

IG01 Neuropsychology Exam Version 1

Section: Psychology Studies • Total Questions: 10 • Format: Verified Q&A

1. What is the relationship between the cerebellum and motor coordination in vertebrates?

- (A) The cerebellum processes visual information to guide body movements.
 - (B) The cerebellum controls the autonomic functions such as heart rate and digestion.
 - (C) The cerebellum coordinates and fine-tunes voluntary muscle movements.
 - (D) The cerebellum is responsible for the generation of emotional responses.
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2. Which somatosensory receptors are located on any skin area?

- (A) Krause end bulbs
 - (B) Pacinian corpuscles
 - (C) Hair-follicle receptors
 - (D) Meissner's corpuscles
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3. Which brain structure has been most consistently linked to the regulation of emotions and is often found to be hyperactive in individuals with anxiety disorders?

- (A) Hippocampus
 - (B) Amygdala
 - (C) Frontal cortex
 - (D) Cerebellum
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4. While hiking, Sarah notices that her heart rate increases significantly as she climbs a steep hill. Which biological psychology concept would be involved in automatically adjusting her body's internal state due to the increased physical demand?

- (A) Neuroplasticity
 - (B) Cognitive dissonance
 - (C) Homeostasis
 - (D) Neurotransmitter reuptake
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5. You are trying a new recipe that requires you to taste and adjust the seasoning several x. Which area of the brain is most involved in the perception of the different flavors in the dish?

- (A) Primary gustatory cortex
 - (B) Amygdala
 - (C) Occipital lobe
 - (D) Pons
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6. During a driving lesson, a student driver must quickly switch from the gas pedal to the brake pedal as a stop sign approaches. Which part of the brain is responsible for initiating this rapid voluntary movement?

- (A) Wernicke's area
 - (B) Hypothalamus
 - (C) Primary motor cortex
 - (D) Pons
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7. Which part of the brain most likely facilitates the quick decision-making process of a professional athlete during a game?

- (A) Prefrontal cortex
 - (B) Parietal lobe
 - (C) Occipital lobe
 - (D) Temporal lobe
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8. A neurologist is explaining to a patient how antiepileptic drugs work to prevent seizures. These drugs often target synapses. What is a common way that antiepileptic drugs function at synapses to reduce seizure activity?

- (A) By enhancing the reuptake of inhibitory neurotransmitters
 - (B) By increasing the release of excitatory neurotransmitters
 - (C) By blocking the receptors for excitatory neurotransmitters
 - (D) By promoting the degradation of the myelin sheath
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9. Which objects in the process of human sight can detect light but not color?

- (A) Rods
 - (B) Bipolar cells
 - (C) Cones
 - (D) Amacrine cells
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10. Which method is used to examine the effects of stimulating a brain area?

- (A) Magnetoencephalograph
- (B) Ablation
- (C) Computerized axial tomography
- (D) Optogenetics