

- 1) Recall the patient discussed who had visual agnosia. Which of these would have NOT helped her identify what she was seeing?
- Hearing the object shaken.
 - Seeing several instances of the objects.**
 - Touching the object.
 - Tasting the object.
- 2) Primates have _____, which provide(s) excellent _____.
- forward-facing eyes; depth perception**
 - color vision; navigational skills
 - complex facial expressions; classical condition abilities
 - none of the above
- 3) The educational system depends crucially on the idea that:
- Everyone is interested in the same things.
 - You can get everyone to pay attention to the same thing.**
 - Multimodal input is necessary.
 - Students know how to read before entering school.
- 4) Patient HM, with a bilateral medial temporal lobe lesion, would have the most trouble:
- holding a fluent short conversation.
 - learning a new language.**
 - remembering the name of the place he grew up.
 - learning to play piano.
- 5) Which of the following is CORRECT?
- The P600 is a type of P300 because it also indexes expectancy.
 - The P600 occurs in domains other than language.
 - The P600 and the N400 can occur to the same stimulus.
 - All of the above.**
- 6) The modern picture of localization of brain function suggests that:
- The function of an area is determined before birth.
 - The function of an area is determined shortly after birth and is unchangeable.
 - Left hemisphere damage always impairs language function.
 - Areas of the brain become progressively more specialized over the lifespan.**
- 7) All else equal, the amplitude of the P300 would be _____ for events that are more meaningful to you.
- larger**
 - smaller
 - later
 - unchanged

- 8) Think of Kim Sweeney's experiment on mood induction and the N400. If you were classifying items as "furniture" in a negative mood, the N400 for "coatrack" would be
- closer to the N400 for table
 - closer to the N400 for alligator**
 - Midway between a and b
 - Absent
- 9) An event-related potential (ERP) is a change in _____ related to a _____.
- The brain's electrical signals; stimulus**
 - The brain's magnetic signals; heartbeat
 - A single neuron; thought
 - Firing rate; stimulus
- 10) Phrenology is an example of a(n) _____ view of brain function.
- extreme localizationist**
 - extreme aggregate field
 - moderate localizationist
 - moderate aggregate field
- 11) Which of the following is NOT a social behavior observed in cetaceans?
- Group punishment
 - Teaching and learning
 - Coalition forming
 - Deictic pointing**
- 12) Brodmann defined various cortical areas by _____.
- looking at slight gradations in color
 - looking at variation in cell types**
 - applying pressure to various regions of an exposed brain in an awake patient and noting the outcome
 - systematically lesioning a nonhuman primate and looking for deficits in function
- 13) What are two symptoms of Wernicke's aphasia?
- Inability to follow simple directions & slow, labored speech.
 - Making up new words & producing mainly nouns and verbs.
 - Inability to follow simple directions & making up new words.**
 - Slow, labored speech & producing mainly nouns and verbs.
- 14) Which of the following is INCORRECT about spatial construals of time?
- They involve the same brain structures used in regular spatial processing.
 - They occur effortlessly.
 - Much of their processing is unconscious.
 - They require a multidimensional space.**

15) Time is usually conceptualized as a unidimensional space. Which of the following is TRUE?

- a. The unidimensional representation is always fixed relative to the person speaking.
- b. A speaker can change the spatial location and layout of the unidimensional representation, even in the middle of a conversation.**
- c. The unidimensional representation is not influenced by specific languages and cultures.
- d. The scale of the unidimensional space must always be quite large for the listener to understand it.

16) What is the probable function of prolonged infancy in highly intelligent species?

- a. Delay of sexual maturation
- b. Extended period of learning**
- c. Reduced competition for resources
- d. Increased lifespan

17) Patients with apperceptive visual agnosia have _____ vision and memory.

- a. impaired
- b. above average
- c. normal**
- d. none of the above

18) Which of the following is an example of attention sharing?

- a. You hear a loud crash behind you and turn around to look.
- b. You show your friend how to use a new camera.**
- c. You listen to music while you study.
- d. You read a book that your friend just finished.

19) Which two types of memory can declarative memory be split into?

- a. semantic & short-term
- b. procedural & short-term
- c. semantic & episodic**
- d. long-term & short-term
- e. episodic & procedural

20) Which of the following behaviors are dolphins probably NOT capable of?

- a. Echolocation
- b. Social cooperation
- c. Interactions with other species
- d. Communication through facial expressions**

21) Chimpanzee pointing behavior differs from human pointing behavior in that _____.

- a. chimpanzees learn to point at a younger age than humans
- b. only adult chimpanzees point to show objects of interest to others
- c. humans use points both to show and to obtain objects**
- d. only adult humans use deictic points

- 22) Minds exist to create _____.
- a. **realities**
 - b. social hierarchies
 - c. sensations
 - d. heuristics
- 23) Imagine that you are asked to categorize a sequence of words. Which of the following sequences would elicit the MOST DELAYED P300?
- a. Names—John vs. Mary
 - b. **Things you would vs. wouldn't find under your kitchen sink**
 - c. Names—male vs. female
 - d. Animal vs. vegetable
- 24) When a person has damage to the medial temporal lobe structures, _____ amnesia is the most prominent symptom.
- a. retrograde
 - b. **anterograde**
 - c. long term
 - d. short term
- 25) Color vision and forward-facing eyes evolved in primates _____.
- a. to avoid predators
 - b. **to locate prey**
 - c. due to inadequate hearing ability
 - d. due to social structuring
- 26) A dolphin perceives the world primarily by:
- a. Visual motion
 - b. Listening to the sounds around them
 - c. **Echolocation**
 - d. Color perception
- 27) While ERP has better _____ measurement, fMRI has better _____ measurement.
- a. emotional; cognitive
 - b. cognitive; emotional
 - c. spatial; temporal
 - d. **temporal; spatial**
- 28) Medial temporal lobe structures are involved in _____.
- a. **the formation of long-term memories**
 - b. storage of spatial memories
 - c. storage of short-term memories
 - d. formation of procedural memories

- 29) Imagine that you are asked to categorize names as John or Mary. Which of the following sequences would elicit the largest P300 to Mary?
- John Mary Mary John John John
 - John Mary John Mary John John
 - John John John John John Mary**
 - Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary
- 30) One lemur is walking from a tree to a bowl of water, and a second lemur watches him. If the second lemur _____, it could be evidence for attention sharing.
- calls to the first lemur
 - walks toward the first lemur
 - looks toward the tree
 - looks toward the bowl of water**
- 31) Dolphins have been known to cooperate with the following species to obtain prey:
- Other dolphins
 - Humans
 - Chimpanzees
 - (a) and (b)**
- 32) A patient with _____ aphasia can speak fluently, but does not make coherent thoughts and cannot understand what others are saying.
- visual
 - auditory
 - Broca's
 - Wernicke's**
- 33) In order to develop attention sharing skills, babies utilize:
- An innate brain module that is uniquely human.
 - Early abilities of perception, emotion, and learning.
 - A structured environment with predictable caregiver interactions.
 - (a) and (c)
 - (b) and (c)**
- 34) Which of the following is CORRECT?
- EEG measures blood flow in the brain.
 - EEG measures the electrical activity of groups of neurons.**
 - EEG has excellent spatial resolution.
 - All of the above
- 35) Primates excel at all of these except:
- Color vision
 - Width of the visual field**
 - Discriminating subtle visual detail
 - Face recognition

- 36) Which of the following is ALWAYS true?
- A meaningless word elicits a larger P600 than a meaningful word.
 - An ungrammatical sentence elicits a larger P600 than a grammatical sentence.
 - A repeated event elicits a larger P600 than a new event.
 - An improbable event elicits a larger P600 than a probable event.**
- 37) What characteristics are used to name different signals?
- Latency (how long after an event the signal appears)
 - Polarity (positive or negative)
 - Amplitude (how strong the signal is)
 - (a) & (b)**
 - (b) & (c)
- 38) The P300 component gives us more information about cognitive processes because it removes the effects of _____ that you get with measuring reaction time.
- expectancy
 - typicality
 - context
 - motor responses**
- 39) Primate brains have a proportionally large amount of space devoted to _____.
- audition
 - vision**
 - taste
 - touch
 - smell
- 40) The sentence, “We’re coming to the end of the course” is an example of a(n) _____ reference point.
- time-centric
 - past-centric
 - ego-centric**
 - future-centric
- 41) The cortex, or “neocortex” is _____.
- a large, thick layer of neurons surrounding a core of cerebrospinal fluid
 - a thin rind on the outer surface of the brain**
 - a massive central “computing structure” located deep within the brain
 - composed of the brainstem, hippocampus, and associated structures
- 42) By 12 months of age, children can follow gaze _____.
- to things in front of them
 - to things in front of and behind them**
 - only to other people
 - only to interesting objects

- 43) Gestures are a useful thing to use to study conceptual metaphor because:
- They provide information about deixis (reference)
 - They contain semantic content in the form of hand shape, etc
 - People gesture all the time when they speak, often unconsciously
 - All of the above**
- 44) Echolocation works in the following substances:
- fat
 - water
 - sand
 - all of the above**
- 45) At what age does attention sharing behavior emerge in humans?
- 6-9 months
 - 3-6 months
 - 9-18 months**
 - 18-24 months
- 46) Children with perinatal stroke in the left hemisphere can have _____ language abilities by the time they reach school-age, largely due to _____.
- unimpaired; aphasia
 - normal; plasticity**
 - apperceptive; declarative memory
 - productive; intact memory
- 47) Primates _____, which gives them superior _____.
- see ultraviolet light; color discrimination
 - can gaze-follow; hearing
 - can see their hands; hand-eye coordination**
 - have color vision; ability to flee from predators
- 48) Which of these sentences is NOT explained by either the “Moving-Ego” or the “Moving-Time” metaphor mapping?
- “Thanksgiving is approaching.”
 - “Put this day behind you.”
 - “Spring follows winter.”**
 - “We’re coming to the end of the year.”
- 49) It is important to study development because:
- It explains the emergence of certain behaviors.
 - It describes the co-occurrences of various behaviors.
 - It relates biological maturation to behavior.
 - All of the above.**
- 50) The P300 component is thought to reflect the _____ of cognitive processes.
- polarity
 - latency
 - expectancy**
 - amplitude