https://selldocx.com/products/test-bank-health-psychology-4e-wishes

Exam	
Name	
TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.	
1) Regulation of the autonomic nervous system occurs via the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system.	1)
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.	
 2) The nervous system as a whole consists of the and the A) sensory nervous system; motor nervous system B) sympathetic nervous system; parasympathetic nervous system C) brain; spinal cord D) somatic nervous system; autonomic nervous system E) central nervous system; peripheral nervous system 	2)
3) The peripheral nervous system consists of the and the A) central nervous system; parasympathetic nervous system B) brain; spinal cord C) central nervous system; sympathetic nervous system D) somatic nervous system; autonomic nervous system E) central nervous system; somatic nervous system	3)
 4) The nervous system connects the central nervous system with all internal organs. A) sympathetic B) parasympathetic C) peripheral D) autonomic E) somatic 	4)
5) The nervous system mobilizes the body in response to stress; the nervous system controls the activities of the visceral organs under normal conditions. A) sympathetic; parasympathetic B) parasympathetic; sympathetic C) sympathetic; peripheral D) autonomic; peripheral E) somatic; autonomic	5)
TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.	
6) The structures of the limbic system play an important role in stress and emotional responses.	6)

$\label{eq:multiple} \textbf{MULTIPLE CHOICE}. \ \ \textbf{Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question}.$		
7) Damage to the cerebellum is associated with impairedA) muscular coordination.B) speech production.	7) _	
C) respiration.		
D) speech recognition.		
E) visual acuity.		
,		
8) The is an important transition centre between the thoughts generated in the	8)	
cerebral cortex of the brain and their impact on internal organs.		
A) hindbrain		
B) hypothalamus		
C) primary somatic sensory cortex		
D) forebrain		
E) medulla		
9) Catecholamines are	9)	
A) neurotransmitters.	´ -	
B) specific genes.		
C) found only in the central nervous system.		
D) neural receptors.		
E) secretions of the limbic system.		
10) Secretion of catecholamines	10)	
A) regulates sodium retention.	,	
B) increases heart rate and blood pressure.		
C) increases protein and fat mobilization.		
D) stimulates digestion.		
E) dilates blood vessels.		
11) Mark has been preparing for his graduate school entrance exam for several weeks and is	11)	
very nervous about how he will perform. In addition to this stress, his girlfriend Jasmine	,	
is getting concerned that Mark has not been able to perform in the bedroom lately either.		
Mark's sexual difficulties due to stress are likely due to the involvement of his		
in the stress response.		
A) parietal lobe		
B) pituitary gland		
C) adrenal medulla		
D) hypothalamus		
E) limbic system		

12) John does not have smooth motor coordination. His rigid, slow movements are	12)
accompanied with tremors. John's condition is known as	
A) cerebral palsy	
B) epilepsy	
C) multiple sclerosis	
D) Parkinson's disease	
E) Alzheimer's disease	
13) The prevalence of is expected to rise to affect over 100 million people	13)
worldwide by the year 2050.	
A) AIDS	
B) Alzheimer's disease	
C) heart disease	
D) Huntington's disease	
E) arthritis	
14) is a chronic, nonprogressive disorder of the nervous system that is marked by	14)
lack of muscle control.	,
A) Cerebral palsy	
B) Myasthenia gravis	
C) Epilepsy	
D) Multiple Sclerosis	
E) Parkinson's disease	
15) Blood supply to Marsha's brain was interrupted during her birth because of which she	15)
lacks control of her muscles. Marsha has	
A) epilepsy	
B) cerebral palsy	
C) Parkinson's disease	
D) multiple sclerosis	
E) myasthenia gravis	
16) The gene for has been identified. This allows for at-risk individuals to be	14)
tested to ascertain whether they are carriers of this hereditary disorder characterized by	16)
chronic physical and mental deterioration due to damaged brain cells.	
A) epilepsy	
B) Huntington's disease	
C) myasthenia gravis	
D) multiple sclerosis	
E) Parkinson's disease	
E) Farkinson's disease	
TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.	
17) The endocrine system is responsible for fast-acting, short-duration responses to changes	17)
in the body.	

IULTIPLE CHOICE.	Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the questi	on.
18) The nervo	us system is chiefly responsible for responses to changes in the	18)
body; whe	reas the endocrine system governs mainly responses.	
A) slow-	acting, long-duration; fast-acting, short-duration	
B) comp	lementary; antagonistic	
C) fast-a	cting, short-duration; slow-acting, long-duration	
D) slow-	acting, short-duration; fast-acting, long-duration	
E) fast-a	cting, long-duration; slow-acting, short-duration	
19) The releas	e of steroids via the adrenal cortex is stimulated by	19)
A) vasop	pressin.	
B) epine	phrine and norepinephrine.	
C) adren	ocorticotropic hormone (ACTH).	
D) thyro	tropic hormone (TSH).	
E) gluco	corticoids.	
20) Type I dia	betes	20)
A) is pri	marily managed through dietary and exercise regimens.	
B) typica	ally occurs after age 40.	
c) is a co	ondition that occurs when the body fails to produce enough insulin.	
D) dispre	oportionately affects white males.	
E) is a co	ondition that occurs when the body is not sufficiently responsive to insulin.	
21) Conditions	s associated with diabetes include	21)
A) deafn	ess.	
B) loss o	of hair.	
C) coron	ary heart disease.	
D) skelet	tal system damage.	
	r blindness.	
22) The	carry blood from the heart to oxygenate other organs and tissues.	22)
A) capill	aries	
B) atria		
C) veins		
D) ventr	icles	
E) arteri	es	
23) During	, blood is pumped out of the heart, and blood pressure	23)
During	, blood is taken into the heart, and blood pressure	
A) systo	le; decreases; diastole; increases	
B) diasto	ole; decreases; systole; decreases	
c) diasto	ole; increases; systole; decreases	
D) systo	le; increases; diastole; decreases	
F) diasto	ole: decreases: systole: increases	

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.	
24) Angina pectoris is most likely to occur when a clot has developed in a coronary vessel and blocks the flow of blood to the heart.	24)
25) Arteriosclerosis results when elasticity of arteries decreases making them rigid and hard.	25)
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.	
 26) is chest pain which occurs because the muscle tissue of the heart must continue its activity without a sufficient supply of oxygen or adequate removal of carbon dioxide and other waste products. A) Myocardial infarction B) Phlebitis C) Arteriosclerosis 	26)
D) Aneurysm E) Angina pectoris	
27) Atherosclerosis is	27)
 A) characterized by a hardening and reduced elasticity of the arterial walls. B) a type of blood disorder. C) associated with angina pectoris and myocardial infarction. D) a nervous system disorder. E) a hereditary disease rather than a disease of lifestyle. 	
 28) Hypertension is caused by A) consuming a diet rich in protein. B) high cardiac output. C) being underweight. D) exercising too much. E) meditation. 	28)
29) Approximately% of Canadians aged 12 and over have hypertension. A) 10 B) 26 C) 14 D) 18 E) 22	29)
 30) Approximately 55% of blood volume is composed of A) platelets. B) red blood cells. C) white blood cells. D) hemoglobin. E) plasma. 	30)

	31) Some individuals are unable to produce thromboplastin and fibrin. This condition is associated with a clotting disorder called	31)
	A) hemophilia.	
	B) anemia.	
	C) erythrocytosis.	
	D) leukopenia.	
	E) arteriosclerosis.	
	32) Lymphocytes play an important role in fighting infection and disease by	32)
	A) producing antibodies that destroy substances through the antigen-antibody reaction.	-
	B) secreting platelets that engulf foreign particles so they may be excreted.	
	C) secreting digesting enzymes that dissolve foreign particles.	
	D) producing monoblasts that increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.	
	E) carrying oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body.	
	33) Amy contracted influenza from school where many children in her class have also had	33)
	the disease. This is an example of transmission.	
	A) mechanical	
	B) direct	
	C) chemical	
	D) indirect	
	E) biological	
	34) The course of infection follows a specific sequence; that is	34)
	A) period of nonspecific symptoms, incubation period, acute phase, period of decline.	
	B) acute phase, incubation period, period of nonspecific symptoms, period of decline.	
	C) incubation period, period of nonspecific symptoms, period of decline, recovery.	
	D) incubation period, period of nonspecific symptoms, acute phase, period of decline.	
	E) incubation period, acute phase, period of decline.	
	35) A localized infection	35)
	A) is confined to a particular site and does not spread.	
	B) occurs when the body's resistance is lowered from fighting a primary infection.	
	C) affects several different areas.	
	D) is confined to a particular area and sends toxins to other parts of the body.	
	E) is confined to a particular site at first and then starts spreading to other parts of the body within 48 hours.	
TRU	E/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.	
	36) Antigens are proteins produced in response to stimulation by antibodies.	36)

INDETIFIE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement of answers the question	•
37) Nonspecific immunity may be mediated by	37)
A) having vitamins regularly.	
B) vaccinations.	
C) antimicrobial substances.	
D) inoculations.	
E) consuming a healthy diet.	
38) Jamie had an outbreak of measles. Her body has now built immunity for	38)
measles.	
A) artificial	
B) natural	
C) acquired	
D) specific	
E) nonspecific	
39) Humoral immunity is mediated by	39)
A) B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.	
B) B cells.	
C) phagocytosis.	
D) T cells.	
E) helper and suppressor T cells.	
40) Cell-mediated immunity is mediated by	40)
A) TC and TH cells.	, <u> </u>
B) B cells.	
C) NK cells.	
D) interferon.	
E) B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.	
41) The spleen	41)
A) aids in the production of B and T cells and filters the blood.	, <u> </u>
B) secretes insulin and bile into the bloodstream.	
C) produces plasma cells.	
D) produces red blood cells.	
E) produces neurotransmitters and corticosteroids.	
TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.	
42) Compared to women, men are at greater risk of contracting autoimmune disease.	42)

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.		
43) Infectious disorders	43)	
A) are genetic.		
B) are acute problems that end when their course has run.		
C) attack only lymphatic tissue.		
D) are not linked to the development of any chronic diseases.		
E) that are kept in control through hygiene may have paradoxically increased the rates		
of these disorders.		
44) Infectious disorders	44)	
A) are genetic.	,	
B) do not strike in developed nations.		
C) can be treated effectively with overdoses of antibiotics.		
D) may be a result of advanced sanitation and refrigeration.		
E) do not cause chronic diseases.		
45) Autoimmunity	45)	
A) is acquired through measures such as vaccination.	43)	
B) is a condition seen only in women.		
C) involves the progressive, chronic enlargement of lymphatic tissue.		
D) is a condition in which a specific humoral or cell-mediated immune response		
attacks the body's own tissue.		
E) is a viral disorder marked by an unusually large number of monocytes.		
46) Autoimmunity may be implicated in	46)	
A) arthritis.	10)	
B) typhoid.		
C) diabetes.		
D) hypertension.		
E) jaundice.		
47) Systemic lupus erythematosus is	47)	
A) a birth-related disorder	77)	
B) an infectious disorder		
C) a genetic disorder		
D) an autoimmune disorder		
E) an age-related disorder		
48) Inflammation is also implicated in	48)	
A) leukemia.	.0,	
B) strokes.		
C) hemophilia.		
D) asthma.		
E) renal failure.		

49) The adrenal cortex produces in response to stress.	49)
A) epinephrine and norepinephrine	
B) glucocorticoids	
C) oxytocin	
D) ACTH	
E) endogenous opioids	
50) The activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical (HPA) axis most closely	50)
resembles the model of stress.	
A) primary appraisal	
B) general adaptation syndrome	
C) tend and befriend	
D) fight or flight	
E) sympathetic arousal	
ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.	
51) Describe the functioning of the autonomic nervous system. Include in your answer the resympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system in response to stress.	oles of the
52) Describe the structure and function of the cardiovascular system. Include in your answer and external factors influencing heart rate and their impact on heart functioning.	the internal
53) Compare and contrast nonspecific and specific immune mechanisms. Provide at least tw	o examples

54) Explain how the sympathetic-adrenomedullary (SAM) and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical (HPA) axis are implicated in the physiological response to stress. Support your answer with a

of each.

diagram.

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED2

- 1) TRUE
- 2) E
- 3) D
- 4) D
- 5) A
- 6) TRUE
- 7) A
- 8) B
- 9) A
- 10) B
- 11) D
- 12) D
- 13) B
- 14) A
- 15) B
- 16) B
- 17) FALSE
- 18) C
- 19) C
- 20) C
- 21) C
- 22) E
- 23) D
- 24) FALSE
- 25) TRUE
- 26) E
- 27) C
- 28) B
- 29) D
- 30) E
- 31) A
- 32) A
- 33) D
- 34) D
- 35) A 36) FALSE
- 37) C
- 38) B
- 39) B
- 40) A
- 41) A
- 42) FALSE
- 43) E
- 44) D
- 45) D
- 46) A
- 47) D 48) D
- 49) B
- 50) B

Answer Key
Testname: UNTITLED2

- 51) Answers may vary.
- 52) Answers may vary.
- 53) Answers may vary.
- 54) Answers may vary.