

Behavioural and Allied Sciences

1. Wave _____ is to pitch as wave _____ is to loudness.

- A. length, frequency
- B. peak, trough
- C. frequency, amplitude
- D. pressure, distinctiveness

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

frequency, amplitude

2. Damage to your olfactory membrane would most likely impair your ability to

- A. smell
- B. feel pain
- C. hear
- D. see

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

smell

3. When detecting colour, hue depends on _____ while brightness depends on _____

- A. height, length
- B. length, height
- C. intensity, consistency
- D. consistency, intensity

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

length, height

4. That fact that you may notice a disgusting smell when you first walk into the room but stop noticing if you stay in the room for a while illustrates

- A. synaesthesia
- B. selective attention
- C. sensory attention
- D. sensory adaptation

View answer

Correct answer: (D)
sensory adaptation

5. Where in the brain is the medial geniculate nucleus found:

- A. midbrain
- B. pons
- C. thalamus
- D. brainstem

View answer

Correct answer: (C)
thalamus

6. Which of these are actively involved to see in darkness:

- A. cones
- B. rods
- C. hair cells
- D. cochlear nuclei

View answer

Correct answer: (B)
rods

7. The auditory nerve first reaches _____ before reaching inferior colliculus.

- A. superior colliculus
- B. medial geniculate nucleus
- C. ventral cochlear nucleus
- D. lateral geniculate nucleus

View answer

Correct answer: (B)
medial geniculate nucleus

8. What is the precursor of steroid hormone:

- A. Protein
- B. Cholesterol
- C. Carbohydrate
- D. Lipid

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

Cholesterol

9. All the following are true of posterior pituitary hormones except

- A. they include direct and tropic hormones
- B. they are released from the posterior pituitary
- C. nerve signal from the hypothalamus stimulates their release
- D. they include antidiuretic hormone and oxytocin

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

they include direct and tropic hormones

10. Which of the following hormones would bind to receptors located on the inside of the cell:

- A. testosterone
- B. LH
- C. prolactin
- D. growth hormone

View answer

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11. Which hormone increases the basal metabolic rate in the body:

- A. parathyroid hormone
- B. adrenal hormone
- C. thyroid hormone
- D. growth hormone

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

thyroid hormone

12. Pituitary gland also known as master gland is under the control of

- A. pineal gland
- B. adrenal gland
- C. hypothalamus
- D. thyroid gland

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

hypothalamus

13. Which of these is not an endocrine gland:

- A. Pancreas
- B. Testes
- C. Salivary gland
- D. Parathyroid

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

Salivary gland

14. Which hormones of the adrenal glands supplement the sex hormones from the gonads:

- A. Mineralocorticoids, such as aldosterone
- B. Glucocorticoids, such as cortisol
- C. Gonadocorticoids, such as the androgens
- D. Epinephrine and norepinephrine

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

Gonadocorticoids, such as the androgens

5. The overall number of cases in STI is

- A. rising
- B. falling
- C. about the same as it always has been
- D. none of the above

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

rising

16. Which of these are other types of STIs:

- A. chancroid
- B. scabies
- C. Molluscum contagiosum
- D. all the above

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

all the above

17. The feedback loop for production of sex hormone in men does not include

- A. hypothalamus
- B. pituitary gland
- C. oxytocin
- D. follicle stimulating hormone

View answer

Correct answer: (C)
oxytocin

8. HIV attacks a certain kind of cell in the immune system. Which is it:

- A. red blood cells
- B. white blood cells or T cells
- C. platelets
- D. epithelial cells

View answer

Correct answer: (B)
white blood cells or T cells

19. The first stage of the sexual response cycle is

- A. orgasm
- B. resolution
- C. excitement
- D. plateau

View answer

Correct answer: (C)
excitement

20. Womens ability to have multiple orgasms is primarily due to

- A. the g-spot
- B. the response of the inner layers of the vagina
- C. having alternating orgasms in different locations
- D. the fact that they do not have a refractory period

View answer

Correct answer: (D)
the fact that they do not have a refractory period

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21. A part of neuron that conducts the action potential away from the cell body is

- A. myelin sheath
- B. synapse
- C. nodes of ranvier
- D. axon

View answer

Correct answer: (D)
axon

22. _____ cells are present only in PNS.

- A. schwann
- B. oligodendroglia
- C. microglia
- D. astrocytes

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

schwann

23. Drugs that inhibit a neuron from firing are called _____

- A. agonists
- B. receptors
- C. transmitters
- D. antagonists

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

antagonists

24. The portion of ANS that reduces heart and breathing rates after a stressful encounter is

- A. parasympathetic
- B. somantic
- C. autonomic
- D. sympathetic

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

parasympathetic

25. _____ divides two cerebral hemispheres.

- A. transverse fissure
- B. lateral fissure
- C. longitudinal fissure
- D. bilateral fissures

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

longitudinal fissure

26. The area responsible for the production of speech is called as _____

- A. wernicks area
- B. wernicks aphasia
- C. brocas area
- D. brocas aphasia

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

brocas area

27. Which of the following plays a major role in fear :

- A. amygdala
- B. hippocampus
- C. thalamus
- D. midbrain

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

amygdala

28. Network of neuron that runs through the core of hindbrain and into the midbrain and forebrain

- A. Corpus Callosum
- B. Septum pelludium
- C. Reticular activating system
- D. Hypothallamus

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

Reticular activating system

29. The First stage of General adaptation syndrome

- A. Resistance stage
- B. Exhaustion stage
- C. Alarm Stage
- D. Flight stage

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

Alarm Stage

30. The purpose of immune system is to

- A. Help germs invade our body
- B. Fight off sickness
- C. Make your nose run
- D. Helps to maintain body weight

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

Fight off sickness

31. Which of these is a symptom of acute stress:

- A. Heartburn
- B. Diarrhea
- C. Sweaty palms
- D. All the above

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

All the above

32. The hippocampus attaches to

- A. Emotions and memories
- B. Emotions and cortex
- C. Memories and cortex
- D. Cortex and emotions

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

Emotions and memories

33. The purity of light is called

- A. hue
- B. wavelength
- C. saturation
- D. brightness

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

saturation

34. A researcher interested in the relationship between physical stimuli and our psychological experience would be studying

- A. extrasensory perception
- B. proprioception
- C. transduction
- D. psychophysics

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

psychophysics

35. People are more likely to notice 5 rupees increase in the price of a candy bar than they are to notice 5 rupees increase in an iPhone. This illustrates

- A. the absolute threshold
- B. webers law
- C. signal detection
- D. opponent process

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

signal detection

36. What structure provides the boundary between outer and middle ear:

- A. tympanic membrane
- B. cochlea
- C. pinna
- D. oval window

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

tympanic membrane

37. _____ is to vision as _____ is to audition.

- A. superior colliculus, inferior colliculus
- B. inferior colliculus, superior colliculus
- C. organ of corti, inferior ovilary
- D. Superior ovilary, inferior ovilary

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

superior colliculus, inferior colliculus

38. Which of the following is not an endocrine gland:

- A. Hypothalamus
- B. Pituitary
- C. Parathyroid
- D. Pancreas

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

Hypothalamus

39. Unlike polypeptide hormones, steroid hormones

- A. demonstrate rapid onset of effect
- B. are more likely to have an associated receptor in the cytosol or nucleus
- C. more commonly function via specific second messengers
- D. are more rapidly degraded and therefore demonstrate more temporary effects

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

more commonly function via specific second messengers

40. Insufficient thyroxine can lead to

- A. goitre
- B. tetany
- C. cretinism
- D. myxoedema

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

goitre

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41. Endocrine glands differ from exocrine glands in that

- A. Endocrine glands are ductless and exocrine glands release secretions at the body's surface or into ducts
- B. Endocrine glands release hormones, whereas exocrine glands release waste

- C. Endocrine glands are formed by epithelial tissue, but exocrine glands are primarily connective tissue
- D. Endocrine glands are all interconnected; whereas exocrine glands act completely independently.

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

Endocrine glands are ductless and exocrine glands release secretions at the body's surface or into ducts

42. The secretions from which of these glands differs between males and females:

- A. Adrenal
- B. Parathyroid
- C. Gonadal
- D. Pancreas

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

Gonadal

43. Which of these is a health problem that can be caused by STI in women:

- A. pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
- B. ectopic pregnancy
- C. higher risk for cervical cancer
- D. all of the above

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

all of the above

44. A more common problem among girls during puberty is

- A. they have more acne than boys
- B. they are more prone to obesity than boys
- C. gynecomastia
- D. both a and b

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

they are more prone to obesity than boys

45. The male sex hormone is

- A. estrogen
- B. estradiol
- C. progesterone
- D. androgen

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

androgen

46. Which of the following produces the male sex hormone:

- A. rete testis
- B. seminiferous tubule
- C. Leydig cell
- D. scrotum

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

Leydig cell

47. the periodic gaps in the myelin sheath on the axon is

- A. nodes of ranvier
- B. synapse
- C. neurotransmitters
- D. none of the above

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

nodes of ranvier

48. Entry of the positive ions in action potential is called as _____

- A. repolarization
- B. depolarization
- C. polarization
- D. none of the above

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

depolarization

49. _____ recieves and transmits motor signals from the CNS.

- A. PNS

- B. cells
- C. chemicals
- D. glial cells

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

PNS

50. The depression found in the surface of the brain is called _____

- A. fissures
- B. sulcus
- C. gyri
- D. gyrus

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

sulcus

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51. The area responsible for understanding of speech comprehension is _____

- A. wernicks aphasia
- B. wernicks area
- C. brocas area
- D. parietal lobe

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

wernicks area

52. The brain stem consists of _____ parts.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

3

53. Kluver Bucy Syndrome causes impairment in.

- A. Behaviour
- B. Language
- C. Ability
- D. Sleep

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

Behaviour

54. Psychoneuroimmunology is a study of

- A. Brain structure and function
- B. Interactions among behavioural, neural , endocrine and immune process
- C. Mental health and brain
- D. Neuro connections and brains activities

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

Interactions among behavioural, neural , endocrine and immune process

55. To be immune means what:

- A. That you are infected
- B. That you are bald
- C. That you are protected
- D. That you are more likely to get sick

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

That you are protected

56. The brain area that most directly controls the activity of the autonomic nervous system is the

- A. Pituitary gland
- B. Medulla oblongata
- C. Cerebellum
- D. Hypothalamus

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

Medulla oblongata

57. The purity of sound is called

- A. wavelength
- B. amplitude
- C. volley
- D. timbre

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

timbre

58. Damage to the _____ may cause sensorineural hearing loss

- A. eardrum
- B. pinna
- C. stapes
- D. cilia

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

cilia

59. Sensations of complementary colours we experience after staring at a stimulus of a given hue is

- A. trichromatic theory
- B. opponent process theory
- C. afterimages
- D. colour effect

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

afterimages

60. What are the ossicles:

- A. cells in the olfactory bulb
- B. fine hairs on the basilar membrane
- C. fluid- filled canals that extent to the cochlea
- D. small bones in the ear

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

small bones in the ear

61. Chemical messengers secreted by ductless glands are called _____

- A. Lymph
- B. Platelets
- C. Plasma
- D. Hormones

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

Hormones

62. Which of the following is a physiological function that is mediated by a hormone released by the posterior pituitary:

- A. maturation of the egg and sperm
- B. water retention
- C. decrease in calcium levels
- D. increase in thyroid hormone level

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

water retention

63. Name the gland that is located at the base of the throat, just inferior to the laryngeal prominence (Adams apple)

- A. Pituitary
- B. Pineal gland
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Thyroid

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

Thyroid

64. How do hormones from the thyroid and parathyroid regulate the calcium concentration of the blood:

- A. Calcitonin lowers blood calcium; parathyroid hormone raises blood calcium
- B. Parathyroid hormone lowers blood calcium; calcitonin raises blood calcium
- C. Thyroxine and triiodothyronine together regulate calcium levels, as needs dictate
- D. Both parathyroid hormone and the three thyroid hormones function to regulate blood calcium levels.

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

Calcitonin lowers blood calcium; parathyroid hormone raises blood calcium

65. Most hormones of the endocrine system are regulated by a

- A. Negative feedback mechanism
- B. Positive feedback mechanism
- C. Hormone-receptor complex
- D. Hormone-gene complex

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

Negative feedback mechanism

66. Gonorrhea is treated by antibiotics. What problem has occurred recently in treatment:

- A. antibiotics have been in short supply
- B. the bacteria that cause gonorrhea have become resistant to certain antibiotics
- C. people have developed an allergic reaction to certain antibiotics
- D. all of the above

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

the bacteria that cause gonorrhea have become resistant to certain antibiotics

67. The feedback loop for production of sex hormone in women does not include

- A. hypothalamus
- B. pituitary gland
- C. follicle stimulating hormone
- D. introitus

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

introitus

68. Which of these is a symptom of HIV infection:

- A. swollen lymph nodes
- B. fever
- C. tiredness
- D. all the above

View answer

Correct answer: (D)
all the above

69. The insertion of male genitalia into the female genitalia is

- A. coitus
- B. intromission
- C. fertilization
- D. copulation

View answer

Correct answer: (B)
intromission

70. Men need time to go back to the orgasm stage from the resolution stage called

- A. recovery period
- B. recoup period
- C. refractory period
- D. retrieval period

View answer

71. What is the structural and functional unit of the nervous system:

- A. axon
- B. neuron
- C. synapse
- D. axon hillock

View answer

Correct answer: (B)
neuron

72. _____ provides scaffolding on which the nervous system is built

- A. nerves
- B. neurons
- C. cell body
- D. glial cells

View answer

Correct answer: (D)
glial cells

73. Cleaning up the synapse is called as _____

- A. reuptake
- B. receptor
- C. cleaning
- D. removing

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

reuptake

74. _____ controls the voluntary movements

- A. somatic nervous system
- B. parasympathetic nervous system
- C. sympathetic nervous system
- D. autonomic nervous system

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

somatic nervous system

75. Primary motor cortex is a part of _____ lobe.

- A. parietal
- B. temporal
- C. occipital
- D. frontal

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

frontal

76. _____ is also known as emotion brain.

- A. mid brain
- B. limbic system
- C. tegmentum
- D. pons

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

limbic system

77. The complex psychophysiological experience of an individual's state of mind as it is interacting with biochemical and environmental influences.

- A. Cognition
- B. Memory
- C. Attention
- D. Emotions

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

Emotions

78. The activation of the immune system response by stress differs from the activation of that system by illness in that

- A. Illness activates areas in the brain first
- B. Stress increases the release of natural killer cells
- C. Stress activates a different immune response than does illness
- D. Stress activates areas in the brain first

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

Stress activates areas in the brain first

79. What is a macrophage:

- A. A type of white blood cell
- B. A part of our immune system
- C. A cell that destroys invaders
- D. All the above

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

All the above

10. Which of the following is an example of the autonomic nervous system:

- A. Peristalsis of intestine
- B. Swallowing
- C. Movement of eyes
- D. Knee jerk

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

Peristalsis of intestine

81. The middle ear contains three little bones. They are

- A. pinna, cochlea, cilia
- B. incus, anvil, stapes
- C. hammer, anvil, stirrup
- D. tympani, ossicle, pinna

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

hammer, anvil, stirrup

82. The optic nerve first reaches _____ before reaching superior colliculus.

- A. ventral cochlear nucleus
- B. inferior colliculus
- C. lateral geniculate nucleus
- D. medial geniculate nucleus

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

lateral geniculate nucleus

83. The primary role of parathyroid gland is

- A. to maintain homeostasis
- B. to send hormonal signals to other glands
- C. to regulate serum calcium levels
- D. to receive hormonal signals from the hypothalamus

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

to regulate serum calcium levels

84. Steroid hormones include the following

- A. thyroid hormones and adrenal cortical hormones
- B. pancreatic and thyroid hormones
- C. hormones and adrenal medullary hormones
- D. sex hormones and adrenal cortical hormones

View answer

Correct answer: (D)
sex hormones and adrenal cortical hormones

85. Islets of Langerhans are found in

- A. anterior pituitary
- B. kidney cortex
- C. spleen
- D. endocrine pancreas

View answer

Correct answer: (B)
kidney cortex

86. The pituitary hormone that stimulates the male testes to produce sperm and stimulates the development of the follicle in the female on a monthly cycle is

- A. growth hormone
- B. luteinizing hormone
- C. prolactin
- D. follicle-stimulating hormone

View answer

Correct answer: (B)
luteinizing hormone

87. Which of the most common STI caused by bacteria:

- A. gonorrhea
- B. syphilis
- C. Chlamydia
- D. genital warts

View answer

Correct answer: (C)
Chlamydia

88. The risk for HIV/AIDS is tied to which behavior:

- A. not wearing latex condoms during intercourse
- B. injecting drugs
- C. both a and b
- D. spending time with someone who has AIDS

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

both a and b

89. A condition passed from one person to another through sexual contact is

- A. sexual dysfunction
- B. sexual disorder
- C. sexually transmitted disease
- D. sexual disease

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

sexually transmitted disease

90. Estrogens and testosterone are steroid hormones and most likely bind to _____

- A. Cytoplasmic receptors
- B. Membrane ion channels
- C. Enzyme linked membrane receptors
- D. G protein coupled receptor

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

Cytoplasmic receptors

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91. A protective layer that surrounds the axons of neurons is called as the

- A. myelin sheath
- B. cell body
- C. axon terminal
- D. axon

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

myelin sheath

92. communication between neurons is _____

- A. synaptic transmission
- B. synapse
- C. action potential
- D. resting potential

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

synaptic transmission

93. _____ consists the Brain and spinal cord

- A. CNS
- B. PNS
- C. both
- D. none of the above

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

CNS

94. Very deep grooves in the brain is called as _____

- A. fissures
- B. sulcus
- C. gyri
- D. gyrus

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

fissures

95. _____ leads to reduction of speech.

- A. wernicks area
- B. wernicks aphasia
- C. brocas area
- D. brocas aphasia

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

brocas aphasia

96. Substantia Nigra is _____ present in the mid brain.

- A. a black substance
- B. a white substance
- C. a grey substance
- D. none of the above

View answer

Correct answer: (A)
a black substance

97. _____ regulates the eye movements.

- A. midbrain
- B. pon
- C. RAS
- D. medulla

View answer

Correct answer: (B)
pon

98. The process by which activities are started, directed , and sustained to meet a persons wants is called a

- A. Drive-reduction
- B. Arousal
- C. Incentive
- D. Humanistic

View answer

Correct answer: (B)
Arousal

99. Which of the following differentiates an antigen from an immunogen:

- A. An antigen does not always elicit an immune system
- B. An antigen is a foreign molecule
- C. An antigen can cause the production of antibodies
- D. Antigens are usually proteins or polysaccharides

View answer

Correct answer: (A)
An antigen does not always elicit an immune system

100. What is phagocyte:

- A. The pouch in which a consumed cell or cellular debris has been contained
- B. The cell that engulfs another cell or debris by phagocytosis
- C. Any immune cell
- D. A macrophage

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

The cell that engulfs another cell or debris by phagocytosis

101. Damage to which hemisphere could cause an inability to recognize and interpret emotions

- A. Left
- B. Middle
- C. Hypothetical
- D. Right

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

Right

102. Visual accommodation involves a change in which structure:

- A. lens
- B. cornea
- C. retina
- D. fovea

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

lens

103. The optic nerve carries information to

- A. the retina then the cortex
- B. the retina then the thalamus
- C. the thalamus then the cortex
- D. the cornea then the retina

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

the thalamus then the cortex

104. Signal detection analysis examines our ability to

- A. tell the difference between blue and green
- B. detect signals of distress in a baby
- C. detect the latent meaning of a dream
- D. separate true signals from background noise

View answer

Correct answer: (D)
separate true signals from background noise

105. This plays a major role in light adaptation.

- A. hair cells
- B. rods
- C. cones
- D. medial nucleus

View answer

Correct answer: (C)
cones

106. Name the hormone, which is released by the posterior pituitary.

- A. Oxytocin
- B. TSH
- C. ICSH
- D. Prolactin

View answer

Correct answer: (A)
Oxytocin

107. The concentration of hormones in the bloodstream is regulated by

- A. production of receptor antagonists
- B. indirect growth promoting effects
- C. nutritional signals to the endocrine gland
- D. positive and negative feedback loops

View answer

Correct answer: (D)
positive and negative feedback loops

108. The endocrine gland which contributes to setting the body's biological clock is the

- A. pineal gland
- B. pituitary gland
- C. thymus gland
- D. thyroid gland

View answer

Correct answer: (A)
pineal gland

109. Which of the following hormones are responsible for the fight-or-flight response:

- A. Epinephrine and norepinephrine
- B. Insulin and glucagon
- C. Estrogen and progesterone
- D. Thyroxin and melatonin.

View answer

Correct answer: (A)
Epinephrine and norepinephrine

110. STIs are most common in which age group:

- A. Teens and young adults up to age 24
- B. People ages 30 to 45
- C. People 60 and older
- D. All of the above

View answer

111. To lower your risk of getting an STI

- A. use a condom
- B. do not have multiple sex partners
- C. as a young person, delay having sexual relations as long as possible
- D. all the above

View answer

Correct answer: (D)
all the above

112. Castration in adulthood

- A. will produce a high voice because of decreased testosterone production
- B. will produce a high voice because of the pain that accompanies the procedure
- C. will not produce a high voice because the larynx has already grown
- D. The research is still unclear about the effects of castration on the larynx

View answer

Correct answer: (C)
will not produce a high voice because the larynx has already grown

113. When do the women become sexually receptive:

- A. ovulation
- B. menstrual cycle
- C. cyst formation
- D. menstruation

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

ovulation

114. The third and shortest phases of the sexual response cycle is

- A. resolution
- B. orgasm
- C. plateau
- D. excitement

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

orgasm

115. Soma is also called as _____

- A. cell body
- B. dendrite
- C. axon
- D. neuron

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

cell body

116. Microglia is a type of _____

- A. glial cells
- B. nerve cells
- C. neurons
- D. none of the above

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

glial cells

117. Drugs that excite neurons and cause them to fire are called _____

- A. agonists
- B. transmitters
- C. receptors
- D. none of the above

View answer

Correct answer: (A)
agonists

118. Bark of the tree is the meaning for _____

- A. cerebrum
- B. cerebellum
- C. cerebral cortex
- D. hemisphere

View answer

Correct answer: (C)
cerebral cortex

119. Which of the following is the largest lobe:

- A. frontal lobe
- B. parietal lobe
- C. occipital lobe
- D. temporal lobe

View answer

Correct answer: (A)
frontal lobe

120. A Part of the brain located in the medial temporal lobe which consisting mainly of grey matter which plays the role in memory and emotion.

- A. Amygdala
- B. Hippocampus
- C. Fornix
- D. Thalamus

View answer

Correct answer: (B)
Hippocampus

121. Optimism has been associated with all the following except

- A. Taking care of ones health
- B. Increased rates of learned helplessness
- C. Lower rates of depression
- D. Healthy immune system

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

Increased rates of learned helplessness

122. As a part of the immune system, white blood cells fight germs. Another name for white blood cells is called

- A. Rhinnivirus
- B. Leukocytes
- C. Glands
- D. Nodes

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

Leukocytes

123. What is the visible part of the ear called:

- A. tibia
- B. cochlea
- C. pinna
- D. funnel

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

pinna

124. What is the stimulus for vision:

- A. electromagnetic energy
- B. electrovisual energy
- C. electrostatic energy
- D. electroconvulsive energy

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

electromagnetic energy

125. What is cochlea filled with:

- A. air
- B. vacuum
- C. fluid
- D. water

View answer

Correct answer: (C)
fluid

126. Rapid and ballistic movement of the eye is called

- A. vergence
- B. smooth pursuit
- C. vestibulo-ocular
- D. saccades

View answer

Correct answer: (D)
saccades

127. Each hormones specificity is determined by

- A. whether it is a corticosteroid or a gonadotropic hormone
- B. its ability to interact with a specific receptor
- C. the signalling cascade it initiates
- D. whether it is lipophilic or lipophobic

View answer

Correct answer: (B)
its ability to interact with a specific receptor

128. In male, sex hormone that maintains sexual organs and secondary sex characteristics is

- A. progesterone
- B. estrogen
- C. testosterone
- D. relaxin

View answer

Correct answer: (C)
testosterone

129. What gland is located just superior to the kidneys:

- A. Pituitary
- B. Adrenal
- C. Pancreas
- D. ovaries

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

Adrenal

130. Calcitonin is a hormone of which of following

- A. Adrenal cortex
- B. Thyroid gland
- C. Pituitary gland
- D. Thymus gland

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

Thyroid gland

131. Which major organ can be affected by untreated syphilis:

- A. heart
- B. brain
- C. liver
- D. both a and b

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

both a and b

132. The female sex hormone is

- A. progesterone
- B. introitus
- C. androgen
- D. testosterone

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

progesterone

133. The term performance anxiety refers to

- A. fear of failing to achieve a sustained erection

- B. fear of having sex in public places
- C. fear of criticism from the sexual partner
- D. fear of not achieving orgasm

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

fear of failing to achieve a sustained erection

134. Where does the action potential originate:

- A. axon terminal
- B. axon hillock
- C. cellbody
- D. dendrite

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

axon hillock

135. Action potential is also known as _____

- A. polarization
- B. spike potential
- C. both
- D. none of the above

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

spike potential

136. The portion of ANS that produces the fight or flight response:

- A. parasympathetic
- B. sympathetic
- C. somatic
- D. autonomic

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

sympathetic

137. How many lobes are there in the human brain:

- A. 3
- B. 4

- C. 5
- D. 6

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

3

138. Which part of the brain acts as bridge between LTM and STM:

- A. hippocampus
- B. thalamus
- C. midbrain
- D. septum

View answer

Correct answer: (A)

hippocampus

139. In which stage of GAS, the person may actually start to feel better

- A. Alarm
- B. Resistance
- C. Exhaustion
- D. Termination

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

Resistance

140. Immune system is made up of

- A. Tissues
- B. Organs
- C. Cells
- D. the above All

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

the above All

141. Which gland in your body is responsible for stress response:

- A. Lymph gland
- B. Pituitary gland
- C. Thyroid gland

D. All the above

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

Pituitary gland

142. Which one of the following is not one of the six senses:

- A. proprioception
- B. transduction
- C. olfaction
- D. taste

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

transduction

143. Movement of hair cells in the _____ triggers nerve impulses which are then sent to the brain.

- A. pinna
- B. cochlea
- C. malleus
- D. retina

View answer

Correct answer: (B)

cochlea

144. What structure provides the boundary between middle and inner ear:

- A. tympanic membrane
- B. cochlea
- C. pinna
- D. oval window

View answer

Correct answer: (D)

oval window

145. Which of the following is both an endocrine and exocrine gland:

- A. thyroid gland
- B. pancreas
- C. parathyroid gland

D. adrenal gland

View answer

Correct answer: (B)
pancreas

146. As long as a person has no symptom of an STI, he or she is

- A. cannot pass on an STI
- B. does not have an STI
- C. a and b
- D. none of the above

View answer

Correct answer: (D)
none of the above

147. Which stimulates the production of progesterone:

- A. LH
- B. GH
- C. TSH
- D. FSH

View answer

Correct answer: (A)
LH

148. The second stage of the sexual response cycle is

- A. orgasm
- B. excitement
- C. resolution
- D. plateau

View answer

Correct answer: (D)
plateau

149. Damage of which part of the brain causes Kluver Bucy syndrome

- A. Posterior pituitary
- B. Posterior Temporal
- C. Anterior temporal lobe
- D. Amygdala

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

Anterior temporal lobe

150. Which of the following is not a set of opponent process colours according to the opponent process theory:

- A. red/green
- B. yellow/blue
- C. red/blue
- D. white/black

View answer

Correct answer: (C)

red/blue