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**TEST BANK FOR BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY,**

**13TH EDITION, JAMES W. KALAT.**



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**Biological**  
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## Chapter 01

1. Dendrites contain the nuclei, ribosomes, mitochondria, and other structures found in most cells.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

2. Neurons receive information and transmit it to other cells.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

3. Santiago Ramón y Cajal used special staining techniques to reveal that the brain is composed of individual cells.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

4. An efferent axon carries information away from a structure.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

5. The greater the surface area of a dendrite, the more information it can receive from other neurons.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

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6. Neurons are distinguished from other cells by their shape.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

7. The role of glial cells is to act like “glue” or scaffolding to support the neurons.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

8. Glial cells transmit information across long distances.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

9. There are two types of glial cells that produce myelin sheath. In the central nervous system, Schwann cells fulfill this role and, in the periphery, oligodendrocytes produce it.

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## Chapter 01

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

10. The blood-brain barrier is made up of closely packed glial cells.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

11. The difference in voltage in a resting neuron is called the resting potential.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

12. Increasing the electrical gradient for potassium will reduce the tendency for potassium ions to exit the neuron.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

13. At the resting potential, the potassium channels are completely closed and the sodium channels are almost closed.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

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14. Dr. Skinner is working in the lab measuring the voltage of neurons, and during one condition, she tried to depolarize the neurons from -70 mV to -80 mV.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

15. Action potentials can be produced in the dendrites of some neurons.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

16. The two basic kinds of cells in the nervous system are \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. neurons and glia
- b. dendrites and axons
- c. ribosomes and lysosomes
- d. neurons and axons

**ANSWER:** a

**Chapter 01**

17. Santiago Ramon y Cajal demonstrated that\_\_\_\_\_.
- at rest, the neuron has a negative charge inside its membrane
  - neurons are separate from one another
  - neurons communicate at specialized junctions called synapses
  - action potentials follow the all-or-none law

**ANSWER:** b

18. Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ shared the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1906.
- Golgi and Cajal
  - Cajal and Sherrington
  - Sherrington and Golgi
  - Cajal and Kalat

**ANSWER:** a

19. Dr. Kimi studies the plasma membrane of neurons. He specifically researches the specialized \_\_\_\_\_ that allow important things like water, oxygen, sodium, and so on.
- lipid channels
  - protein channels
  - lipid receptors
  - protein receptors

**ANSWER:** b

20. Neurons differ most strongly from other body cells in their \_\_\_\_\_.
- temperature
  - shape
  - osmotic pressure
  - mitochondria

**ANSWER:** b

21. What do neurons have that other cells do not?
- A plasma membrane
  - Large, branching extensions
  - Protein channels
  - An endoplasmic reticulum

**ANSWER:** b

22. Dr. McLaughlin's lab studies how newly formed proteins are folded inside neurons. They would be most interested in studying the \_\_\_\_\_.
- endoplasmic reticulum
  - mitochondria
  - ribosomes