

2 Foundations of Behavior

Key: Answer, Learning Objective

LO=Learning Objective

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Session 2.1: Models of Behavior

Learning Objective 2.1a – Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

TB_02_01

Over time, psychologists have developed different _____ to act as a framework for organizing concepts and understanding behaviors, and to help with examining the origin of behaviors and predicting future outcomes.

- a) theoretical models
- b) neurological scripts
- c) sociological schemata
- d) social constructs

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.1a, Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.1, Post 2.1.1, CE 2.1.2

TB_02_02

Mauricio is examining the engine of his motorcycle, trying to understand why he can't get maximum performance out of it. If he was a proponent of the concept of reductionism, what would he do?

- a) He would try adding different fuel additives to it to see if that would get better horsepower.
- b) He would break it down into its smaller pieces to examine what each one does.
- c) He would go out for a drive and listen carefully to the sound of the engine as it revs.
- d) He would switch out the entire engine for one that he knows is working properly.

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: B, Reductionism refers to the idea of taking larger "wholes" and breaking them down to their component parts to understand them.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.1a, Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.8, CE 2.1.3

TB_02_03

Which of the following is NOT a level of analysis that helps with explaining a given phenomenon?

- a) intrapersonal
- b) interdependent
- c) intergroup
- d) intragroup

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.1a, Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.5

TB_02_04

When Marcus talks to his therapist about the problems he is having at work, he often says, "you know, I really just don't get along well with the other people who work there. They aren't very nice, they don't do their jobs properly, and they seem determined to cause problems!" From a levels of analysis perspective, Marcus is examining the _____ level of explanation.

- a) intrapersonal
- b) intergroup
- c) intragroup
- d) interpersonal

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: D, Marcus is speaking about his behavior in relationship to other people. This is an interpersonal level of analysis.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.1a, Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.9, CE 2.1.4

TB_02_05

Which of the following two concepts would be considered the most opposite in nature?

- a) hemispheric specialization and neuroplasticity
- b) the nervous system and the endocrine system
- c) interpersonal and intergroup levels of analysis
- d) reductionism and the holistic approach

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: D, Reductionism involves breaking wholes into pieces and the holistic approach says the whole is more than its individual pieces.

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.1a, Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.5, CE 2.1.1

TB_02_06

Janet is a physician at a major medical center. She considers her patients' mental health and their social situations along with their current physical condition and symptoms when making assessments and developing treatment plans. Janet is an adherent of the _____ model of health care.

- a) biopsychosocial
- b) biomedical
- c) sociological
- d) physiological

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: A, Janet recognizes that both physical and psychological health are contributed to by many

interacting factors.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.1a, Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.9, Post 2.1.10, CE 2.1.5

TB_02_07

Within the biopsychosocial model, which of the following levels of variables would include consideration of genetics and physiological structures?

- a) biological variables
- b) psychological variables
- c) cultural variables
- d) social variables

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: A, These are biological factors that impact different human beings.

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.1a, Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.3

TB_02_08

Within the biopsychosocial model, which of the following levels of variables would include consideration of one's thoughts, emotions, and actions?

- a) biological variables
- b) psychological variables
- c) cultural variables
- d) social variables

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: B, *These are psychological variables that impact different human beings.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.1a, Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.4

Learning Objective 2.1b – Define *epigenetics* and discuss how the *epigenome* acts as a mediator between genetics and environment.

TB_02_09

Jason carries the genes for a rare genetic disorder, but does not have any symptoms of the disease. In this case, we can say that the disease is part of Jason's _____.

- a) genotype
- b) phenotype
- c) dominant-recessive pattern
- d) multifactorial inheritance

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: A, *A genotype is like a genetic blueprint for a person's later physical expression.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.1b, Define *epigenetics* and discuss how the *epigenome* acts as a mediator between genetics and environment.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.8

TB_02_10

An individual's _____ refers to what that person looks like as a consequence of their genetic code and their environment.

- a) phenotype
- b) genotype
- c) sex chromosomes
- d) polygenic inheritance

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.1b, Define *epigenetics* and discuss how the *epigenome* acts as a mediator between genetics and environment.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.4, CE 2.1.6

TB_02_11

Human beings have _____ chromosomes in normal developmental cases.

- a) 13
- b) 23
- c) 32
- d) 46

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.1b, Define *epigenetics* and discuss how the *epigenome* acts as a mediator between genetics and environment.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.2

% correct 92 a = 3 b = 2 c = 92 d = 3 r = .25

TB_02_12

The complete set of all genes within a human cell is _____.

- a) polygenetic inheritance
- b) the human genome
- c) the human phenotype
- d) homogenetic inheritance

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.1b, Define *epigenetics* and discuss how the *epigenome* acts as a mediator between genetics and environment.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.6, CE 2.1.7

TB_02_13

The human genome contains about _____ genes.

- a) 85,000
- b) 65,000
- c) 25,000
- d) 45,000

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.1b, Define *epigenetics* and discuss how the *epigenome* acts as a mediator between genetics and environment.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.7, Post 2.1.6

TB_02_14

Every morning when they get to work, the crew of the local donut store waits to be told what to do by their manager. Some of them clean, some of them cook, and some of them do paperwork. It is the manager who instructs each individual employee on their tasks for the day. If you were to relate the manager to the human genetic system, the manager is serving as a(n):

- a) human genome.
- b) chromosome.
- c) DNA molecule.
- d) epigenome.

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: D, *The epigenome can be thought of as a manager, or director, of the entire human genome.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.1b, Define *epigenetics* and discuss how the *epigenome* acts as a mediator between genetics and environment.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.10

TB_02_15

The study of the relationship between a person's genetics and the environment in which that person lives is called:

- a) neurology.
- b) biopsychosocialism.
- c) neuropathics.
- d) epigenetics.

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.1b, Define *epigenetics* and discuss how the *epigenome* acts as a mediator between genetics and environment.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.7, CE 2.1.8

Learning Objective 2.1c – Understand the concepts of evolution and natural selection.

TB_02_16

_____ models of human behavior focus primarily on behaviors that are adaptive – those that facilitate the survival of the species – and are shared by all humans.

- a) Holistic
- b) Biopsychosocial
- c) Evolutionary
- d) Epigenetic

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.1c, Define *epigenetics* and discuss how the *epigenome* acts as a mediator between genetics and environment.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.2, CE 2.1.9

TB_02_17

_____ developed the theory of evolution, and argued that all organisms evolve in particular ways over long periods of time, and that they survive to pass their genes on to future generations of their species.

- a) Ivan Pavlov
- b) Charles Darwin
- c) Sigmund Freud
- d) Aristotle

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.1c, Define *epigenetics* and discuss how the *epigenome* acts as a mediator between genetics and environment.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.3

TB_02_18

The concepts of variation, inheritance, and survival of the fittest are all essential components of Darwin's theory of:

- a) natural selection.
- b) the human genome.
- c) homeopathy.
- d) osteopathy.

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: A, These are all characteristics of natural selection noted by Charles Darwin.

Skill Level : Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level : Easy

LO=2.1c, Define *epigenetics* and discuss how the *epigenome* acts as a mediator between genetics and environment.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.1.10

Session 2.2: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

Learning Objective 2.2a – Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

TB_02_19

The function of the _____ is to carry information to and from all parts of the body.

- a) soma
- b) synapse
- c) nervous system
- d) endorphins

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 91 a = 2 b = 4 c = 91 d = 33 r = .32

% correct 100 a = 0 b = 0 c = 100 d = 0 r = .00

TB_02_20

The system that acts as a network of communication pathways between the brain and the body is called the _____.

- a) arousal system
- b) nervous system
- c) limbic system
- d) endocrine system

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

TB_02_21

The nervous system could be defined as_____.

- a) a complex network of wiring and circuits that carries information to and from all parts of the body
- b) a specialized system that is designed to release neurotransmitters into the bloodstream anywhere in the body
- c) all nerves and neurons that are not contained in the brain and spinal cord but that run throughout the body itself
- d) a system of glands, located throughout the body, that secrete hormones and release them into the bloodstream

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.5

% correct 92 a = 92 b = 1 c = 6 d = 1 r = .27

% correct 94 a = 94 b = 1 c = 4 d = 0 r = .26

TB_02_22

A specialized cell found in the nervous system that receives and sends messages within that system is called a _____.

- a) glial cell
- b) neuron
- c) cell body
- d) myelin sheath

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.2

% correct 96 a = 4 b = 96 c = 0 d = 0 r = .19

% correct 97 a = 2 b = 97 c = 1 d = 0 r = .39

TB_02_23

Neurons in the human body have one purpose, and that is to send messages to:

- a) other neurons.
- b) glial cells.
- c) myelin sheaths.
- d) dendritic spines.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 96 a = 96 b = 3 c = 1 d = 0 r = .25

% correct 95 a = 95 b = 4 c = 1 d = 0 r = .27

TB_02_24

The human brain contains somewhere around _____ neurons.

- a) 50 million
- b) 10 million
- c) 100 billion
- d) 2 trillion

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 80 a = 5 b = 16 c = 80 d = 9 r = .24

TB_02_25

Dr. Chapin has just finished a delicate brain operation. He turns to a group of interns and says, "She probably lost about 1000 _____, but since she still has over 100 billion left, she should recover nicely." Dr. Chapin was most likely referring to:

- a) medullary cells
- b) neurons
- c) dendrites
- d) mammillary bodies

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B, There are about 100 billion neurons in the human brain, so the loss of a 1000 would probably result in negligible effects.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.8

% correct 98 a = 1 b = 98 c = 1 d = 0 r = .21

TB_02_26

The neuron is surrounded by a(n) _____ and it has a nucleus that contains genes.

- a) axon
- b) dendrite
- c) cell membrane
- d) myelin sheath

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 82 a = 3 b = 3 c = 82 d = 13 r = .23

TB_02_27

The four parts of every neuron are:

- a) myelin; glia; soma; soma.
- b) dendrite; soma; axon; axon terminals.
- c) glia; dendrite; axon; hormones.
- d) myelin; soma; dendrite; astrocytes.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

TB_02_28

In neurons, the branchlike structures that receive messages from other neurons are called _____.

- a) axons
- b) nerve bundles
- c) dendrites
- d) synapses

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 84 a = 10 b = 2 c = 84 d = 4 r = .39

% correct 83 a = 11 b = 0 c = 83 d = 5 r = .31

TB_02_29

The part of the neuron whose name literally means "tree" is _____.

- a) axon
- b) dendrite
- c) myelin
- d) soma

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level : Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level : Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 77 a = 20 b = 77 c = 1 d = 1 r = .32

TB_02_30

_____ receive messages from other neurons and _____ send messages to other neurons.

- a) Axons; dendrites
- b) Axon; soma
- c) Soma; glial cells
- d) Dendrites; axons

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: D, Dendrites are "treelike" extensions that take in messages sent by other neurons, while axons transmit messages from the soma to the axon terminals. This sends messages to other neurons.

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.8

% correct 71 a = 23 b = 3 c = 4 d = 71 r = .39

% correct 78 a = 17 b = 3 c = 1 d = 78 r = .46

TB_02_31

Which part of a neuron is attached to the soma and carries messages out to other cells?

- a) soma
- b) axon
- c) dendrite
- d) cell membrane

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO = 2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.2

% correct 81 a = 2 b = 81 c = 14 d = 4 r = .31

TB_02_32

The _____, or soma, is the single largest part of a human neuron. It contains the cell's DNA and is capable of coordinating the information processing for the cell.

- a) myelin sheath
- b) axon
- c) dendrite
- d) cell body

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO = 2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.9

TB_02_33

A long structure leaving the cell body that action potentials travel along is called the _____.

- a) cell membrane
- b) dendrite
- c) axon
- d) myelin sheath

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 70 a = 3 b = 16 c = 70 d = 11 r = .38

TB_02_34

The function of the neuron's axon is to _____.

- a) carry messages to other neurons
- b) regulate the neuron's life processes
- c) receive messages from neighboring neurons
- d) insulate against leakage of electrical impulses

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 67 a = 67 b = 2 c = 10 d = 21 r = .41

% correct 80 a = 80 b = 6 c = 13 d = 2 r = .30

TB_02_35

What is the term used to describe the projections located at the end of the axon?

- a) axon terminals
- b) synaptic vesicles

- c) synapses
- d) receptor sites

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.1

% correct 59 a = 59 b = 15 c = 3 d = 22 r = .48

% correct 52 a = 52 b = 20 c = 13 d = 15 r = .38

TB_02_36

Which of the following are the three basic types of neurons?

- a) reflexes, sensory neurons, motor neurons
- b) sensory neurons, motor neurons, stem cells
- c) motor neurons, stem cells, reflexes
- d) interneurons, sensory neurons, motor neurons

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.3

% correct 89 a = 3 b = 7 c = 0 d = 89 r = .36

% correct 79 a = 13 b = 8 c = 0 d = 79 r = .31

TB_02_37

Neurons that carry information from the senses to the brain and spinal cord are called _____.

- a) motor neurons
- b) interneurons
- c) sensory neurons
- d) reflexes

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level : Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level : Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.4

% correct 75 a = 19 b = 5 c = 75 d = 0 r = .32

% correct 80 a = 11 b = 9 c = 80 d = 1 r = .28

TB_02_38

Mary put her hand on a hot stove. Which neuron is responsible for sending a pain message up her spinal column, where it would then enter into the main area of the cord?

- a) motor neuron
- b) interneuron
- c) sensory neuron
- d) reflex

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C, Sensory neurons carry information from the senses to the spinal cord and brain.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.9

% correct 90 a = 5 b = 3 c = 90 d = 1 r = .27

TB_02_39

A young woman returns from a day at the beach to find she has developed a severe sunburn. Which neurons are sending the messages from her burned skin to her brain informing her of the pain from the burn?

- a) sensory neurons
- b) motor neurons
- c) synaptic neurons
- d) association neurons

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A, *Sensory neurons carry information from the senses to the spinal cord and brain.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.10

% correct 88 a = 88 b = 2 c = 7 d = 3 r = .24

TB_02_40

LaKeisha stepped on a piece of glass and quickly pulled her foot away from that sharp object. Which of the following are responsible for sending a message to the muscles in LaKeisha's foot, resulting in her pulling her foot away from the piece of glass?

- a) motor neurons
- b) interneurons
- c) sensory neurons
- d) reflexes

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A, *Motor neurons carry messages from the brain and spinal cord to other parts of the body, including muscles, skin, and glands.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 58 a = 58 b = 2 c = 18 d = 521 r = .27

TB_02_41

A young man reads in a letter that he has just won \$1,000 in a state-wide lottery and he literally jumps for joy. Which neurons are sending messages from his brain to his legs ordering them to jump?

- a) sensory neurons
- b) motor neurons
- c) interaction neurons
- d) association neurons

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B, *Motor neurons carry messages from the brain and spinal cord to other parts of the body, including muscles, skin, and glands.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.9

% correct 89 a = 4 b = 89 c = 2 d = 4 r = .34

TB_02_42

Which of the following are responsible for acting as a facilitator of communication between sensory neurons and the brain or spinal cord?

- a) motor neurons
- b) interneurons
- c) sensory neurons
- d) reflexes

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.5

% correct 80 a = 8 b = 80 c = 8 d = 3 r = .37

TB_02_43

Ezra is standing over the crib of his son, Max, and he gives Max a big smile. To his delight, Max looks up and smiles back at him. Ezra starts blinking his eyes rapidly, and the child repeats the gesture. Which type of neurons are primarily involved in this mimicry?

- a) axo-axonal neurons
- b) interneurons
- c) dendritic neurons
- d) mirror neurons

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: D, *Mirror neurons have been found to become active as a part of the process of imitating, or "mirroring," another's actions.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.10

TB_02_44

When a cell is "at rest," it is in a state called the _____ potential.

- a) stopping
- b) occipitation
- c) resting
- d) action

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.3

% correct 85 a = 1 b = 0 c = 85 d = 13 r = .41

TB_02_45

What do we call the state of a neuron when it is not firing a neural impulse?

- a) action potential
- b) resting potential
- c) myelination signal
- d) transmission impulse

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 84 a = 11 b = 84 c = 1 d = 4 r = .18

TB_02_46

The state during which a neuron contains more negatively charged ions inside the cell than outside the cell and is not firing is referred to as the _____.

- a) action potential
- b) quiet potential
- c) synaptic potential
- d) resting potential

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.7

% correct 85 a = 4 b = 4 c = 7 d = 85 r = .19

TB_02_47

The overall electrical charge of a neuron that is "at rest" is:

- a) hyperneutral.
- b) positive.
- c) negative.
- d) neutral.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.2

% correct 81 a = 3 b = 2 c = 73 d = 12 r = .27

TB_02_48

When the electric potential in a cell is in firing versus a resting state, this electrical charge reversal is known as the _____.

- a) resting potential
- b) excitation reaction
- c) action potential
- d) permeable reaction

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 75 a = 14 b = 10 c = 75 d = 1 r = .31

TB_02_49

The neural impulse traveling down the axon is _____; it gets across the synapse by _____.

- a) electrical; remaining electrical but changing from positively charged to negatively charged
- b) electrical; remaining electrical but changing from negatively charged to positively charged
- c) electrical; being changed into a chemical message
- d) chemical; being changed into an electrical message

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C, Communication within one neuron is electrical, whereas communication between two neurons is chemical.

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.6

% correct 50 a = 13 b = 22 c = 50 d = 13 r = .37

TB_02_50

"All or none" is the principle stating that _____.

- a) a neuron either fires or does not fire
- b) a neuron fires at full strength or not at all
- c) all the dendrites must be receiving messages telling the neuron to fire or it will not fire at all
- d) all somas must be receiving messages telling the neuron to fire or it will not fire at all

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 54 a = 54 b = 31 c = 10 d = 5 r = .37

% correct 41 a = 41 b = 52 c = 4 d = 3 r = .29

TB_02_51

The action potential causes neurotransmitters to be released into the _____.

- a) myelin sheath
- b) axon
- c) synaptic gap
- d) synaptic vesicle

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 59 a = 8 b = 11 c = 59 d = 22 r = .32

% correct 56 a = 5 b = 16 c = 56 d = 27 r = .35

TB_02_52

The small, fluid-filled gap between neighboring neurons is the:

- a) glia.
- b) myelin sheath.
- c) synaptic gap.
- d) terminal.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 83 a = 2 b = 6 c = 83 d = 9 r = .20

TB_02_53

A nerve impulse from one neuron affects the activity of a neighboring neuron at a point of interaction called the:

- a) corpuscle.
- b) synapse.
- c) transmission cleft.
- d) neuronal junction.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.6

% correct 96 a = 0 b = 96 c = 3 d = 1 r = .26

TB_02_54

A synapse is most important in:

- a) separating the medulla from the hindbrain.
- b) regulating the parasympathetic nervous system.
- c) the process of transmitting messages between neurons.
- d) connecting the basal ganglia.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C, The synapse separates the end of one neuron from the beginning of another neuron. Chemical messages cross the synapse in order for communication to occur between neurons.

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.4

% correct 96 a = 2 b = 2 c = 96 d = 0 r = .37

TB_02_55

_____ neurotransmitters make it more likely that a neuron will fire a message, whereas _____ neurotransmitters make it less likely that a neuron will send its message.

- a) Excitatory; inhibitory
- b) Inhibitory; excitatory
- c) Augmentation; depletion
- d) Depletion; augmentation

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A, Excitatory neurotransmitters turn cells on and inhibitory ones turn cells off.

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 89 a = 89 b = 8 c = 3 d = 0 r = .48

TB_02_56

Sara has been experiencing a serious memory problem. An interdisciplinary team has ruled out a range of causes and believes that a neurotransmitter is involved. Which neurotransmitter is most likely involved in this problem?

- a) GABA
- b) dopamine
- c) serotonin
- d) acetylcholine

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: D, *Acetylcholine is found in a part of the brain responsible for forming new memories.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 33 a = 0 b = 26 c = 41 d = 33 r = .19

TB_02_57

Which neurotransmitter is associated with sleep, mood, and appetite?

- a) GABA
- b) serotonin
- c) dopamine
- d) acetylcholine

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 60 a = 6 b = 60 c = 25 d = 8 r = .26

TB_02_58

Which of the following neurotransmitters is known for its role in memory enhancement?

- a) GABA
- b) glutamate
- c) serotonin
- d) norepinephrine

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

TB_02_59

Of the following neurotransmitters, which has NOT been specifically implicated in psychological disorders such as depression, schizophrenia, substance abuse, and eating disorders?

- a) dopamine
- b) serotonin
- c) glutamate
- d) norepinephrine

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 74 a = 4 b = 7 c = 74 d = 15 r = .41

TB_02_60

Pain-controlling chemicals in the body are called _____.

- a) neural regulators
- b) histamines
- c) androgens
- d) endorphins

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.4

% correct 81 a = 3 b = 7 c = 8 d = 81 r = .42

TB_02_61

What are two roles of glial cells?

- a) acting as insulation and providing structure/support to surrounding neurons
- b) shaping cells and moving new neurons into place

- c) regulating metabolic activity and serving as pain detectors
- d) monitoring neural transmission and releasing hormones in the brain

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A, *This answer defines two roles of glial cells.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

% correct 59 a = 59 b = 4 c = 11 d = 22 r = .32

% correct 61 a = 61 b = 8 c = 7 d = 24 r = .32

TB_02_62

Communication between which two types of cells may be conducive to certain kinds of thoughts, such as imagination, creativity, and dreaming?

- a) epidermal and adipose cells
- b) glial cells and neurons
- c) bipolar and amacrine cells
- d) ganglion and axonal cells

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.2a, Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

Learning Objective 2.2b – Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

TB_02_63

The first major division of the nervous system consists of the:

- a) central and peripheral nervous systems.
- b) brain and spinal cord.
- c) somatic and autonomic nervous systems.
- d) sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 73 a = 73 b = 20 c = 4 d = 26 r = .41

TB_02_64

The two main divisions of the nervous system are the _____ and _____.

- a) brain; spinal cord
- b) autonomic; somatic nervous systems
- c) peripheral nervous system; central nervous system
- d) glands; muscles

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.5

% correct 73 a = 8 b = 18 c = 73 d = 0 r = .42

% correct 68 a = 18 b = 13 c = 68 d = 0 r = .47

TB_02_65

The brain and spinal cord are the major components that make up the _____.

- a) central nervous system
- b) somatic nervous system
- c) peripheral nervous system
- d) autonomic nervous system

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 100 a = 100 b = 0 c = 0 d = 0 r = .00

% correct 94 a = 94 b = 2 c = 1 d = 2 r = .39

TB_02_66

The central nervous system consists of all of the neurons that make up your _____.

- a) parasympathetic and sympathetic structures
- b) brain and spinal cord
- c) muscles and glands
- d) sense organs and sensory neurons

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 77 a = 17 b = 77 c = 0 d = 6 r = .24

% correct 82 a = 16 b = 82 c = 1 d = 2 r = .32

TB_02_67

This is a long bundle of nerves that carries messages to the body from the brain and from the brain to the body. It is responsible for very fast reflexes.

- a) the spinal cord
- b) the corpus callosum
- c) the cerebrum
- d) the brainstem

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.6

% correct 89 a = 89 b = 0 c = 2 d = 9 r = .31

TB_02_68

Which of the following is a long bundle of neurons that functions as a carrier of messages from the body to the brain and from the brain to the body and is responsible for certain reflexive behaviors?

- a) spinal cord
- b) cerebellum
- c) somatic nervous system
- d) amygdala

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 77 a = 77 b = 2 c = 19 d = 2 r = .29

TB_02_69

The peripheral nervous system consists of _____.

- a) all the nerve cells that are outside of the brain and spinal cord
- b) all nerves in the brain and the spinal cord
- c) the spinal cord and autonomic system
- d) the brain and the autonomic system

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 69 a = 69 b = 6 c = 15 d = 10 r = .45

TB_02_70

All nerve cells and fibers that are NOT in the brain or spinal cord make up the _____ nervous system.

- a) central
- b) peripheral
- c) autonomic
- d) sympathetic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 76 a = 9 b = 76 c = 10 d = 6 r = .48

TB_02_71

The peripheral nervous system consists of the _____ and the _____ nervous systems.

- a) autonomic; somatic
- b) autonomic; sympathetic
- c) parasympathetic; somatic
- d) parasympathetic; sympathetic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.7

% correct 53 a = 53 b = 7 c = 5 d = 35 r = .33

% correct 57 a = 57 b = 11 c = 7 d = 25 r = .40

TB_02_72

The _____ nervous system regulates the muscles over which people have conscious control.

- a) somatic
- b) autonomic
- c) sympathetic
- d) parasympathetic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

TB_02_73

Every deliberate, conscious action you make, such as pedaling a bike, walking, scratching, or smelling a flower, involves neurons in the _____ nervous system.

- a) sympathetic
- b) somatic
- c) parasympathetic
- d) autonomic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B, *The somatic nervous system controls voluntary muscle movement.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 50 a = 12 b = 50 c = 12 d = 25 r = .23

% correct 60 a = 14 b = 60 c = 11 d = 14 r = .21

TB_02_74

As she walks out of the living room, Gloriann turns out the light. In this example, Gloriann's _____ is active.

- a) sympathetic nervous system
- b) parasympathetic nervous system
- c) autonomic nervous system
- d) somatic nervous system

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: D, *Turning out the light requires voluntary muscle movement; therefore, the somatic nervous system is involved.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 48 a = 8 b = 14 c = 30 d = 48 r = .42

TB_02_75

Involuntary muscles and functions are controlled by the _____ nervous system.

- a) somatic
- b) autonomic
- c) sympathetic
- d) parasympathetic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 64 a = 14 b = 64 c = 14 d = 9 r = .27

TB_02_76

The subdivision of the peripheral nervous system that consists of nerves that control all of the involuntary

functions in the body is called the _____ nervous system.

- a) somatic
- b) autonomic
- c) sympathetic
- d) parasympathetic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 71 a = 10 b = 71 c = 10 d = 7 r = .26

TB_02_77

The process of digesting your last snack or meal, or the unconscious regulation of your breathing, are all primarily rooted in the _____ nervous system.

- a) autonomic
- b) limbic
- c) somatic
- d) secondary

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A, *The autonomic nervous system controls involuntary muscles, organs, and glands. In this case digestion is a function that is handled by this system.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 66 a = 66 b = 12 c = 18 d = 4 r = .44

TB_02_78

The autonomic nervous system is divided into the _____ and the _____ divisions.

- a) central; peripheral
- b) sympathetic; parasympathetic
- c) sensory; motor
- d) limbic; endocrine

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

TB_02_79

Which component of the nervous system mobilizes the body in times of stress?

- a) central
- b) somatic
- c) sympathetic
- d) parasympathetic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 60 a = 8 b = 12 c = 60 d = 20 r = .37

% correct 69 a = 3 b = 10 c = 69 d = 17 r = .47

TB_02_80

The branch of the autonomic nervous system that prepares the body for quick action in an emergency is the _____ division.

- a) central
- b) secondary
- c) sympathetic
- d) parasympathetic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 73 a = 1 b = 7 c = 73 d = 19 r = .34

TB_02_81

The part of the autonomic nervous system that is responsible for reacting to stressful events and

coordinating bodily arousal is called the _____ nervous system.

- a) central
- b) somatic
- c) sympathetic
- d) parasympathetic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 66 a = 5 b = 9 c = 66 d = 19 r = .40

% correct 79 a = 1 b = 5 c = 79 d = 14 r = .40

TB_02_82

As Molly is walking across campus, a car swerves toward her. Her heart races and sweat breaks out as she jumps out of harm's way. This mobilization of energy is due to the action of Molly's _____.

- a) somatic nervous system
- b) skeletal nervous system
- c) parasympathetic nervous system
- d) sympathetic nervous system

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: D, *The sympathetic nervous system is responsible for reacting to stressful events and bodily arousal.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 73 a = 11 b = 0 c = 16 d = 73 r = .48

% correct 81 a = 11 b = 0 c = 9 d = 81 r = .51

TB_02_83

It's midnight, and you are alone in your room studying. You hear a loud crash outside your room, and your whole body reacts instantly and furiously. The system that produces these reactions is the _____ system.

- a) central nervous
- b) sympathetic nervous
- c) parasympathetic nervous
- d) limbic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B, *The sympathetic nervous system is responsible for reacting to stressful events and bodily arousal.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.10

% correct 80 a = 6 b = 80 c = 12 d = 3 r = .52

TB_02_84

One evening Betty was walking to the dorm from the gym when she was stopped by two men who demanded her money. Since she was a good athlete, Betty decided to make a run for it. Pretending to open her purse, she suddenly turned and dashed off. Although pursued, Betty outran her assailants. During this incident, which part of Betty's nervous system was most directly responsible for her successful escape?

- a) midbrain
- b) parasympathetic nervous system
- c) forebrain
- d) sympathetic nervous system

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: D, *The sympathetic nervous system is responsible for reacting to stressful events and bodily arousal.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 78 a = 2 b = 14 c = 6 d = 78 r = .45

TB_02_85

The division of the autonomic nervous system that is activated in "fight-or-flight" circumstances is the _____ system.

- a) central
- b) parasympathetic
- c) somatic

d) sympathetic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: D, *The sympathetic nervous system is responsible for reacting to stressful events and bodily arousal.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 74 a = 5 b = 10 c = 10 d = 74 r = .45

TB_02_86

Calm is to aroused as _____ is to _____.

- a) parasympathetic; sympathetic
- b) autonomic; motor
- c) sympathetic; parasympathetic
- d) central; peripheral

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A, *The sympathetic nervous system is responsible for reacting to stressful events and bodily arousal, whereas the parasympathetic system is responsible for calming the body back down after the stressful event has passed.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2b, Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 77 a = 77 b = 3 c = 21 d = 0 r = .31

TB_02_87

The branch of the autonomic nervous system that restores the body to normal functioning after arousal and is responsible for calming you down is called the _____.

- a) spinal cord
- b) somatic nervous system
- c) sympathetic nervous system
- d) parasympathetic nervous system

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.2b Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

% correct 66 a = 2 b = 9 c = 23 d = 66 r = .37

Learning Objective 2.2c – Explain the purpose and function of the endocrine system.

TB_02_88

Endocrine glands _____.

- a) secrete hormones directly into the bloodstream
- b) are chemicals released into the bloodstream
- c) are an extensive network of specialized cells
- d) are a thin layer of cells coating the axons

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2c, Explain the purpose and function of the endocrine system.

% correct 91 a = 91 b = 5 c = 2 d = 2 r = .56

TB_02_89

The thyroid and pituitary glands are parts of the _____ system.

- a) gonadal
- b) endocrine

- c) nervous
- d) lymphatic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2c, Explain the purpose and function of the endocrine system.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.7

TB_02_90

Which of the following is responsible for secreting hormones that travel to other endocrine glands in various parts of the body, inspiring them to release their own hormones?

- a) adrenal glands
- b) thyroid gland
- c) pituitary gland
- d) gonads

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C, *The pituitary gland sends hormonal messages to other glands in the endocrine system.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2c, Explain the purpose and function of the endocrine system.

TB_02_91

Which of the following is NOT a part of the endocrine system?

- a) thyroid gland
- b) pons
- c) pituitary gland
- d) testicles

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2c, Explain the purpose and function of the endocrine system.

TB_02_92

What are the two basic functions of the endocrine system?

- a) an activation effect and a deactivation effect
- b) organizing "fight" or stimulating "flight"
- c) an organizational role and an activation effect
- d) an inhibitory effect and a disinhibitory effect

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.2c, Explain the purpose and function of the endocrine system.

TB_02_93

Sex-related hormones are produced during prenatal development, and help determine whether the fetus will develop into a female or male. This kind of endocrine influence represents the _____ function of the endocrine system.

- a) activation
- b) actuarial
- c) organizational
- d) orthographic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: C, *One of the functions of the endocrine system is to organize large-scale changes in the human body.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.2c, Explain the purpose and function of the endocrine system.

% correct 89 a = 2 b = 1 c = 89 d = 8 r = .41

TB_02_94

Joel is interested in studying the effects of hormones on a person's behaviors. This interest came from reading high profile cases in which athletes abused steroids and subsequently engaged in violent and aggressive behavior. Joel should probably explore getting an education in:

- a) forensic geropsychiatry.
- b) neuropathic osteopathy.
- c) developmental teratology.
- d) behavioral endocrinology.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: D, *Behavioral endocrinology examines the way in which hormones impact individuals' behaviors.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.2c, Explain the purpose and function of the endocrine system.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.8

TB_02_95

Which of the following terms would be the best description of the relationship between the nervous and the endocrine systems?

- a) interdependent
- b) independent
- c) dependent
- d) unidirectional

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: A, *These two systems work in concert with each other so they would be best thought of as interdependent.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.2c, Explain the purpose and function of the endocrine system.

Session 2.3: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

Learning Objective 2.3a – Describe the basic techniques for studying the brain.

TB_02_96

Small metal disks are pasted onto Miranda's scalp and they are connected by wire to a machine that records her brain waves. From this description, it is evident that Miranda's brain is being studied through the use of _____.

- a) a CT scan
- b) functional magnetic resonance imaging
- c) a microelectrode
- d) an electroencephalograph

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D, *Electroencephalographs record brain wave patterns.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3a, Describe the basic techniques for studying the brain.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.2

TB_02_97

Which of the following pieces of neuroimaging equipment is used to monitor brain waves?

- a) CT scans
- b) functional magnetic resonance imaging
- c) microelectrode
- d) electroencephalograph

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3a, Describe the basic techniques for studying the brain.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.1

% correct 31 a = 27 b = 19 c = 22 d = 31 r = .37

TB_02_98

Which of the following is a brain-imaging method in which radioactive dye that attaches to glucose in the brain is injected into a person and a computer compiles a color-coded image of the activity of the person's brain?

- a) electroencephalography (EEG)
- b) computed tomography (CT)
- c) positron emission tomography (PET)
- d) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3a, Describe the basic techniques for studying the brain.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.2

% correct 48 a = 25 b = 12 c = 48 d = 13 r = .37

TB_02_99

A brain-imaging method that takes computer-controlled X-rays to reveal "slices" of the brain is called _____.

- a) electroencephalography (EEG)
- b) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- c) positron emission tomography (PET)
- d) computed tomography (CT)

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3a Describe the basic techniques for studying the brain.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.2

% correct 30 a = 16 b = 42 c = 11 d = 30 r = .30

TB_02_100

Ali is in the hospital about to undergo a brain-imaging process that involves taking many X-rays aided by the use of a computer to form a three-dimensional image. What type of imaging technique is being used?

- a) electroencephalography (EEG)
- b) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- c) positron-emission tomography (PET)
- d) computed tomography (CT)

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D, CT scans take computer-controlled X-rays to reveal a picture of "slices" of the brain.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3a, Describe the basic techniques for studying the brain.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.3

% correct 37 a = 18 b = 42 c = 4 d = 37 r = .30

TB_02_101

A brain-imaging method using magnetic fields of the body to produce detailed images of the brain with a high level of contrast is called _____.

- a) electroencephalography (EEG)
- b) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- c) positron emission tomography (PET)
- d) computed tomography (CT)

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3a, Describe the basic techniques for studying the brain.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.1

% correct 64 a = 19 b = 64 c = 7 d = 10 r = .20

% correct 81 a = 17 b = 81 c = 0 d = 2 r = .29

TB_02_102

Rashad is in the hospital and is about to undergo a brain-imaging process that involves assessing changes in various “fields” in his brain so that a computer can create images of the internal details of his brain. What procedure is he about to undergo?

- a) electroencephalography (EEG)
- b) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- c) computed tomography (CT)
- d) positron emission tomography (PET)

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B, MRI is a brain-imaging method using radio waves and magnetic fields of the body.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3a, Describe the basic techniques for studying the brain.

TB_02_103

A researcher wants to obtain a “movie” of changes in the activity of the brain using images during different activities. Which of these would be the best choice for this researcher?

- a) electroencephalography (EEG)
- b) computed tomography (CT)
- c) positron emission tomography (PET)
- d) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D, fMRI takes MRI images and combines them into a moving image of the brain.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3a, Describe the basic techniques for studying the brain.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.10

% correct 40 a = 25 b = 18 c = 15 d = 40 r = .20

Learning Objective 2.3b – Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

TB_02_104

The hindbrain is one of _____ operationally distinct sections of the brain.

- a) two
- b) three
- c) four
- d) five

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.4

% correct 57 a = 4 b = 57 c = 35 d = 4 r = .39

TB_02_105

The medulla, pons, and cerebellum are all part of the:

- a) limbic system.
- b) corpus callosum.
- c) cerebral cortex.
- d) brainstem.

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.3

TB_02_106

The _____ is a structure in the brain stem responsible for life-sustaining functions, such as breathing, digestion, and the beating of your heart.

- a) reticular activating system
- b) pons
- c) medulla
- d) cerebellum

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

TB_02_107

An auto accident rendered Chris's nervous system unable to send messages for him to breathe, so he is on a respirator. Which brain structure was most likely damaged in the accident?

- a) pons
- b) medulla
- c) cerebellum
- d) reticular formation

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B, The medulla is responsible for life-sustaining functions, including respiration, circulation, and digestion.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.9

% correct 48 a = 10 b = 48 c = 37 d = 5 r = .22

TB_02_108

A victim of a car wreck with head injuries, whose involuntary bodily processes (e.g., breathing and heartbeat), have been disturbed, probably has probably suffered damage to the _____.

- a) hindbrain
- b) pons

- c) medulla
- d) forebrain

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C, *These essential life-preserving functions are controlled by the medulla in the hindbrain.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.9

% correct 78 a = 10 b = 6 c = 78 d = 6 r = .36

TB_02_109

Damage to the medulla can seriously impair one's ability to:

- a) sing.
- b) write.
- c) breathe.
- d) metabolize food.

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.3

% correct 78 a = 3 b = 11 c = 78 d = 7 r = .35

TB_02_110

A young woman recovering from a blow to her head finds she has great difficulty maintaining her balance and coordinating her movements. Injury to which part of her brain is likely to be causing her difficulties?

- a) cerebellum
- b) medulla
- c) cerebral cortex
- d) thalamus

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A, *Balance is one of the functions controlled by the cerebellum.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

% correct 47 a = 47 b = 18 c = 18 d = 17 r = .22

TB_02_111

A college student is having difficulty staying awake during the day and sleeping through the night. Her difficulties are MOST likely due to problems in the _____.

- a) hippocampus
- b) pons
- c) medulla
- d) cerebellum

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B, *The pons plays a role in sleep, dreaming, and consciousness.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

% correct 44 a = 15 b = 44 c = 25 d = 16 r = .22

% correct 41 a = 31 b = 41 c = 12 d = 16 r = .47

TB_02_112

Damage to this part of the brain can lead to ventral pontine syndrome, which is a condition that is sometimes called being "locked in."

- a) hippocampus
- b) pons
- c) medulla
- d) cerebellum

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B, *The pons plays a role in sleep, dreaming, and consciousness.*

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

TB_02_113

Since Tony suffered a head injury in a car accident 3 months ago, he has not experienced dreams as he had in the past. He used to dream vivid, active dreams. Which part of his brain most likely was affected during the car accident which is related to his problem dreaming?

- a) pons
- b) cerebellum
- c) cerebral cortex
- d) pituitary gland

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A, *The pons have been shown to influence sleep and dreaming as well as arousal.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.10

% correct 46 a = 46 b = 22 c = 32 d = 1 r = .40

TB_02_114

Which part of the midbrain is made up of groups of receptors that control auditory and visual receptors, and is also a component of our basic emotional system?

- a) the basal ganglia
- b) the substantia nigra
- c) the putamen
- d) the tectum

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

TB_02_115

Monique has been diagnosed with a specific psychological disorder. She researches her condition so that she can better understand it, and learns that this particular illness has been linked to problems with the reticular formation in her midbrain. What diagnosis has Monique probably received?

- a) attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- b) major depressive disorder
- c) generalized anxiety disorder
- d) schizophrenia

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A, Research has found that improper functioning of the reticular formation may play a role in the symptoms of ADHD.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

TB_02_116

What is the main function of the reticular formation, which connects to the reticular activating system?

- a) to control thinking
- b) to regulate emotions
- c) to control levels of alertness
- d) to coordinate involuntary rapid fine-motor movements

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

TB_02_117

A neuroanatomist destroyed a dog's reticular formation to determine its function. Of the following, which is the most likely result? The dog:

- a) could no longer hear.
- b) could no longer see.
- c) lapsed into a complete and irreversible coma.
- d) became hyper-alert and no longer slept normally.

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C, The reticular formation controls levels of alertness. Without one a coma, or even death, would be likely.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

% correct 36 a = 4 b = 21 c = 36 d = 39 r = .20

TB_02_118

Which of the following is a group of several brain structures positioned in the center of the head and involved in learning, emotion, memory, and addiction?

- a) limbic system
- b) cerebellum
- c) cerebral cortex
- d) cerebrum

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.4

% correct 54 a = 54 b = 14 c = 20 d = 12 r = .29

% correct 50 a = 50 b = 21 c = 22 d = 7 r = .44

TB_02_119

The structures of the limbic system play an important role in _____ and _____.

- a) heart rate; breathing
- b) breathing; decision making
- c) memory; emotion
- d) spatial tasks; sequential tasks

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.5

% correct 58 a = 28 b = 5 c = 58 d = 8 r = .30

% correct 44 a = 26 b = 22 c = 44 d = 7 r = .40

TB_02_120

If the limbic system were destroyed, which of the following pairs of structures would be damaged?

- a) cerebellum and corpus callosum
- b) cerebellum and amygdala
- c) amygdala and hippocampus
- d) hippocampus and corpus callosum

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

% correct 69 a = 18 b = 8 c = 69 d = 3 r = .39

TB_02_121

What part of the brain acts as a relay station for incoming sensory information?

- a) hypothalamus
- b) thalamus
- c) cerebellum
- d) pituitary gland

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.6

% correct 48 a = 19 b = 48 c = 25 d = 8 r = .53

% correct 48 a = 22 b = 48 c = 22 d = 8 r = .48

TB_02_122

The brain's "sensory relay station" is the _____.

- a) hypothalamus
- b) medulla
- c) pons
- d) thalamus

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.5

% correct 72 a = 10 b = 13 c = 4 d = 72 r = .51

TB_02_123

Jason has recently started running and is training for a 5k race. He notices that when he starts running he immediately feels overheated, but within a minute or so he begins sweating to reduce his core body temperature. Which part of the brain is responsible for this function of temperature regulation?

- a) hypothalamus
- b) hippocampus
- c) cerebellum
- d) tectum

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A, The hypothalamus is the "guardian of health" because it plays a role in watching over important body systems and processes.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3c, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

TB_02_124

The _____ is the part of the brain responsible for the formation of new memories.

- a) hippocampus
- b) hypothalamus
- c) fornix
- d) amygdala

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain,

midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.8

% correct 59 a = 59 b = 19 c = 0 d = 22 r = .45

TB_02_125

Rats that have a damaged _____ would probably show little or no fear when placed next to a cat.

- a) hippocampus
- b) hypothalamus
- c) fornix
- d) amygdala

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D, *The amygdala is responsible for emotional responses such as fear.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.7, Post 2.3.4

% correct 49 a = 27 b = 23 c = 1 d = 49 r = .52

TB_02_126

Which of the following is NOT a lobe of the brain?

- a) corpus callosum
- b) frontal
- c) occipital
- d) parietal

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

% correct 99 a = 99 b = 0 c = 0 d = 1 r = .15

TB_02_127

Emily was in an automobile accident and suffered an injury to her brain resulting in difficulty controlling her left arm. What part of Emily's brain was injured?

- a) left motor cortex
- b) right motor cortex
- c) corpus callosum
- d) somatosensory cortex

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B, *The motor cortex is responsible for sending motor commands to the muscles of the somatic nervous system.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

% correct 82 a = 0 b = 82 c = 5 d = 11 r = .36

TB_02_128

Which of the following lobes are involved in planning, creativity, and movement?

- a) temporal lobes
- b) parietal lobes
- c) frontal lobes
- d) occipital lobes

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

TB_02_129

The motor cortex is located in the _____ lobe of the brain.

- a) frontal
- b) occipital
- c) parietal
- d) temporal

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.1

% correct 74 a = 74 b = 6 c = 21 d = 9 r = .38

TB_02_130

The motor impulses/commands associated with the muscular coordination and movements necessary for one to write, walk, dance, or jump originate in which lobe of the cerebral cortex?

- a) temporal
- b) parietal
- c) occipital
- d) frontal

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

% correct 55 a = 10 b = 33 c = 2 d = 55 r = .30

TB_02_131

Darla was in an automobile accident that resulted in an injury to her brain. Her sense of touch has been affected. Which lobe of her cerebral cortex is the most likely site of the damage?

- a) frontal
- b) temporal
- c) occipital
- d) parietal

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D, The parietal lobes contain the centers for touch, taste, and temperature.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.8

% correct 65 a = 20 b = 11 c = 4 d = 65 r = .30

% correct 62 a = 18 b = 16 c = 5 d = 62 r = .32

TB_02_132

The somatosensory cortex is located in the _____ lobe of the brain.

- a) frontal
- b) occipital
- c) parietal
- d) temporal

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.6

% correct 47 a = 32 b = 10 c = 47 d = 11 r = .37

TB_01_133

Jerry was in a terrible tractor accident, and after several days in the hospital doctors decided that his left leg had to be amputated. Six months later after he has come home, Jerry often feels pain and itching in the area of his left leg, even though it has been removed. This is referred to as _____ pain.

- a) post-amputation traumatic
- b) hysterical extremity
- c) neurogenic

d) phantom limb

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D, *Disrupted or changing signals in the somatosensory cortex may be responsible for an amputee's experience of phantom limb pain.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

TB_02_134

Which of the following regions contains the auditory cortex?

- a) temporal lobes
- b) parietal lobes
- c) frontal lobes
- d) occipital lobes

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

% correct 63 a = 63 b = 7 c = 22 d = 7 r = .44

TB_02_135

Layla has difficulty recognizing spoken words, sometimes experiences memory problems, and occasionally has difficulty controlling her emotions. Which part of the brain is probably experiencing a problem that leads to this combination of symptoms?

- a) the prefrontal cortex
- b) the anterior parietal lobe
- c) the right occipital lobe
- d) the left temporal lobe

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D, *These functions are all controlled by the left temporal lobe, while the right temporal lobe helps people to interpret nonverbal sounds.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

TB_02_136

Which of the following regions contains the primary visual cortex?

- a) occipital lobe
- b) parietal lobe
- c) temporal lobe
- d) frontal lobe

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.7

% correct 82 a = 82 b = 4 c = 14 d = 0 r = .47

TB_02_137

The part of the occipital lobe that is responsible for receiving visual information from the eyes by way of the optic nerves is called the _____ cortex.

- a) primary visual
- b) somatosensory
- c) somatosensory
- d) visual association

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

TB_02_138

John has decided to start to learn how to wrestle. His first day at practice, a seasoned wrestler slams the back of his head to the mat. John was shaken and reported to the trainer that he “saw stars” after he hit his head. As a result of “seeing stars,” John’s _____ was temporarily affected as a result of the slam.

- a) corpus callosum
- b) occipital lobe
- c) parietal lobes
- d) somatosensory cortex

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B, This part of the brain is in the back of the head and controls vision.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

% correct 92 a = 2 b = 92 c = 3 d = 3 r = .34

TB_02_139

A brain tumor's growth has caused Dick's vision to suffer. Which lobe of the brain is being affected by the tumor's growth?

- a) frontal
- b) occipital
- c) parietal
- d) temporal

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B, *The primary visual cortices are located in the occipital lobe of the cerebral cortex.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

% correct 91 a = 2 b = 91 c = 4 d = 3 r = .23

TB_02_140

The cortex is divided into two sections referred to as _____.

- a) cerebral hemispheres
- b) cerebellums
- c) corpus callosums
- d) neurotransmitters

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

% correct 91 a = 91 b = 3 c = 5 d = 0 r = .29

TB_02_141

The thick band of neurons that connects the right and left cerebral hemispheres is called the

- a) cortex
- b) cerebrum
- c) corpus callosum
- d) cerebellum

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3b, Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

% correct 90 a = 3 b = 1 c = 90 d = 5 r = .51

% correct 81 a = 0 b = 4 c = 81 d = 15 r = .54

Learning Objective 2.4c – Discuss the two hemispheres of the brain.

TB_02_142

After removal of a tumor from the LEFT side of her brain, Sharon recovered well. However, some of her former abilities are now limited. Which of the following abilities are most likely affected?

- a) coordinated walking movements
- b) solving algebra equations
- c) assembling puzzles
- d) recognizing objects that she sees

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B, *Mathematical ability is primarily handled by the left side of the brain for most people.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3c, Discuss the two hemispheres of the brain.

% correct 68 a = 14 b = 68 c = 10 d = 8 r = .28

TB_02_143

Which hemisphere of the cerebral cortex is better at math, logical reasoning, and language tasks?

- a) front
- b) rear
- c) left
- d) right

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3c, Discuss the two hemispheres of the brain.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.7

TB_02_144

Malik has developed an illness that afflicts one specific area of his cerebral cortex. The primary result is that he has tremendous difficulty recognizing the faces of people he sees. Which area of his cerebrum has been affected?

- a) parietal lobe
- b) temporal lobe
- c) left hemisphere
- d) right hemisphere

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D, *Facial recognition is primarily handled by the right side of the brain for most people.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3c, Discuss the two hemispheres of the brain.

TB_02_145

The left cerebral hemisphere primarily controls:

- a) the right side of the body.
- b) the left side of the body.
- c) all motor functions.
- d) spatial reasoning.

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3c, Discuss the two hemispheres of the brain.

% correct 91 a = 91 b = 2 c = 4 d = 3 r = .35

TB_02_146

The right cerebral hemisphere primarily controls:

- a) the right side of the body.
- b) the left side of the body.
- c) speech and language.
- d) all motor functions.

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3c, Discuss the two hemispheres of the brain.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.8

% correct 93 a = 2 b = 93 c = 3 d = 2 r = .28

TB_02_147

Assume that you are testing a split-brain human subject whose language center is in his left hemisphere.

If you place a house key into his left hand, he will:

- a) not be able to later select the object he was holding from a group of various objects.
- b) not be able to tell you what object he is presently holding.
- c) immediately be able to tell you what he is holding.
- d) be able to tell you what he is presently holding if allowed to think about it for several seconds.

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B, *Because the corpus callosum has been split, this would be the likely outcome as the hemispheres lose their ability to communicate with each other.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3c, Discuss the two hemispheres of the brain.

% correct 80 a = 5 b = 80 c = 6 d = 8 r = .28

TB_02_148

A "split brain" patient is asked to stare at a spot on a screen. When a picture of an object is shown to the left of the spot, the patient can _____.

- a) identify the object verbally and pick it out of a group of hidden objects using her right hand
- b) identify the object verbally and pick it out of a group of hidden objects using her left hand
- c) pick the object out of a group of hidden objects using her left hand, and can identify it by touch
- d) pick the object out of a group of hidden objects using her right hand, but cannot identify it verbally

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C, *If it was on the right side it would not be identifiable, but on the left the patient could identify it by touch.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3c, Discuss the two hemispheres of the brain.

Learning Objective 2.3d – Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.

TB_02_149

The ability of the brain to change in response to experience or damage is called _____.

- a) neural plasmosis
- b) reticular formation
- c) neurogenesis
- d) neuroplasticity

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3d, Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.

TB_02_150

In regard to the brain, the term “plasticity” refers to _____.

- a) easily broken or “cracked”
- b) ability to adapt to new conditions
- c) level of complexity
- d) brittleness, or rigidity

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: B, “Changeability” is another way of thinking of the brain’s plasticity potential.

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3d, Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.6

TB_02_151

Jack suffered a brain injury as a result of hitting his head while waterskiing. One of the problems that developed was that Jack could not pronounce certain words correctly for a long period of time until he had extensive speech therapy, and can now speak as he did before his accident. This is an example of the brain's _____ which allowed the structure and function of his brain cells to change to adjust to the trauma.

- a) adaptology
- b) stagnation
- c) neuroplasticity
- d) reflex arc

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: C, *This allowed Jack's brain to adapt after the trauma.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3d, Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.10

TB_02_152

_____ is the creation of new neurons in the adult brain.

- a) Neurogenesis
- b) Neural plasticity
- c) Long term potentiation
- d) Synaptogenesis

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: A, *Although it was once thought that neurons could not grow past a certain age, now we know that neurogenesis can occur well into adulthood.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.3d, Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.9

Session 2.4: Cultural Foundations

Learning Objective 2.4a – Define and give examples of biological, cultural, and psychological universals.

TB_02_153

As your textbook authors note, every human being on the planet requires certain essentials in order to survive. These include food, shelter, protection, and health, along with other factors. Collectively these are called biological _____.

- a) pragmatics
- b) norms
- c) mores
- d) universals

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: D

Skill Level : Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level : Moderate

LO=2.4a, Define and give examples of biological, cultural, and psychological universals.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.8, CE 2.4.1

TB_02_154

Cultural universals would include which of the following?

- a) the use of language
- b) identical expressions of jealousy
- c) the processes of learning

d) memory

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: A, *Cultural universals are activities shared by all cultures; in this case, the use of language.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.4a, Define and give examples of biological, cultural, and psychological universals.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.2, Post 2.4.1, CE 2.4.2

TB_02_155

Mental processes that are related to perception, memory, and learning that are present in all people irrespective of their culture are called _____ universals.

- a) cognitive
- b) mental
- c) psychological
- d) affective

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: C

Skill Level : Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level : Easy

LO=2.4a, Define and give examples of biological, cultural, and psychological universals.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.1, CE 2.4.3

Learning Objective 2.4b – Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

TB_02_156

Why is it that cultures differ so widely from location to location?

- a) because culture is a human-made phenomenon
- b) because different animals dictate how culture forms
- c) because geography dictates how culture develops over generations
- d) because the genotype of the collective unconscious undergoes transformations in different places

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: A, *Culture is described in your textbook as a human-made part of the environment.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.3, CE 2.4.7

TB_02_157

_____ culture refers to tangible items that have been produced by human activity.

- a) Conceptual
- b) Material
- c) Pragmatic
- d) Survival

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.4.4

TB_02_158

Dr. Reynolds is discussing the concept of non-material culture with his class. Which of the following might he cite as an example of such culture?

- a) video games
- b) cars

- c) medications
- d) beliefs

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: D, *Non-material culture refers to language, categories, beliefs, attitudes, and norms.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.3

TB_02_159

Which of the following is NOT one of the properties of culture discussed in your textbook?

- a) Culture is determined by genetics and biology.
- b) Culture is dynamic.
- c) Culture affects everything we do.
- d) Tremendous variation exists within a culture.

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: A, *Culture is a socially constructed event, not a physical phenomenon.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.2

TB_02_160

The development of Internet-capable smartphones has caused some states to pass laws restricting the use of Internet browsing and text-messaging while driving. This phenomenon demonstrates which component of a culture?

- a) Tremendous variation exists within a culture.
- b) Culture affects everything we do.
- c) Culture is unidirectional.
- d) People influence culture and culture influences people.

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: D, *The bidirectional nature of this influence is seen in this example.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.7, Post 2.4.10, CE 2.4.6

TB_02_161

Which of the following is the best statement with regard to the idea of a “genetically pure” race among the Earth’s population?

- a) Race refers to the way a group of people share a common history. It is not a genetic criterion.
- b) Race is a political and not a genetic distinction, so there can’t be such a thing as a genetically pure race.
- c) It is more a myth than a reality.
- d) There are many groups of people on the planet that have such purity of racial background.

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: C

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

TB_02_162

_____ has traditionally referred to genetic differences among groups of people based on tracing the ancestry of those groups throughout history.

- a) Culture
- b) Race
- c) Subculture
- d) Ethnicity

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.4.8

TB_02_163

Which of the following constructs may have the least specific meaning in today's world?

- a) race
- b) culture
- c) genetics
- d) subculture

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: A, *The concept of race has become less and less relevant in recent generations as the idea that there are "distinct" races that are genetically pure has become something of a myth.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.4

TB_02_164

Shared physical features is to _____ as shared or common history is to _____.

- a) ethnicity; race
- b) culture; subculture
- c) ethnicity; culture
- d) race; ethnicity

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.5

TB_02_165

A(n) _____ refers to groups of people that differentiate themselves from the larger culture to which they belong.

- a) caste
- b) ethnicity
- c) race
- d) subculture

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: D

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

TB_02_166

Robinson has just met Alex as they sit down for their first day of class. They strike up a conversation, during which time Alex shares that he likes to go "clubbing" every weekend and Robinson reveals that he is really involved in collecting stamps and coins. These smaller groups—clubbers and collectors—would be examples of:

- a) epigenetics
- b) cultures
- c) subcultures
- d) genomes

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: C, *A subculture refers to a group of people within a larger group who differentiate themselves on the basis of some shared feature.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.10, Post 2.4.4, CE 2.4.5

TB_02_167

Which of the following would be the best example of an external memory device?

- a) a diary
- b) a song
- c) a fairy tale
- d) a poem

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: A, *External memory devices allow for permanent storage of information and thus can be passed on to the next generation.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.6

TB_02_168

How have external memory devices most significantly impacted human psychology over time?

- a) by resulting in the creation of races and ethnicities
- b) by revealing the entirety of the human genome
- c) by causing actual changes to the hardware of the human brain
- d) by resulting in the creation of cultures and subcultures

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: C, *Certain areas of the brain are strengthened by interactions with external memory devices.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

TB_02_169

Akiva has been taken to preschool by his mother so that he can learn to interact with other children in a group setting. She feels this is important because he has no brothers and sisters. Akiva's mother is most concerned with her son's process of:

- a) education.
- b) literacy.
- c) enculturation.
- d) socialization.

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: D, *Socialization refers to the process of acquiring the actions and beliefs of the world around you.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.9

TB_02_170

Kim is 8 years of age, and is the first generation in her family to be raised in America. Her parents, native Ethiopians, make sure to take her to spend time with other Ethiopian families so that she will come to know her own heritage. Her parents seem very concerned with Kim's process of:

- a) socialization.
- b) enculturation.
- c) identification.
- d) maturation.

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: B, *The process of enculturation involves the ways we learn about our own particular cultures.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.9

TB_02_171

Young Melech's parents regularly expose him to community influences that teach him about Judaism. They want him to grow up proud to be Jewish, but also to understand that it means to be a part of that culture. The process by which they help Melech acquire behaviors and beliefs related to this aspect of this one specific culture is called _____.

- a) socialization
- b) enculturation
- c) racial transmission
- d) ethnocentrism

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: B, *This is very closely related to socialization, but the correct answer relates to the transmission of the norms and behaviors of one specific culture. In this case, it is Judaism.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.4b, Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

Learning Objective 2.4c – Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

TB_02_172

The question “who do you think you are?” is most closely related to the psychological construct of one’s:

- a) self-esteem.
- b) self-concept.
- c) self-efficacy.
- d) self-control.

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: B, *One’s self-concept refers to the manner in which that person defines him- or herself.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.4c, Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.5

TB_02_173

Who do you think would be most likely to have an interdependent self-concept?

- a) Carol, who really enjoys seeing her co-workers get promotions and recognition for their accomplishments
- b) Jan, who prefers to work on her own on projects rather than be assigned to a group
- c) Marsha, who runs her business with an iron fist, expecting her employees to do precisely as she says
- d) Cindy, who frequently brags about her own accomplishments to others

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: A, *Interdependent self-concepts are those that view the self as being defined by social relationships.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.4c, Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.6

TB_02_174

Summer is asked by her teacher to share something with the class about herself. If Summer has an independent self-concept, which of the following would she be most likely to say?

- a) I am a really good dancer!
- b) I love my mother and father.
- c) My friends are very important to me.
- d) My grandmother is the best in the whole wide world!

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: A, *Independent self-concepts focus on individual qualities, while interdependent self-concepts focus on viewing the self as it is defined by relationships.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4c, Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

TB_02_175

“I really don’t care if I hit the game winning home run or if I am on the bench when my team wins. As long as the team is successful, I’ll be happy!” This statement would most likely be made by an athlete with a(n) _____ self-concept.

- a) independent
- b) dependent
- c) interdependent

d) incongruent

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: C, *Interdependent self-concepts are those that view the self as being defined by our relationships.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.4c, Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

TB_02_176

_____ are the rules that dictate how one is expected to behave in various situations.

- a) Cultural values
- b) Norms
- c) Socializations
- d) Stereotypes

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: B

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.4c, Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

TB_02_177

A(n) _____ culture is to rigid enforcement of social norms as a(n) _____ culture is to more acceptance of deviation from social norms.

- a) dependent; interdependent
- b) tight; loose
- c) individualistic; collectivist
- d) loose; tight

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: B, *Tight cultures are more rigid in their expectations of adherence to norms, whereas loose cultures allow for more variability and deviation.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.4c, Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

TB_02_178

Which kind of culture would be typified by the statement, "everyone should row in the same direction?"

- a) A tight culture
- b) A loose culture
- c) A subculture
- d) An independent culture

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: A, *A tight culture is one in which deviating from social norms is regarded as unacceptable.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4c, Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

TB_02_179

Which of the following choices describes the cultural personality of the United States, according to Hofstede's dimensions of cultural personality?

- a) individualistic
- b) high in power distance
- c) low in individualism
- d) collectivist

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.4c, Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.4.9

TB_02_180

Mei is Chinese American. She is very loyal to her family. Her sister lives with her, and she mails money back to China to her father and younger brother. Mei's way of life is typical of someone who comes from a culture that is _____.

- a) collectivistic
- b) low in power distance
- c) feminine
- d) low in uncertainty avoidance

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: A, A collectivist culture is one in which family ties and obligations are very strong.

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4c, Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.4.10

TB_02_181

The Sapir-Worf hypothesis, also known as _____, suggests that the language you use shapes the way you think.

- a) linguistic relativity
- b) phonemic deconstruction
- c) whole-language theory
- d) partial comprehension dictum

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.4c, Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

Learning Objective 2.4d – Discuss approaches to studying culture, including the problems of ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.

TB_02_182

Lisele is interested in studying comparisons between different groups of people on such dimensions as emotions and thoughts. Since she grew up in Austria, she is particularly interested in studying how these topics differ between Austrian and German citizens. Lisele would be well-advised to study _____ psychology.

- a) experimental
- b) developmental
- c) social
- d) cross-cultural

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: D, *The examination of differences between people from different cultures is the primary purpose of cross-cultural psychology.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4d, Discuss approaches to studying culture, including the problems of ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.8

TB_02_183

Why have psychologists encountered difficulties with using intelligence tests with children from different cultural backgrounds?

- a) The children did not respond to the person giving the examination because they had been instructed by their parents not to trust that individual.
- b) The children tended to resist answering the questions because they were all written in English.
- c) The tests were too easy for most children, irrespective of background, and thus were not a valid measure of intellectual skill.
- d) The tests did not account for those backgrounds and led to stereotypes about the intelligences of kids from specific racial and ethnic groups.

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: D, *The use of the same test for people from different backgrounds has brought the issue of cultural bias into the practice of intelligence testing.*

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4d, Discuss approaches to studying culture, including the problems of ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.

TB_02_184

"Tonight on the Eyewitness News at 6: How people in other cultures raise their children and why their methods are not as good as those used in America. Tune in to watch!" This teaser for a nightly news broadcast demonstrates a high level of:

- a) patriotism.
- b) ethnocentrism.
- c) enculturation.
- d) socialization.

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: B, *Ethnocentrism refers to a bias for one's own cultural standards and a viewing of other cultures as inferior.*

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

LO=2.4d, Discuss approaches to studying culture, including the problems of ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.

TB_02_185

An individual's recognition that what is considered normal in one culture may be considered quite abnormal in another culture is called:

- a) cultural relativism.
- b) collectivism.
- c) individualism.
- d) ethnocentrism.

Topic : Cultural Foundations

ANS: A

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4d, Discuss approaches to studying culture, including the problems of ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.7

TRUE OR FALSE

TB_02_186

It is necessary for several levels of analysis to be considered when studying individuals within their larger world.

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: T

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.1a Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

TB_02_187

Relationships with others, cultural beliefs, and exposure to the media are all examples of psychological variables to be considered within the biopsychosocial model.

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: F,

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.1a Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

TB_02_188

It is possible for a person to have a phenotype that does *not* match their genotype.

Topic: Models of Behavior

ANS: T

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.1b Define *epigenetics* and discuss how the *epigenome* acts as a mediator between genetics and environment.

TB_02_189

One function of the nervous system is to send information to and receive information from all parts of the body.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: T

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

TB_02_190

The glial cell is the basic unit of communication in the human nervous system.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: F

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

TB_02_191

Neural messages are received through axon terminals, processed in somas (or cell bodies), and sent to other neurons via dendrites.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: F

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

TB_02_192

During a resting potential, the neuron is positively charged inside and negatively charged outside.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: F

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

TB_02_193

The central nervous system consists of the brain and spinal cord.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: T

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2b Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

TB_02_194

Activation of the sympathetic nervous system leads to pupil dilation, inhibition of digestion, and an accelerated heartbeat.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

ANS: T

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2b Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

TB_02_195

The medulla is responsible for people's ability to selectively attend to certain kinds of information in their surroundings.

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: F

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3b Differentiate between the major structures of the brain, including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

TB_02_196

The cerebral cortex is severed in individuals who are considered to have a "split brain" after a surgery to stop epileptic seizures.

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: F

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3c Discuss the two hemispheres of the brain.

TB_02_197

Neuroplasticity is the concept that when the brain is injured it is able to change the structure and function of the cells to adjust to the damage.

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

ANS: T

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3d Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.

TB_02_198

Culture is a biologically created phenomenon within humanity.

Topic: Cultural Foundations

ANS: F

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.4b Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

TB_02_199

Individualist cultures emphasize group goals over individual achievement.

Topic: Cultural Foundations

ANS: F

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.4c Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

TB_02_200

The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis has also been referred to as a concept known as linguistic relativity.

Topic: Cultural Foundations

ANS: T

Skill Level : Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level : Easy

LO=2.4c Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

ESSAY

TB_02_201

Identify the four levels of analysis of human behaviors and give an example of each.

Topic: Models of Behavior

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.1a Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

TB_02_202

Discuss the biopsychosocial model, including individual explanation of each component within the model.

Topic: Models of Behavior

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.1a Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

TB_02_203

List the four main parts of the human neuron and explain the role each plays in the transmission of neural communication.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

TB_02_204

Identify the major function(s) of at least three different neurotransmitters discussed in your chapter.

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.2a Describe the structure, function, and communication of the neuron.

TB_02_205

What is the significance of the discovery of Broca's and Wernicke's areas? What are the major responsibilities of each of these areas in the human brain?

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3a Describe the basic techniques for studying the brain.

TB_02_206

How does an MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scan allow the exploration of the brain without the injection of chemicals?

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3a Describe the basic techniques for studying the brain.

TB_02_207

What are the major differences in how the right and left cerebral hemispheres function?

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

LO=2.3c Discuss the two hemispheres of the brain.

TB_02_208

Compare and contrast the concepts of neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.3d Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.

TB_02_209

What is the difference between culture, subculture, race, and ethnicity? Do you think all of these concepts are needed in today's world? Why or why not?

Topic: Cultural Foundations

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4b Describe culture, and distinguish between material and subjective culture.

TB_02_210

Give a brief discussion of the concepts of ethnocentrism and cultural relativism and explain why they might be seen as opposing ideas.

Topic: Cultural Foundations

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

LO=2.4d Discuss approaches to studying culture, including the problems of ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.