

HONORS PSYCHOLOGY | REVIEW QUESTIONS

The purpose of these review questions is to help you assess your grasp of the facts and definitions covered in your textbook. Knowing facts and definitions is necessary (but not sufficient) for success on formal exams, which assess your ability to conceptualize and analyze the material covered in textbook and lecture. An answer key is provided at the end of these review questions so you can check your answers.

1. A changeable internal condition that orients an individual toward a specific category of goals is called:
 - A) a motivational state.
 - B) a drive.
 - C) an incentive.
 - D) both a motivational state and a drive.
2. An incentive could also be considered all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A) a reinforcer.
 - B) homeostasis.
 - C) goals.
 - D) rewards.
3. The external stimulus toward which motivated behavior is directed is referred to as:
 - A) a goal.
 - B) an incentive.
 - C) a reinforcer.
 - D) any of these three.
4. Hunger is an example of a(n) _____ and food is an example of the corresponding _____.
 - A) drive; motivational state
 - B) incentive; reinforcer
 - C) drive; incentive
 - D) motivational state; drive
5. The constancy of internal conditions that the body must actively work to maintain is known as:
 - A) drive reduction.
 - B) homeostasis.
 - C) incentive balance.
 - D) the central drive state.

6. Motivational theories based on the idea of homeostasis attempt to explain drives in terms of:
- A) tissue needs.
 - B) the arousal response.
 - C) reward and punishment.
 - D) hypothetical mental constructs.
7. Walter Cannon proposed that we can understand drives in terms of the body's need to keep internal conditions—for example, oxygen levels—within restricted ranges. He called this process:
- A) nonregulatory motivation.
 - B) homeostasis.
 - C) satisfaction.
 - D) central drive.
8. Which of the following is a regulatory drive?
- A) thirst
 - B) sex
 - C) curiosity
 - D) both thirst and sex
9. A nonregulatory drive is one that:
- A) involves the physiological regulation of a bodily function.
 - B) is not under the control of the hypothalamus.
 - C) is not associated with a clearly identifiable tissue need.
 - D) is best explained in terms of homeostasis.
10. Unlike thirst or hunger, some human drives, such as the drive for achievement or the drive for sex cannot be explained in terms of the body's tissue needs. Psychologists refer to these drives that serve other purposes as _____ drives.
- A) homeostatic
 - B) nonregulatory
 - C) peripheral
 - D) regulatory

11. Psychologists distinguish between _____, like thirst and hunger, and _____, like sex or the need for acceptance and approval.
- A) regulatory; nonregulatory
 - B) nonregulatory; regulatory
 - C) central; peripheral
 - D) peripheral; central
12. The idea that different drives correspond to neural activities in different sets of neurons in the brain describes what theory?
- A) nonregulatory drive
 - B) central drive system
 - C) regulatory drive
 - D) central-state theory of drives
13. Most physiological psychologists today think of drives primarily as states of:
- A) peripheral tissues of the body.
 - B) the brain.
 - C) the mind.
 - D) the blood chemistry.
14. The set of neurons in which activity constitutes a motivational state is called a:
- A) central drive system.
 - B) homeostatic mechanism.
 - C) regulatory drive system.
 - D) nerve.
15. Liking refers to the _____, and wanting refers to the _____.
- A) desire to obtain a reward; subjective feeling of satisfaction that occurs when one receives a reward
 - B) effects that rewards have in promoting learning; desire to obtain a reward
 - C) subjective feeling of satisfaction that occurs when one receives a reward; desire to obtain a reward
 - D) desire to obtain a reward; effects that rewards have in promoting learning

16. Olds and Milner identified reward pathways in the brain by:
- A) testing rats in an apparatus in which the rats could electrically stimulate various areas of their own brains by pressing a lever.
 - B) producing lesions in the brains of rats to determine which specific brain structures were responsible for controlling specific drives.
 - C) using brain imaging to investigate which neurons in the brain stopped firing when hungry monkeys had to choose between food and an incentive related to some other drive.
 - D) demonstrating that human participants report feeling different types of pleasure when different areas of the brain are electrically stimulated.
17. The _____ has connections to large areas of the limbic system and cerebral cortex, and is a crucial center for the behavioral effects of rewards in humans and other mammals.
- A) suprachiasmatic nucleus
 - B) nucleus accumbens
 - C) ventrolateral preoptic nucleus
 - D) arcuate nucleus
18. The study of brain mechanisms of reward was initiated by:
- A) Watson.
 - B) Pavlov.
 - C) Olds and Milner.
 - D) Skinner.
19. Which of the following is evidence that the medial forebrain bundle and nucleus accumbens are essential pathways for the effects of a wide variety of rewards?
- A) These two brain structures become active in all sorts of situations in which an individual receives a reward.
 - B) Damage to either of these brain structures destroys all sorts of motivated behaviors.
 - C) Both statements are true.
 - D) Neither of the statements is true.
20. Many of the neurons in the pathway essential for the “wanting” component of reward use _____ as their transmitter.
- A) endorphins
 - B) norepinephrine
 - C) dopamine
 - D) serotonin

21. One line of evidence that dopamine is crucial to the capacity of rewards to promote new learning is the observation that:
- A) dopamine release promotes long-term potentiation of neural connections within the nucleus accumbens.
 - B) when a reward is unexpected, there is no dopamine release in response to the reward.
 - C) when cues and responses leading to a reward have already been well learned, there is a dopamine release immediately after the reward.
 - D) All of these answers are correct.
22. _____ is/are responsible for the “liking” component of reward, and _____ is/are responsible for the “wanting” component of reward.
- A) Dopamine; dopamine
 - B) Dopamine; endorphins
 - C) Endorphins; endorphins
 - D) Endorphins; dopamine
23. “Liking” is to endorphins as “wanting” is to:
- A) PYY.
 - B) leptin.
 - C) dopamine.
 - D) neuropeptide Y.
24. _____ is short for endogenous morphinelike substance.
- A) Tolerance
 - B) Operant response
 - C) Endorphin
 - D) Dopamine
25. Which of the following has provided strong evidence that endorphins are involved in the “liking” component of reward?
- A) Rats treated with drugs that block the effect of endorphins in the nucleus accumbens discontinue seeking out or working for rewards that are not immediately present.
 - B) Drugs that decrease the activity of endorphins in the nucleus accumbens increase the rate at which animals will work for food.
 - C) Drugs that increase the activity of endorphins in the nucleus accumbens do not increase the animal's consumption of food that is immediately available.
 - D) When drugs that increase the effectiveness of endorphins are injected into the nucleus accumbens, there is an increase in the facial “liking” reaction to sucrose.

26. Which of the following findings from research on the brain's reward system best explains addiction to such drugs as cocaine and heroin?
- A) Rats fitted with mechanisms for pumping drugs into their bloodstreams will continue to self-administer the drugs, even if the nucleus accumbens is destroyed or chemically blocked.
 - B) Such drugs are addictive because, with every dose, they strongly activate dopamine-receiving neurons in the nucleus accumbens that are responsible for promoting reward-based learning.
 - C) Drug addicts experience an increase in both their “liking” of the drug and their “wanting” of the drug over time.
 - D) Normal rewards, such as food, activate the nucleus accumbens every time a reward is experienced, whereas drugs activate these neurons only when a reward is unexpected.
27. Which of the following statements is consistent with findings from studies investigating brain-based theories of compulsive gambling?
- A) People who gamble compulsively do not consciously understand that games pay off in a way that is unpredictable and uninfluenced by anything they do, because dopamine is unavailable to promote such learning.
 - B) The burst of dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens is larger when one first starts gambling and eventually decreases with each instance of payoff, thereby motivating the person to seek more payoffs to achieve the same level of dopamine release.
 - C) Because payoffs are unpredictable, they continue to result in dopamine release into the nucleus accumbens every time they occur, resulting in repeated reinforcement and thus an unusually strong habit.
 - D) While compulsive gamblers experience psychological addiction, they do not experience the physical symptoms of withdrawal, such as sweating and restlessness, that drug addicts experience.
28. What is the “master center” of appetite control and weight regulation?
- A) medial forebrain bundle
 - B) arcuate nucleus
 - C) leptin
 - D) basal metabolism
29. Which hormone might you be lacking if you can continuously eat without ever feeling full?
- A) neuropeptide Y
 - B) leptin
 - C) PYY
 - D) testosterone

30. Research suggests that obese people may have _____ PYY production; this _____ a contributing cause of obesity.
- A) insufficient; may well be
 - B) excessive; may well be
 - C) insufficient; is not, however,
 - D) excessive; is not, however,
31. Which is a hormone that regulates weight?
- A) leptin
 - B) estrogen
 - C) testosterone
 - D) dopamine
32. When fat cells have adequate reserves, they secrete the hormone known as _____, which _____ the hunger drive.
- A) leptin; decreases
 - B) neuropeptide Y; decreases
 - C) leptin; increases
 - D) neuropeptide Y; increases
33. Most Americans are not obese because of a leptin deficiency, but because they are _____ to the hormone
- A) vulnerable
 - B) insensitive
 - C) defenseless
 - D) sensitive
34. Research has demonstrated that leptin would be ineffective as an anti-obesity drug because:
- A) the synthetic form of leptin degrades too quickly after ingestion to be effective.
 - B) the majority of obese people are not lacking in leptin.
 - C) obese people produce an enzyme that destroys leptin.
 - D) obese people would first have to produce adequate levels of natural leptin for additional leptin to have an effect.
35. A BMI of _____ is considered overweight and one of _____ is considered obese.
- A) 25; 30
 - B) 30; 35
 - C) 20; 25
 - D) 20; 35

36. Differences in body weight within a culture result mainly from differences in ____; weight differences across cultures can be strongly affected by differences in ____.
- A) genes; genes
 - B) genes; the environment
 - C) the environment; the environment
 - D) the environment; genes
37. Research suggests that people who want to maintain a lower body weight should:
- A) exercise to build muscle because muscle burns calories at a higher rate than other body tissues do.
 - B) eat each meal quickly to avoid eating such large portions.
 - C) eat a limited variety of low-carbohydrate, high-fat foods.
 - D) try to lose the bulk of their excess weight as rapidly as possible.
38. In humans, injections of testosterone will cause:
- A) increased sex drive in men and women whose own level of the hormone is abnormally low.
 - B) decreased sex drive in women and increased sex drive in men who have an abnormally low level of the hormone.
 - C) increased sex drive in hormonally normal men but not in castrated men.
 - D) stereotypical masculine sexual behavior in both men and women.
39. In female rats, the hormones ____ and ____ control the estrous cycle and the sex drive, and increases in the sex drive result from the direct action of these hormones in the ____ area of the hypothalamus.
- A) estrogen; progesterone; ventromedial
 - B) estrogen; testosterone; medial preoptic
 - C) testosterone; progesterone; ventromedial
 - D) estrogen; progesterone; medial preoptic
40. Studies show that the sex drive in nonhuman mammals is critically dependent upon the:
- A) brainstem.
 - B) lateral hypothalamus.
 - C) medial preoptic area of the hypothalamus.
 - D) preoptic area of the hypothalamus in males and the ventromedial area of the hypothalamus in females.

41. Cyclic variations in the production of ovarian hormones:
- A) control the sex drive in human females but not in the females of other mammalian species.
 - B) control the sex drive in most mammalian females but have a small effect on human female proceptivity.
 - C) control the sex drive in all female mammals except humans.
 - D) have no effect on the sex drive in female mammals.
42. In terms of sex drive, one difference between human females and nonhuman mammals is that human females:
- A) can be sexually motivated at any point in the hormonal cycle.
 - B) are more limited in the range of postures and patterns used in copulation.
 - C) do not produce testosterone.
 - D) show no evidence of hormonal influences on their sexual motivation.
43. _____ effects of sex hormones occur before or immediately after birth and cause the brain to develop in a male or female direction, whereas _____ effects of sex hormones occur around the time of puberty and afterward, when the hormones work on already specialized brain structures to prime sexual drive.
- A) Organizational; restoration
 - B) Differentiating; activating
 - C) Restoration; organizational
 - D) Activating; differentiating
44. Research with rats indicates that male-female brain differences associated with adult sexual behaviors are determined by the presence or absence of _____ during _____.
- A) estrogen; prenatal development
 - B) testosterone; prenatal development
 - C) estrogen; puberty
 - D) testosterone; puberty
45. What are differentiating effects?
- A) the effects of sex hormones that occur before birth and cause the brain to develop in a male or female direction
 - B) the effects of sex hormones that occur around puberty and activate sexual drive
 - C) the effects of sex hormones that cause the menstrual cycle in humans and the estrous cycle in mammals
 - D) the effects of sex hormones that determine sexual orientation

46. According to research, the more older brothers a male has, the greater the likelihood of that male being homosexual. What is this influence called?
- A) fraternal birth-order effect
 - B) sororital birth-order effect
 - C) DHEA trigger
 - D) body-restoration theory
47. Which of the following is most useful as an index of sleep?
- A) steroid levels in the blood
 - B) the EEG
 - C) degree of muscle tension in the limbs
 - D) onset of rapid eye movement
48. The electroencephalogram (EEG) is:
- A) a gross index of brain activity, averaging the activity of billions of neurons.
 - B) a fine-grained index of brain activity that indicates which nuclei are active at a given moment.
 - C) more sensitive to the activity of neurons deep within the brain than to the activity of neurons near the surface.
 - D) None of these answers is correct.
49. If a person tries to solve a problem or becomes excited while in a waking state, the EEG is most likely to show:
- A) evidence of REM sleep.
 - B) alpha waves.
 - C) beta waves.
 - D) delta waves.
50. The EEG of a person who is awake and relaxed, with closed eyes, thinking of nothing in particular, will generally consist of:
- A) alpha waves.
 - B) beta waves.
 - C) delta waves.
 - D) theta waves.

51. The electroencephalogram (EEG) records three types of electrical activity: _____ waves when a person is awake and attentive, _____ waves when a person is awake but relaxed and nonattentive, and _____ waves when a person is in deep sleep.
- A) fast irregular; slow regular; slow irregular
 - B) slow regular; fast irregular; slow irregular
 - C) fast regular; slow irregular; slow regular
 - D) fast regular; fast irregular; slow regular
52. As you fall asleep, how do your EEG wave patterns change as you go from being alert, to being relaxed, to being deep asleep?
- A) alpha waves → beta waves → delta waves
 - B) alpha waves → delta waves → beta waves
 - C) delta waves → beta waves → alpha waves
 - D) beta waves → alpha waves → delta waves
53. Unsynchronized EEG (fast, irregular beta waves) characterizes both:
- A) REM sleep and high arousal when awake.
 - B) REM sleep and a relaxed, inattentive awake state.
 - C) nondreaming, deep sleep and a relaxed, inattentive awake state.
 - D) light sleep and a relaxed, inattentive awake state.
54. Which of the following predominates during stage 4 of sleep?
- A) alpha waves
 - B) beta waves
 - C) delta waves
 - D) All are about equally present.
55. During which stage does a sleeper produce an unsynchronized EEG similar to that of an awake, alert person?
- A) REM sleep
 - B) stage 2
 - C) stage 3
 - D) stage 4
56. During REM sleep, EEG waves resemble _____ waves, muscles become more _____, and breathing and heart rates become _____.
- A) delta; relaxed; slower
 - B) beta; tense; more rapid
 - C) beta; relaxed; more rapid
 - D) alpha; tense; slower

57. Each complete sleep cycle lasts about:
- A) 15 minutes.
 - B) 90 minutes.
 - C) 3 hours.
 - D) 4 hours.
58. Stage 4 of sleep brain activity indicates long, irregular flowing waves on the EEG. What are these waves named?
- A) REM waves
 - B) alpha waves
 - C) theta waves
 - D) delta waves
59. During which stage of sleep does REM sleep occur?
- A) stage 1
 - B) stage 2
 - C) stage 3
 - D) stage 4
60. The general pattern of sleep over the course of a normal night consists of a:
- A) steady deepening of sleep from stage 1 at the beginning of sleep to stage 4 at its conclusion.
 - B) steady lightening of sleep from stage 4 at the beginning of sleep to stage 1 at its conclusion.
 - C) series of several cycles in each of which sleep gradually deepens and then rapidly lightens.
 - D) gradual deepening of sleep during the first half of the sleep period, followed by a gradual lightening during the second half.
61. Which of the following best describes a typical night's sleep?
- A) With each successive cycle, the amount of time spent in REM sleep increases.
 - B) With each successive cycle, the amount of time spent in deep sleep (stages 3 and 4) increases.
 - C) The same amount of time is spent in each of the stages later in the course of the night as was spent in each of the stages earlier in the night.
 - D) The amount of time spent in each of the stages later in the course of the night varies greatly, so a typical night's sleep cannot be described accurately.

62. Which of the following statements about REM sleep is TRUE?
- A) REM is also referred to as sleep stage 4.
 - B) We spend increasing amounts of time in REM with each sleep cycle in a night's sleep.
 - C) REM is when sleep talking is most likely to occur.
 - D) REM is when the greatest amount of motor activity occurs during sleep.
63. True dreams occur during _____ sleep, whereas sleep thought occurs during _____ sleep.
- A) alpha-wave; REM
 - B) REM; alpha-wave
 - C) non-REM; REM
 - D) REM; non-REM
64. True dreams _____, and sleep thought _____.
- A) are experienced as real events; is experienced as a kind of thinking such as problem solving
 - B) are quickly lost from memory unless the dreamer immediately awakens from REM sleep; is seldom productive
 - C) occur during REM sleep; occurs during non-REM sleep
 - D) All of the answers are true.
65. One theory of the purpose of dreams is that they are merely a side effect of:
- A) deep wishes normally hidden in the unconscious mind.
 - B) the wish to remember the significant events of the day.
 - C) the physiological changes that take place during REM sleep.
 - D) a surplus of energy.
66. According to the _____, dreams don't serve any purpose at all, but are merely the result of neurons active in the brain for other reasons during sleep.
- A) side-effect theory
 - B) psychoanalytic view
 - C) body-restoration theory
 - D) preservation and protection theory

67. According to the side-effect theory of dreams discussed in your text, dreams are the result of:
- A) the brain making sense of hallucinations caused by the exercise of perceptual and motor neuron groups during REM sleep.
 - B) the mind searching for new and meaningful connections among life's experiences.
 - C) the mind trying to disguise or symbolize painful memories in order to protect the dreamer.
 - D) the brain trying to solve daytime problems.
68. A nonsomniac is a person who:
- A) has difficulty sleeping at night and consequently falls asleep during the day.
 - B) is subject to attacks of sudden, uncontrollable sleepiness.
 - C) naturally needs comparatively little sleep.
 - D) appears to sleep but whose EEG does not show the normal pattern characteristic of sleep.
69. A week of final exams filled with stress and too much caffeine has caused you to suffer from _____, or the inability to fall asleep.
- A) narcolepsy
 - B) nonsomnia
 - C) insomnia
 - D) somnambulism
70. A(n) _____ rhythm is any rhythmic change that closely follows a 24-hour cycle in the absence of 24-hour cues; an example is the human sleep/wake cycle.
- A) regulatory
 - B) circadian
 - C) delta
 - D) EEG
71. The circadian clock in all mammals is apparently located in a specific nucleus in the hypothalamus, which:
- A) also regulates body temperature and sexual activities.
 - B) contains rhythm-generating neurons and receives direct input from the eyes.
 - C) produces the reduced cortical activity of slow-wave sleep.
 - D) has direct input to the pituitary gland and the occipital lobe of the cortex.

72. If the suprachiasmatic nucleus is damaged, animals will:
- A) continue in their usual sleep-waking cycle.
 - B) fall asleep and wake up at random times.
 - C) sleep constantly.
 - D) stay awake constantly.
73. Carefully timed exposure to bright fluorescent lights has been shown to alter:
- A) the timing of the sex drive.
 - B) the intensity of hunger.
 - C) when a person becomes sleepy.
 - D) the depth of REM sleep.
74. In circadian-clock experiments with humans, Charles Czeisler found that:
- A) most subjects kept their personal circadian rhythm virtually intact regardless of time cues.
 - B) altering their customary lighting conditions helped nonsomniacs to sleep at night, but did not help insomniacs.
 - C) a few hours of bright, artificial light at night coupled with avoidance of natural light during the day could reverse subjects' circadian clocks.
 - D) altering their customary lighting conditions helped subjects with abnormal sleep patterns to achieve normal sleep patterns, but the consequent decrease in REM sleep made the subjects irritable when awake.
75. In order to reverse someone's circadian clock one must:
- A) expose a person to a few hours of bright fluorescent lighting at night, coupled with avoidance of bright light during the day.
 - B) turn the person into a vampire.
 - C) couple intense light aversion with wakefulness and bright lights with sleep.
 - D) train a person to only sleep during the peak hours of the sun and do much of her physically activities at night.
76. What is a subjective feeling that is mentally directed toward some object?
- A) a nonregulatory drive
 - B) facial feedback
 - C) a motivational state
 - D) an emotion

77. A feeling of being sad and upset may be labeled as _____ when it is free-floating and as _____ when it is associated with a specific loss.
- A) sadness; heartbreak
 - B) grief; depression
 - C) depression; grief
 - D) heartbreak; sadness
78. Robert Plutchik identified eight primary emotions by:
- A) asking subjects to rate pairs of common emotion labels for the similarity of the emotions they described, producing a theory that is essentially universally accepted.
 - B) asking subjects to rate pairs of common emotion labels for the similarity of the emotions they described, producing a theory that is useful but definitely not universally accepted.
 - C) using an electroencephalograph to record the overall rate of neural activity in response to emotion-related words, producing a theory that is essentially universally accepted.
 - D) using an electroencephalograph to record the overall rate of neural activity in response to emotion-related words, producing a theory that is useful but definitely not universally accepted.
79. Why are emotions important?
- A) They motivate us.
 - B) They encourage irrational behavior.
 - C) They help us communicate.
 - D) They motivate us and help us communicate.
80. The perception of certain environmental events gives rise to bodily arousal, and the awareness of this arousal is emotion, according to:
- A) the common-sense theory of emotion.
 - B) the facial feedback theory.
 - C) Schachter's cognition-plus-feedback theory of emotion.
 - D) James's peripheral-feedback theory of emotion.
81. What are peripheral changes?
- A) all changes that happen inside our body but outside the brain
 - B) all changes that occur inside of the brain
 - C) all changes that include emotional responses
 - D) changes we see out of the corners of our eyes

82. Which of the following best describes Schachter's cognition-plus-feedback theory of emotion?
- A) Perception of the stimulus influences the type of emotion felt, and the degree of bodily arousal influences the intensity of the emotion felt.
 - B) A distinctly different constellation of bodily changes is associated with each emotional state, and it is that pattern that tells us which emotion we are experiencing.
 - C) The perception of an event generates a complete emotional state and this state, in turn, causes bodily changes to occur as an aftereffect.
 - D) Thought processes are more decisive than bodily changes in the production of emotional states; in fact, they are necessary and sufficient for emotional experience.
83. Forming the face into a particular emotional expression can influence:
- A) emotional feelings.
 - B) physiological responses.
 - C) both emotional feelings and physiological responses.
 - D) neither emotional feelings nor physiological responses.
84. A group of subjects were asked to feel emotions by mentally reliving events associated with them. A second group of subjects were asked to move their facial muscles in ways that mimic the facial expressions associated with various emotions. Researchers found that subjects:
- A) who relived the emotion showed the pattern of arousal associated with the emotion, whereas subjects asked to move their facial muscles did not show that pattern of arousal.
 - B) asked to move their facial muscles showed the pattern of arousal associated with the emotion, whereas subjects who relived the emotion did not.
 - C) in both groups showed the pattern of arousal associated with the emotion.
 - D) in neither group showed the pattern of arousal associated with the emotion.
85. In monkeys, removal of the _____ results in psychic blindness—an inability to process the psychological significance of objects.
- A) thalamus
 - B) hypothalamus
 - C) amygdala and nearby portions of the cortex
 - D) pons and nearby portions of the brainstem

86. Consistent with a brain-based theory of emotion, which of the following was observed in the behavior of monkeys after their amygdalas and nearby portions of cerebral cortex had been removed?
- A) The monkeys responded with aggression to stimuli that had previously elicited fear.
 - B) The monkeys responded with much greater fear to stimuli that had previously elicited mild fear.
 - C) The monkeys responded to stimuli as though indifferent to their psychological significance.
 - D) The monkeys responded to stimuli with exaggerated forms of their normal emotional behavior but showed no heightened arousal as before.
87. In the brain-based theory of emotion, the _____ plays a central role in assessing the emotional significance of stimuli and generating an immediate emotional response, whereas the _____ are responsible for the conscious experience of emotion.
- A) amygdala; frontal lobes
 - B) hippocampus; frontal lobes
 - C) amygdala; parietal lobes
 - D) hippocampus; parietal lobes
88. Neuroimaging studies show that the amygdala is most active when a person experiences:
- A) fear.
 - B) sadness.
 - C) embarrassment.
 - D) surprise.
89. If you sustained damage to your amygdala, what result would that damage have on your brain functioning?
- A) a lack of an ability to experience happiness
 - B) a lack of an ability to experience fear or anger
 - C) a significant decrease in motivation
 - D) a significant increase in anger
90. The _____ is essential for the full conscious experience of emotions and the ability to act in deliberate, planned ways based on those feelings.
- A) amygdala
 - B) prefrontal cortex
 - C) thalamus
 - D) hypothalamus

Answer Key - Motivation Review

1. D
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. B
11. A
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. C
20. C
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. C
25. D
26. B
27. C
28. B
29. B
30. A
31. A
32. A
33. B
34. B
35. A
36. B
37. A
38. A
39. A
40. D
41. B
42. A
43. B
44. B
45. A
46. A
47. B
48. A
49. C
50. A
51. A
52. D

- 53. A
- 54. C
- 55. A
- 56. C
- 57. B
- 58. D
- 59. A
- 60. C
- 61. A
- 62. B
- 63. D
- 64. D
- 65. C
- 66. A
- 67. A
- 68. C
- 69. C
- 70. B
- 71. B
- 72. B
- 73. C
- 74. C
- 75. A
- 76. D
- 77. C
- 78. B
- 79. D
- 80. D
- 81. A
- 82. A
- 83. C
- 84. C
- 85. C
- 86. C
- 87. A
- 88. A
- 89. B
- 90. B