Study Guide: Chapter 2

True/False
Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

____ 1. In contrast to the nervous system, the endocrine produces longer-lasting influences on the body. (p. 47)
____ 2. When information passes from one neuron to another one, the information is transmitted from the presynaptic neuron's dendrites to the postsynaptic neuron's axon. (p. 50)
____ 3. The action potential is created when hydrogen (H+) ions flood into the neuron. (p. 53)
____ 4. A neuron can receive both excitatory and inhibitory signals from presynaptic neurons. (p. 55)
____ 5. Norepinephrine is thought to play a role in the development of synapses during childhood. (p. 60)
____ 6. The parasympathetic nervous system springs into action under conditions of intense stress. (p. 64)
____ 7. The septum is part of the diencephalon. (p. 70)
____ 8. PET scans allow brain researchers to see brain structure, but not brain activity. (p. 81)
____ 9. Ovaries and testes are part of the endocrine system. (p. 86)
____ 10. The most dominant view in the nature-nurture debate today is interactionism. (p. 88)
____ 11. Modern evolutionary theorists believe that with the exception of language, problem-solving, and planning skills, most other human skills have developed through the process of natural selection. (p. 90)

Short Answer

12. Describe the similarities and differences between the nervous and endocrine systems.
13. Describe the basic processes involved in the transmission of information from the beginning of one neuron to the beginning of the next neuron.
14. Describe the basic structure of the brain including the locations of the hindbrain, midbrain, and forebrain and their important components.
15. Describe the techniques that scientists use to image or study the brain including their advantages and limitations.
16. Describe the nature-nurture debate and the elements of this debate that psychologists have studied.