

Test Bank
to accompany
An Introduction to Behavioral Endocrinology, Sixth Edition
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Chapter 1: The Study of Behavioral Endocrinology

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The primary difference between hormones and neurotransmitters is that
- hormones are peptides and neurotransmitters are amines.
 - neurotransmitters are smaller molecules than hormones.
 - neurotransmitters are secreted into the blood and hormones are secreted by glands.
 - hormones are secreted into the blood.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: Define *hormones* and *behavior* and describe the general ways by which hormones and behavior interact.

2. Hormones are secreted
- by every cell in the body.
 - into the circulatory system by glands.
 - into the synaptic cleft by ducts.
 - only during prenatal development.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: Define *hormones* and *behavior* and describe the general ways by which hormones and behavior interact.

3. Which of the following is *not* a level of analysis as described by Tinbergen in 1951?
- Cognitive level
 - Immediate causation
 - Evolution
 - Ontogeny

Answer: a

Learning Objective: Define *behavioral endocrinology* and appreciate the historical roots of the field.

4. The results of Berthold's famous study determined that
- roosters need adrenal glands.
 - the testes produced a substance that supported male traits, including behavior.
 - the testes need a neural connection to support male traits, including behavior.
 - roosters mate with multiple hens.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: Define *behavioral endocrinology* and appreciate the historical roots of the field.

5. Which of the following is the best evidence of hormone–behavior interactions?