

# UNIT 3A - Neural Communication + Endocrine System

AP Psych  
Ms. Carey

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Review

1. The nineteenth-century theory that bumps on the skull reveal a person's abilities and traits is called
  - A) evolutionary psychology.
  - B) behavior genetics.
  - C) molecular biology.
  - D) biological psychology.
  - E) phrenology.
  
2. Which type of psychologist most directly investigates the links between biological activity and our thinking and behaviors?
  - A) behaviorist
  - B) psychotherapist
  - C) biological psychologist
  - D) cognitive psychologist
  - E) psychometrician
  
3. Dendrites are branching extensions of
  - A) neurotransmitters.
  - B) endorphins.
  - C) neurons.
  - D) myelin.
  - E) endocrine glands.
  
4. An axon is
  - A) a cell that serves as the basic building block of the nervous system.
  - B) a layer of fatty tissue that encases the fibers of many neurons.
  - C) an antagonist molecule that blocks neurotransmitter receptor sites.
  - D) the extension of a neuron that carries messages away from the cell body.
  - E) a junction between a sending and receiving neuron.

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5. As you are reading this question, the cells in your eyes are firing in response to the light coming from this paper. Which type of neuron is carrying this message to the brain?
- A) interneuron
  - B) sensory
  - C) presynaptic
  - D) motor
  - E) efferent
6. Resting potential is to action potential as \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) adrenal gland; pituitary gland
  - B) sensory neuron; motor neuron
  - C) temporal lobe; occipital lobe
  - D) polarization; depolarization
  - E) dendrite; axon
7. An all-or-none response pattern is characteristic of the
- A) initiation of neural impulses.
  - B) release of endorphins into the central nervous system.
  - C) release of hormones into the bloodstream.
  - D) activation of either the sympathetic or the parasympathetic system.
  - E) excitation of the antagonistic hormonal system.
8. Reuptake refers to the
- A) movement of neurotransmitter molecules across a synaptic gap.
  - B) release of hormones into the bloodstream.
  - C) inflow of positively charged ions through an axon membrane.
  - D) reabsorption of excess neurotransmitter molecules by a sending neuron.
  - E) the ending of the refractory period.
9. Opiate drugs occupy the same receptor sites as
- A) acetylcholine.
  - B) serotonin.
  - C) endorphins.
  - D) dopamine.
  - E) epinephrine.

10. Molecules that are similar enough to a neurotransmitter to bind to its receptor sites on a dendrite and block that neurotransmitter's effects are called what?
- A) agonists
  - B) antagonists
  - C) endorphins
  - D) endocrines
  - E) action potentials
11. The peripheral nervous system is to sensory neurons as the central nervous system is to
- A) motor neurons.
  - B) neurotransmitters.
  - C) interneurons.
  - D) the sympathetic nervous system.
  - E) the parasympathetic nervous system.
12. An accelerated heartbeat is to a slowed heartbeat as the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system is to the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system.
- A) somatic; autonomic
  - B) autonomic; somatic
  - C) central; peripheral
  - D) sympathetic; parasympathetic
  - E) parasympathetic; sympathetic
13. The knee-jerk reflex is controlled by interneurons in the
- A) action potential.
  - B) spinal cord.
  - C) resting potential.
  - D) endocrine system.
  - E) neurotransmitters.
14. Endocrine glands secrete hormones directly into
- A) synaptic gaps.
  - B) the bloodstream.
  - C) dendrites.
  - D) sensory neurons.
  - E) interneurons.

15. Which endocrine gland regulates body growth?
- A) parathyroid
  - B) adrenal
  - C) thyroid
  - D) pituitary
  - E) pancreas
16. Mandy came home late. As she reached to turn on the kitchen light, her hand brushed against something unexpected. Her adrenal glands, as a part of the “fight-or-flight” response, released epinephrine and norepinephrine, which increased her heart rate and blood pressure. Even after she realized it was just the curtain, her excited feelings lingered. This example illustrates
- A) how chemicals can amplify or block a neurotransmitter's activity.
  - B) that a resting axon has gates that block positive sodium ions.
  - C) how the myelin sheath insulates and increases the speed of neural messages.
  - D) the all-or-none response in neural firing.
  - E) that endocrine messages tend to outlast the effects of neural messages.
17. Neurotransmitters are released from vesicles located on knoblike terminals at the end of the
- A) dendrites.
  - B) cell body.
  - C) axon.
  - D) myelin sheath.
  - E) synapse.
18. Professor Seif conducts research on the relationship between the limbic system and sexual motivation. Her research interests best represent the psychological speciality known as
- A) behaviorism.
  - B) biological psychology.
  - C) psychoanalysis.
  - D) myelin.
  - E) behavior genetics.

3A-Review

Answer Key

Untitled Exam-1

Neural Communication +  
Endocrine System

1. E
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. B
14. B
15. D
16. E
17. C
18. B

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