Psychology 1st edition Marin Test Bank

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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

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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*

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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?

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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 disinhibatory 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

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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?

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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% 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

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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,

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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

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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* = .24

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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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:

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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Revel Multiple Choice Assessment Questions

End of Module Questions

EOM Q2.1

All of the following factors are important in understanding natural selection *except* _____.

a. variation
b. inheritance
c. survival
d. free will

Topic: Models of Behavior
ANS: D
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.1c Understand the concepts of evolution and natural selection.

EOM Q2.2

Which model of behavior focuses on the interaction between biological, psychological, social, and cultural variables?

a. Reductionist
b. Levels of analysis
c. Biopsychosocial
d. Evolutionary

Topic: Models of Behavior
ANS: C
Skill: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.1a Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

EOM Q2.3

Which of the following best describes the role of the epigenome?

a. It is the physical structure that houses the human genome.
b. It is the boss that controls gene activation.
c. It's the molecule that encodes your genetic blueprint.
d. Its job is to combine chromosomes during conception.

Topic: Models of Behavior
ANS: B
Skill: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.1b Define epigenetics, and describe how the epigenome acts as a mediator between genetics and the environment.

EOM Q2.4

Of the models listed, which one is considered a holistic approach?

a. Biopsychosocial model

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b. Reductionism
c. Genetic model
d. Evolutionary model

Topic: Models of Behavior
ANS: A
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.1a Explain the reductionist, levels of analysis, and holistic approaches to studying behavior.

EOM Q2.5

According to theories of evolution, what is the driving force behind all human and animal behaviors?
a. Independence
b. Survival
c. Aggression
d. Social connection

Topic: Models of Behavior
ANS: B
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.1c Understand the concepts of evolution and natural selection.

EOM Q2.6

These important cells were originally thought to be only helper cells to neurons.
a. Mirror neurons
b. Glial cells
c. Interneurons
d. Somas

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems
ANS: B
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.2a Describe the structure, function, and communication of neurons.

EOM Q2.7

Which division of the nervous system is referred to as our "fight-or-flight" system?
a. Central nervous system
b. Peripheral nervous system
c. Somatic nervous system
d. Sympathetic nervous system

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems
ANS: D
Skill: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.2b Identify the major divisions of the nervous system.

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EOM Q2.8

Like a lock and key, neurotransmitters attach themselves to _____.

a. receptor sites
b. glial cells
c. receivers
d. safe cells

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems
ANS: A
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.2a Describe the structure, function, and communication of neurons.

EOM Q2.9

Which part of the neuron houses the DNA for the cell?

a. Dendrite
b. Soma
c. Axon
d. Axon terminal

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems
ANS: B
Skill: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.2a Describe the structure, function, and communication of neurons.

EOM Q2.10

The chief hormonal system in the body is called the _____.

a. sympathetic system
b. parasympathetic system
c. endocrine system
d. nervous system

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems
ANS: C
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.2c Explain the purpose and function of the endocrine system.

EOM Q2.11

Which hindbrain structure plays an important role in coordinating our posture and balance?

a. Medulla
b. Cerebellum
c. Pons
d. Reticular formation

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain
ANS: B

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Skill: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.3b Differentiate between the major structures of the brain including the hindbrain, midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

EOM Q2.12

Which of the following best describes the experience of split-brain patients?

a. The two hemispheres can no longer directly communicate with each other.
b. The communication between the two hemispheres is greatly improved.
c. They now live with only one functioning hemisphere.
d. They have had one hemisphere removed.

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain
ANS: A
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.3c Discuss the two hemispheres of the brain.

EOM Q2.13

If a team of psychologists wanted to see whether brain wave patterns change during a daydream, which imaging technique should they use?

a. EEG
b. PET Scan
c. CT Scan
d. MRI

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain
ANS: A
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.3a Describe the basic techniques for studying the brain.

EOM Q2.14

Which brain structure acts as an information superhighway, sending messages back and forth between the two hemispheres?

a. Medulla
b. Hippocampus
c. Cerebellum
d. Corpus callosum

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain
ANS: D
Skill: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.3c Discuss the two hemispheres of the brain.

EOM Q2.15

The brain's ability to change at any age is referred to as _____.

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a. neuroanatomy
b. plasticity
c. neurogenesis
d. hemispheric specialization

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain
ANS: B
Skill: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.3d Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.

EOM Q2.16

The process by which we learn the ways of our culture is called _____.
a. integration
b. enculturation
c. standardization
d. evaluation

Topic: Cultural Foundations
ANS: B
Skill: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.4b Describe culture, and distinguish between material and nonmaterial culture.

EOM Q2.17

Which of the following is an example of an interdependent self-concept?
a. I am artistic.
b. I am a golf pro.
c. I am smart.
d. I am a wife.

Topic: Cultural Foundations
ANS: D
Skill: Analyze It
Difficulty Level: Moderate
LO= 2.4c Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

EOM Q2.18

Which of the following describes *loose* cultures?
a. Norms are more clear.
b. Deviation from norms is unacceptable.
c. Norms are prohibited.
d. People may not agree on the norms.

Topic: Cultural Foundations
ANS: D
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.4c Identify ways in which cultural values and norms influence behavior.

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EOM Q2.19

When we see the behavior of other cultures as strange or inferior, we are engaging in _____.

a. ethnocentrism
b. material culture
c. cultural relativism
d. racism

Topic: Cultural Foundations
ANS: A
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.4d Discuss approaches to studying culture, including the problems of ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.

EOM Q2.20

Music is an example of what type of universal?

a. Cultural
b. Biological
c. Psychological
d. Individual

Topic: Cultural Foundations
ANS: A
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy
LO= 2.4a Define and give examples of biological, cultural, and psychological universals.

End of Chapter Questions

EOC Q2.1

Beth has recently accepted a job as a nurse's assistant in a major medical center. She is excited to begin her career and is intent on utilizing a biopsychosocial model of health care with her patients. Which of the following choices will Beth adhere to when working with patients?

a. Beth will assume that all patients are hiding true information from her.
b. Beth will concern herself only with information that is provided by medical research.
c. Beth will question patients about their physical condition and learn about their mental health and social situations.
d. Beth will only question patients about their mental health and social situations.

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: C

EOC Q2.2

Each day at the high school, cafeteria employees wait for their daily assignment from the cafeteria manager. Some of the tasks include prepping food for lunch, overseeing the cash register, and preparing

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the serving line. If you were to relate the workings of the cafeteria to the human genome, which part would the manager be?

a. The x chromosome
b. DNA molecule
c. The gene
d. The epigenome

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: D

EOC Q2.3

Marie is majoring in biology. She has the opportunity to join a field study that will be researching the eastern turkey vulture. The professor leading the study has told the volunteers that they will be examining the differences between subspecies, traits that make survival easier, and the degree to which those traits are passed onto offspring. Which theory will Marie's group be studying?

a. Natural selection
b. Darwinism
c. Avian inheritance
d. Biological replication

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: A

EOC Q2.4

A young girl has recently developed an intense case of poison ivy. Which of her neurons are transmitting the message of pain and itch to her brain?

a. Synaptic neurons
b. Motor neurons
c. Sensory neurons
d. Association neurons

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: C

EOC Q2.5

While home alone one night you hear the squeal of tires and a loud crash, and your body intensely reacts. Which system has produced such a dramatic change so quickly?

a. Limbic system
b. Sympathetic nervous system
c. Somatic nervous system
d. Parasympathetic nervous system

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: B

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EOC Q2.6

The thyroid and pituitary gland play a large role in the _____ system.

a. lymphatic
b. nervous
c. digestive
d. endocrine

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: D

EOC Q2.7

_____ is the brain-imaging method in which radioactive dye is injected into an individual's brain, allowing a computer to produce a color-coded image showing the brain's activity.

a. Electroencephalography (EEG)
b. Positron emission tomography (PET)
c. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)
d. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: B

EOC Q2.8

A young man has been admitted to the hospital after a serious fall from a horse. He was not wearing a helmet and as a result has suffered from an inability to form new memories. He can remember past events but nothing since the fall seems to stick with him. Which area of the brain was most likely damaged?

a. The hippocampus
b. The hypothalamus
c. The pons
d. The fornix

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: A

EOC Q2.9

The two important functions in which the structures of the limbic system play a role are _____ and_____.

a. spatial tasks; sequential tasks
b. heart rate; breathing
c. auditory; visual
d. memory; emotion

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: D

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EOC Q2.10

The left side of the body is primarily controlled by _____.

a. spatial reasoning
b. the right cerebral hemisphere
c. the left cerebral hemisphere
d. the temporal lobe

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: B

EOC Q2.11

When used in regard to the brain the term "plasticity" means _____.

a. the brain's tendency to be easily broken or "cracked"
b. the brain's ability to flex under pressure
c. the brain's ability to adapt to new conditions
d. the brain's massive complexity

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: C

EOC Q2.12

Samuel is from Kenya. Soukie is from Laos. Although they live worlds apart, both individuals rely on the same basics for survival, including food, water, and shelter. This concept is a _____.

a. biological universal
b. biological necessity
c. biological constant
d. psychological universal

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: A

EOC Q2.13

Tanjia's parents emigrated from Russia before she was born. Her parents have joined a group with Russian immigrants in an effort to expose Tanjia to the culture that they grew up in. Which concept of culture are Tanjia's parents practicing?

a. Collectivism
b. Material culture transmission
c. Identification
d. Enculturation

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: D

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EOC Q2.14

The United States is an example of a(n) _____ culture.

a. high power distance
b. collectivist
c. individualistic
d. tight

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: C

EOC Q2.15

Your nephew is attending college and has decided to study how different cultures' behaviors and emotions vary from one group to another. Which area of study would be appropriate for him?

a. Cross-cultural psychology
b. Experimental psychology
c. Developmental psychology
d. Social psychology

Topic: Foundations of Behavior
ANS: A

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