1. Serotonin is a neurotransmitter that affects:

a. arousal
b. mood
c. sleep
d. all of the above
e. none of the above

2. Which division of the nervous system controls voluntary skeletal muscle movements?

a. Autonomic
b. Parasympathetic
c. Peripheral
d. Somatic
e. Sympathetic

3. A patient is suffering from diabetes. The patient's blood sugar is elevated. Which division of the nervous system raises the blood sugar level?

    a. Autonomic
    b. Parasympathetic
    c. Peripheral
    d. Somatic
    e. Sympathetic

4. Which subsystem of the nervous system regulates internal organs and glands?

    a. Autonomic
    b. Parasympathetic
    c. Peripheral
    d. Somatic
    e. Sympathetic

1. What part of the brain deals with the functioning of memory?
    a. Amygdala
    b. Hippocampus
    c. Hypothalamus
    d. Reticular formation
    e. Thalamus
2. _____ is the act of mentally developing a picture of one's outside environment.

a. Just noticeable difference (JND)
b. Perception
c. Sensation
d. Sensory adaption
e. Signal detection theory

3. Psychophysics is the part of psychology that deals with_____.
    a. just noticeable difference (JND)
    b. perception
    c. sensation
    d. sensory adaption
    e. signal detection theory
4. When my perception of the couch in my living room diminishes to the point where I barely pay any attention to it, I am experiencing:
    a. just noticeable difference (JND)
    b. perception
    c. sensation
    d. sensory adaption
    e. signal detection theory
5. _____ is dependent upon an individual's expectations, past experiences, and motivation.
    a. Just noticeable difference (JND)
    b. Perception
    c. Sensation
    d. Sensory adaption
    e. Signal detection theory

Answers

1. The correct answer is (d), all of the above. Sleep, mood, and arousal are all affected by serotonin. Serotonin is a neurotransmitter that regulates these activities in the brain depending on how much serotonin the brain is receiving. People who suffer from some forms of depression are said to have low levels of serotonin.
2. The correct answer is (d), somatic. The somatic nervous system does two things. One, it transfers data to the central nervous system from the sense organs, muscles, and skin. This allows a person to feel pain, pressure, and temperature. Two, it sends information to the skeletal muscles from the central nervous system. This causes voluntary physical reactions. The somatic nervous system is a division of the peripheral nervous system.
3. The correct answer is (e), sympathetic. The sympathetic nervous system is responsible for elevating blood sugar levels. Its job is to get a person ready to act by making him or her cognizant of something that is scary, exciting, or disturbing. The sympathetic nervous system does this by not only elevating blood sugar, but making the heart beat faster, minimizing

digestion, and widening the arteries as well as stimulating sweat glands. Additionally, the sympathetic nervous system is one of the divisions of the autonomic nervous system. The other division of the autonomic nervous system is the parasympathetic nervous system.

4. The correct answer is (a), autonomic. The autonomic nervous system is responsible for regulating a person's internal organs and glands, including some muscles. Generally, the autonomic nervous system works involuntarily, though it can work voluntarily. It consists of two divisions which control opposite functions. The two divisions of the autonomic nervous system are the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system. The sympathetic nervous system is responsible for getting a person excited or alarmed, whereas the parasympathetic nervous system is responsible for what happens to a person in a state of relaxation, such as slowing down a person's heart rate, breathing, and digestion.
5. The correct answer is (b), hippocampus. The hippocampus deals with the functioning of a person's memory. It is important to note that the brain is made up of a bunch of groups of neurons called neural networks. These neural networks have similar but unique jobs. Even though the networks or groups of neurons each have their own function, the groups often physically run through other parts of the brain. The hippocampus is a part of the limbic system.
6. The correct answer is (b), perception. Perception is the mental development of a picture of one's environment.
7. The correct answer is (c), sensation. Psychophysics is the part of psychology that deals with sensation. Sensation is the capacity one has to sense stimuli through the various senses.
8. The correct answer is (d), sensory adaptation. A person experiences sensory adaptation when her awareness of a table in the kitchen diminishes to the point where she gives almost no thought to it. When people see certain items all the time, they stop taking note of them, diminishing sensitivity to these items. In order for attention to stimulus to remain constant, the stimulus must change in some way.
9. The correct answer is (e), signal detection theory. Signal detection theory is dependent upon an individual's expectations, past experiences, and motivation. These psychological factors determine a person's capacity to give attention to stimulus.