin in the synapse, likely improving the patient's depression.
- ☐ D) There would be a decrease in serotonin in the synapse, likely improving the patient's depression.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 9

0 / 1 point

What would be the effect on the refractory period if a neuron's sodium-potassium pump functioned at the same metabolic cost, yet removed 6 sodium ions from inside the cell and replaced them with 4 potassium ions?

- ☐ A) The neuron would have a shorter refractory period, decreasing the frequency of action potentials possible.
- ☒ B) The neuron would have a longer refractory period, decreasing the frequency of action potentials possible.
- ☐ C) The neuron would have a shorter refractory period, increasing the frequency of action potentials possible.
- ☐ D) The neuron would have a longer refractor period, increasing the frequency of action potentials possible.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following results would **NOT** be expected from a disorder that caused a person to have a sodium voltage gated channel that stayed open even at resting state?

- ☐ A) It would be difficult for an action potential to occur due to the positive charge inside of the cell.
- ☐ B) Electrostatic forces would push potassium ions out of the cell do to the large number of sodium ions entering the cell.
- ☒ C) The inside of the cell would become hyperpolarized due to the large amount of sodium inside the cell.
- ☐ D) An excess of sodium would enter into the cell.

 [View Feedback](#)


Live Lecture Questions

Question 1

1 / 1 point

Eric is a patient suffering with Capgras' Delusion. His best friend Jeff, visits him while he is in the hospital. Jeff spends an hour in the hospital with Eric, talking to him about how things are going at school. Of the following, what is the **most** likely reaction from Eric?

- ☐ A) At first Eric will consider Jeff to be an actor, but after 25 minutes Eric will understand that Jeff is actually his friend.
- ☒ B) Eric will think Jeff is an actor that looks like his friend.
- ☐ C) At first Eric will consider Jeff to be an actor, but after seeing old photos of Jeff, Eric will understand that it is actually his friend.
- ☐ D) As a result of Jeff's voice, Eric will understand that he is his friend.


 [View](#)
[Feedback](#)

Question 2

1 / 1 point

When examining the brain damage of individuals with hemispatial neglect, we typically see that their damage is located in the right parietal lobe more often than the left parietal lobe. The **best** explanation for this asymmetry of neglect is:

- ☒ A) Representation of attention to body/space is not distributed equally across the two hemispheres.
- ☐ B) When there is damage to the right parietal lobe, the left parietal lobe is able to compensate because it has a wider spotlight of attention.
- ☐ C) Damage on the left side of the brain is limited to language deficits, not deficits in spatial processing.
- ☐ D) The spotlight of attention is limited to the ipsilateral side of space.

 [View](#)
[Feedback](#)


Recall Web Module Questions

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is **not** true regarding the hypothalamus?

- ☐ A) It influences when an individual lactates.
- ☐ B) It helps regulate other endocrine glands.


-  ☒ C) It extends into the anterior pituitary.
- ☐ D) It influences when an individual eats.


 [View Feedback](#)

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is **CORRECT** with regards to the advantages of particular types of neuroscience methods described?



- ☐ A) One advantage of fMRI is that it provides excellent temporal resolution.
- ☐ B) One advantage of CT scans is that it can provide fine detail of brain structures that other neuroimaging cannot.
-  ☒ C) One advantage of single-cell recording is that it allows researches to relate brain region function to behaviour.
- ☐ D) One advantage of ablation studies is that they are noninvasive, because they are isolated to specific brain structures.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 5

0 / 1 point

Which of the following is true regarding the thalamus?

- ☐ A) It is considered to be part of the midbrain.
-  ☐ B) It is located dorsal to the amygdala.
-  ☒ C) It relays information about all the sensory modalities.
- ☐ D) It is located rostral to the hypothalamus.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is **CORRECT** with regards to structures of the forebrain?

- ☐ A) The hippocampus is particularly important because it controls hormone levels released by the pituitary.
- ☐ B) Two common hormones that are released by the anterior pituitary are oxytocin and vasopressin.
- ☒ C) The thalamus acts as a relay center for various sensory modalities.
- ☐ D) The amygdala contains spatial representations that help one to navigate the world.

 [View Feedback](#)

Application Web Module Questions

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Mohini is an avid ice hockey player. Unfortunately, Mohini was recently the target of a dangerous hit to the head and has suffered brain damage. The most striking of Mohini's symptoms is the inability to visually track moving objects. Which of the following brain regions has Mohini likely damaged?

- ☐ A) Somatosensory cortex.
- ☐ B) Inferior Colliculus.
- ☐ C) Temporal Lobe.
- ☒ D) Parietal Lobe.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Dr. Bennis is reading his patient's chart and sees that the patient has suffered a lesion to the medial dorsal caudal region of the brain. Which of the following most accurately describes where that lesion is located?

- ☐ A) The lesion is along the midline of the brain near the bottom at the front of the brain.
- ☐ B) The lesion is along the side of the brain near the top at the back of the brain.

- ☐ C) The lesion is along the side of the brain near the bottom at the front of the brain.
- ✓ ☒ D) The lesion is along the midline of the brain near the top at the back of the brain.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 9 1 / 1 point

Dr. Malcolm's patient cannot process visual information properly. If the hospital has run out of clean needles, and he cannot give any injections, what brain imaging technique would best identify the specific brain region that is not functioning properly?

- ☐ A) EEG.
- ☐ B) PET scan.
- ✓ ☒ C) fMRI.
- ☐ D) MRI.

 [View Feedback](#)

Question 10

1 / 1 point

As part of his treatment following a severe brain trauma, Dean Minervo is asked to point to a picture containing a telephone but finds he is unable to do so. In fact, he is also unable to point to a desk when asked to do so. When it is time for lunch, Dean does not eat with the other patients and therapists because he is not hungry, despite having eaten nothing that day. Dean most likely has lesions in which of the following areas?

- ✓ ☒ A) Temporal Lobe and Hypothalamus.
- ☐ B) Occipital Lobe and Hypothalamus.
- ☐ C) Occipital Lobe and Thalamus.
- ☐ D) Temporal Lobe and Hippocampus.

 [View Feedback](#)