**Chapter 8**

Multiple Choice

1. Covert misdirection requires the individual's \_\_\_\_ to be placed elsewhere.

A) Gaze

\*B) Attention

C) Body

D) Personal objects

(Reference Page 233)

2. If a participant is distracted, he or she is more likely to:

A) detect an oddball stimulus

B) become more distracted

\*C) be blind to changes

D) Personal objects

(Reference Page 234)

3. The orienting paradigm involves the use of a:

A) Man in a gorilla suit

B) Door passing between two people in conversation

C) Magician performing sleight of hand

\*D) Central cross and two squares

(Reference Page 236)

4. In the orienting paradigm, the role of the central cue is to:

A) Inform the experimenter of the participant's attention

\*B) Direct the participant's attention to a particular location

C) Provide an object for the participant to focus on while a stimulus is introduced

D) Distract the participant from the true location

(Reference Page 236-237)

5. Attending to \_\_\_\_\_ requires a top-down attention mechanism.

\*A) words on a page

B) flashing lights

C) beeping noises

D) sudden pains

(Reference Page 237)

6. Oddball paradigms are most often used to measure \_\_\_\_\_ responses, for example with EEG.

A) Behavioral

B) Sensory

C) Perceptual

\*D) Neural

(Reference Page 237)

7. Neural, rather than behavioral, responses of attention are measured using the:

A) Orienting paradigm

B) change blindness task

\*C) Oddball paradigm

D) matching to sample task

(Reference Page 237)

8. During an experiment, if there is activation in the visual cortex alone when shown a change in stimulus we can assume that:

\*A) The participant registered the change in stimulus, but was not conscious of the change

B) The participant was not conscious of the change in stimulus, nor registered the change

C) The participant registered the change in stimulus and was also conscious of the change

D) The participant was conscious of a change in stimulus, but did not register such a change

(Reference Page 239)

9. Masking involves the presentation of a stimulus, followed quickly by:

A) a central cue

\*B) The presentation of another stimulus

C) a verbal cue

D) a peripheral cue

(Reference Page 239)

10. If an individual with hemineglect can detect images on the left side of the body only when there are no objects on the right side, we call this:

A) Masking

\*B) Extinction

C) Anosognosia

D) simultagnosia

(Reference Page 241)

11. Attention to a certain type of external stimuli, such as a string of words, may activate different regions of the brain than attention to an internal stimulus, such as:

A) A blue light

B) A loud beeping sound

C) An image of a woman

\*D) Heart rate

(Reference Page 245)

12. Anosognosia is a condition is which:

\*A) An individual believes that their body is behaving normally after an impairment, such as the loss of movement in a limb

B) An individual cannot feel their arms

C) An individual believes that one of their own body parts belong to someone else

D) An individual believes they only have one arm/leg

(Reference Page 245)

13. This states that various sensory inputs are competing to control behavior:

A) The oddball paradigm

\*B) The biased-competition model of attention

C) The orienting paradigm

D) information integration model

(Reference Page 246)

14. When attention is given to a preferred stimulus, the gain of the response of a neuron:

A) Decreases

B) Stays the same

\*C) Increases

D) changes unpredictably

(Reference Page 247)

15. Attention can \_\_\_\_\_\_ the signal-to-noise ratio of a neuron if that neuron prefers the stimulus.

A) Decrease

B) Level

\*C) Increase

D) Erase

(Reference Page 248)

16. When neurons in two distinct areas fire simultaneously, it is called:

A) Local field potential

B) Extinction

C) Consciousness

\*D) Synchronization

(Reference Page 249)

17. Brain death is characterized by:

\*A) The absence of metabolic activity in the brain

B) loss of blood flow to a region of the brain

C) continuous seizure activity

D) 50% metabolic activity in the brain

(Reference Page 253)

18. An individual in a coma will show about \_\_\_\_ of normal brain metabolic levels.

A) 30%

\*B) 50%

C) 80%

D) 10%

(Reference Page 253)

19. For a person in a coma to wake up, these areas of the brain must be activated:

A) The Basal ganglia and primary motor cortex

\*B) The lateral and medial prefrontal and parietal cortex

C) The pons and medulla

D) The amygdala and hippocampus

(Reference Page 253)

20. The ascending reticular activating system is what we call the neurons of the reticular formation sending outputs toward the:

\*A) Telencephalon and diencephalon

B) Spinal cord

C) Pons

D) Medulla

(Reference Page 255)

21. The role of the thalamus is to connect areas of the \_\_\_\_ to one another.

A) Midbrain

B) Spinal cord

\*C) Cortex

D) Cerebellum

(Reference Page 255)

22. During deep sleep, the connectivity between these regions of the brain is disrupted:

A) occipital and temporal lobes

B) The thalamus and the cortex

C) hypothalamus and thalamus

\*D) The medial prefrontal and parietal cortex

(Reference Page 258)

23. Very high doses of anesthetic can cause electrical activity in the brain to:

A) Spike

\*B) Cease entirely

C) Connect strongly

D) Fire in unison

(Reference Page 259)

24. The theory of dualism proposes that:

\*A) There is a fundamental separation between the mind/consciousness and the body

C) Conscious perception requires a lower-order representation, a higher-order representation, and a link between the two.

B) Mental states depend on the functional role they perform

D) Consciousness is subjectively informative and highly integrated

(Reference Page 260)

25. \_\_\_\_\_ suggests that a primary role for consciousness is coordinating actions.

\*A) Global workspace theory

B) information integration theory

C) working memory theory

D) none of the above (Reference Page 262)