

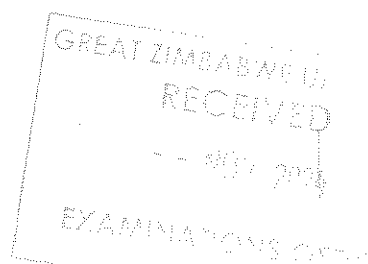


JULIUS NYERERE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PSYCHOLOGY
LEVEL 4 SEMESTER 2
EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

MODULE CODE : PSYH423
MODULE NARRATION : NEUROPSYCHOLOGY
DATE : 2024
DURATION : 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Answer all questions in sections A and B.
2. Answer one question from section C.



1. Which part of the limbic system is involved in an animal's feeling of hunger?
A. thalamus B. pons C. hippocampus D. hypothalamus
2. EEG can involve the recording of electrical potentials from:
A. Single neurons.
B. Groups of neurons, via electrodes inserted into the brain.
C. Groups of neurons, via electrodes placed on the scalp.
D. All of the above.
3. A comprehensive series of cognitive tests that lead to one general score is called a:
A. Fixed battery B. Scale C. compendium D. Package tests
4. If other tests supplement a series of comprehensive tests, this approach is called:
A. The fluid battery approach B. The flexible battery approach
C. The selective testing approach D. The fixed battery approach
5. The term associated with neuroscience methods that are linked to blood supply to the brain are:
A. magnetic B. stimulation C. hemodynamic D. invasive.
6. In 1800s Europe, mental illness was initially placed in one of two categories: _____, psychiatric symptoms, or _____, breaks from reality.
A. Neuroses, psychoses.
B. Psychoses, neuroses.
C. exogenous disorders, endogenous disorders
D. Endogenous disorders, exogenous disorders.
7. The _____ consists of glands that secrete hormones:
A. nervous system B. immune system C. endocrine system D. cerebral cortex
8. Pango is failing to recognize everyday objects, he is suffering from _____
A. Prosopagnosia B. Anomia C. Agnosia D. Aphosonomia
9. The purpose of neuropsychological assessment is to:
A. Evaluate preserved cognitive ability. B. Identify cognitive impairment
C. Differentiate between causes of cognitive impairment D. All of the above
10. A comprehensive series of cognitive tests that lead to one general score is called a:
A. Fixed battery B. Scale C. compendium D. Package tests.
11. The Wada test:
A. Allows the identification of the hemisphere dominant for language.
B. Allows the identification of the hemisphere dominant for emotional processing.
C. Allows the identification of the hemisphere dominant for speech comprehension
D. All of the above.
12. Which of the following researchers was the first to describe the nerve cell (in 1837)?
A. Ogawa B. Purkinje C. Berger D. Lauterbur
13. Which methods induces changes of electrical activities in the human brain
A. electrical recording B. brain stimulation
C. dynamic imaging D. X-ray imaging
14. Damage to the hippocampus is most likely to impair:
A. memory B. balance C. sleep D. breathing.
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17. What part of a neuron is responsible for receiving information?
 A. axon B. terminal fibre. C. dendrite D. myelin sheath
18. Electrical stimulation of the reticular formation would most likely cause an animal to:
 A. sneeze B. become blind
 C. wake up if it had been sleeping D. stop breathing
19. The term associated with neuroscience methods that are linked to blood supply to the brain are:
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20. _____ is a school of thought that attempted to localize mental processes anatomically.
 A. Phrenology B. Neuropsychology C. Equipotential D. Anatomy
21. Schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease are both linked to changes in which neurotransmitter?
 A. serotonin B. glutamate C. dopamine D. acetylcholine
22. The first edition of the DSM was published in _____.
 A. 1896 B. 1926 C. 1952 D. 1980
23. Which area of the brainstem controls heart rate and breathing?
 A. reticular formation B. medulla C. pons D. thalamus.
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 C. dynamic imaging D. X-ray imaging
26. Which method can detect neurotransmitter molecules?
 A. PET B. MRS C. NRI D. none of the above.
27. Damage to the hippocampus is most likely to impair:
 A. memory B. balance C. sleep D. breathing
28. A ___ seizure is one in which there is a bilateral symmetrical attack without local onset.
 A. Generalized. B. Complex partial C. Focal D. Lurian.
29. Histology is the study of:
 A. Gross brain structure. B. Cell structure and organization.
 C. Brain activity. D. None of the above.
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39. Which lobe is primarily responsible for hearing and language?
A. temporal B. parietal C. frontal D. occipital
40. The field of cognitive neuroscience has been relatively late in addressing which of the following topics?
A. vision B. auditory C. memory D. consciousness

SECTION B

1. Define the following neuropsychological terms:
 - i. Neuroplasticity (2)
 - ii. Neurodegeneration (2)
 - iii. Sprouting (2)
 - iv. Atherosclerosis (2)
2. Briefly explain the functions of the following:
 - i. Corpus Callosum (3)
 - ii. Brain stem (3)
 - iii. Hippocampus (3)
3. Outline 3 ethical considerations when offering neuropsychological services (4).
4. Differentiate invasive and non-invasive procedures (4).
5. Outline any 4 brain imaging techniques that can be used in assessing brain damage in neuropsychology (4).
6. Give details on the 3 types of cerebrovascular disorders (9).
7. Explain the major assumptions of the localization theory (10)
8. Explain any 3 methods of investigating the brain (12)

SECTION C

1. Discuss the emerging research areas in neuropsychology. (100)
2. Discuss the different ethical considerations in neuropsychological testing and any possible dilemmas a neuropsychologist is likely to face. (100)

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