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THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY & COUNSELLING
ACADEMIC YEAR 2022/2023– SEMSETER I

BSC HONS IN PSYCHOLOGY
PLU5310 – NEUROPSYCHOLOGY - LEVEL 5
CONTINOUS ASSESSMENT TEST – NBT I
DURATION: 01 ½ HOURS

DATE: 16th December 2022 TIME: 02.00pm – 3.30pm

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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS/ INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- This question paper consists of **09 pages** with **TWO sections**

  Section 1: 20 Multiple Choice Questions - (40 Marks)

  Section 2: 12 Short Answer Questions - (60 Marks)

- Write your INDEX NO in the space provided.
- **Multiple Choice Questions (Section 1):** Indicate answers in the **ANSWER SHEET** provided by placing a cross **(X)** in **INK** in the relevant cage (answers in pencil will **NOT** be marked)
- **Short Answer Questions (Section 2):** Write the answer within the space provided.
- Do **NOT** remove any page/part of this question paper from the examination hall.
- Do **NOT** keep unauthorized materials, including mobile phones and other electronic equipment, with you during the examination

SECTION 1: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Questions-40 Marks)

1.1 Phrenology's lack of validity is well-demonstrated, but what was its positive contribution to neuropsychology?

a. It was capable of diagnosing those with learning difficulties.
b. It was the first approach to localise language comprehension and speech in the left hemisphere
c. It proposed that functions are localised in specific regions of the brain
d. All of the above

1.2 According to Ancient Greek history _____ argued that the _____ was responsible for governing behaviour; while _____ argued that it was the _____.

a. Galen; heart; Aristotle; brain
b. Aristotle; heart; Hippocrates; brain
c. Aristotle; brain; Hippocrates; pineal gland
d. Galen; brain; Hippocrates; heart

1.3 Neurons come in which different type(s)?

a. Sensory
b. Motor
c. Skeletal
d. A and B

1.4 How do neurons communicate with one another?

a. Electrically
b. Chemically
c. Through weak radio-wave-like impulses
d. A and B

1.5 Dopamine is an important neurotransmitter. Which disease or disorder results when the neurons in the brain that produce dopamine die?

a. Multiple sclerosis
b. Lou Gehrig disease (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis)
c. Parkinson disease
d. Seizure disorder

1.6 In neuropsychology, localisation refers to_____ where lateralisation refers to_____

a. The identification of function in a specific region of the brain; the identification of a function in one hemisphere
b. The identification of the major sensory and motor cortices; the identification of the major sensory and motor cortices in one hemisphere
c. The functional superiority of one hemisphere; the functional superiority of one region in the brain.
d. The identification of the major behavioural functions in a specific cerebral hemisphere; the identification of the major behavioural functions in a specific brain region.

1.7 The major structure that connects the two hemispheres is called the:

a. Genu
b. Anterior commissure
c. Corpus callosum
d. Fornix

1.8 Split-brain research is controversial because:

a. Patients are normally lower in intelligence than healthy people.
b. Split-brain patients can perform some split-brain tasks because of undamaged commissures
c. It involves surgery on living humans
d. Split-brain patients show rapid recovery from post-operative cognitive decline

1.9 Biological psychiatry:

a. Study of the brain and biological basis of behaviour as it occurs in the natural environment, basically how behaviour evolves
b. Study the structures and systems of the brain and how they control and modulate behaviour.
c. Study how brain and other biological processes affect psychological behaviours
d. Study biological basis of mental disorders and treatment utilizing brain manipulations.

1.10 Clinical Neuropsychologists

a. Conduct tests on patients to determine whether various ailments or conditions affect their cognitive functions
b. Conduct experiments to discover new information of the brain.
c. Work with children to determine whether their brains are functioning properly and Understands how the brain develops through childhood.
d. All of the above

1.11 In evolutionary terms, which is the oldest part of the brain?
a. the limbic system
b. the cortex
c. the right hemisphere
d. the brain stem

1.12 The _____ is to feeling fear as the _____ is to feeling pleasure.
a. pons/medulla
b. amygdala/hypothalamus
c. thalamus/hypothalamus
d. cerebellum/amygdala

1.13 Which lobe is most closely associated with visual processing?
a. frontal
b. temporal
c. parietal
d. occipital

1.14 Damage to the hippocampus is most likely to impair:
a. memory
b. balance
c. sleep
d. breathing

1.15 What do we call the layer of fatty tissue surrounding the axon of some neurons?
a. cutaneous coating
b. myelin sheath
c. dendritic barrier
d. synaptic sleeve

1.16 The brain's ability to change in response to experience or damage is called:
a. lateralization
b. lesioning
c. brain plasticity
d. functionalit

1.17 The change in electrical charge that occurs in a neuron when a nerve impulse is transmitted is known as the:
a. action potential
b. synaptic change
c. refractory period
d. ionic charge

1.18 When Kumari was sleeping her eyes move fast and she woke up, reported that she was dreaming. The cycle of sleep that she was experiencing is:

a. Slow wave sleep (SWS)
b. Stage 1 sleep
c. Stage 2 sleep
d. REM sleep

1.19 Which of the following is a response of the sympathetic nervous system?

a. extra sugar is released into the bloodstream
b. increased perspiration
c. increased respiration
d. all of the above

1.20 The ability to control one's emotions is known as:

a. facial feedback
b. interpersonal intelligence
c. emotional regulation
d. emotional contingency

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INDEX NO: .....

ANSWER SHEET FOR SECTION-1

Q. No.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1.1				
1.2				
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1.19				
1.20				

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SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

All Questions are compulsory

2.1 Define the term biopsychology and briefly explain 03 of its sub fields.

2.2 Define the term Neuropsychology and identify and explain the differences between its two subdivisions.

2.3 Briefly elaborate how the split brain operation can be linked to consciousness.

2.4 "Darwin's theory of evolution has provided an important contribution to modern behavioural neuroscience". Give two reasons to support the statement.

2.5 Research on the physiology of behaviour necessarily involves the use of laboratory animals. However, it involves many ethical issues. Identify 03 ethical issues in research with animals.

2.6 Draw and name the structure of neuron.

2.7 Briefly explain what is neuroplasticity?

2.8 List down 06 neural mechanisms of sensory pathways.

2.9 Describe in brief the James-Lange Theory –feelings of emotion.

2.10 Describe in brief three types of circadian rhythm disorders.

2.11 Identify the factors that impact neural mechanisms of reproductive system according to biopsychosocial modal.

2.12 Define emotion and identify the universal expression of emotions.

----------END OF QUESTION PAPER----------