

**COVENANT UNIVERSITY
NIGERIA**

*TUTORIAL KIT
OMEGA SEMESTER*

PROGRAMME: PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE: PSY 221

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PSY221:

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1. What is the function of the autonomic nervous system?
Control of internal functions, such as heart rate and glandular activity.
2. What is the meaning of the word '*autonomic*'
3. With the aid of a well labelled diagram discuss the concept of synapse.
Note that it is everything that lies between the boundary of one neurone and another.
Synapses take different forms such as axo-axonic, axodendritic etc.
4. Discuss the meaning of all-or-none response with respect to the neurone.
5. What are Endorphins?
These are internal analogues of opiates
6. Describe the specific features and functions of the axon
6. When an action potential reaches the axon terminal of a neuron, it triggers the release of chemical messengers called____
neurotransmitters.
7. The sympathetic nervous system arouses us for action and the parasympathetic nervous system calms us down. Together, the two systems make up the_____
peripheral nervous system.
- 8. What part of the nervous system would** neurons of the spinal cord be categorised?
9. The most influential endocrine gland, known as the master gland, is the_____
hypothalamus.
- 10. Describe the position of the adrenal glands and their function**
They sit on the kidneys and secrete epinephrine and norepinephrine, helping to arouse the body during times of **stress.**
11. The brainstem is the oldest and innermost region of the brain. What is the function of this part of brain architecture?

12. The thalamus receives information from the sensory neurons and routes it to the higher brain regions that control the senses. The thalamus can be said to function functions like_____ **switchboard**.

14. Discuss the control of voluntary movement.

15. Judging and planning are enabled by the____ lobes.
Frontal lobes

16. What is neuroplasticity?

17. Studies of people with split brains and brain scans of those with undivided brains indicate that the left hemisphere excels in processing_____ visual perceptions.

18. Damage to the brain's right hemisphere is most likely to reduce a person's ability to a. recite **the alphabet rapidly**. (A)True (B)False

19. What is motivation and emotion? Discuss the neural basis for both constructs.

20. ____ is a type of nervous tissue (a) spinal cord (b) Blood (c) **neuroglia** (d) neurogland

21. the main components of the nervous system are brain, spinal cord, and _____

22. interneurons are also called (a) **association neurons** (b) sensory neurons (c) motor neurons (d)combined neurons