

Seat No: - _____

Enrollment No: - _____

**PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS**

M. Arts Midterm Examination 2022–23

Semester: - III

Date: 03/08/2022

Subject Code: -15203202

Time: (2 hours)

Subject Name: - (Physiological Psychology I)

Total Marks: 40

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

		Marks
Q.1	Do As Directed.	06
1	In human patients, EEG activity is commonly recorded directly from	
	(A) Muscle	(B) Hippocampus
	(C) Scalp	(D) Heart
2	The outer covering of the cerebral hemisphere	
	(A) Cerebral cortex	(B) Neocortex
	(C) Allocortex	(D) Paleocortex
3	The speed that an action potential travels down an axon is increased by	
	(A) An increase in the intensity of the evoking stimulus	(B) Increased activity by auto receptors
	(C) The presence of a myelin sheath	(D) The absence of lateral inhibition
4	Saltatory conduction refers to	
	(A) Production of an action potential by the movement of sodium ions.	(B) Transmission of an impulse along a myelinated axon
	(C) Transmission of impulses along dendrites	(D) Transmission of an impulse between one neuron and another
5	What are the nodes of Ranvier?	
	(A) Gates in the membrane that admit all ions freely	(B) Branching points in an axon
	(C) Places where dendrites join the cell body	(D) Interruptions in the myelin sheath
6	The function of a myelin sheath is to	
	(A) Prevent action potentials from traveling in the wrong direction	(B) Increase the velocity of transmission along an axon
	(C) Increase the magnitude of an action potential	(D) Enable an action potential in one cell to influence the transmission in other cells
7	According to the all or none law,	
	(A) Every depolarization produces an action potential	(B) Every hyperpolarization produces an action potential
	(C) The size of the action potential is independent of the strength of the	(D) Every depolarization reaches the threshold, even if it fails to produce

		stimulus that initiated it		an action potential	
8	In the human brain, glia cells are				
	(A)	Larger than neurons	(B)	Capable of transmitting impulses when neurons fail to do so	
	(C)	More numerous than neurons	(D)	Like neurons, except that they lack axons	
9	A neuron that conveys information toward the hippocampus is considered a (an) cell, with regard to the hippocampus.				
	(A)	Afferent	(B)	Efferent	
	(C)	Intrinsic	(D)	Motor	
10	Which part of a neuron contains the nucleus?				
	(A)	Cell body	(B)	Dendrite	
	(C)	Axon	(D)	Presynaptic ending	
11	The central nervous system is made up of _____ and _____.				
	(A)	Autonomic nervous system, somatic nervous system	(B)	Cerebrum, cerebellum	
	(C)	Sympathetic division, parasympathetic division	(D)	Brain, spinal cord	
12	Acetylcholine is an enzyme that				
	(A)	Synthesizes acetylcholine from constituents of the diet	(B)	Increases the sensitivity of the postsynaptic cell to acetylcholine	
	(C)	Blocks further release of the transmitter acetylcholine	(D)	Breaks acetylcholine down, after its release, into less active components	
B. Terms/ Short Notes/ Case Study/ Charts/ Graphs/ Tables, etc. (Each of 01 mark)					(04)
1	Define Biopsychology.				
2	What are cranial nerves?				
3	Name the two types of neurons.				
4	What is synapse?				
Q.2	Answer the following.				
1	Explain the mind brain relationship.				
2	Explain stereotaxic surgery.				
OR					
2	Explain neural conduction.				
Q.3	Answer the following.				
1	Describe chemical methods of research in biopsychology.				
2	Explain the scanning methods of research in biopsychology.				
OR					
2	Discuss the communication between neurons.				
Q.4	Answer the following.				
1	Explain the origins of biopsychology.				
2	Discuss synaptic conduction.				
OR					
2	Describe the types of neurotransmitters.				

***** All the Best *****