1. Schizophrenics and many of their relatives have
   A) regular EEG waves.
   B) irregular heart beats.
   C) difficulty in the smooth visual tracking of regularly moving objects.
   D) both A and B
   E) none of the above
   Answer: C
   Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

2. Courtship displays are important evolutionary phenomena because they
   A) promote the evolution of new species.
   B) promote extinction.
   C) facilitate aggression.
   D) encourage social dominance.
   E) eliminate copulation.
   Answer: A
   Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27

3. The first animals to venture out of the water were
   A) reptiles.
   B) bony fishes.
   C) amphibians.
   D) Florida walking catfish.
   E) both B and C
   Answer: B
   Diff: 3 Page Ref: 27

4. According to the simplest theory, the hominin line is composed of two different genera:
   A) Australopithecus and Homo.
   B) apes and Homo sapiens.
   C) apes and humans.
   D) old-world monkeys and new-world monkeys.
   E) none of the above
   Answer: A
   Diff: 3 Page Ref: 28

5. Mendel's early experiments challenged the central premise upon which previous ideas about inheritance had rested. This was the premise that
   A) there is only one gene for each trait.
   B) there are two genes for each trait.
   C) offspring can inherit only those traits that are displayed by their parents.
   D) white seeds are dominant.
   E) some traits are dominant and some are recessive.
   Answer: C
   Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35

6. Each codon on a strand of messenger RNA
   A) comprises three consecutive bases on the messenger RNA molecule.
   B) instructs the ribosome to add one amino acid from the cytoplasm to the growing protein chain.
   C) contains all of the information necessary to synthesize a complete protein.
   D) both A and B
   E) both A and C
   Answer: D
   Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39

7. All mitochondrial genes are inherited only
   A) if they have undergone mutation.
   B) from one's mother.
   C) from one's father.
   D) from one's siblings.
   E) both A and B
   Answer: B
   Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39

8. Adhering to the surface of the brain is the
   A) tough mother.
   B) pia mater.
   C) meninx.
   D) CSF.
   E) arachnoid.
   Answer: B
   Diff: 2 Page Ref: 53

9. In the CNS, axons are myelinated by
   A) vesicles.
   B) oligodendrocytes.
   C) unipolar cells.
   D) astrocytes.
   E) Schwann cells.
   Answer: B
   Diff: 2 Page Ref: 57

10. Most sensory nuclei of the thalamus project to the
    A) cortex.
    B) reticular formation.

C) cerebellum.
D) substantia nigra.
E) caudate.
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 66

- 11. The functions of the occipital cortex are largely
A) motor.
B) visual.
C) auditory.
D) somatosensory.
E) olfactory.
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 68

- 12. A major limbic system tract is the
A) corpus callosum.
B) reticular formation.
C) cingulate.
D) fornix.
E) septum.
Answer: D
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 69

- 13. A neural circuit that includes the septum, cingulate cortex, fornix, amygdala, hippocampus, hypothalamus, and thalamus is thought to be involved in the regulation of motivated behaviors. This circuit is called the
A) basal ganglia.
B) paleocortex.
C) limbic system.
D) cranial nerves.
E) somatosensory system.
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 69

- 14. The caudal part of the forebrain is the
A) telencephalon.
B) diencephalon.
C) myelencephalon.
D) reticular formation.
E) midbrain.
Answer: B
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 65

- 15. Parkinson's disease is treated with
A) dopamine.
B) serotonin.
C) acetylcholine.
D) norepinephrine.
E) L-DOPA.
Answer: E
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 76

- 16. IPSP is to EPSP as
A) graded is to nongraded.
B) excitatory is to inhibitory.
C) cable properties are to noncable properties.
D) presynaptic is to postsynaptic.
E) hyperpolarization is to depolarization.
Answer: E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 79

- 17. During an action potential, the change in membrane potential associated with the influx of sodium ions triggers the
A) opening of sodium channels.
B) closing of chloride channels.
C) opening of chloride channels.
D) closing of potassium channels.
E) opening of potassium channels.
Answer: E
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 82

- 18. Neurons recycle
A) neurotransmitter molecules that have been drawn back into the terminal buttons after being released.
B) the breakdown products of neurotransmitter molecules that have been degraded in the synapse by enzymes.
C) vesicles that have been integrated into the button membrane during exocytosis.
D) all of the above
E) none of the above
Answer: D
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 91

- 19. Which of the following is not an amino acid neurotransmitter?
A) aspartate
B) glutamate
C) glycine
D) indolamine
E) GABA
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 92

- 20. Endorphins play a role in
  A) analgesia.
  B) pleasure.
  C) retrograde transport.
  D) both A and B
  E) both B and C
  Answer: D
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 97

- 21. Many effective antischizophrenic drugs
  A) also are effective against Parkinson's disease.
  B) are D2 (dopamine receptor type 2) agonists.
  C) are D2 blockers.
  D) both A and B
  E) both A and C
  Answer: C
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 98

- 22. Which of the following is a contrast X-ray technique?
  A) angiography
  B) magnetoencephalography
  C) positron emission tomography
  D) structural magnetic resonance imaging
  E) functional MRI
  Answer: A
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 103

- 23. Which of the following procedures is not an adaptation of X-ray photography?
  A) computed tomography
  B) MRI
  C) CT
  D) angiography
  E) both A and C
  Answer: B
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 104

- 24. A patient is sometimes injected with radioactive 2-deoxyglucose before
  A) a CT scan.
  B) magnetic resonance imaging.
  C) a contrast X-ray.
  D) positron emission tomography.
  E) a sodium amytal test.
  Answer: D
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 104

- 25. Immunocytochemistry is to in situ hybridization as
  A) antibody is to messenger RNA.
  B) DNA is to antibody.
  C) neurotransmitter is to cell body.
  D) antibody is to DNA.
  E) RNA is to antibody.
  Answer: A
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 116

- 26. _____ is a ion channel derived from green algae. Application of blue light to neurons expressing it triggers action potential firing
  A) Arch
  B) Halorhodopsin
  C) Channel rhodopsin
  D) Both B and C
  E) None of the above

  Answer: C

- 27. Extracellular unit recording provides information about
  A) the magnitude of the membrane potential.
  B) the wave form of action potentials.
  C) EPSPs.
  D) all of the above
  E) none of the above
  Answer: E
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 113

- 28. Bregma is
  A) the point of intersection between two major skull sutures.
  B) a common reference point for rat stereotaxic brain surgery.
  C) a naughty word.
  D) a type of electrode holder.
  E) both A and B
  Answer: E
  Diff: 1 Page Ref: 111

- 29. The frequency of sound waves is to the complexity of sound waves as the
  A) pitch of sound is to the timbre.
  B) amplitude of sound is to the loudness.
  C) pitch of sound is to the amplitude.
  D) timbre of sound is to the loudness.

E) loudness of sound is to the timbre.
Answer: A
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 167

- 30. Which of the following structures amplifies the vibration signals arriving at the oval window?
A) tympanic membrane.
B) fluid in the cochlea.
C) oval window.
D) round window.
E) ossicles.
Answer: E
- 31. The axons of the auditory nerves synapse neurons in the ipsilateral
A) cochlear nuclei.
B) superior olivary nuclei.
C) medial geniculate nuclei.
D) inferior colliculi.
E) lateral lemniscus.
Answer: A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 170
- 32. The superior olives receive most of their input from the
A) medial geniculate nuclei.
B) superior colliculus.
C) inferior colliculus.
D) cochlear nuclei.
E) lateral geniculate nuclei.
Answer: D
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 170
- 33. Dorsal columns are to anterolateral pathways as
A) pain is to temperature.
B) touch is to temperature and pain.
C) exteroceptive is to interoceptive.
D) free nerve endings are to Pacinian corpuscles.
E) temperature is to pain.
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 176
- 34. Electrical stimulation of which of the following structures has analgesic effects?
A) secondary somatosensory cortex
B) periaqueductal gray
C) paraventricular nuclei
D) ventral posterior nuclei
E) medial lemniscus
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 182
- 35. The olfactory system is unique among the exteroceptive sensory systems in that its signals
A) are chemical.
B) are relayed to the neocortex by the thalamus.
C) reach cortical tissue before reaching the thalamus.
D) do not reach the neocortex.
E) are completely contralateral.
Answer: C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 185
- 36. The primary gustatory cortex is in the
A) longitudinal fissure.
B) central fissure.
C) frontal lobe.
D) parietal lobe.
E) temporal lobe.
Answer: D
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 186
- 37. Large lesions to the right parietal lobe sometimes produce
A) ipsilateral astereognosia.
B) contralateral neglect.
C) apraxia.
D) all of the above
E) none of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 195
- 38. The term “striatum” refers to
a. all basal ganglia.
b. the cerebellum and the caudate nucleus.
c. the thalamus.
d. the caudate nucleus and putamen.
Answer: d
- 39. Which midbrain structure receives visual and auditory information about spatial location?
A) tectum
B) cerebellum
C) basal ganglia
D) tegmentum
E) vestibular nucleus
Answer: A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20
- 40. Muscles are protected from damage caused by excessive contraction by
A) gamma efferents.
B) spindle afferents.
C) extrafusal motor pools.
D) Golgi tendon organs.

E) synergistic muscles.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 208

- 41. Intrafusal is to extrafusal as
A) voluntary is to ballistic.
B) muscle spindle is to skeletal muscle.
C) voluntary is to reflex.
D) dynamic is to static.
E) CNS is to PNS.
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 208

- 42. Muscle spindles provide the CNS with information about muscle
A) fatigue.
B) length.
C) tension.
D) color.
E) location.
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 209

- 43. The latency of withdrawal reflexes indicates that the fastest withdrawal reflex neural circuit involves
A) no synapses.
B) 1 synapse.
C) 2 synapses.
D) 3 synapses.
E) more than 3 synapses.
Answer: C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 210

- 44. The neural plate is a patch of
A) multipolar neurons.
B) ectoderm.
C) mesoderm.
D) endoderm.
E) growth cones.
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 220

- 45. During the formation of the neural tube, a few cells break off from the neural plate and form a structure that lies dorsal to the tube. This structure is the neural
A) groove.
B) canal.
C) crest.
D) zone.
E) layer.
Answer: C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 222

- 46. The postnatal growth of the human brain results from
A) synaptogenesis.
B) an increase in the number of neurons.
C) myelination.
D) all of the above
E) both A and C
Answer: E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 228

- 47. The disruptive effects of total visual deprivation of the left eye on subsequent vision through the left eye are greater when the
A) right eye is deprived at the same time.
B) deprivation occurs early in life.
C) right eye is not deprived at the same time.
D) both A and B
E) both B and C
Answer: E
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 231

- 48. Adult stem cells that migrate to the olfactory bulbs are created at certain sites in the
A) ventricles.
B) ependymal layer.
C) hippocampus.
D) all of the above
E) both A and B
Answer: B
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 232

- 49. The process by which neurons passively die as the result of injury is
A) apoptosis.
B) necrosis.
C) dementia pugilistic.
D) fasciculation.
E) general paresis.
Answer: B

- 50. Most of the early drug treatments for Alzheimer's disease were
A) cholinergic agonists.
B) cholinergic antagonists.
C) dopamine agonists.
D) serotonin agonists.
E) noradrenergic antagonists.
Answer: A
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 253

- 51. During the fasting phase, the body (excluding the brain) cannot use glucose as a metabolic fuel because
  A) there is none left.
  B) it is all stored in neurons.
  C) insulin levels are low and insulin is needed for glucose to enter the cells of the body.
  D) glycogen is needed for glucose to enter the cells of the body.
  E) glucose is needed for insulin to enter the cells of the body.
  Answer: C
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 301

- 52. Immediately following a meal, glucose levels in the blood do not increase as much as they otherwise might because
  A) insulin promotes the use of glucose by the body.
  B) glucagon promotes lipolysis.
  C) glucagon promotes lipogenesis.
  D) glucagon promotes the conversion of glucose to glycogen and fat.
  E) both A and B
  Answer: A
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 301

- 53. During the fasting phase, most of the energy used by muscles is derived from
  A) glucose.
  B) free fatty acids released from adipose tissue..
  C) glycogen.
  D) amino acids.
  E) ketones.
  Answer: B
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 301

- 54. Diet-induced thermogenesis refers to the increases in body temperature produced by
  A) eating fats.
  B) increases in body fat.
  C) eating carbohydrates.
  D) eating proteins.
  E) eating low-calorie diets.
  Answer: B
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 315

- 55. Rats that have lived for several weeks with access to only a single laboratory chow that is devoid of thiamine
  A) automatically prefer familiar foods tasting of thiamine.
  B) will always learn to prefer new foods tasting of thiamine.
  C) will often learn to prefer the taste of a new diet that contains thiamine.
  D) sometimes learn to prefer the taste of thiamine.
  E) will sometimes learn to avoid the taste of thiamine.

  Answer: C
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 305

- 56. Evidence from the sham-eating study of Weingarten and Kulikovsky (1989) suggests that the amount that we eat at a meal is influenced by
  A) our previous experience of the physiological consequences of the same food.
  B) the presence of anticipatory eating responses.
  C) the amount of sodium in it.
  D) the length of the meal.
  E) the rate at which the meal is digested.

  Answer: A
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 307

- 57. Koopmans transplanted a stomach from one rat into another and connected the circulatory system of the transplant to that of the recipient. He then injected food into the implanted stomach. This experiment indicated that
  A) the gastrointestinal tract produces a satiety signal.
  B) food-related chemical signals from the stomach are transmitted through the circulatory system to the brain.
  C) nutrients from the stomach are transmitted through the circulatory system to the brain.
  D) both A and B
  E) both A and C
  Answer: D
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 312

- 58. Research on the effects of leptin indicates that activation of melanocortin receptors in the hypothalamus
  a. suppresses hunger.
  b. induces hunger.
  c. promotes leptin biosynthesis.
  d. promotes orexin release.

  Answer: a

- 59. Injecting PYY3-36 into rats causes them to
  a. eat more.
  b. eat less.
  c. maintain weight.
  d. become thirsty.

  Answer: b

- 60. Which of the following cases can be readily accounted for by the leaky-barrel model, but not by traditional set-point models?
  A) A women married a cook, and her weight rapidly increased by 5 kilograms; the added weight stayed, despite her efforts to lose it.
  B) A business executive became a marathon runner, and her food consumption went up while her weight went down and stayed down.
  C) A dieter changed his life style, he lost 30 kilograms, he never put the weight back on, and he never felt any compulsion to overeat.
  D) all of the above
  E) none of the above

Answer: D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 312

- 61. In one study (Harris, 1955), selectively cutting the veins of the pituitary stalk temporarily disrupted the release of several
  A) hypothalamic hormones.
  B) posterior pituitary hormones.
  C) anterior pituitary hormones.
  D) all of the above
  E) both A and B
  Answer: C
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 331

- 62. Which of the following develop female internal reproductive ducts?
  A) ovariectomized female fetuses
  B) orchidectomized male fetuses
  C) male fetuses injected with estrogen
  D) both A and B
  E) none of the above
  Answer: D
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 334

- 63. If the testes of a normal male fetus were removed as soon as they developed, the child would be born with
  A) female internal reproductive ducts.
  B) undeveloped male internal reproductive ducts.
  C) a hypothalamus that releases gonadotropin-releasing hormones cyclically.
  D) female external reproductive organs.
  E) all of the above
  Answer: E

- 64. In sensitive species, female fetuses are protected from the masculinizing effects of their mother's estradiol by
  A) estrogens.
  B) the blood-brain barrier.
  C) alpha fetoprotein.
  D) diethylstilbestrol.
  E) lordosis.
  Answer: C
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 338

- 65. In laboratory experiments, ovariectomized female rats are often rendered receptive by injections of
  A) testosterone and estradiol.
  B) estradiol and progesterone.
  C) progesterone and testosterone.
  D) estradiol and estrogen.
  E) testosterone and androgen.
  Answer: B
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 345

- 66. The medial preoptic area appears to control male copulatory behavior via a tract that runs to the
  A) ventromedial hypothalamus.
  B) sexually dimorphic nucleus.
  C) preoptic area.
  D) periaqueductal gray.
  E) lateral tegmental field.
  Answer: E
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 349

- 67. Which of the following is not a true statement about genetic males with androgenic insensitivity syndrome?
  A) They have testes.
  B) They have ovaries.
  C) They have little pubic hair.
  D) They are infertile.
  E) Many are happily married.
  Answer: B
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 340

- 68. Which of the following is true of untreated genetic females with adrenogenital syndrome?
  A) Their bodies may be unpredictably masculinized or feminized at puberty, irrespective of their apparent gender during childhood.
  B) They have low levels of circulating adrenal androgens.
  C) They have high levels of adrenal cortisol.
  D) At birth, they look like normal males.
  E) both B and C
  Answer: A
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 342

- 69. In the absence of Sry protein, the
  A) cortex of a primordial gonad develops into an ovary.
  B) medulla of a primordial gonad develops into a testis.
  C) Müllerian system develops into male ducts.
  D) cortex of a primordial gonad develops into a testis.
  E) medulla of a primordial gonad develops into an ovary.
  Answer: A
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 334

- 70. Which hormone normally triggers the growth of the sexually dimorphic nuclei in male neonatal rats?
  A) estradiol aromatized from testosterone
  B) androstenedione
  C) progesterone

D) vasopressin
E) testosterone
Answer: A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 348

- 71. Most drugs that are taken orally enter the bloodstream through the walls of the
A) stomach.
B) mouth.
C) intestine.
D) esophagus.
E) lungs.
Answer: C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 384

- 72. Many chemicals are kept from passing from the circulatory system of the CNS into CNS neurons by
A) reflexology.
B) tolerance.
C) the blood-brain barrier.
D) the cerebrospinal fluid.
E) withdrawal.
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 385

- 73. 70) Which of the following opiates is an analgesic?
A) morphine
B) codeine
C) amphetamine
D) all of the above
E) both A and B
Answer: E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 395

- 74. A drug that affects the function of a receptor without impeding the access of neurotransmitter molecules to their binding sites on the receptor is a
A) nonselective antagonist.
B) noncompetitive ligand.
C) nonselective agonist.
D) competitive ligand.

answer: B

- 75. Which opiate receptors are involved in the rewarding effects of opiates?
A) δ (delta)
B) κ (kappa)
C) μ (mu)
D) Ω (omega)

answer: C

- 76. 29. The drug methadone is used to treat people who have become addicted to
A) amphetamine.
B) heroin.
C) cocaine.
D) alcohol.

answer: B

- 77. Current research suggests that the substance _____ may be an endogenous ligand for cannabinoid receptors.
A) anandamide
B) dynorphin
C) allopregnanolone
D) THC
answer: A

- 78. What is the pharmacological action of cocaine?
A) Reverses monoamine transporters
B) Blocks monoamine transporters
C) Activates the M5 receptor
D) Inhibits GABA-A receptors

answer: B

- 79. “amotivational syndrome” is most associated with:
A) Cocaine
B) Ecstacy
C) Marijuana
D) Benzodiazepines

answer: C

- 80. Which is not a class of endogenous opioid peptides?
A) Endorphins
B) Endomorphine
C) Enkephalins
D) Dynorphins

Answer: B

- 81. The process by which an animal slowly shifts its circadian rhythm to synchronize with the time of sunrise each day is called
A) zeitgeber.
B) entrainment.
C) shifting.

D) period adjustment.

Ans: B

- 82. When deprived of cues about time, people tend to show activity cycles that are
  A) a little more than 24 hours long.
  B) exactly 24 hours long.
  C) completely unpredictable.
  D) a little less than 24 hours long.

  ans: A

- 83. Experimental evidence suggests that the biological role of dreaming during REM sleep may be related to the
  A) processing of intense sexual excitement.
  B) consolidation of perceptual learning.
  C) problem-solving activities of the brain.
  D) effort to shed bad memories.

  Ans: B

- 84. If the SCN is removed from the rest of the brain, its rhythmicity
  A) persists.
  B) disappears.
  C) becomes infradian.
  D) becomes abnormally short.

  Ans: A

- 85. Which is not a gene involved in controlling the rhythmicity of the SCN?
  A) Tau
  B) Per
  C) Cry
  D) Ter

  Ans: D

- 86. Stage 4 of Slow wave sleep (SWS) has a(n) _____ frequency and _____ amplitude than Stage 1 of SWS.
  A) Increased/ increased
  B) Increased/ decreased
  C) Decreased/ increased
  D) Decreased/decreased

  Ans: B

- 87. Which of the following can entrain the circadian sleep-wake cycles of animals living under constant lighting conditions?
  A) regular daily bouts of social interaction
  B) regular daily meals
  C) regular daily bouts of exercise
  D) all of the above
  E) none of the above
  Answer: D
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 366

- 88. Under normal living conditions, most people sleep during
  A) body temperature homeostasis.
  B) internal desynchronization.
  C) free-running temperature cycles.
  D) the falling phase of the circadian body-temperature cycle.
  E) the rising phase of the circadian body-temperature cycle.
  Answer: D
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 367

- 89. Cells of the suprachiasmatic nuclei display circadian cycles of
  A) gene expression.
  B) osmosis.
  C) sleep.
  D) degeneration.
  E) regeneration.
  Answer: A
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 370

- 90. Sleep apnea commonly results from
  A) a failure of the CNS to stimulate respiration.
  B) obstruction of the breathing passage by muscle spasms.
  C) obstruction of the breathing passage by atonia.
  D) all of the above
  E) excessive use of stimulant drugs.
  Answer: D
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 376

- 91. According to the Cannon-Bard theory, the feeling of emotion by the cortex and the expression of emotion by the autonomic and somatic nervous systems are
  A) causally related.
  B) parallel processes.
  C) dependent processes.
  D) serial processes.
  E) adaptive processes.
  Answer: B
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 444

- 92. Lesions to which brain structure in rats disrupt auditory fear conditioning to complex sounds but not simple sounds?
  A) auditory cortex
  B) hypothalamus
  C) periaqueductal gray
  D) amygdala
  E) medial geniculate nucleus
  Answer: A
  Diff: 3 Page Ref: 453

- 93. Lesions to which structure specifically block the conditioning of fear to a context?
  A) lateral geniculate nucleus
  B) auditory cortex
  C) hippocampus
  D) amygdala
  E) PAG
  Answer: C
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 453

- 94. Evidence suggests that only one part of the amygdala plays a major role in fear conditioning. This part is the
  A) lateral nucleus.
  B) preoptic nucleus.
  C) paraventricular nucleus.
  D) basolateral nucleus.
  E) amygdala complex.
  Answer: A
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 454

- 95. Glucocorticoids are released from the
  A) anterior pituitary.
  B) adrenal medulla.
  C) thymus.
  D) both A and B
  E) none of the above
  Answer: E
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 455

- 96. Which neural structure has a particularly dense population of glucocorticoid receptors?
  A) hypothalamus
  B) hippocampus
  C) amygdala
  D) caudate
  E) frontal cortex
  Answer: B
  Diff: 1 Page Ref: 460

- 97. Which of the following can trigger schizophrenic episodes?
  A) amphetamine
  B) cocaine
  C) snakeroot
  D) all of the above
  E) both A and B
  Answer: E
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 469

- 98. An effective atypical antischizophrenic drug is
  A) clozapine.
  B) buspirone.
  C) reserpine.
  D) chlorpromazine.
  E) iproniazid.
  Answer: A
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 471

- 99. Benzodiazepines
  A) are GABAA agonists.
  B) are monoamine agonists.
  C) are catecholamine antagonists.
  D) are monoamine antagonists.
  E) bind to serotonin receptors.
  Answer: A
  Diff: 2 Page Ref: 480

- 100. The fact that dopamine receptor blockers take several weeks to exert their antischizophrenic effects suggests that
  A) blocking dopamine receptors triggers some slow-developing change that is the critical therapeutic effect.
  B) dopamine plays no role in schizophrenia.
  C) antischizophrenic drugs block dopamine receptors only after several weeks.
  D) dopamine receptors play no role in schizophrenia.
  E) larger doses should be used.
  Answer: A
  Diff: 1 Page Ref: 471