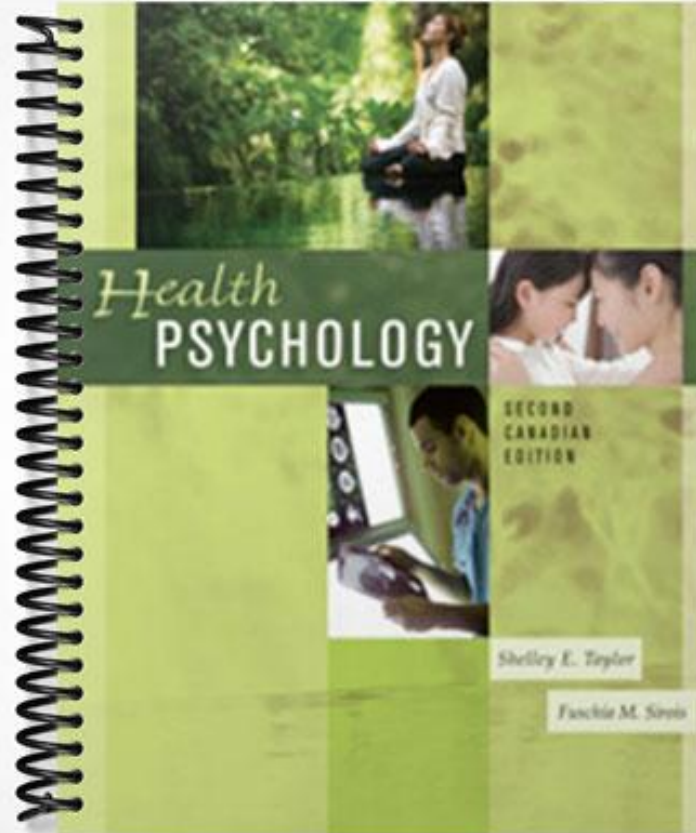


**TEST BANK**



*Health*  
**PSYCHOLOGY**

SECOND  
CANADIAN  
EDITION

*Shelley E. Taylor*

*Faschis M. Strain*

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Regulation of the autonomic nervous system occurs via the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system.  
True False
2. The structures of the limbic system play an important role in emotion.  
True False
3. The endocrine system is responsible for fast-acting, short-duration responses to changes in the body.  
True False
4. 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.  
True False
5. Statistics show a dramatic increase in the prevalence of allergic disorders including asthma in the past 20 to 30 years.  
True False
6. Hepatitis A is typically transmitted through food and water.  
True False
7. Menopause is a disorder of the reproductive system.  
True False
8. Genetic risks are magnified because they interact with environmental factors  
True False
9. Antigens are proteins produced in response to stimulation by antibodies.  
True False
10. Compared to women, men are at greater risk of contracting autoimmune disease.  
True False
11. The nervous system as a whole consists of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. brain; spinal cord  
B. central nervous system; peripheral nervous system  
C. somatic nervous system; autonomic nervous system  
D. sensory nervous system; motor nervous system  
E. brain; central nervous system
12. The peripheral nervous system consists of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. brain; spinal cord  
B. central nervous system; peripheral nervous system  
C. somatic nervous system; autonomic nervous system  
D. forebrain; hindbrain  
E. somatic nervous system; peripheral nervous system
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system connects the central nervous system with all internal organs.  
A. peripheral  
B. automatic  
C. autonomic  
D. somatic  
E. sympathetic

14. The \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system mobilizes the body in response to stress; the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system controls the activities of the visceral organs under normal conditions.
- parasympathetic; sympathetic
  - sympathetic; parasympathetic
  - somatic; autonomic
  - autonomic; peripheral
  - sympathetic; peripheral
15. Damage to the cerebellum is associated with impaired
- muscular coordination.
  - respiration.
  - speech.
  - visual acuity.
  - auditory acuity.
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an important transition centre between the thoughts generated in the cerebral cortex of the brain and their impact on internal organs.
- forebrain
  - hindbrain
  - hypothalamus
  - medulla
  - primary somatic sensory cortex
17. Mark has been preparing for his graduate school entrance exam for several weeks and is 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.
- hypothalamus
  - adrenal medulla
  - limbic system
  - pituitary gland
  - parietal lobe
18. The prevalence of \_\_\_\_\_ is expected to rise to affect over 100 million people worldwide by the year 2050.
- Alzheimer's disease
  - Huntington's disease
  - AIDS
  - arthritis
  - heart disease
19. Catecholamines are
- exogenes.
  - neurotransmitters.
  - telecystors.
  - arterioles.
  - receptors.
20. Secretion of catecholamines
- increases protein and fat mobilization.
  - regulates sodium retention.
  - increases heart rate and blood pressure.
  - stimulates digestion.
  - All of these answers are correct.

21. \_\_\_\_\_ is a chronic, nonprogressive disorder of the nervous system that is marked by lack of muscle control.
- A. Epilepsy
  - B. Parkinson's disease
  - C. Myasthenia gravis
  - D. Cerebral palsy
  - E. Multiple Sclerosis
22. The gene for \_\_\_\_\_ has been identified. This allows for at-risk individuals to be tested to ascertain whether they are carriers of this hereditary disorder characterized by chronic physical and mental deterioration due to damaged brain cells.
- A. Epilepsy
  - B. Myasthenia gravis
  - C. Multiple sclerosis
  - D. Parkinson's disease
  - E. Huntington's disease
23. The nervous system is chiefly responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ responses to changes in the body; whereas the endocrine system governs mainly \_\_\_\_\_ responses.
- A. fast-acting, short-duration; slow-acting, long-duration
  - B. slow-acting, long-duration; fast-acting, short-duration
  - C. fast-acting, long-duration; slow-acting, short-duration
  - D. complementary; antagonistic
  - E. slow-acting, short-duration; fast-acting, long-duration
24. The release of steroids via the adrenal cortex is stimulated by
- A. epinephrine and norepinephrine.
  - B. glucocorticoids.
  - C. thyrotropic hormone (TSH).
  - D. adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH).
  - E. vasopressin.
25. Type I diabetes
- A. typically occurs after age 40.
  - B. is a condition that occurs when the body fails to produce enough insulin.
  - C. is a condition that occurs when the body is not sufficiently responsive to insulin.
  - D. is primarily managed through dietary and exercise regimens.
  - E. disproportionately affects white males.
26. Conditions associated with diabetes include
- A. blindness.
  - B. kidney failure.
  - C. coronary heart disease.
  - D. nervous system damage.
  - E. All of these answers are correct.
27. The \_\_\_\_\_ carry blood from the heart to oxygenate organs and other tissues.
- A. arteries
  - B. veins
  - C. capillaries
  - D. ventricles
  - E. All of these answers are correct.

28. \_\_\_\_\_ 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. Angina pectoris
  - B. Myocardial infarction
  - C. Phlebitis
  - D. Arteriosclerosis
  - E. Aneurysm
29. Atherosclerosis is
- A. associated with angina pectoris and myocardial infarction.
  - B. characterized by a hardening and reduced elasticity of the arterial walls.
  - C. a hereditary disease rather than a disease of lifestyle.
  - D. a type of blood disorder.
  - E. All of these answers are correct.
30. During \_\_\_\_\_, blood is pumped out of the heart, and blood pressure \_\_\_\_\_. During \_\_\_\_\_, blood is taken into the heart, and blood pressure \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. diastole; increases; systole; decreases
  - B. diastole; decreases; systole; increases
  - C. systole; increases; diastole; decreases
  - D. systole; decreases; diastole; increases
  - E. diastole; decreases; systole; decreases
31. Hypertension is caused by
- A. high cardiac output.
  - B. highly viscous blood.
  - C. loss of elasticity of the arterial walls.
  - D. too high a peripheral resistance.
  - E. All of these answers are correct.
32. Approximately 55% of blood volume is composed of
- A. platelets.
  - B. white blood cells.
  - C. red blood cells.
  - D. plasma.
  - E. hemoglobin.
33. Some individuals are unable to produce thromboplastin and fibrin. This condition is associated with a clotting disorder called
- A. arteriosclerosis.
  - B. anemia.
  - C. leukopenia.
  - D. hemophilia.
  - E. Erythrocytosis.
34. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide during respiration occurs between the
- A. bronchi and the capillaries.
  - B. alveoli and the capillaries.
  - C. alveoli and the arteries.
  - D. bronchioles and the alveoli.
  - E. larynx and the bronchus.

35. \_\_\_\_\_ involves a condition in which the alveoli become dilated, atrophied, and thin so that elasticity is lost and exhalation becomes difficult.
- A. Bronchial pneumonia
  - B. Pleurisy
  - C. Tuberculosis
  - D. Pulmonary emphysema
  - E. Asthma
36. During the digestive process, the absorption of food takes place primarily in the
- A. stomach.
  - B. duodenum.
  - C. small intestine.
  - D. large intestine.
  - E. transverse colon.
37. Inflammatory bowel disease,
- A. rates are estimated to be the highest in Canada.
  - B. includes ulcerative colitis.
  - C. includes Crohn's disease.
  - D. rates are highest in Alberta and Nova Scotia.
  - E. All of these answers are correct.
38. The \_\_\_\_\_ regulate(s) bodily fluids by removing surplus water, surplus electrolytes, and the waste products generated by the metabolism of food.
- A. urethra
  - B. bladder
  - C. ureters
  - D. renal system
  - E. hepatic portal system
39. The female hormone, estrogen,
- A. is secreted by the anterior pituitary.
  - B. is associated with lactation.
  - C. is produced during the second half of the menstrual cycle.
  - D. leads to the development of secondary sex characteristics in the female.
  - E. All of these answers are correct.
40. The male hormone, testosterone,
- A. is secreted by the anterior pituitary.
  - B. brings about the primary sex characteristics in the male.
  - C. is produced by the interstitial cells of the testes.
  - D. is produced on a 14 day cycle
  - E. All of these are characteristics of testosterone
41. Approximately \_\_\_\_ percent of Canadian couples experience fertility problems.
- A. 3
  - B. 7
  - C. 10
  - D. 15
  - E. 20
42. Which of the following research methods are designed to investigate the relative importance of genetic and environmental factors that contribute to developing medical disorders?
- A. Studies of identical twins and fraternal twins.
  - B. Studies of identical twins reared apart.
  - C. Studies of adopted children.
  - D. Family studies.
  - E. All of these answers are correct.

43. Prenatal diagnostic tests are currently available that help detect
- epilepsy.
  - breast and colon cancer.
  - Huntington's disease.
  - cerebral palsy.
  - All of these answers are correct.
44. Jack and Jill had unprotected sexual intercourse while Jack had an outbreak of genital herpes. Jill has now also contracted genital herpes. This is an example of
- direct transmission of disease.
  - indirect transmission of disease.
  - biological transmission of disease.
  - mechanical transmission of disease.
  - physical transmission of disease.
45. The course of infection follows a specific sequence; that is
- incubation period, period of nonspecific symptoms, acute phase, period of decline.
  - period of nonspecific symptoms, incubation period, acute phase, period of decline.
  - acute phase, incubation period, period of nonspecific symptoms, period of decline.
  - incubation period, acute phase, period of decline.
  - incubation period, period of nonspecific symptoms, period of decline, recovery.
46. Lymphocytes play an important role in fighting infection and disease by
- secreting digesting enzymes that dissolve foreign particles.
  - producing antibodies that destroy substances through the antigen-antibody reaction.
  - secreting platelets that engulf foreign particles so they may be excreted.
  - producing monoblasts that increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.
  - carrying oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body.
47. A localized infection
- is confined to a particular site and does not spread.
  - is confined to a particular area and sends toxins to other parts of the body.
  - occurs when the body's resistance is lowered from fighting a primary infection.
  - affects several different areas.
  - All of these answers are correct.
48. Nonspecific immunity may be mediated by the
- skin.
  - phagocytes.
  - inflammatory response.
  - antimicrobial substances.
  - All of these answers are correct.
49. Humoral immunity is mediated by
- B cells.
  - helper and suppressor T cells.
  - B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.
  - phagocytosis.
  - All of these answers are correct.
50. Cell-mediated immunity is mediated by
- B cells.
  - TC and TH cells.
  - B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.
  - interferon.
  - All of these answers are correct.

51. The spleen
- A. secretes insulin and bile into the bloodstream.
  - B. produces neurotransmitters and corticosteroids.
  - C. aids in the production of B and T cells and filters the blood.
  - D. is primarily a vestigial organ.
  - E. is a vermiform organ
52. Infectious disorders
- A. are acute problems that end when their course has run.
  - B. that are kept in control through hygiene may have paradoxically increased the rates of these disorders.
  - C. are not linked to the development of any chronic diseases
  - D. attack only lymphatic tissue.
  - E. All of these are traits of infectious disorders.
53. Autoimmunity
- A. involves the progressive, chronic enlargement of lymphatic tissue.
  - B. is a viral disorder marked by an unusually large number of monocytes.
  - C. is acquired through measures such as vaccination.
  - D. is a condition in which a specific humoral or cell-mediated immune response attacks the body's own tissue.
  - E. All of these answers are correct.
54. Autoimmunity may be implicated in
- A. systemic lupus erythematosus.
  - B. arthritis.
  - C. multiple sclerosis.
  - D. molecular mimicry.
  - E. All of these answers are correct.
55. Inflammation is also implicated in
- A. bowel disorders.
  - B. cirrhosis of the liver.
  - C. heart disease in men.
  - D. asthma.
  - E. All of these answers are correct.
56. Describe the functioning of the autonomic nervous system. Include in your answer the roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system in response to stress.
57. Describe the structure and function of the cardiovascular system. Include in your answer the internal and external factors influencing heart rate and the impact on heart functioning.



58. Describe the nature and symptoms of asthma. Discuss the factors that may contribute to the dramatic rise of asthma in recent years
59. Explain how a health psychologist might employ family studies and twins to study the genetic basis of a health disorder.
60. Compare and contrast nonspecific and specific immune mechanisms. Provide at least two examples of each.

## 02 Key

1. Regulation of the autonomic nervous system occurs via the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system.  
(p. 23) **TRUE**  
*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #1*
2. The structures of the limbic system play an important role in emotion.  
(p. 25) **TRUE**  
*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #2*
3. The endocrine system is responsible for fast-acting, short-duration responses to changes in the body.  
(p. 23) **FALSE**  
*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 2  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #3*
4. 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.  
(p. 29) **FALSE**  
*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 2  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #3*
5. Statistics show a dramatic increase in the prevalence of allergic disorders including asthma in the past 20 to 30 years.  
(p. 32) **TRUE**  
*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 3  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #4*
6. Hepatitis A is typically transmitted through food and water.  
(p. 36) **TRUE**  
*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 4  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #5*
7. Menopause is a disorder of the reproductive system.  
(p. 39) **FALSE**  
*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 6  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #6*
8. Genetic risks are magnified because they interact with environmental factors  
(p. 40) **TRUE**  
*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 7  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #7*
9. Antigens are proteins produced in response to stimulation by antibodies.  
(p. 43) **FALSE**  
*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 7  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #8*
10. Compared to women, men are at greater risk of contracting autoimmune disease.  
(p. 45) **FALSE**  
*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #9*

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #10*

11. The nervous system as a whole consists of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (p. 23)
- A. brain; spinal cord
  - B.** central nervous system; peripheral nervous system
  - C. somatic nervous system; autonomic nervous system
  - D. sensory nervous system; motor nervous system
  - E. brain; central nervous system

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #11*

12. The peripheral nervous system consists of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (p. 23)
- A. brain; spinal cord
  - B. central nervous system; peripheral nervous system
  - C.** somatic nervous system; autonomic nervous system
  - D. forebrain; hindbrain
  - E. somatic nervous system; peripheral nervous system

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #12*

13. The \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system connects the central nervous system with all internal organs.
- (p. 23)
- A. peripheral
  - B. automatic
  - C.** autonomic
  - D. somatic
  - E. sympathetic

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #13*

14. The \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system mobilizes the body in response to stress; the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system controls the activities of the visceral organs under normal conditions.
- (p. 23)
- A. parasympathetic; sympathetic
  - B.** sympathetic; parasympathetic
  - C. somatic; autonomic
  - D. autonomic; peripheral
  - E. sympathetic; peripheral

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #14*

15. Damage to the cerebellum is associated with impaired \_\_\_\_\_.
- (p. 24)
- A.** muscular coordination.
  - B. respiration.
  - C. speech.
  - D. visual acuity.
  - E. auditory acuity.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #15*

16. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an important transition centre between the thoughts generated in the cerebral cortex of the brain and their impact on internal organs.
- (p. 24)
- A. forebrain
  - B. hindbrain
  - C.** hypothalamus
  - D. medulla
  - E. primary somatic sensory cortex

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #16*

17. Mark has been preparing for his graduate school entrance exam for several weeks and is 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.

(p. 24)

- A.** hypothalamus
- B. adrenal medulla
- C. limbic system
- D. pituitary gland
- E. parietal lobe

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #17*

18. The prevalence of \_\_\_\_\_ is expected to rise to affect over 100 million people worldwide by the year 2050.

(p. 25)

- A.** Alzheimer's disease
- B. Huntington's disease
- C. AIDS
- D. arthritis
- E. heart disease

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #18*

19. Catecholamines are

(p. 25)

- A. exogenes.
- B.** neurotransmitters.
- C. telecystors.
- D. arterioles.
- E. receptors.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #19*

20. Secretion of catecholamines

(p. 25)

- A. increases protein and fat mobilization.
- B. regulates sodium retention.
- C.** increases heart rate and blood pressure.
- D. stimulates digestion.
- E. All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #20*

21. \_\_\_\_\_ is a chronic, nonprogressive disorder of the nervous system that is marked by lack of muscle control.

(p. 25)

- A. Epilepsy
- B. Parkinson's disease
- C. Myasthenia gravis
- D.** Cerebral palsy
- E. Multiple Sclerosis

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #21*

22. The gene for \_\_\_\_\_ has been identified. This allows for at-risk individuals to be tested to ascertain whether they are carriers of this hereditary disorder characterized by chronic physical and mental deterioration due to damaged brain cells.
- (p. 26)
- A. Epilepsy
  - B. Myasthenia gravis
  - C. Multiple sclerosis
  - D. Parkinson's disease
  - E. Huntington's disease**

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #22*

23. The nervous system is chiefly responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ responses to changes in the body; whereas the endocrine system governs mainly \_\_\_\_\_ responses.
- (p. 26)
- A. fast-acting, short-duration; slow-acting, long-duration**
  - B. slow-acting, long-duration; fast-acting, short-duration
  - C. fast-acting, long-duration; slow-acting, short-duration
  - D. complementary; antagonistic
  - E. slow-acting, short-duration; fast-acting, long-duration

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 2  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #23*

24. The release of steroids via the adrenal cortex is stimulated by \_\_\_\_\_
- (p. 26-27)
- A. epinephrine and norepinephrine.
  - B. glucocorticoids.
  - C. thyrotropic hormone (TSH).
  - D. adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH).**
  - E. vasopressin.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 2  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #24*

25. Type I diabetes \_\_\_\_\_
- (p. 27)
- A. typically occurs after age 40.
  - B. is a condition that occurs when the body fails to produce enough insulin.**
  - C. is a condition that occurs when the body is not sufficiently responsive to insulin.
  - D. is primarily managed through dietary and exercise regimens.
  - E. disproportionately affects white males.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 2  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #25*

26. Conditions associated with diabetes include \_\_\_\_\_
- (p. 27)
- A. blindness.
  - B. kidney failure.
  - C. coronary heart disease.
  - D. nervous system damage.
  - E. All of these answers are correct.**

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 2  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #26*

27. The \_\_\_\_\_ carry blood from the heart to oxygenate organs and other tissues.
- (p. 28)
- A. arteries**
  - B. veins
  - C. capillaries
  - D. ventricles
  - E. All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 3  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #27*

28. \_\_\_\_\_ 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.
- (p. 29)
- A.** Angina pectoris
  - B. Myocardial infarction
  - C. Phlebitis
  - D. Arteriosclerosis
  - E. Aneurysm

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 3  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #28*

29. Atherosclerosis is \_\_\_\_\_ associated with angina pectoris and myocardial infarction.
- (p. 29)
- A.** associated with angina pectoris and myocardial infarction.
  - B. characterized by a hardening and reduced elasticity of the arterial walls.
  - C. a hereditary disease rather than a disease of lifestyle.
  - D. a type of blood disorder.
  - E. All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 3  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #29*

30. During \_\_\_\_\_, blood is pumped out of the heart, and blood pressure \_\_\_\_\_.
- (p. 29)
- During \_\_\_\_\_, blood is taken into the heart, and blood pressure \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. diastole; increases; systole; decreases
  - B. diastole; decreases; systole; increases
  - C.** systole; increases; diastole; decreases
  - D. systole; decreases; diastole; increases
  - E. diastole; decreases; systole; decreases

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 3  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #30*

31. Hypertension is caused by \_\_\_\_\_
- (p. 29-30)
- A. high cardiac output.
  - B. highly viscous blood.
  - C. loss of elasticity of the arterial walls.
  - D. too high a peripheral resistance.
  - E.** All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 3  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #31*

32. Approximately 55% of blood volume is composed of \_\_\_\_\_
- (p. 30)
- A. platelets.
  - B. white blood cells.
  - C. red blood cells.
  - D.** plasma.
  - E. hemoglobin.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 3  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #32*

33. Some individuals are unable to produce thromboplastin and fibrin. This condition is associated with a clotting disorder called \_\_\_\_\_
- (p. 30)
- A. arteriosclerosis.
  - B. anemia.
  - C. leukopenia.
  - D.** hemophilia.
  - E. Erythrocytosis.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 3  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #33*

34. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide during respiration occurs between the  
(p. 31) A. bronchi and the capillaries.  
**B.** alveoli and the capillaries.  
C. alveoli and the arteries.  
D. bronchioles and the alveoli.  
E. larynx and the bronchus.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 4  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #34*

35. \_\_\_\_\_ involves a condition in which the alveoli become dilated, atrophied, and thin so  
(p. 31-32) that elasticity is lost and exhalation becomes difficult.  
A. Bronchial pneumonia  
B. Pleurisy  
C. Tuberculosis  
**D.** Pulmonary emphysema  
E. Asthma

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 4  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #35*

36. During the digestive process, the absorption of food takes place primarily in the  
(p. 34) A. stomach.  
B. duodenum.  
**C.** small intestine.  
D. large intestine.  
E. transverse colon.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 5  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #36*

37. Inflammatory bowel disease,  
(p. 35) A. rates are estimated to be the highest in Canada.  
**B.** includes ulcerative colitis.  
C. includes Crohn's disease.  
D. rates are highest in Alberta and Nova Scotia.  
E. All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 5  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #37*

38. The \_\_\_\_\_ regulate(s) bodily fluids by removing surplus water, surplus electrolytes, and  
(p. 36) the waste products generated by the metabolism of food.  
A. urethra  
B. bladder  
C. ureters  
**D.** renal system  
E. hepatic portal system

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 6  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #38*

39. The female hormone, estrogen,  
(p. 37) A. is secreted by the anterior pituitary.  
B. is associated with lactation.  
C. is produced during the second half of the menstrual cycle.  
**D.** leads to the development of secondary sex characteristics in the female.  
E. All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 7  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #39*

40. The male hormone, testosterone,  
(p. 37) A. is secreted by the anterior pituitary.  
B. brings about the primary sex characteristics in the male.  
**C.** is produced by the interstitial cells of the testes.  
D. is produced on a 14 day cycle  
E. All of these are characteristics of testosterone

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 7  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #40*

41. Approximately \_\_\_ percent of Canadian couples experience fertility problems.  
(p. 38) A. 3  
B. 7  
C. 10  
**D.** 15  
E. 20

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 7  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #41*

42. Which of the following research methods are designed to investigate the relative importance of  
(p. 39) genetic and environmental factors that contribute to developing medical disorders?  
A. Studies of identical twins and fraternal twins.  
B. Studies of identical twins reared apart.  
C. Studies of adopted children.  
D. Family studies.  
**E.** All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 7  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #42*

43. Prenatal diagnostic tests are currently available that help detect  
(p. 40) A. epilepsy.  
B. breast and colon cancer.  
**C.** Huntington's disease.  
D. cerebral palsy.  
E. All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 7  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #43*

44. Jack and Jill had unprotected sexual intercourse while Jack had an outbreak of genital herpes. Jill has  
(p. 41) now also contracted genital herpes. This is an example of  
**A.** direct transmission of disease.  
B. indirect transmission of disease.  
C. biological transmission of disease.  
D. mechanical transmission of disease.  
E. physical transmission of disease.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #44*

45. The course of infection follows a specific sequence; that is  
(p. 41) **A.** incubation period, period of nonspecific symptoms, acute phase, period of decline.  
B. period of nonspecific symptoms, incubation period, acute phase, period of decline.  
C. acute phase, incubation period, period of nonspecific symptoms, period of decline.  
D. incubation period, acute phase, period of decline.  
E. incubation period, period of nonspecific symptoms, period of decline, recovery.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #45*



46. Lymphocytes play an important role in fighting infection and disease by  
(p. 43) A. secreting digesting enzymes that dissolve foreign particles.  
**B.** producing antibodies that destroy substances through the antigen-antibody reaction.  
C. secreting platelets that engulf foreign particles so they may be excreted.  
D. producing monoblasts that increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.  
E. carrying oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #46*

47. A localized infection  
(p. 42) **A.** is confined to a particular site and does not spread.  
B. is confined to a particular area and sends toxins to other parts of the body.  
C. occurs when the body's resistance is lowered from fighting a primary infection.  
D. affects several different areas.  
E. All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #47*

48. Nonspecific immunity may be mediated by the  
(p. 43) A. skin.  
B. phagocytes.  
C. inflammatory response.  
D. antimicrobial substances.  
**E.** All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #48*

49. Humoral immunity is mediated by  
(p. 43) **A.** B cells.  
B. helper and suppressor T cells.  
C. B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.  
D. phagocytosis.  
E. All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #49*

50. Cell-mediated immunity is mediated by  
(p. 43) A. B cells.  
**B.** TC and TH cells.  
C. B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.  
D. interferon.  
E. All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #50*

51. The spleen  
(p. 44) A. secretes insulin and bile into the bloodstream.  
B. produces neurotransmitters and corticosteroids.  
**C.** aids in the production of B and T cells and filters the blood.  
D. is primarily a vestigial organ.  
E. is a vermiform organ

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #51*

52. Infectious disorders  
(p. 44)
- A. are acute problems that end when their course has run.
  - B.** that are kept in control through hygiene may have paradoxically increased the rates of these disorders.
  - C. are not linked to the development of any chronic diseases
  - D. attack only lymphatic tissue.
  - E. All of these are traits of infectious disorders.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #52*

53. Autoimmunity  
(p. 45)
- A. involves the progressive, chronic enlargement of lymphatic tissue.
  - B. is a viral disorder marked by an unusually large number of monocytes.
  - C. is acquired through measures such as vaccination.
  - D.** is a condition in which a specific humoral or cell-mediated immune response attacks the body's own tissue.
  - E. All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #53*

54. Autoimmunity may be implicated in  
(p. 45)
- A. systemic lupus erythematosus.
  - B. arthritis.
  - C. multiple sclerosis.
  - D. molecular mimicry.
  - E.** All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #54*

55. Inflammation is also implicated in  
(p. 45)
- A. bowel disorders.
  - B. cirrhosis of the liver.
  - C. heart disease in men.
  - D. asthma.
  - E.** All of these answers are correct.

*Gradable: automatic  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #55*

56. Describe the functioning of the autonomic nervous system. Include in your answer the roles of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system in response to stress.  
(p. 23)

Answers may vary.

*Gradable: manual  
Learning Objective: 1  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #56*

57. Describe the structure and function of the cardiovascular system. Include in your answer the internal and external factors influencing heart rate and the impact on heart functioning.  
(p. 28-29)

Answers may vary.

*Gradable: manual  
Learning Objective: 3  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #57*

58. Describe the nature and symptoms of asthma. Discuss the factors that may contribute to the dramatic rise of asthma in recent years  
(p. 32)

Answers may vary.

*Gradable: manual  
Learning Objective: 4  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #58*

59. Explain how a health psychologist might employ family studies and twins to study the genetic basis of a health disorder.  
(p. 39-40)

Answers may vary.

*Gradable: manual  
Learning Objective: 7  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #59*

60. Compare and contrast nonspecific and specific immune mechanisms. Provide at least two examples of each.  
(p. 43)

Answers may vary.

*Gradable: manual  
Learning Objective: 8  
Taylor - Chapter 02 #60*

## 02 Summary

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