

EPPP Biological Bases of Behavior Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What type of memory involves information that is consciously remembered?**
 - A. Explicit Memory**
 - B. Procedural Memory**
 - C. Implicit Memory**
 - D. Long-term Memory**

- 2. Acquired inability to produce purposeful and skilled movement is known as what?**
 - A. Ataxia**
 - B. Apraxia**
 - C. Alexia**
 - D. Agraphia**

- 3. Which type of medical imaging requires anesthesia and is invasive to visualize the vasculature?**
 - A. Neuroangiography**
 - B. Magnetic Resonance Imaging**
 - C. X-ray**
 - D. Computed Tomography**

- 4. What term describes the loss of ability to comprehend or formulate language?**
 - A. Aphasia**
 - B. Apraxia**
 - C. Dyslexia**
 - D. Agnosia**

- 5. Which lobe is involved in processing tactile sensations?**
 - A. Frontal Lobe**
 - B. Temporal Lobe**
 - C. Parietal Lobe**
 - D. Occipital Lobe**

- 6. Temporary immediate recall of information for processing, typically lasting less than a minute, is known as?**
- A. Sensory Memory**
 - B. Short-term Memory**
 - C. Long-term Memory**
 - D. Immediate Memory**
- 7. What neurological condition is characterized by the progressive degeneration of motor neurons, affecting voluntary muscle control?**
- A. Multiple Sclerosis**
 - B. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis**
 - C. Parkinson's Disease**
 - D. Huntington's Disease**
- 8. Which part of the frontal lobe is primarily responsible for the coordination and initiation of voluntary movement?**
- A. Prefrontal Cortex**
 - B. Primary Motor Cortex**
 - C. Premotor Cortex**
 - D. Orbitofrontal Cortex**
- 9. Which brain hemisphere is most involved in language-recognition tasks?**
- A. Right Hemisphere**
 - B. Left Hemisphere**
 - C. Both Hemispheres Equally**
 - D. Neither Hemisphere**
- 10. What term describes the process of how drugs move throughout the body?**
- A. Pharmacodynamics**
 - B. Pharmacokinetics**
 - C. Pharmacogenetics**
 - D. Toxicokinetics**

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What type of memory involves information that is consciously remembered?

- A. Explicit Memory**
- B. Procedural Memory**
- C. Implicit Memory**
- D. Long-term Memory**

Explicit memory refers to the type of memory that involves information that can be consciously recalled. This includes facts, events, and knowledge that a person can actively remember and describe. Explicit memory is categorized into two types: episodic memory, which entails personal experiences and specific events, and semantic memory, which involves general knowledge and facts about the world. The distinction between explicit and other memory types helps in understanding how we process and retrieve different kinds of information. For example, procedural memory, which involves skills and actions performed without conscious thought (like riding a bike), and implicit memory, which refers to memories that influence behavior without conscious awareness, do not fall under the conscious recall of information that explicit memory captures. Long-term memory encompasses both explicit and implicit memories; however, it is the characteristic of being able to consciously remember information that specifically aligns with explicit memory.

2. Acquired inability to produce purposeful and skilled movement is known as what?

- A. Ataxia**
- B. Apraxia**
- C. Alexia**
- D. Agraphia**

The term that describes the acquired inability to produce purposeful and skilled movement is apraxia. This condition occurs when an individual has difficulty executing movements or gestures despite having the physical ability and understanding of the task. Apraxia can result from damage to certain areas of the brain, typically in the left hemisphere, which is often involved in planning and coordinating movements. It is important to differentiate apraxia from other conditions like ataxia, which affects coordination and balance but does not involve an understanding of the task, or alexia and agraphia, which pertain to impairments in reading and writing respectively. Apraxia specifically highlights the challenges related to the execution of movement, making it the correct term for the described condition.

3. Which type of medical imaging requires anesthesia and is invasive to visualize the vasculature?

- A. Neuroangiography**
- B. Magnetic Resonance Imaging**
- C. X-ray**
- D. Computed Tomography**

Neuroangiography is the correct answer because it involves the use of a catheter that is inserted into the vascular system, typically through the groin or arm. This invasive procedure allows for the visualization of the brain's vascular structures and is particularly useful for diagnosing conditions such as aneurysms, arteriovenous malformations, and blockages. Anesthesia is often required to minimize discomfort and ensure the patient's stillness during the procedure, which allows for high-quality images to be captured. The other imaging methods listed do not share these characteristics. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is a non-invasive imaging technique that does not require anesthesia, although it may sometimes be used in certain contexts to help patients remain still. X-ray imaging is also a standard non-invasive method that does not involve anesthesia or catheterization, focusing instead on providing quick imaging of structures based on their density. Computed Tomography (CT) scanning, like X-rays, is typically non-invasive; both techniques can visualize internal structures but do not require catheter insertion or anesthesia for standard applications.

4. What term describes the loss of ability to comprehend or formulate language?

- A. Aphasia**
- B. Apraxia**
- C. Dyslexia**
- D. Agnosia**

The term that describes the loss of ability to comprehend or formulate language is aphasia. This condition is typically the result of damage to specific areas of the brain that are responsible for language processing, such as Broca's area or Wernicke's area. Individuals with aphasia can experience a range of difficulties, including issues with speaking, understanding spoken language, reading, and writing, depending on the subtype and severity of the condition. Aphasia can arise from various causes, most commonly stroke, head injury, or brain tumors, and it highlights the critical role of certain brain structures in our ability to communicate effectively. Understanding aphasia is essential for those studying biological bases of behavior, as it exemplifies the connection between neurological function and cognitive abilities.

5. Which lobe is involved in processing tactile sensations?

- A. Frontal Lobe**
- B. Temporal Lobe**
- C. Parietal Lobe**
- D. Occipital Lobe**

The parietal lobe is primarily responsible for processing tactile sensations, which include touch, temperature, pain, and proprioception (awareness of body position). This region of the brain contains the primary somatosensory cortex, located in the postcentral gyrus. Here, sensory information from the skin and various body parts is integrated and interpreted, allowing for the perception of physical stimuli. In addition to tactile processing, the parietal lobe plays a significant role in spatial awareness and coordination. It integrates sensory input from different modalities, contributing to the ability to navigate and understand the environment. The other lobes mentioned do not have this primary function for tactile sensations; for instance, the frontal lobe is associated with executive functions and motor control, the temporal lobe is primarily involved in auditory processing and memory, and the occipital lobe focuses on visual processing. Thus, the parietal lobe is clearly the correct choice concerning the processing of tactile sensations.

6. Temporary immediate recall of information for processing, typically lasting less than a minute, is known as?

- A. Sensory Memory**
- B. Short-term Memory**
- C. Long-term Memory**
- D. Immediate Memory**

The correct answer is short-term memory. This type of memory is characterized by its ability to hold a limited amount of information for a brief period, typically around 20 to 30 seconds, which aligns well with the description provided in the question. It allows for the temporary storage of information that is necessary for immediate tasks, such as remembering a phone number long enough to dial it. Short-term memory is distinct from sensory memory, which involves the brief retention of sensory information after the initial stimulus has ended. Sensory memory lasts for only a fraction of a second to a couple of seconds, serving as the initial stage of memory processing. Long-term memory, on the other hand, is where information is stored for extended periods, sometimes a lifetime, and involves more complex encoding processes that allow for the consolidation of experiences and knowledge. Immediate memory might seem similar, as it does refer to the retention of information for a short period but is generally used interchangeably with short-term memory. However, short-term memory is the more widely accepted term in cognitive psychology for this function within memory systems.

7. What neurological condition is characterized by the progressive degeneration of motor neurons, affecting voluntary muscle control?

- A. Multiple Sclerosis**
- B. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis**
- C. Parkinson's Disease**
- D. Huntington's Disease**

The condition characterized by the progressive degeneration of motor neurons, affecting voluntary muscle control, is Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS). In ALS, the neurons that control voluntary muscle movements gradually degenerate and die, leading to muscle weakness, atrophy, and eventually affecting the ability to perform everyday tasks, including speaking, swallowing, and breathing. This condition distinctively targets the upper motor neurons in the brain and the lower motor neurons in the spinal cord, which is why it leads to the hallmark symptoms of muscle cramps, stiffness, and progressive loss of muscle function. Unlike other neurological disorders listed, ALS primarily impacts the motor neurons rather than having effects on other areas of the nervous system, which differentiates it clearly. Other conditions mentioned may involve motor function, but they are characterized by different underlying mechanisms and symptoms. For instance, Multiple Sclerosis is primarily an autoimmune disorder affecting the myelin sheath around neurons, leading to a range of neurological symptoms but not specifically the degeneration of motor neurons. Parkinson's Disease is primarily linked to the loss of dopamine-producing neurons, resulting in tremors and rigidity, while Huntington's Disease is a genetic disorder that leads to the breakdown of neurons in certain areas of the brain, resulting in cognitive decline and involuntary movements,

8. Which part of the frontal lobe is primarily responsible for the coordination and initiation of voluntary movement?

- A. Prefrontal Cortex**
- B. Primary Motor Cortex**
- C. Premotor Cortex**
- D. Orbitofrontal Cortex**

The primary motor cortex is the region of the frontal lobe that is directly involved in the coordination and initiation of voluntary movements. This area is located along the precentral gyrus and is organized in a way that corresponds to different parts of the body, a phenomenon known as somatotopic organization. When neurons in the primary motor cortex are stimulated, they send signals to the muscles, enabling movement. Particularly, this area is essential for executing precise voluntary movements and is responsible for controlling muscle contraction in different parts of the body. In contrast, while the prefrontal cortex is crucial for higher-level cognitive functions such as planning and decision-making, it does not have a direct role in initiating movement. The premotor cortex contributes to the planning and coordination of complex movements but does not initiate them; instead, its function is often related to the preparation for movement. The orbitofrontal cortex is involved in decision-making, emotional regulation, and reward processing but does not have a primary role in the control of voluntary movements. Thus, the primary motor cortex is the distinctive area responsible for the direct initiation and coordination of voluntary movements.

9. Which brain hemisphere is most involved in language-recognition tasks?

- A. Right Hemisphere**
- B. Left Hemisphere**
- C. Both Hemispheres Equally**
- D. Neither Hemisphere**

The left hemisphere of the brain is most involved in language-recognition tasks due to its critical role in processing language. This hemisphere houses key structures such as Broca's area and Wernicke's area. Broca's area, located in the frontal lobe, is essential for language production and speech articulation, while Wernicke's area, found in the temporal lobe, is crucial for language comprehension and the ability to understand spoken and written language. Research in neuroscience, particularly studies examining individuals with brain lesions, has consistently shown that damage to the left hemisphere significantly impairs language abilities. Conversely, the right hemisphere is generally more associated with the processing of non-verbal tasks, such as spatial abilities and emotional tone of language rather than the linguistic content itself. Overall, the specialization of the left hemisphere for language processes reflects the brain's lateralization, whereby certain cognitive functions are primarily localized to one hemisphere.

10. What term describes the process of how drugs move throughout the body?

- A. Pharmacodynamics**
- B. Pharmacokinetics**
- C. Pharmacogenetics**
- D. Toxicokinetics**

Pharmacokinetics is the term that describes the process of how drugs move throughout the body. This includes the key stages of absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (often abbreviated as ADME). Understanding pharmacokinetics is essential for determining how drugs are taken up by the body, how they are transported to various sites of action, how they are metabolized (which can affect their efficacy and safety), and how they are eliminated from the body. This understanding helps in predicting the concentration of the drug in the bloodstream over time, which is critical for effective dosing and therapeutic outcomes. In this context, pharmacodynamics refers to what the drug does to the body, specifically the biological effects and mechanisms of action. Pharmacogenetics focuses on how genetic variation affects an individual's response to drugs, facilitating personalized medicine. Toxicokinetics is a subfield that studies the time course of drugs and their toxic effects in the body. Each of these areas is significant in pharmacology, but pharmacokinetics specifically deals with the movement of drugs throughout the body, making it the correct answer for the question at hand.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://eppbiobasesofbehavior.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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