

Cognition 1st edition Glass Test Bank

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20101. Perceptual information is processed in the:

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

20102. Damage to the temporal cortex may impair...

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

20103. One function of the temporal cortex is...

- A. Planning voluntary motor movements
- B. Maintaining Alertness
- C. Initiating emotional responses
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- E. Initiating reflexes

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

- A. Parietal cortex
- B. Temporal cortex
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- E. Orbitofrontal cortex

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

- A. Frontal
- B. Parietal
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- A. Frontal cortex
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20301. What stimulates the amygdala?

- A. Spoiled milk

- B. A roller coaster
- C. A picture of a dead body
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20302. Damage to the amygdala would result in an inability to...

- A. Remember emotional events
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20303. There is a strong response by the amygdala to...

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

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

20401. Which may be a voluntary action?

- A. Pupil dilation
- B. Blushing
- C. Gagging
- D. Blinking
- E. Sneezing

20402. Which may be a voluntary action?

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- D. Swallowing
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20501. A possible neuronal mechanism contributing to learning is...
- A. A change in the chemical signature of the synaptic signal
 - B. The closing of the synaptic gap
 - C. A change in the permeability of the cell wall
 - D. A change in the strength of the synaptic signal
 - E. All of the above
20502. One neuronal change that may be associated with learning is...
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 - E. A change in the thickness of the cell membrane
2061. One effect of learning a spatial or temporal task is...
- A. Increase the number of new neurons generated in the temporal cortex
 - B. Increase the number of new neurons generated in the frontal cortex
 - C. Increase the number of new neurons generated in the hippocampus
 - D. Decrease, hence make more specific, the synaptic connections among neurons in the thalamus
 - E. Increase the number of new neurons that survive
20602. What is true about neurogenesis?
- A. New neurons are born in the brain stem every day
 - B. Obesity reduces the number of new neurons
 - C. Dopamine causes more new neurons to survive
 - D. Exercise causes more new neurons to survive.
 - E. Most new neurons live no more than 14 days
20603. What is true about neurogenesis?
- A. New neurons are born in various parts of the brain every day
 - B. Killing new neurons reduces the ability to learn new things
 - C. Most new neurons die within a few days of birth
 - D. Learning something causes some new neurons to survive
 - E. All of the above

20604. Long-term performance on a spatial or temporal learning task is correlated with
- A. The number of new neurons in the thalamus at the time of the training that survive until test
 - B. The number of neurons born in the hippocampus during training
 - C. The number of neurons born in the frontal cortex during training
 - D. The number of neurons born in the frontal cortex during training
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- A. Eat fatty foods for myelination
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20701. What is true about habit learning?
- A. It requires a functional striatum
 - B. There is a strong contingent relationship between the action and reward
 - C. A sequence of actions is encoded
 - D. After extensive training, it controls long-term responses
 - E. All of the above
20702. What is true about habit learning?
- A. It requires a functional striatum
 - B. A strong positive reinforcement must follow an action
 - C. A mental map of a location is encoded
 - D. It dominates the declarative stage of learning
 - E. None of the above
20703. What is true about habit learning?
- A. A strong positive reinforcement must follow the action
 - B. A mental map of a location is encoded
 - C. It occurs in the midbrain, brain stem, and spinal cord
 - D. It dominates the declarative stage of learning
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20704. What is true about habit learning?
- A. It requires a functional hippocampus.
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 - E. There is a strong relationship between response frequency and the size of the reward.
20801. When my dog comes across a strange cat, he chases it, but when his housemate walks by, he does not stir.. This is an example of what kind of learning...
- A. Procedural
 - B. Skill
 - C. Visual
 - D. Declarative
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20802. An example of “knowing what” is...
- A. Smiling
 - B. Walking
 - C. Recognizing your name
 - D. Reading a new word for the first time
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20803. An example of declarative knowledge is...
- A. Pupil contraction to a bright light

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

- A. Procedural
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20901. The neocortex is organized into hemispheres so that...

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

20902. The neocortex is organized into hemispheres so that...

- A. The left hemisphere controls the left side of the body
- B. The right hemisphere controls the right side of the body
- C. The left hemisphere controls the right side of the body
- D. Language production is organized in the right hemisphere
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21001. What is true about instrumental learning?

- A. It requires a functional hippocampus
- B. A strong positive reinforcement follows the action
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- D. It controls the response during the early stage of learning
- E. All of the above

21002. What is true about instrumental learning?

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

21003. What is true about instrumental learning?

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

21004. What is true about instrumental learning?

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

21005. What is true about instrumental learning?

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

21100. For which part of the neocortex is the size difference greatest between humans and other primates?

- A. Frontal cortex
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21002. What is true about instrumental learning?

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- B. There must be a strong contingent relation between the action and reward
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21003. What is true about instrumental learning?

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