PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Multiple Choice Questions

UNIT – I

1. A scientist who studies the physiology of behavior, primarily by performing physiological and behavioral experiments with laboratory animals is called
2. Psychopharmacologist
3. ***Physiological Psychologist***
4. Neuropsychologist
5. Comparative Psychologist
6. Research in the physiology of behavior necessarily involves the use of laboratory \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Plants
8. Humans
9. ***Animals***
10. None of the above
11. Physiological psychology is psychology because it attempts to explain and predict \_\_\_
12. ***Behavior***
13. Consciousness
14. Moods
15. Disorders
16. The subjects of \_\_\_\_ psychology are almost always laboratory animals.
17. Social
18. Environmental
19. ***Physiological***
20. Abnormal
21. There is no excuse for mistreating animals and a majority of laboratory animals are to be treated humanely. This is an important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in research with animals.
22. Evaluation
23. ***Ethical issue***
24. Prediction
25. Natural selection
26. Modern physiological psychology has been greatly influenced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory of evolution.
27. Gallup’s
28. Freud’s
29. ***Darwin’s***
30. Mendel’s
31. Darwin argued that evolution occurs through \_\_\_\_
32. ***Natural selection***
33. Social dominance
34. Attitudes
35. Adaptation
36. The human Central nervous system (CNS) begins to form when the embryo is about
37. ***2 weeks old***
38. 3 weeks old
39. 4 weeks old
40. 5 weeks old
41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the production of new cells.
42. \_
43. Maturation
44. ***Proliferation***
45. Migration
46. Physiological psychologists use both \_\_\_ and reduction to explain behavior.
47. Experimentation
48. Inheritance
49. ***Generalization***
50. Observation
51. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the treatment of repairing CNS damage in humans.
52. Apoptosis
53. ***Neuroplasticity***
54. Epileptogenesis
55. Electro convulsive therapy
56. Majority of the brain growth in volumes happens in
57. ***First 2 years***
58. Adolescence
59. Adulthood
60. Old age
61. When one part of the brain is damaged, other areas become less active than usual because of their loss of
62. Experience
63. Representations
64. Focus
65. ***Input***
66. A \_\_\_\_ causes of brain injury where there is a temporary interruption of normal blood flow to a brain area.
67. ***Stroke***
68. Parkinson’s disease
69. Stimulant
70. Phantom limb
71. \_\_\_\_\_ experiments were conducted to determine the effects of restricted environmental stimulation on mental and physical functions.
72. Enrichment
73. Synaptogenesis
74. ***Sensory deprivation***
75. Topography
76. After cells have been differentiated as neurons or glia, they
77. Grow
78. Differentiate
79. Separate
80. ***Migrate***
81. The term neuroplasticity was first used by Polish neuroscientist \_\_\_ in 1948
82. Carla J Shatz
83. ***Jerzy Konorski***
84. Roger W Sperry
85. D M Feeney
86. \_\_\_\_ refers to the decreased activity of surviving neurons after damage of neurons.
87. ***Diaschisis***
88. Parkinson’s disease
89. Depression
90. Delirium
91. Although a destroyed cell body of a neuron cannot be replaced, damaged \_\_\_\_ do grow back under certain circumstances.
92. Kidneys
93. Limbs
94. ***Axons***
95. None of the above
96. Denervation supersensitivity is a change in \_\_\_\_\_\_
97. Axons
98. Drugs
99. Neurotransmitters
100. ***Dendritic receptors***
101. Some of the scientific methods used by \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists come from physiology, anatomy and biochemistry.
102. Pharmacological
103. ***Physiological***
104. Clinical
105. Cognitive
106. Clues about the function of a neural structure can be obtained by stimulating it
107. Verbally
108. Medically
109. ***Electrically***
110. Emotionally
111. Small electrical current impulses are used in the method of Electrical \_\_\_\_
112. ***Stimulation***
113. Ablation
114. Surgery
115. Dialysis
116. Electrical stimulation simply involves passing \_\_\_\_\_\_ through a wire inserted into the brain.
117. Chemicals
118. ***Electrical current***
119. Enzymes
120. Auditory stimulus
121. Weak pulses of current produce an immediate increase in the firing of \_\_\_\_\_\_
122. Impulses
123. Emotions
124. ***Neurons***
125. Chemicals
126. \_\_\_\_\_\_ may be implanted in the brain, to record the electrical activity of the nerve impulses travelling from place to place in the nerves and brain.
127. Neuro-chemicals
128. ***Electrodes***
129. Magnets
130. Implants
131. Pulses of electricity send magnetic fields that activate the \_\_\_\_ in the cerebral cortex of the brain.
132. ***Neurons***
133. Tissues
134. Chemicals
135. Blood
136. An electrode records the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a large number of neurons in a particular region of the brain.
137. Magnetic impulses
138. Action potential
139. Positron emission
140. ***Electrical activity***
141. \_\_\_\_\_ maybe traced from one part of the nervous system to another, by using electronic recording techniques.
142. Movements
143. ***Excitation***
144. Inhibition
145. Stimulations
146. A research method that involves destroying part of the brain and evaluating the animal’s subsequent behavior is called
147. ***Experimental ablation***
148. Stereotaxic surgery
149. Electron microscopy
150. Magnetic resonance imagery (MRI)
151. A researcher who destroys part of a brain usually refers to the damage as a
152. Stroke
153. Brain stain
154. Neural pathway
155. ***Brain lesion***
156. Electrical stimulation of the brain, by creating brain lesions and inserting electrodes is usually used in
157. ***Animals only***
158. Humans only
159. Both animals and humans
160. None of the above
161. \_\_\_\_\_ method is usually used to determine the exact location of the electrodes in the brain.
162. Stimulation
163. ***Anatomical***
164. Ablation
165. Clinical
166. The exact location of electrode placed in the brain or the extent of tissue damaged is confirmed by the experimenter by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the experiment.
167. Analyzing the result
168. ***Killing the animal***
169. Further stimulation
170. Chemical analysis
171. In anatomical methods the brain is usually cut into thin slices and studied with a \_\_\_\_\_
172. ***Microscope***
173. CAT Scan
174. EEG
175. PET Scan
176. If a person suffers a loss after a kind of brain damage, then that area contributes in some way to his \_\_\_\_\_
177. Habits
178. Attitudes
179. ***Behaviors***
180. None of the above
181. In the case of brain damage in humans, the \_\_\_\_\_\_ is studied after the death of the person from natural causes.
182. Body
183. Emotions
184. Behaviors
185. ***Brain***
186. Most of the data of physiological psychology comes from the study of
187. Biological studies of humans
188. ***Laboratory animals***
189. Theories
190. Field experiments
191. A person suffering from nervous system dysfunction can be assessed cognitively using \_\_\_\_\_\_ testing.
192. Clinical
193. Personality
194. ***Neuro-psychological***
195. Projective
196. Neuropsychological testing usually involve using a standardized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach.
197. Language
198. ***Test – battery***
199. Listening
200. Observation

UNIT –II

1. The information-processing and information-transmitting element of the nervous system is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Neuron** ( )
3. Cell ( )
4. Gland ( )
5. Hormones ( )
6. Which among the following is a part of the structure of a neuron?
7. Dendrites ( )
8. Soma ( )
9. Axon ( )
10. **All of the above** ( )
11. Which among the following is the meaning of Dendron?
12. Rope ( )
13. **Tree** ( )
14. Plain ( )
15. None of the above ( )
16. The part of a neuron which is a long, slender tube, often covered by a *myelin sheath* is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. Soma ( )
18. **Axon** ( )
19. Dendrites ( )
20. Terminal buttons ( )
21. The interruptions that occurs at the myelin sheath is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. **Nodes of Ranvier** ( )
23. Action potential ( )
24. Golgi type I ( )
25. Membrane potential ( )
26. The chemicals that is secreted by the terminal buttons is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
27. Hormones ( )
28. **Neurotransmitters** ( )
29. Sodium ( )
30. Potassium ( )
31. Which among the following parts of the neuron contains the nucleus and much of the machinery that provides for the life processes of the cell.
32. **Soma** ( )
33. Axon ( )
34. Dendrites ( )
35. Terminal buttons ( )
36. Nerve cells with myelin sheaths conduct ­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than nerve cells without myelin sheaths.
37. Slower ( )
38. **Faster** ( )
39. No change ( )
40. None of the above ( )
41. A brief electrical/chemical event called the action potential occurs at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the neuron.
42. Soma ( )
43. **Axon** ( )
44. Dendrites ( )
45. Terminal buttons ( )
46. Which among the following is the part of neuron that secretes neurotransmitters?
47. Soma ( )
48. Axon ( )
49. Dendrites ( )
50. **Terminal buttons** ( )
51. Which among the following type of neuron has a two process; single axon and one dendrite at the opposite ends of the soma.
52. **Bipolar** ( )
53. Unipolar ( )
54. Multipolar ( )
55. Golgi type I ( )
56. Which among the following mostly transmit sensory information from the environment to the central nervous system?
57. **Bipolar** ( )
58. Unipolar ( )
59. Multipolar ( )
60. Golgi type I ( )
61. Which among the following has only one stalk which leaves the soma and divides into two branches a short distance away.
62. Bipolar ( )
63. **Unipolar** ( )
64. Multipolar ( )
65. Golgi type I ( )
66. The dendrites of most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ neuron detect touch, temperature changes and other sensory events that affect the skin.
67. **Unipolar** ( )
68. Bipolar ( )
69. Multipolar ( )
70. Golgi type II ( )
71. The most common type of neuron in the central nervous system is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_neuron.
72. Unipolar ( )
73. Bipolar ( )
74. **Multipolar**  ( )
75. Golgi type II ( )
76. Which among the following has a single axon and several short dendrites and therefore many processes are connected to the cell body?
77. Unipolar ( )
78. Bipolar ( )
79. **Multipolar**  ( )
80. Golgi type II ( )
81. Golgi type I and Golgi type II are the types of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_neuron.
82. Unipolar ( )
83. Bipolar ( )
84. **Multipolar**  ( )
85. None of the above ( )
86. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has long axons having few branches and cause excitation to some distance, as do tracts and motor nerves.
87. **Golgi type I** ( )
88. Golgi type II ( )
89. Bipolar neuron ( )
90. Unipolar neuron ( )
91. If the neuron’s axons are short and branch repeatedly, they are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ neurons.
92. Golgi type I ( )
93. **Golgi type II** ( )
94. Bipolar neuron ( )
95. Unipolar neuron ( )
96. Which among the following is the type of neuron whose function is to spread excitation to nearby neurons?
97. Golgi type I ( )
98. **Golgi type II** ( )
99. Bipolar neuron ( )
100. Unipolar neuron ( )
101. Which among the following is the correct difference in charge at the resting potential?
102. 50 mV ( )
103. 60 mV ( )
104. 80 mV ( )
105. **70 mV** ( )
106. The differences in the concentrations of ions on opposite sides of a cellular membrane lead to a voltage called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
107. **Membrane potential** ( )
108. Action potential ( )
109. Depolarization ( )
110. Hyperpolarization ( )
111. When the resting potential is disturbed, the membrane produces a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– that is, it takes away some of the electrical charge across the membrane, reducing the membrane potential.
112. **Depolarization** ( )
113. Hyperpolarization ( )
114. Action potential ( )
115. None of the above ( )
116. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_occurs when the inside of a cell membrane becomes more negative overshooting the resting potential, for a short time.
117. **Hyperpolarization** ( )
118. Depolarization ( )
119. Membrane potential ( )
120. Resting potential ( )
121. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a brief electrical/chemical event that starts at the end of the axon next to the cell body and travels toward the terminal buttons.
122. Membrane potential ( )
123. Resting potential ( )
124. **Action potential** ( )
125. Hyperpolarization ( )
126. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to movement of molecules from regions of high concentration to regions of low concentration.
127. Electrostatic pressure ( )
128. **Diffusion** ( )
129. NA-K Pump ( )
130. Potential ( )
131. At the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there is a higher concentration of sodium on the outside of a neuron membrane than the inside and a higher concentration of potassium on the inside than the outside.
132. Depolarization ( )
133. **Resting potential** ( )
134. Action potential ( )
135. Hyperpolarization ( )
136. In a resting nerve cell membrane, all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gates are closed and some of the potassium gates are open.
137. **Sodium** ( )
138. Potassium ( )
139. Calcium ( )
140. Anion ( )
141. During \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, positively-charged sodium rushing in causes the membrane potential to become positive (the inside of the membrane is now positive relative to the outside).
142. Depolarization ( )
143. Resting potential ( )
144. **Action potential** ( )
145. Hyperpolarization ( )
146. The minimum stimulus needed to achieve an action potential is called the
147. **Threshold stimulus**. ( )
148. Threshold of excitation ( )
149. Threshold of potential ( )
150. All of the above ( )
151. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ follows all or none law.
152. Depolarization ( )
153. Resting potential ( )
154. **Action potential**  ( )
155. Hyperpolarization ( )
156. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are junctions between the terminal buttons at the ends of the axonal branches of one neuron and the membrane of another.
157. Cleft ( )
158. **Synapse** ( )
159. Dendrite ( )
160. Diffusion ( )
161. A small gap which is about 20nm wide between the presynaptic membrane and postsynaptic membrane is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
162. Axosomatic ( )
163. Synaptic vesicles ( )
164. Receptor ( )
165. **Synaptic cleft** ( )
166. The neurotransmitters are located in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just inside the presynaptic membrane.
167. Axosomatic ( )
168. **Synaptic vesicles**  ( )
169. Receptor ( )
170. Synaptic cleft ( )
171. Which of the following is the correct number of potential that occurs at the postsynaptic membrane?
172. One ( )
173. Three ( )
174. **Two** ( )
175. Four ( )
176. Postsynaptic potentials that produces depolarization is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
177. **Excitatory postsynaptic potential** ( )
178. Resting potential ( )
179. Action potential ( )
180. Inhibitory postsynaptic potential( )
181. Postsynaptic potentials that produces hyperpolarization is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
182. Excitatory postsynaptic potential ( )
183. Resting potential ( )
184. Action potential ( )
185. **Inhibitory postsynaptic potential**( )
186. Which among the following is the mechanism for termination of postsynaptic potentials that involves retrieval of molecules of the neurotransmitter, from the synaptic cleft by means of transporters located in the presynaptic membrane and transport the molecules back into the cytoplasm?
187. Enzyme deactivation ( )
188. **Reuptake** ( )
189. Deactivation ( )
190. Potential ( )
191. Inhibitory postsynaptic potentials are produced by the opening of K+ channels or Cl- channels, the outflow of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ causes hyperpolarization.
192. **K+**  ( )
193. Na+ ( )
194. Cl- ( )
195. Anion ( )
196. The presynaptic membrane that contains receptors that detect the presence of a neurotransmitter are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
197. **Autoreceptors** ( )
198. Ionotropic receptors ( )
199. EPSP ( )
200. IPSP ( )

UNIT-III

1. The tough and protective connective tissue that covers the entire nervous system is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. **Meninges** ( )
3. CSF ( )
4. Ventricles ( )
5. Pons ( )
6. How many are the meninges consists of?
7. Two ( )
8. **Three** ( )
9. Four ( )
10. Five ( )
11. The thin and delicate layer of the meninges that is closely attached to the brain and spinal cord is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Dura mater ( )
13. Arachnoid membrane ( )
14. **Pia mater** ( )
15. None of the above ( )
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are a series of hollow, interconnected chambers in the brain.
17. CSF ( )
18. Meninges ( )
19. Medulla ( )
20. **Ventricles** ( )
21. In which of the following ventricles is the cerebrospinal fluid produced?
22. Lateral ventricles ( )
23. Third ventricles ( )
24. Fourth ventricles ( )
25. **All of the above** ( )
26. How many major divisions does the brain consists of?
27. Two ( )
28. **Three** ( )
29. Four ( )
30. Five ( )
31. Telencephalons and Diencephalons are the parts of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
32. **Forebrain** ( )
33. Midbrain ( )
34. Hindbrain ( )
35. Spinal cord ( )
36. In which part of the brain lies the cerebral cortex, limbic system and the basal ganglia?
37. **Telencephalon**  ( )
38. Diencephalon ( )
39. Mesencephalon ( )
40. Metencephalon ( )
41. The part of the brain that divides the frontal lobes from the rest of the other lobes is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
42. **Central sulcus** ( )
43. Sylvian fissure ( )
44. White matter ( )
45. Gray matter ( )
46. Which of the following deals specifically with movement and planning of movement?
47. Parietal lobe ( )
48. Temporal lobe ( )
49. Occipital lobe ( )
50. **Frontal lobe** ( )
51. Which part of the brain is involved in emotion, motivation and learning?
52. Frontal lobe ( )
53. **Limbic system** ( )
54. Pons ( )
55. Thalamus ( )
56. The caudate nucleus, the putamen and the globus pallidus are parts of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
57. Limbic system ( )
58. **Basal ganglia** ( )
59. Thalamus ( )
60. Hypothalamus ( )
61. Which part of the brain controls the autonomic nervous system, endocrine system and organizes behaviour related to the survival of the species?
62. Basal ganglia ( )
63. Medulla ( )
64. Thalamus ( )
65. **Hypothalamus** ( )
66. Which of the following directs information to and from the cerebral cortex.
67. **Thalamus** ( )
68. Amygdala ( )
69. Hypothalamus ( )
70. Hippocampus ( )
71. The thalamus and the hypothalamus are part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
72. Telencephalon ( )
73. Mesencephalon ( )
74. **Diencephalon**  ( )
75. Metencephalon ( )
76. The tectum and the tegmentum are parts of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
77. Forebrain ( )
78. **Midbrain** ( )
79. Hindbrain ( )
80. None of the above ( )
81. Which of the following is main function of the superior colliculi of the midbrain?
82. **Visual system** ( )
83. Auditory system ( )
84. Olfactory system ( )
85. Gustatory system ( )
86. Which of the following is main function of the inferior colliculi of the midbrain?
87. Visual system ( )
88. **Auditory system** ( )
89. Olfactory system ( )
90. Gustatory system ( )
91. Which of the following is important in sleep, arousal, and movement?
92. Periaqueductal gray matter ( )
93. **Reticular formation** ( )
94. Substantia nigra ( )
95. Red nucleus ( )
96. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a large bulge in the brainstem that lies between the mesencepalon and medulla oblongata.
97. **Pons** ( )
98. Cerebellum ( )
99. Reticular activating system ( )
100. Thalamus ( )
101. Which part of the hindbrain plays an important role in the control of movements and in control of vital functions such as heart rate, breathing and blood pressure?
102. Pons ( )
103. **Medulla oblongata** ( )
104. Cerebellum ( )
105. All of the above ( )
106. Which part of the brain is also called ‘little brain’?
107. **Cerebellum** ( )
108. Pons ( )
109. Medulla oblongata ( )
110. Thalamus ( )
111. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a long, conical structure, approximately as thick as an adult’s little finger.
112. Cerebellum ( )
113. Medulla oblongata ( )
114. Reticular formation ( )
115. **Spinal cord** ( )
116. The principal function of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is to distribute motor fibers to the effectors organs of the body (glands and muscles) and to collect somatosensory information to be passed on to the brain.
117. **Somatic nervous system** ( )
118. Midbrain ( )
119. Hindbrain ( )
120. Spinal cord ( )
121. How many individual vertebrae does the spinal cord have?
122. 22 ( )
123. **24** ( )
124. 26 ( )
125. 28 ( )
126. The part of the vertebrae which lies in the chest area is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region.
127. **Thoracic** ( )
128. Cervical ( )
129. Lumbar ( )
130. Sacral ( )
131. The part of the vertebrae which lies in the lower back area is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region.
132. Thoracic ( )
133. Cervical ( )
134. **Lumbar** ( )
135. Sacral ( )
136. The sacral and coccygeal portion of the vertebral column of the spinal cord lies in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region.
137. Chest ( )
138. Neck ( )
139. Lower back ( )
140. **Pelvic** ( )
141. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the white matter is on the outside and the gray matter is on the inside.
142. Brain ( )
143. **Spinal cord** ( )
144. Somatic nervous system ( )
145. Autonomic nervous system ( )
146. Which of the following are the cranial nerves and the spinal nerves a part of?
147. **Somatic nervous system** ( )
148. Sympathetic nervous system ( )
149. Parasympathetic nervous system ( )
150. None of the above ( )
151. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ communicate with the rest of the body via the cranial nerves and the spinal nerves.
152. **Nervous system** ( )
153. Somatic nervous system ( )
154. Sympathetic nervous system ( )
155. Parasympathetic nervous system ( )
156. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ receives sensory information from the sensory organs and controls the movement of skeletal muscles.
157. Spinal nerves ( )
158. **Somatic nervous system** ( )
159. Cranial nerves ( )
160. Parasympathetic nervous system ( )
161. Which of the following is the correct number of pairs of cranial nerves that are attached to the ventral surface of the brain?
162. 10 ( )
163. 22 ( )
164. **12** ( )
165. 32 ( )
166. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nerves serve sensory and motor functions of the head and neck region.
167. **Cranial nerves** ( )
168. Spinal nerves ( )
169. Afferent nerves ( )
170. Efferent nerves ( )
171. The portion of the peripheral nervous system that controls the movement of skeletal muscles is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
172. Autonomic nervous system ( )
173. Sympathetic ganglia ( )
174. **Somatic nervous system** ( )
175. Thalamus ( )
176. Which of the following is concerned with regulation of smooth muscles, cardiac muscles and glands in the body?
177. Spinal cord ( )
178. Somatic nervous system ( )
179. Brain ( )
180. **Autonomic nervous system** ( )
181. Which part of the nervous system is mostly involved in activities associated with expenditure of energy reserves that are stored in the body.
182. **Sympathetic nervous system**  ( )
183. Parasympathetic nervous system ( )
184. Somatic nervous system ( )
185. All of the above ( )
186. When an organism is excited, the sympathetic nervous system increases blood flow to

skeletal muscles, stimulating the secretion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Epinephrine** ( )
2. Norepinephrine ( )
3. Cortisol ( )
4. Melatonin ( )
5. The stimulation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ results in the increased of heart rate, increased blood sugar level and causes piloerection.

a) Norepinephrine ( )

b) **Epinephrine** ( )

c) Thyroxin ( )

d) None of the above ( )

40. Which of the following supports activities that are involved in the body’s supply of stored energy?

a) **Parasympathetic nervous system**( )

b) Sympathetic nervous system ( )

c) Somatic nervous system ( )

d) Skeletal nervous system ( )

UNIT - IV

1. Endocrine glands secrete their chemicals into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. **Bloodstream** ( )
3. Ducts ( )
4. Receptors ( )
5. None of the above ( )
6. In which of the following are hormones synthesized?
7. Duct glands ( )
8. **Ductless glands** ( )
9. Circulatory system ( )
10. Blood ( )
11. Which of the following gland lies near the hypothalamus?
12. **Pituitary gland** ( )
13. Adrenal gland ( )
14. Thymus ( )
15. Pineal gland ( )
16. Which among the following is also called the master gland?
17. Adrenal gland ( )
18. **Pituitary gland**  ( )
19. Thyroid gland ( )
20. Gonads ( )
21. Which among the following is a hormones secreted by posterior pituitary gland?
22. Prolactin ( )
23. Growth hormone ( )
24. **Oxytocin** ( )
25. Thyroxin ( )
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hormone stimulate the follicles of the ovary to rupture and release their eggs.
27. Growth hormone ( )
28. Follicle Stimulating hormone ( )
29. Prolactin ( )
30. **Luteinizing hormone** ( )
31. Which among the following is the hormone that affects the size of the thyroid gland?
32. Thyroxin ( )
33. Growth hormone ( )
34. **Thyroid stimulating hormone** ( )
35. Vasopressin ( )
36. Which among the following inhibits growth and results in pituitary dwarf or midget.
37. **Hyposecretion of somatotropic hormone** ( )
38. Hypersecretion of somatotropic hormone ( )
39. Hyposecretion of luteinizing hormone ( )
40. Hypersecretion of thyroxin ( )
41. Which among the following is a hormone that increases the blood pressure by causing blood vessels to contract and also inhibits the formation of urine.
42. Oxytocin ( )
43. **Vasopressin** ( )
44. Endorphins ( )
45. Cortisol ( )
46. As a part of the “fight or flight” reaction to threat, which of the following gland secretes hormones?
47. **Adrenal medulla** ( )
48. Adrenal cortex ( )
49. Thyroid gland ( )
50. Pancreas ( )
51. Which among the following is the hormone that increase the level of blood glucose and accelerate the breakdown of proteins?
52. Thyroxin ( )
53. Melatonin ( )
54. **Cortisol** ( )
55. Insulin ( )
56. Which among the following is a hormone secreted by thyroid gland?
57. Cortisol ( )
58. **Thyroxin** ( )
59. Melatonin ( )
60. Estrogens ( )
61. Which of the following hormones prepare the body for action, raising heart rate and respiration, among other things?
62. Cortisol ( )
63. Androgens ( )
64. Oxytocin ( )
65. **Epinephrine** ( )
66. Normal secretions of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are associated with good health (growth and metabolism).
67. Adrenal gland ( )
68. Thymus ( )
69. **Thyroid gland** ( )
70. None of the above ( )
71. Which among the following causes the symptoms of depression and cognitive impairment?
72. Hyperthyroidism ( )
73. **Hypothyroidism** ( )
74. Diabetes ( )
75. Hypertension ( )
76. Goiter is formed when people suffer from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
77. **Hypothyroidism** ( )
78. Hyperthyroidism ( )
79. Low blood pressure ( )
80. High blood pressure ( )
81. Which among the following is the causal factor of a condition called cretinism?
82. **Hypothyroidism** ( )
83. Hyperthyroidism ( )
84. Parathyroid deficiency ( )
85. All of the above ( )
86. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deficiency results in calcium deposition in the basal ganglia and leads to symptoms that resemble schizophrenia.
87. Thyroid ( )
88. **Parathyroid** ( )
89. Insulin ( )
90. Prolactin ( )
91. Which of the following results in Cushing’s syndrome, a constellation of symptoms that includes fatigue, depression, hirsutism and various autonomic changes?
92. **Excess of glucocorticoids** ( )
93. Deficiency of glucocorticoids ( )
94. Excess of thyroxin ( )
95. Less thyroxin ( )
96. Which among the following hormone acts on the kidneys to retain sodium and thus reduces the amount of urine produced, conserving water.
97. Testosterone ( )
98. **Aldosterone**  ( )
99. Cortisol ( )
100. Glucocorticoids ( )
101. Which of the following gland is important for calcium regulation in the body?
102. Thyroid gland ( )
103. Pancreas ( )
104. Thymus ( )
105. **Parathyroid gland** ( )
106. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ produce hormones required for gamete development and the development of secondary sexual characteristics.
107. Adrenal gland ( )
108. Pituitary gland ( )
109. Thyroid gland ( )
110. **Gonads** ( )
111. Testosterone and other male hormones are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
112. **Androgens** ( )
113. Estrogens ( )
114. Sperm ( )
115. Progestin ( )
116. Which of the following hormone controls a wide range of bodily changes in man that become visible at puberty, including changes in voice, hair growth, and genital size?
117. Estrogens ( )
118. **Testosterone** ( )
119. Progestin ( )
120. Melatonin ( )
121. Which of the following hormone helps to maintain pregnancy?
122. **Progestin** ( )
123. Prolactin ( )
124. Estrogens ( )
125. None of the above ( )
126. In males, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ govern sperm production.
127. **Luteinizing hormone** ( )
128. Prolactin ( )
129. Growth hormone ( )
130. Follicle stimulating hormone ( )
131. In males, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stimulates the testes to produce testosterone.
132. Luteinizing hormone ( )
133. Prolactin ( )
134. Growth hormone ( )
135. **Follicle stimulating hormone** ( )
136. Which of the following hormone promotes lactation in female mammals?
137. **Prolactin** ( )
138. Progestin ( )
139. Cortisol ( )
140. Melatonin ( )
141. Which of the following is also called somatotropic hormone?
142. Luteinizing hormone ( )
143. Insulin ( )
144. **Growth hormone** ( )
145. Endorphin ( )
146. Which among the following is the hormone that stimulates the liver to produce blood glucose?
147. Alpha cells ( )
148. Beta cells ( )
149. Insulin ( )
150. **Glucagon** ( )
151. Which among the following is the hormone that inhibits the liver in either making or releasing blood glucose?
152. **Insulin** ( )
153. Glucagon ( )
154. Oxytocin ( )
155. Thyroxin ( )
156. Which of the following is the cause of diabetes mellitus?
157. **Hyposecretion of insulin** ( )
158. Hypersecretion of insulin ( )
159. Hyposecretion of cortisol ( )
160. Hypersecretion of thyroxin ( )
161. Hypersecretion of insulin can result in a condition called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
162. Diabetes ( )
163. **Hypoglycemia** ( )
164. Cretinism ( )
165. Cushing’s syndrome ( )
166. Insulin shock convulsions can result because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
167. **Low blood glucose level** ( )
168. High blood glucose level ( )
169. High blood pressure ( )
170. Low blood pressure ( )
171. Which of the following is the hormone that plays an important role in our biological rhythms, especially the timing of sleep onset?
172. Insulin ( )
173. Prolactin ( )
174. Thyroxin ( )
175. **Melatonin** ( )
176. Which of the following hormone control breeding condition in many seasonally breeding mammals?
177. Cortisol ( )
178. Oxytocin ( )
179. **Melatonin** ( )
180. None of the above ( )
181. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the hormone secreted by the pineal gland.
182. **Melatonin** ( )
183. Insulin ( )
184. Thyroxin ( )
185. Vasopressin ( )
186. The melatonin released by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suppresses or inhibits the activity of the gonads and therefore affects sexual behavior.
187. Thyroid gland ( )
188. Thymus ( )
189. **Pineal gland** ( )
190. Gonads ( )
191. Which among the following is found to be the primary source of lymphocytes?
192. **Thymus** ( )
193. Pineal gland ( )
194. Thyroid gland ( )
195. Adrenal gland ( )
196. Which of the following support the body’s immune response?
197. Thyroid gland ( )
198. **Thymus** ( )
199. Pineal gland ( )
200. Pituitary gland ( )

UNIT – V

1. According to the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory, the feeling aspect of an emotion results from feedback from actions of the muscles and organs.
2. **James-Lange ( )**
3. Cannon-Bard ( )
4. Schachter-Singer ( )
5. None of the above ( )
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_activity is viewed as a major component of the emotion response in many recent theories of emotion.
7. Spinal cord ( )
8. Somatic nervous system ( )
9. **Autonomic nervous system ( )**
10. Hormones ( )
11. Which among the following has discovered that it was still possible to experience emotion even if the brain was excised from the signals of bodily responses?
12. William James ( )
13. Phillip Bard ( )
14. **Walter Cannon** ( )
15. Carl Lange ( )
16. Rage and fear are accompanied by diffuse sympathetic discharge, reinforced by hormones from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. **Adrenal medulla** ( )
18. Adrenal cortex ( )
19. Pituitary gland ( )
20. Thyroid gland ( )
21. Which of the following \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ raises the blood pressure by cardio-acceleration, i.e., increasing the beating of the heart?
22. Cortisol ( )
23. Thyroxin ( )
24. Testosterone ( )
25. **Epinephrine** ( )
26. Which among the following raises the blood pressure by constricting the blood vessels leading to the skin and viscera?
27. **Norepinephrine** ( )
28. Epinephrine ( )
29. Adrenaline ( )
30. Cortisol ( )
31. It appears that more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is released in fear reactions.
32. Cortisol ( )
33. Testosterone ( )
34. **Epinephrine** ( )
35. Norepinephrine ( )
36. Which among the following is released in greater amount in anger reactions?
37. **Norepinephrine** ( )
38. Epinephrine ( )
39. Adrenaline ( )
40. Cortisol ( )
41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_stimulation lowers the blood pressure more in fear than in anger because it slows the heart rate and combats the effect of epinephrine more directly.
42. Sympathetic ( )
43. Hippocampal ( )
44. Amygdala ( )
45. **Parasympathetic** ( )
46. In man, depression which is often considered as self-directed anger, like anxiety or fear, is accompanied by a high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_output.
47. Cortisol ( )
48. Thyroxin ( )
49. **Epinephrine** ( )
50. Norepinephrine ( )
51. The pathways that provided the connections necessary for cortical control of emotional expression is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
52. CSF ( )
53. **Papez circuit** ( )
54. Hypothalamus axis ( )
55. None of the above ( )
56. Which among the following plays a major role in the experience and expression of emotion?
57. Hippocampus ( )
58. Occipital lobe ( )
59. Hypothalamus ( )
60. **Amygdala** ( )
61. Which among the following is the causal factor for Kluver-Bucy syndrome where the main symptoms include visual agnosia, hypersexuality, hyperactivity and marked changes in emotional behavior?
62. **Lesions in the temporal lobe**( )
63. Lesions in the hippocampus ( )
64. Lesions in the parietal lobe ( )
65. Lesions in the basal ganglia ( )
66. Which among the following is the site where learning about fearful stimuli occurs?
67. Hippocampus ( )
68. **Amygdala**  ( )
69. Basal ganglia ( )
70. Reticular formation ( )
71. Activity of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially of frontal and temporal lobes, relates to what is called the behavioral activation system (BAS), marked by low to moderate autonomic arousal and a tendency to approach, which could characterize happiness or anger.
72. **Left hemisphere**  ( )
73. Right hemisphere ( )
74. Both hemispheres ( )
75. All of the above ( )
76. Increased activity of the frontal and temporal lobes of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is associated with the behavioral inhibition system (BIS), which increases attention and arousal, inhibits action, and stimulates emotions such as fear and disgust.
77. Left hemisphere ( )
78. **Right hemisphere** ( )
79. Both hemispheres ( )
80. All of the above ( )
81. On the average, people with greater activity in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the left hemisphere tend to be happier, more outgoing, and more fun-loving.
82. **Frontal cortex**  ( )
83. Parietal lobe ( )
84. Occipital lobe ( )
85. All of the above ( )
86. People with greater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity tend to be socially withdrawn, less satisfied with life, and prone to unpleasant emotions.
87. Left hemisphere ( )
88. **Right hemisphere** ( )
89. Both hemispheres ( )
90. All of the above ( )
91. Activation of the frontal and temporal areas of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is associated with approach and the behavioural activation system.
92. **Left hemisphere**  ( )
93. Right hemisphere ( )
94. Both hemispheres ( )
95. All of the above ( )
96. The part of the brain that involves in moral decision making is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
97. **Prefrontal cortex**  ( )
98. Parietal lobe ( )
99. Occipital lobe ( )
100. None of the above ( )
101. Information that are stressful or emotionally exciting experiences increase the secretion of epinephrine and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
102. Norepinephrine ( )
103. **Cortisol** ( )
104. Thyroxin ( )
105. Melatonin ( )
106. Which among the following is important for memory storage?
107. Basal ganglia ( )
108. **Hippocampus** ( )
109. Thalamus ( )
110. Prefrontal cortex ( )
111. When there is prolonged stress, even more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is being released which impairs memory.
112. Epinephrine ( )
113. Adrenaline ( )
114. Norepinephrine ( )
115. **Cortisol** ( )
116. The part of the brain that is most important for the working memory is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
117. Frontal lobe ( )
118. **Prefrontal cortex** ( )
119. Thalamus ( )
120. Cerebellum ( )
121. Which among the following shows a decline in activity in older humans with declining memory?
122. Parietal lobe ( )
123. **Prefrontal cortex** ( )
124. Hippocampus ( )
125. Cerebellum ( )
126. Increased activity in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during delayed response task helps store the memory.
127. Frontal lobe ( )
128. Parietal lobe ( )
129. Temporal lobe ( )
130. **Prefrontal cortex** ( )
131. The inability to form new memories after the brain damage occurred is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
132. **Anterograde amnesia** ( )
133. Retrograde amnesia ( )
134. Korsakoff syndrome ( )
135. Senile dementia ( )
136. Loss of memory for events before the brain damage is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
137. Anterograde amnesia ( )
138. **Retrograde amnesia** ( )
139. Korsakoff syndrome ( )
140. Senile dementia ( )
141. The ability to put a memory into words (things you know that you can tell others) is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
142. Implicit memory ( )
143. Explicit memory ( )
144. **Declarative memory** ( )
145. Procedural memory ( )
146. The ability to develop motor skills (remembering or learning how to do things) is called
147. Implicit memory ( )
148. Explicit memory ( )
149. Declarative memory ( )
150. **Procedural memory** ( )
151. Which part of patient H.M.’s brain was removed, the result of which caused him to have anterograde amnesia?
152. **Hippocampus** ( )
153. Amygdala ( )
154. Hypothalamus ( )
155. Pons ( )
156. Which among the following parts of the brain is important for declarative memory?
157. Basal ganglia ( )
158. Medulla oblongata ( )
159. **Hippocampus** ( )
160. Substantia nigra ( )
161. Which among the following parts of the brain is important for spatial memory?
162. **Hippocampus**  ( )
163. Amygdala ( )
164. Thalamus ( )
165. Hypothalamus ( )
166. The process of strengthening short-term memories into long-term memories is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
167. Sensory register ( )
168. **Consolidation** ( )
169. Rehearsal ( )
170. None of the above ( )
171. Which among the following is important for the process of consolidation?
172. Amygdala ( )
173. Prefrontal cortex ( )
174. **Hippocampus** ( )
175. All of the above ( )
176. The disease that results in the progressive loss of memory in old age is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
177. Korsakoff syndrome ( )
178. Sham rage ( )
179. Kluver-Bucy syndrome ( )
180. **Alzheimer’s disease ( )**
181. Which among the following is important for gradual learning?
182. **Basal ganglia** ( )
183. Amygdala ( )
184. Hypothalamus ( )
185. None of the above ( )
186. In people with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_damage, that process of associating one piece of information with another is impaired.
187. **Parietal lobe**  ( )
188. Hippocampus ( )
189. Thalamus ( )
190. Frontal lobe ( )
191. People with damage in the anterior and inferior regions of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_suffer semantic dementia, a loss of semantic memory.
192. Frontal lobe ( )
193. **Parietal lobe** ( )
194. Temporal lobe ( )
195. Occipital lobe ( )
196. Which among the following parts of the brain is important for learning about rewards and punishments?
197. **Prefrontal cortex** ( )
198. Temporal lobe ( )
199. Parietal lobe ( )
200. None of the above ( )

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Fill in the blanks

UNIT – I

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology is psychology because it attempts to explain and predict behavior. (***Physiological)***
2. Physiological psychology predicts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by using knowledge of how the organs and systems of the body work.

(***Behavior***)

1. The goal of the physiological psychologist is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than the systems of the body.

(**understand behavior**)

1. Research in physiological psychology necessarily involves the use of laboratory \_\_\_\_\_\_.

(***animals***)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ theory of evolution, helps physiological psychologists discover the relations between the brain mechanisms, behavior and adaptation to environment.

(***Darwin’s***)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the brain’s capacity to reorganize itself by forming new neural connections throughout life.

(***neuroplasticity***)

1. Ischemia, is a common type of \_\_\_\_, that results in the clot of blood in the brain.

(***stroke***)

1. Neurons deprived of blood lose much of their \_\_\_\_\_\_ and glucose supplies.

(***oxygen***)

1. When undamaged axons grow new nerve endings to reconnect those neurons whose links have been damaged, they are called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

(***axonal sprouting***)

1. Neuroplasticity is also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(***brain plasticity or brain malleability***)

1. The removal or destruction of a portion of the brain of a laboratory animal is called \_\_\_\_

(***ablation***)

1. Clues about the function of the neural structure can be obtained by stimulating it \_\_\_\_\_.

(***electrically***)

1. Electrical stimulation of the brain is usually done on \_\_\_\_\_.

(***animals***)

1. In electrical \_\_\_, small electrical current pulses are used, since they resemble most closely the impulses initiated by sense organs in nerves going to the brain

(***stimulation***)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be implanted in the nerves or brain to record the electrical activity of nerve impulses travelling from place to place in the nerves and brain.

(***electrodes)***

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method is used to confirm where the electrodes were placed or determine which part of the brain was destroyed during ablation.

(***anatomical***)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ may be cut into thin slices and studied with a microscope to show the position of the electrodes.

(***brain***)

1. Results obtained from experiments of laboratory animals can sometimes be not applicable to \_\_\_\_\_.

(***man***)

1. We can study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changes in man, after accidental brain damage or brain surgery.

(***behavioral***)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Tests are used to examine patients suspected of suffering from some sort of nervous system dysfunction.

(***Neuro-psychological***)

UNIT II

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the information-processing and information-transmitting element of the nervous system. (**neuron or nerve cell**)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_contains the nucleus and much of the machinery that provides for the life processes of the cell. (**soma or the cell body**)
3. The axon is a long, slender tube, often covered by a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is a fatty covering. (**myelin sheath**)
4. Nerve cells with myelin sheaths conduct \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than nerve cells without myelin sheaths. (**faster**)
5. Most axons divide and branch many times and at the end of the twigs are found little knobs called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**terminal buttons**)
6. The neuron that has a single axon and one dendrite at the opposite ends of the soma are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ neuron. (**Bipolar**)
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ neuron has only one stalk which leaves the soma and divides into two branches a short distance away. (**Unipolar**)
8. The most common type of neuron in the central nervous system is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ neuron. (**multipolar**)
9. Multipolar neurons that cause excitation to some distance, with long axons having few branches are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ neurons. (**Golgi type I**)
10. Multipolar neurons whose axons are short and branch repeatedly and whose function is to spread excitation to nearby neurons are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ neurons. (Golgi type II)
11. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a brief electrical/chemical event that starts at the end of the axon next to the cell body and travels toward the terminal buttons. (**action potential**)
12. The axon carried information from the cell body to the terminal buttons. The basic message it carries is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**action potential)**
13. This electrical change across the membrane, when the membrane is at rest is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**resting potential)**
14. After the action potential, the membrane potential quickly returns to normal, but first it overshoots the resting potential, becoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a short time. (**hyperpolarized)**
15. The whole process of the action potential takes about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .(**2msec**)
16. The voltage level that triggers an action potential is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**threshold of excitation**)
17. in a resting nerve cell membrane, all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_gates are closed and some of the potassium gates are open. (**sodium)**
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are junctions between the terminal buttons at the ends of the axonal branches of one neuron and the membrane of another. (**Synapse**)
19. Terminal buttons have a special function: when an action potential traveling down the axon reaches them, they secrete a chemical called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**neurotransmitter**)
20. Postsynaptic potentials can be either depolarizing (excitatory) or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**hyperpolarizing (inhibitory**)

UNIT – III

1. The thick, tough, and flexible but unstretchable layer of the meninges is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Dura mater**)
2. The protective sheaths around the brain and the spinal cord are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Meninges**)
3. The central nervous system is filled with a fluid called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Cerebrospinal fluid**)
4. Between the pia mater and the arachnoid membrane of the meninges there is a gap called the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Subarachnoid space**)
5. The brain and the spinal cord are part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Central nervous system)**
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the cerebral cortex is located on the side of the cerebral hemisphere, just behind the sulcus. (**Parietal lobe**)
7. The limbic cortex, ­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the amygdala are involved in emotion, motivation and learning. (**Hippocampus**)
8. The main function of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is in the control of movement. (**Basal ganglia).**
9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_controls the functions relating to the survival of species. (**Hypothalamus)**
10. The cerebellum and pons consists of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Metencephalon**)
11. The most caudal portion of the brainstem is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Medulla Oblongata**)
12. The principal function of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to distribute motor fibers to the effectors organs of the body (glands and muscles) and to collect somatosensory information to be passed on to the brain. (**Spinal cord**)
13. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of the somatic nervous system and the autonomic nervous system. (**Peripheral nervous system**)
14. The somatic nervous system controls the movement of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Skeletal muscles)**
15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ begin at the junction of the dorsal and ventral roots of the spinal cord. (**Spinal nerves**)
16. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_ pairs of cranial nerves. (**12**)
17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nervous system and parasympathetic nervous system are the divisions of the autonomic nervous system. (**Sympathetic nervous system**)
18. The sympathetic nervous system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blood flow to the skeletal muscles.

(**Increases**)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nervous system supports activities that are involved in the body’s supply of stored energy. (**Parasympathetic**)
2. The sympathetic nervous system stimulates the secretion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Epinephrine**)

UNIT - IV

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is also called the master gland in the body. **(Pituitary gland)**
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are chemical messengers secreted by one group of cells and carried through the bloodstream to other parts of the body. **(Hormones**)
3. Many hormones are produced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glands. (**Endocrine glands**)
4. Oxytocin and vasopressin are the two principal hormones of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pituitary gland. (**Posterior**)
5. The posterior part of the pituitary gland is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Neurohypophysis**)
6. The hormone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is involved in many aspects of reproductive and parental behaviour including the stimulation of contractions of the uterus in childbirth. (**Oxytocin**)
7. The hormone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_controls the production and release of hormones of the adrenal cortex. (**Adrenocorticotropic hormone or ACTH**)
8. The hormone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is released almost exclusively during sleep. (**Growth hormone)**
9. Epinephrine (adrenaline) and norepinephrine (noradrenaline) are the hormones secreted by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Adrenal medulla**)
10. Prolonged stress causes the enlargement of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gland. (**Adrenal gland**)
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ causes the acceleration of the heart rate and raises blood pressure. (**Epinephrine**)
12. Hyposecretion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the beta cells of the pancreas causes diabetes mellitus. (**insulin)**
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of insulin causes hypoglycemia. (**Insulin**)
14. The male reproductive hormones are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Androgens**)
15. The birth control pills imitate the action of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and progesterone and are taken to prevent pregnancy. (**Estrogen**s)
16. Hypersecretion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before puberty can result in pituitary giant. (**Somatotropic hormone or STH**)
17. If hypothyroidism develops in early or during childhood, it causes symptoms called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Cretinism**)
18. Adult hypothyroidism is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Myxedema**)
19. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a small pea-shaped structure found on top of the posterior part of the third ventricle of the brain. (**Pineal gland**)
20. The hormone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has effects on the skin pigmentation. (**Melatonin**)

UNIT – V

1. According to William James (1894), emotions has three components: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, actions and feelings. (**Cognition**)
2. Emotional situations arouse the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which has two branches- the sympathetic and the parasympathetic. (**Autonomic nervous system**)
3. The most obvious signs of emotional arousal involve changes in the activity of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_motor (autonomic) system. (**visceral**)
4. The activity of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_division of the visceral motor system prepares the animal to fully utilize metabolic and other resources in challenging or threatening situations. (**sympathetic**)
5. The activity of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_division (and the enteric division) promotes a building up of metabolic reserves. (**parasympathetic**)
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_raises the blood pressure by cardioacceleration, i.e., increasing the beating of the heart. (**Epinephrine**)
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_raises the blood pressure by constricting the blood vessels leading to the skin and viscera. (**norepinephrine**)
8. More \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is released in fear reactions. (**epinephrine**)
9. The part of the brain that is affected in a behavior called sham rage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Hypothalamus**)
10. Impulsive behaviour and poor decision making are two common symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ damage. (**prefrontal**)
11. Information that are stressful or emotionally exciting experiences increase the secretion of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and cortisol. (**epinephrine or adrenaline**)
12. ­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the way we store information while we are working with it. (**working memory).**
13. Older humans with declining memory show declining activity in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**prefrontal cortex)**
14. The ability to put a memory into words (things you know that you can tell others) is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_memory. (**Declarative**)
15. Evidence suggests that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is important for “consolidation” of memories. (**hippocampus**)
16. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is important for declarative memory. (**hippocampus)**
17. Learning that occurs after repeated experiences or what is called gradual learning depends on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**basal ganglia**)
18. Parts of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are important for learning about rewards and punishments. (**prefrontal cortex)**
19. For procedural memory, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is more important than the hippocampus. (**Basal ganglia**)
20. In semantic dementia, there is damage to the parts of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lobe. (**Temporal**)