**True/False – Read each statement below carefully. Place a T on the line if you**

**think a statement it TRUE. Place an F on the line if you think the statement is**

**FALSE.**

1. Emotions are subjective mental states that are associated with voluntary

physiological responses and changes in cognition.

2. Physiological sensations associated with emotional states are activated by the

autonomic nervous system.

3. According to the Cognitive Attribution Model of emotional processing,

autonomic physiological sensations determine the specific type of subjective

emotional state.

4. Subcortical brain regions organize subjective emotional states.

5. Brain lesion studies led to the conclusion that the cerebellar cortex regulates

emotional states and subsequent behavior.

6. Auditory hallucinations are an example of negative symptoms of schizophrenia.

7. The concordance rate for schizophrenia in monozygotic twins is 50%

8. Genetic factors act as an “on/off” switch for psychiatric disorders, including

schizophrenia and clinical depression.

9. Pyramidal neurons in the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus are disorganized at

the cellular level in patients suffering from schizophrenia.

10. Positron emission topography (PET) imaging studies report decreased neural

activity in the prefrontal cortex and amygdala of clinically depressed patients.

**Please read each question below carefully and answer with as much detail as**

**you can. Your responses should be written in your own words and typed--any**

**outside sources should be cited within your response. Due to accessibility to**

**additional resources (i.e., time, textbook, internet) your responses should be**

**as thorough as possible.**

11. What are emotions (as discussed in class lecture)? What are the three classic theories

of emotional processing that we discussed in lecture? (15 points)

12. Describe Schachter’s and Singer’s 1962 experiment. What theory of emotional

processing was being tested? Be sure to include the experiment’s hypotheses,

methods, results, and conclusions. (20 points)

13. In as much detail as possible, describe the nervous system’s fear circuit. Be sure to

start with stimuli entering sensory organs. Keep in mind terms such as “high

road” and “low road”. (20 points)

14. What is the dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia? Use this hypothesis to describe

both typical and atypical antipsychotics. Is there a significant difference between

typical and atypical antipsychotics in effectiveness at alleviating schizophrenic

symptoms? (20 points)

15. What is the glutamate hypothesis of schizophrenia? Be sure to include the name of

the drug that led to the development of this hypothesis. (15 points)

**Extra Credit (5 Points):**

Clinically depressed individuals have more neural activity in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and less neural activity in neural regions related to

\_\_