

# 2 Foundations of Behavior

Key: Answer, Learning Objective

LO=Learning Objective

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

### Session 2.1: Models of Behavior

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

TB\_02\_01

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

TB\_02\_02

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.8, CE 2.1.3**

TB\_02\_03

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.5**

TB\_02\_04

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.9, CE 2.1.4**

TB\_02\_05

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.5, CE 2.1.1**

TB\_02\_06

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

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

*interacting factors.*

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_07

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.3**

TB\_02\_08

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.4**

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

TB\_02\_09

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.8**

TB\_02\_10

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.4, CE 2.1.6**

TB\_02\_11

Human beings have \_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes in normal developmental cases.

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.2**

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

TB\_02\_12

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.6, CE 2.1.7**

TB\_02\_13

The human genome contains about \_\_\_\_\_ genes.

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.7, Post 2.1.6**

TB\_02\_14

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.1.10**

TB\_02\_15

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.7, CE 2.1.8**

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

TB\_02\_16

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.2, CE 2.1.9**

TB\_02\_17

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.1.3**

TB\_02\_18

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

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

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

**Skill Level : Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level : Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.1.10**

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

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

TB\_02\_19

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_20

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_21

The nervous system could be defined as\_\_\_\_\_.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.5**

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

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



TB\_02\_22

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.2**

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

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

TB\_02\_23

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_24

The human brain contains somewhere around \_\_\_\_\_ neurons.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

TB\_02\_25

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.8**

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

TB\_02\_26

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

TB\_02\_27

The four parts of every neuron are:

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_28

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_29

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level : Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level : Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_30

\_\_\_\_\_ receive messages from other neurons and \_\_\_\_\_ send messages to other neurons.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.8**

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

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

TB\_02\_31

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.2**

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

TB\_02\_32

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.9**

TB\_02\_33

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_34

The function of the neuron's axon is to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_35

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

- a) axon terminals
- b) synaptic vesicles

- c) synapses
- d) receptor sites

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.1**

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

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

TB\_02\_36

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.3**

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

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

TB\_02\_37

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level : Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level : Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.4**

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

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

TB\_02\_38

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.9**

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

TB\_02\_39

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.10**

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

TB\_02\_40

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_41

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.9**

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

TB\_02\_42

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.5**

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

**TB\_02\_43**

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.10**

**TB\_02\_44**

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.3**

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

**TB\_02\_45**

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

**TB\_02\_46**

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.7**

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



TB\_02\_47

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.2**

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

TB\_02\_48

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

TB\_02\_49

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.2.6**

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

TB\_02\_50

"All or none" is the principle stating that \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_51

The action potential causes neurotransmitters to be released into the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_52

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

TB\_02\_53

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.6**

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

TB\_02\_54

A synapse is most important in:

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.4**

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

TB\_02\_55

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

TB\_02\_56

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_57

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

TB\_02\_58

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

TB\_02\_59

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_60

Pain-controlling chemicals in the body are called \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.4**

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

TB\_02\_61

What are two roles of glial cells?

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_62

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

TB\_02\_63

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_64

The two main divisions of the nervous system are the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.5**

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

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

TB\_02\_65

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_66

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

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



TB\_02\_67

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.6**

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

TB\_02\_68

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_69

The peripheral nervous system consists of \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_70

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_71

The peripheral nervous system consists of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous systems.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.2.7**

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

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

TB\_02\_72

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_73

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_74

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_75

Involuntary muscles and functions are controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

TB\_02\_76

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

functions in the body is called the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_77

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

TB\_02\_78

The autonomic nervous system is divided into the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ divisions.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

TB\_02\_79

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_80

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_81

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

coordinating bodily arousal is called the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_82

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_83

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.10**

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

TB\_02\_84

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_85

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

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

d) sympathetic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_86

Calm is to aroused as \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_87

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_88

Endocrine glands \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

TB\_02\_89

The thyroid and pituitary glands are parts of the \_\_\_\_\_ system.

- a) gonadal
- b) endocrine



- c) nervous
- d) lymphatic

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.7**

TB\_02\_90

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

TB\_02\_91

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_92

What are the two basic functions of the endocrine system?

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

TB\_02\_93

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

TB\_02\_94

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.2.8**

TB\_02\_95

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

### **Session 2.3: Biological Foundations II: The Brain**

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

TB\_02\_96

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.2**

TB\_02\_97

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.1**

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

TB\_02\_98

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.2**

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

TB\_02\_99

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.2**

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

TB\_02\_100

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.3**

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

TB\_02\_101

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.1**

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

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

TB\_02\_102

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_103

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.10**

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

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

TB\_02\_104

The hindbrain is one of \_\_\_\_\_ operationally distinct sections of the brain.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.4**

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

TB\_02\_105

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.3**

TB\_02\_106

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

TB\_02\_107

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.9**

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

TB\_02\_108

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

- a) hindbrain
- b) pons

- c) medulla
- d) forebrain

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.9**

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

TB\_02\_109

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.3**

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

TB\_02\_110

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

TB\_02\_111

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

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

TB\_02\_112

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

TB\_02\_113

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.10**

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

TB\_02\_114

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

TB\_02\_115

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

TB\_02\_116

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

TB\_02\_117

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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



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

TB\_02\_118

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.4**

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

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

TB\_02\_119

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.5**

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

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

TB\_02\_120

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_121

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.6**

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

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

TB\_02\_122

The brain's "sensory relay station" is the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.5**

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

TB\_02\_123

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_124

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

midbrain, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.8

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

TB\_02\_125

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.7, Post 2.3.4

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

TB\_02\_126

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

TB\_02\_127

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

TB\_02\_128

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_129

The motor cortex is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ lobe of the brain.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.1**

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

TB\_02\_130

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

TB\_02\_131

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.8**

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

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

TB\_02\_132

The somatosensory cortex is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ lobe of the brain.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.6**

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

TB\_01\_133

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

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

d) phantom limb

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_134

Which of the following regions contains the auditory cortex?

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_135

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

TB\_02\_136

Which of the following regions contains the primary visual cortex?

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.3.7**

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

TB\_02\_137

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_138

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

TB\_02\_139

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_140

The cortex is divided into two sections referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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



TB\_02\_141

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

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

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

TB\_02\_142

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

TB\_02\_143

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.7**

TB\_02\_144

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

TB\_02\_145

The left cerebral hemisphere primarily controls:

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

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

TB\_02\_146

The right cerebral hemisphere primarily controls:

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.8**

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

TB\_02\_147

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

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

**LO=2.3d, Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.**

TB\_02\_150

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

**LO=2.3d, Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.**

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.3.6**

TB\_02\_151

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

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

**LO=2.3d, Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.**

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.10**

TB\_02\_152

\_\_\_\_\_ is the creation of new neurons in the adult brain.

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

**LO=2.3d, Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.**

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.3.9**

## **Session 2.4: Cultural Foundations**

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

TB\_02\_153

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level : Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level : Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.8, CE 2.4.1**

TB\_02\_154

Cultural universals would include which of the following?

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

- d) memory

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

TB\_02\_155

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level : Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level : Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.1, CE 2.4.3**

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

TB\_02\_156

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.3, CE 2.4.7**

TB\_02\_157

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.4.4**

TB\_02\_158

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

- a) video games
- b) cars

- c) medications
- d) beliefs

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.3**

TB\_02\_159

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.2**

TB\_02\_160

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

TB\_02\_161

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

**ANS: C**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_162

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.4.8**

TB\_02\_163

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.4**

TB\_02\_164

Shared physical features is to \_\_\_\_\_ as shared or common history is to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.5**

TB\_02\_165

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

**ANS: D**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

TB\_02\_166

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



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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

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

TB\_02\_167

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.6**

TB\_02\_168

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

TB\_02\_169

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Pre 2.4.9**

TB\_02\_170

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.9**

TB\_02\_171

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

TB\_02\_172

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.5**

TB\_02\_173

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.6**

TB\_02\_174

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

TB\_02\_175

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

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

- d) incongruent

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

TB\_02\_176

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

**ANS: B**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_177

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

TB\_02\_178

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

TB\_02\_179

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.4.9**

TB\_02\_180

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: CE 2.4.10**

TB\_02\_181

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

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

TB\_02\_182

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.8**

TB\_02\_183

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

TB\_02\_184

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

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

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Difficult**

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

TB\_02\_185

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

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

Topic : Cultural Foundations

**ANS: A**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

**MPL Parallel Question ID: Post 2.4.7**

## TRUE OR FALSE

TB\_02\_186

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**ANS: T**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_187

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**ANS: F,**

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_188

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**ANS: T**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_189

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: T**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_190

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: F**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_191

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: F**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_192

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: F**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**



**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_193

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: T**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_194

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**ANS: T**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_195

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: F**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_196

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: F**

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_197

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**ANS: T**

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

**LO=2.3d Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.**

TB\_02\_198

Culture is a biologically created phenomenon within humanity.

Topic: Cultural Foundations

**ANS: F**

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_199

Individualist cultures emphasize group goals over individual achievement.

Topic: Cultural Foundations

**ANS: F**

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_200

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

Topic: Cultural Foundations

**ANS: T**

**Skill Level : Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level : Easy**

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

## **ESSAY**

TB\_02\_201

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_202

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

Topic: Models of Behavior

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_203

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_204

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

Topic: Biological Foundations I: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_205

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

TB\_02\_206

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

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_207

What are the major differences in how the right and left cerebral hemispheres function?

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**Skill Level: Remember the Facts**

**Difficulty Level: Easy**

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

TB\_02\_208

Compare and contrast the concepts of neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.

Topic: Biological Foundations II: The Brain

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

**LO=2.3d Explain neuroplasticity and neurogenesis.**

TB\_02\_209

What is the difference between culture, subculture, race, and ethnicity? Do you think all of these concepts are needed in today's world? Why or why not?

Topic: Cultural Foundations

**Skill Level: Apply What You Know**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

TB\_02\_210

Give a brief discussion of the concepts of ethnocentrism and cultural relativism and explain why they might be seen as opposing ideas.

Topic: Cultural Foundations

**Skill Level: Understand the Concepts**

**Difficulty Level: Moderate**

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

## 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

- 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.**

### **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**

**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 \_\_\_\_\_.

- 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.**



### **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

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**

### 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**

**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**

**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**