PSYC 415 -- Quiz 8 -- Spring 2020 -- Dr. King

Type your answers on the answer sheet I've e-mailed to you and send it back as a reply. Please do not erase the question numbers!

** 1. What is SPECT?
   A. a disease of the prefrontal cortex   C. a form of aphasia
   B. an imagining technique of the brain  D. none of the above is correct

** 2. True or False. According to Dr. Daniel Amen (the TED talk you watched), psychiatrists are the only medical specialists who rarely look at the organ they treat.

** 3. True or False. According to Dr. Daniel Amen, mild traumatic brain injury is a major cause of psychiatric illness.

** 4. Hemiplegia is most likely to result from damage or disease where in the brain?
   A. posterior frontal lobe   C. anterior frontal lobe
   B. ventral temporal lobe   D. Broca's area

** 5. Auditory hallucinations are most like to result from damage or disease in which lobe of the brain?
   A. frontal lobe   C. occipital lobe
   B. temporal lobe   D. parietal lobe

** 6. Broca's aphasia (expressive aphasia) is most like to result from damage or disease in which lobe of the brain?
   A. frontal lobe   C. occipital lobe
   B. temporal lobe   D. parietal lobe

** 7. Anterograde amnesia is most like to result from damage or disease in which lobe of the brain?
   A. frontal lobe   C. occipital lobe
   B. temporal lobe   D. parietal lobe

For questions 8-11, match the disorder on the left with the correct description of it on the right. Each answer will be used once.

** 8. Wernicke's aphasia
   A. apathy, indifference, loss of initiative, reduced sexual interest, reduced verbal output

** 9. pseudodepression
   B. inability to produce or comprehend meaningful speech (language)

** 10. prosopagnosia
   C. inability to form new long term memories (to consolidate information from short term to long term memory)

** 11. anterograde amnesia
   D. inability to recognize faces
12. Pseudodepression and pseudopsychopathy are syndromes that result after damage to the anterior parts of the frontal lobe. Pseudodepression:
   A. is more likely to result if the damage is in the left frontal lobe
   B. is more likely to result if the damage is in the right frontal lobe
   C. probably results when damage is to the orbitofrontal cortex bilaterally
   D. none of the above is correct

13. The more posterior damage is in the frontal lobe, the more likely it is to produce deficits in:
   A. intelligence
   B. language comprehension
   C. movement
   D. visual perception

14. Damage in the ventral occipital and temporal lobe might result in:
   A. impaired IQ testing ability
   B. auditory hallucinations
   C. failure of abstract thinking
   D. visual agnosia and prosopagnosia

15. Which of the following is/are characteristic of temporal lobe personality?
   A. hypersexuality
   B. "stickiness" (person talks about his or her own problems and others often get stuck listening to him)
   C. proneness to aggressive outbursts
   D. all of the above

16. The first area of the brain to begin processing language information after the sensory areas is:
   A. anterior frontal lobe
   B. Broca's area
   C. Wernicke's area
   D. none of the above

17. Wernicke's area in the temporal lobe and Broca's area in the frontal lobe are connected by a bundle of fibers (axons) called the:
   A. arcuate fasciculus
   B. posterior bundle
   C. corpus callosum
   D. medial lemniscus

18. After processing in Broca's area, speech information is sent to motor neurons that produce the movements associated with speech. Where are these motor neurons?
   A. Wernicke's area
   B. inferior parietal lobule
   C. motor cortex
   D. none of the above

19. You are listening to an aphasic patient speak, and he says, "I am happy, you know, the food is happy, they go over there and talk, you know, I can do that." What type of aphasia does this person apparently have?
   A. Broca's aphasia
   B. Wernicke's aphasia
   C. conductive aphasia
   D. none of the above

20. Prosopagnosia is also called:
   A. visual alexia
   B. recognition apraxia
   C. Creuden's disease
   D. face blindness