

PSYCHOLOGY 1

Text: *Psychology and You* (National Textbook ©2000)

Semester 1 Course of Study

Name:	Start Date:	Completion Date:	Turn in halves
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INSTRUCTIONS: Read each chapter carefully. Complete the **Vocabulary**, **Independent Practice**, and **Chapter Review Quiz** worksheets as you read. Your answers must be complete and legible.



When finished, study all chapters in the unit, then take the **Unit test**. (in the teacher's presence)

	Units	Chapter Assignments		Unit Tests Supervised
	1 Approaches to Psychology (Chapters 1, 2)	1 2		1
	2 Brain, Body, & Awareness (Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6)	3 4 5 6		2
	3 Cognitive Processes (Chapters 7, 8, 9)	7 8 9		3

Teacher: Mrs. Berwick (909) 628-1201 ext. 8910 Mon. & Wed.
 ext. 5303 Tues., Thurs. & Fri.
 email: Rochelle_Berwick@chino.k12.ca.us
 At Adult School, room 10 Mon. & Wed.
 At AEC, room 3 Tues., Thurs. & Fri.

GRADE SCALE: For a "B" grade, tests and work must average 80%+. For a "C" grade, tests and work must average 70%+. For a "D" or "P" grade, tests and work must average 60%+. For a grade higher than a "B", tests must average 85%+ and an extra credit assignment or a final exam may be required.

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12

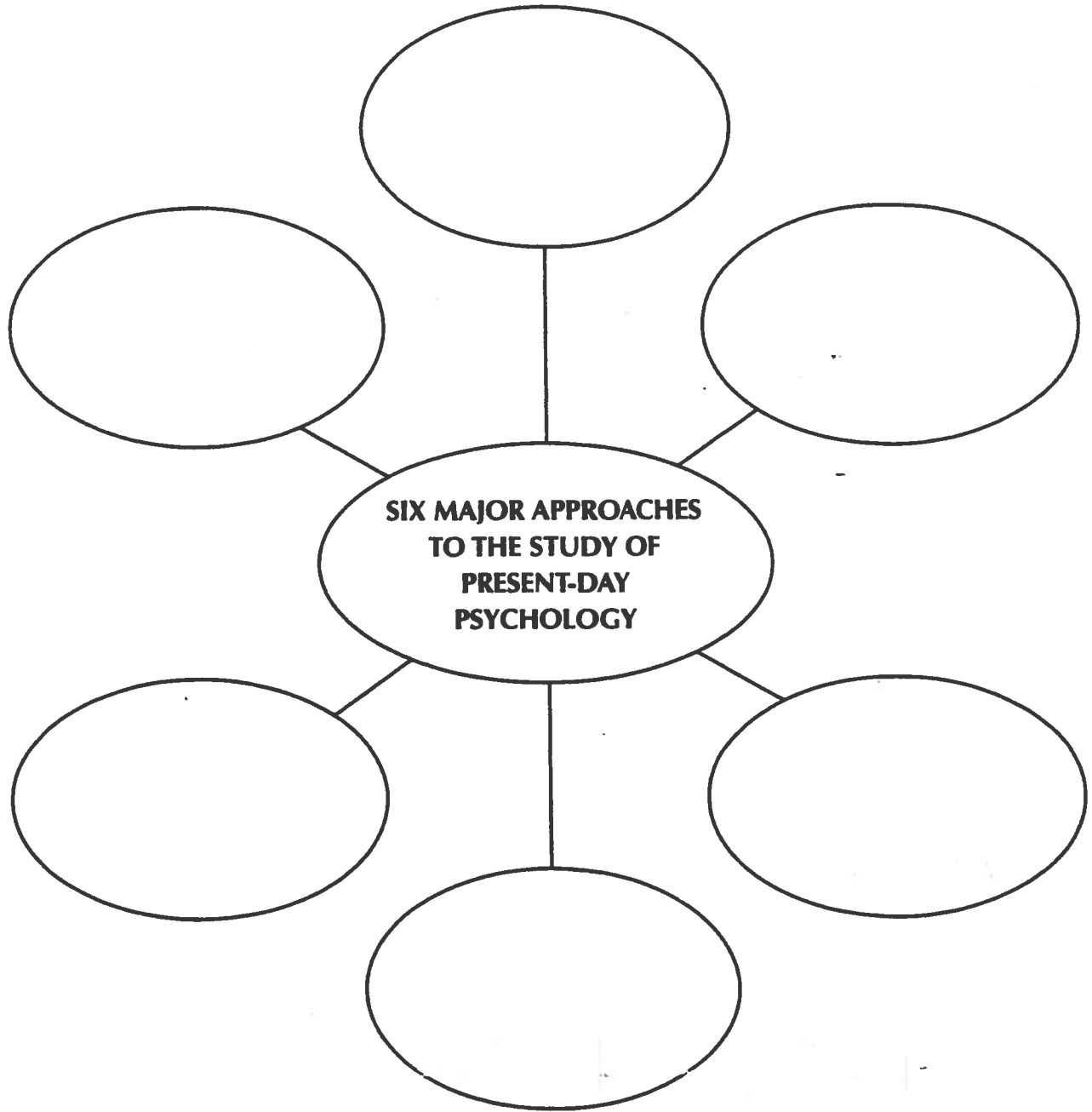
Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 1 *The Field of Psychology*

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GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Complete this organizer by naming the six major approaches to studying psychology today. Include a brief summary of each approach. 12 pts.



Chapter 1**The Field of Psychology****TRUE OR FALSE – WHAT IS YOUR
PSYCHOLOGICAL IQ?**

10pts.

Respond True or False to the following statements.

- _____ 1. A single signature can reveal a great deal about personality.
- _____ 2. Consciously changing your handwriting will alter mood.
- _____ 3. Astrology is a subcategory of psychology.
- _____ 4. Psychologists can accurately measure personality traits through the computer analysis of one's palms.
- _____ 5. The focus of most psychological research is bizarre behavior.
- _____ 6. Psychologists can prescribe medicine.
- _____ 7. The majority of all psychologists work in hospitals.
- _____ 8. Psychology can be best defined as the informal study of the mind.
- _____ 9. Since no two people are alike, it is impossible to scientifically study people.
- _____ 10. The scientific method plays only a small role in the field of psychology.

Chapter 1

The Field of Psychology

VOCABULARY WORKSHEET

Complete the following sentences using the vocabulary words listed below.

psychology
theory
research psychologists
applied psychologists
introspection
eclecticism

biopsychological approach
behavioral approach
humanistic approach
psychoanalysis
cognitive approach
sociocultural approach

- The process of looking into yourself and describing what is there is called _____

- Those who study the origin, cause, or results of certain behaviors are _____

- A system of viewing the individual as the product of unconscious forces is called _____

- Viewing behavior as the result of nervous system functions and biology is known as the _____

- Psychologists who view behavior as strongly influenced by the rules and expectations of specific social groups or cultures use the _____

- A general framework for scientific study is called a _____
- The scientific study of human and animal behavior is known as _____

- Psychologists who believe that people are basically good and capable of helping themselves use the _____

VOCABULARY WORKSHEET (continued)
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9. Psychologists who believe we are the product of learning and associations use the _____

10. Those who make direct use of the findings of research psychologists and deal directly with clients are known as _____

11. The process of making your own system by borrowing from two or more other systems is called _____

12. Psychologists who emphasize how humans use mental processes to handle problems or develop certain personality characteristics use the _____

+
14

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 1 *The Field of Psychology*

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE WORKSHEET

1. Define psychology. _____ 1pt.

2. Differentiate between research psychologists and applied psychologists. _____ 2 pts.

3. Explain the contributions each of the following people made to the history and development of psychology: 4 pts.
 - (a) Wilhelm Wundt _____

 - (b) Sigmund Freud _____

 - (c) William James _____

 - (d) John B. Watson _____

4. There are six approaches to psychology described in the text. Explain each: 6 pts.
 - (a) biopsychological approach _____

 - (b) behavioral approach _____

 - (c) humanistic approach _____

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE WORKSHEET (continued)

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(d) psychoanalytic approach _____

(e) cognitive approach _____

(f) sociocultural approach _____

5. Explain eclecticism. _____

1 pt.

6



Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 1

The Field of Psychology

VOCABULARY QUIZ

Each of the statements below contains a vocabulary term from this chapter. Respond "T" if the statement is accurate, and "F" if the statement is misleading.

True or False

- _____ 1. PSYCHOLOGY is considered a field that scientifically studies humans.
- _____ 2. Of the two basic kinds of psychologists, those that treat patients and clients are APPLIED PSYCHOLOGISTS.
- _____ 3. The COGNITIVE APPROACH says that learning is the main cause of humans behaving as they do.
- _____ 4. JOHN WATSON was the founder of psychoanalysis.
- _____ 5. According to the BIOPSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH, the physical system is considered to be the main cause of behavior.
- _____ 6. The HUMANISTIC APPROACH believes that all people are good and can help themselves be even better.
- _____ 7. B.F. SKINNER was a famous behaviorist who focused on observable behavior.
- _____ 8. The process of looking into yourself to explain what is there is called ECLECTICISM.
- _____ 9. The SOCIOCULTURAL APPROACH stresses the importance of looking at thought processes as the cause of human behavior.
- _____ 10. SIGMUND FREUD was the founder of psychoanalysis.
- _____ 11. The view of human behavior which says that behavior is influenced by unconscious feelings is called PSYCHOANALYSIS.
- _____ 12. WILLIAM JAMES started the first laboratory for studying humans.
- _____ 13. A THEORY provides a framework for studying a subject.
- _____ 14. The theory which states that humans develop their personalities based on mental processes is called the BEHAVIORAL APPROACH.
- _____ 15. The founder of the COGNITIVE APPROACH to human behavior was Carl Rogers.

Chapter 1

The Field of Psychology

CHAPTER REVIEW QUIZ

The following terms and names are descriptions of the six major approaches to psychology today. Write the terms that correspond to each approach in the correct box. There are two answers for each major approach.

1 pt. each

brain chemistry
 positive internal sentences
 reward and punishment
 group rules and expectations
 hidden feelings
 good growth needs good care

family traditions
 unconscious thoughts
 all humans are born good
 physical changes affect behavior
 behavior comes from learning
 thinking can solve a problem

BIOPSYCHOLOGICAL	BEHAVIORAL	HUMANISTIC
PSYCHOANALYTIC	COGNITIVE	SOCIOCULTURAL

Bonus Points: Correctly place these three names in the correct box: B.F. Skinner, Sigmund Freud, and Carl Rogers.

3 Extra Credit pts.

+
20

Chapter 1 The Field of Psychology

TEST B - PRACTICE TEST

Multiple Choice: Put the letter of the best answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. Psychology is knowledge gained through
 - a. arguing and discussing.
 - b. logic and reason.
 - c. scientific study of behavior.
 - d. interactions with others.

- _____ 2. The applied psychologist would most likely be found
 - a. in a library researching psychological articles.
 - b. in a laboratory conducting research.
 - c. conducting naturalistic observations.
 - d. in the factory helping employers with scheduling.

- _____ 3. When you "look into yourself" and tell what is there, you are using the process of
 - a. behavioral analysis.
 - b. introspection.
 - c. eclecticism.
 - d. psychoanalysis.

- _____ 4. Who had the theory involving breaking down the human mind into several parts?
 - a. Wilhelm Wundt
 - b. Sigmund Freud
 - c. B. F. Skinner
 - d. Carl Rogers

- _____ 5. Which of the following types of psychologist would be most likely to believe students will study harder if they receive rewards such as money for their good grades?
 - a. psychoanalytic
 - b. behavioristic
 - c. humanistic
 - d. cognitive

- _____ 6. According to the humanistic approach to studying behavior,
 - a. if all went right, people could reach perfection.
 - b. behavior is unconscious in nature.
 - c. solutions to problems are based on conditioning.
 - d. physical changes in the body control behavior.

- _____ 7. According to the cognitive approach to studying behavior,
a. unconscious childhood experiences determine behavior.
b. behavior is the result of associations.
c. people are essentially good.
d. people think and make decisions.
- _____ 8. The developmental psychologist is usually found working with
a. adults with marital problems.
b. environmental problems.
c. disturbed children.
d. engineers designing automobiles.
- _____ 9. The experimental psychologist is usually found trying to
a. understand how humans operate physically and psychologically.
b. improve learning styles.
c. improve the self-confidence of clients.
d. improve working conditions in businesses.
- _____ 10. The clinical psychologist can be found working
a. with children who have learning disabilities.
b. with adults who are suicidal.
c. with employers to improve communication skills.
d. in research laboratories.

Matching: Fill in the blank with the letter of the correct matching item.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| _____ 11. Considered the father of psychology | a. Wilhelm Wundt |
| _____ 12. Developed the first comprehensive theory of personality | b. Sigmund Freud |
| _____ 13. Studied the impact of learning on human emotions | c. William James |
| _____ 14. One of the founders of American psychology | d. John Watson |
| _____ 15. Felt people are worthwhile creatures with a free will | e. Carl Rogers |

True or False: Decide if the statement is true or false and place a T or F in the blank.

- _____ 16. According to the behavioral approach, previous learning determines behavior in present situations.
- _____ 17. The sociocultural approach places emphasis on the fact that each person can make life worthwhile.
- _____ 18. According to the psychoanalytic approach, our behavior is controlled by unconscious forces.
- _____ 19. Only about 10% of all psychologists work in educational settings such as schools.
- _____ 20. According to the cognitive approach, our personality is made up of different kinds of thoughts.

_____ EXTRA CREDIT (below)

Essay: On a separate sheet of paper, write one or two paragraphs using complete sentences to develop your answer.

21. Pretend you are a psychologist who is responsible for scheduling airplane flights so that pilots will not become sleepy in flight. Explain how a research psychologist and an applied psychologist might work together to solve this problem.
22. Imagine you are one of the early psychologists. Your task is to come up with an original theory to explain behavior. Explain your own theory. What would you-call your theory? Why did you pick this title?
23. Over twenty years ago, a man with a brain growth climbed atop a tower at the University of Texas and shot 14 people. How might a psychologist using the biopsychological approach explain his behavior? Explain how a psychologist using the psychoanalytic approach might determine the reason for his behavior.
24. Sue is a new foreign student in an American school. She has no friends because she cannot speak English. Each time the teacher calls on her, Sue begins to stutter and wants to cry. Other students seem to ignore her; thus, she withdraws into herself. She thinks Americans are not very friendly. How would a psychologist using the cognitive approach explain her behavior? What solutions would a cognitive psychologist suggest for Sue?

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-35

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Chapter 2 Methods of Psychology

LEARNING GOALS OUTLINE

1. What is a placebo? Why is it used? What effect does it have on the body?

3 pts.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____

2. What is a double-blind study?

1 pt.

- _____
- _____

3. What is a hypothesis? On whom do researchers conduct their experiments?

2 pts.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____

4. Why is it important to guard against hidden or unexpected variables?

1 pt.

- _____
- _____

5. What is the difference between a dependent and an independent variable?

2 pts.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____

LEARNING GOALS OUTLINE (continued)

6. What are field studies?

1 pt.

7. What is the difference between an ^(a) experimental group and a control group?

2 pts.

(a)

(b)

8. List the ^(a) advantages and ^(b) disadvantages in using each of the following methods for studying behavior:

14 pts

survey method (a)

(b)

naturalistic observation (a)

(b)

interviews (a)

(b)

case-study method (a)

(b)

psychological tests (a)

(b)

longitudinal studies (a)

(b)

cross-sectional studies (a)

(b)

LEARNING GOALS OUTLINE (continued)
.....

9. What are four ethical principles for experimentation established by the American Psychological Association?

4 pts.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____

10. What are ~~several~~³ criticisms of using animals in experiments?

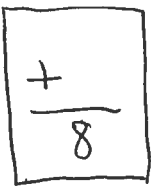
3 pts.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____

11. Which sex seems to demonstrate better spatial ability? Why?

2 pts.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- _____
- _____



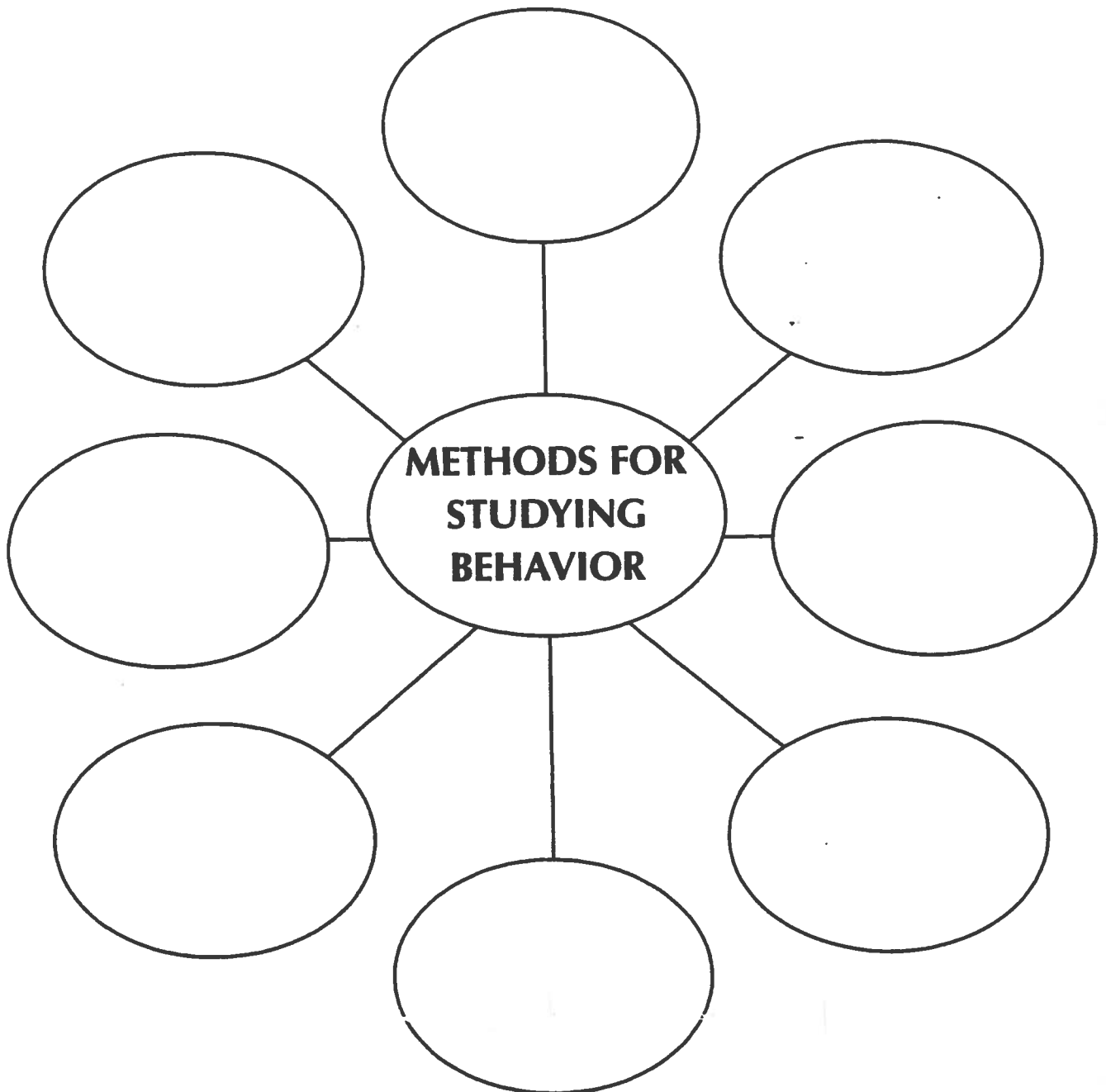
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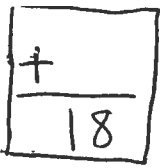
Chapter 2

Methods of Psychology

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Complete this organizer by writing eight methods that psychologists use for studying behavior.





Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 2

Methods of Psychology

VOCABULARY WORKSHEET

Multiple Choice: Put the letter of the best answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. A statement of the results that the experimenter expects is called the
 - a. scientific results.
 - b. hypothesis.
 - c. thesis statement.
 - d. proposal.

- _____ 2. People or animals on whom a psychological study is conducted are called
 - a. variables.
 - b. experimenters.
 - c. subjects.
 - d. psychologists.

- _____ 3. Factors that change in an experiment are the
 - a. variables.
 - b. subjects.
 - c. samples.
 - d. variations.

- _____ 4. The factor that the experimenter manipulates or changes in an experiment is the
 - a. dependent variable.
 - b. independent variable.
 - c. experimental group.
 - d. control group.

- _____ 5. The factor in an experiment that changes or varies as a result of changes in the independent variable is the
 - a. subject.
 - b. independent variable.
 - c. dependent variable.
 - d. control group.

- _____ 6. An experiment during which neither participants nor researchers know who belongs to which group is
 - a. the longitudinal method.
 - b. a field study.
 - c. naturalistic observation.
 - d. a double-blind study.

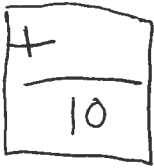
VOCABULARY WORKSHEET (continued)

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- _____ 7. A “medicine” that has no active ingredients and works through the power of suggestion is a(n)
- a. antidepressant.
 - b. aspirin.
 - c. placebo.
 - d. sedative.
- _____ 8. A type of research that takes place outside the laboratory is
- a. a field study.
 - b. the cross-sectional method.
 - c. a double-blind study.
 - d. independent research.
- _____ 9. A method of research that involves asking questions about feelings, opinions, or behavior patterns to a carefully selected group of people is called
- a. a survey.
 - b. an interview.
 - c. the case study method.
 - d. a psychological test.
- _____ 10. A group that represents a larger group is a
- a. control group.
 - b. sample.
 - c. survey.
 - d. experimental group.
- _____ 11. A research method that involves studying subjects without their being aware that they are being watched is known as
- a. the experimental method.
 - b. the case study method.
 - c. a double-blind study.
 - d. naturalistic observation.
- _____ 12. A research method that involves studying people face-to-face and asking questions is
- a. the cross-sectional method.
 - b. the interview.
 - c. the field study.
 - d. naturalistic observation.
- _____ 13. A research method that involves collecting lengthy, detailed information about a person’s background, usually for psychological treatment, is the
- a. psychological test.
 - b. longitudinal method.
 - c. case study method.
 - d. interview.

VOCABULARY WORKSHEET (continued)
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- _____ 14. Observation and measurement of the subject using objective measures (as opposed to an interview) can be obtained through
- a. the case study method.
 - b. naturalistic observation.
 - c. psychological tests.
 - d. the longitudinal method.
- _____ 15. A method of research that looks at different age groups at the same time in order to understand changes that occur during the life span is known as the
- a. survey.
 - b. longitudinal method.
 - c. case study method.
 - d. cross-sectional method.
- _____ 16. A method of research that studies the same group of people over an extended period of time is
- a. naturalistic observation.
 - b. the longitudinal method.
 - c. the case study method.
 - d. the cross-sectional method.
- _____ 17. The group on which the critical part of the experiment is performed is the
- a. control group.
 - b. sample.
 - c. experimental group.
 - d. dependent variable.
- _____ 18. The group that does not participate in the critical part of the experiment is the
- a. control group.
 - b. sample.
 - c. experimental group.
 - d. dependent variable.



Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 2

Methods of Psychology

VOCABULARY QUIZ

If you find a statement to be incorrect, replace the underlined word(s) with one which will make it a correct statement. Some of these statements are correct and can be left unchanged.

experimental group
control group
naturalistic observation
cross-sectional method
longitudinal method
psychological test
case study method
variables
placebo

sample
survey
interview
field studies
independent variable
dependent variable
subjects
hypothesis
double-blind study

1. A(n) psychological test is observation and measurement which can be done without the subject's knowledge.

2. A(n) placebo is given to the control group in the experimental method.

3. The double-blind study is one in which researchers do a background study of a person, usually to be used for psychological treatment.

4. A(n) hypothesis is a statement of the results which the experimenter expects to get.

5. A(n) field study is a method of research which involves studying people by asking them many questions face-to-face.

6. A(n) sample is a group of people who represent the general population in the survey method.

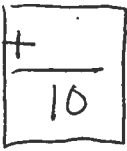
Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

7. The experimental group receives the dependent variable in the experimental method.

8. The longitudinal method is a method of research which asks a carefully selected sample of people questions on feelings, opinions, or behavior.

9. The cross-sectional method studies different age groups all at the same time in order to understand developmental changes in people.

10. The variables are ALL of the factors that may change in an experiment.



Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 2

Methods of Psychology

CHAPTER REVIEW QUIZ

1. An experiment is a very important way to gather information. Place the following steps for an experiment in the correct order from one to four. 4pts

- _____ Measure the behavior of the subjects (the dependent variable).
- _____ Divide the subjects into two groups, the experimental group and the control group, in order to try the experiment.
- _____ Make a statement which says if "A" happens then "B" will happen (the hypothesis).
- _____ Expose the experimental group to that which is being tested (the independent variable).

Besides an experiment, there are other ways of gathering information. Match each method of doing research with the statement which best identifies it. 6 pts.

- a. survey
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. case study method
- d. longitudinal method
- e. cross-sectional method
- f. interview

- _____ 2. Asking questions of a carefully selected **SAMPLE** of people
- _____ 3. Watching and studying the actions of people **WITHOUT** their knowing it
- _____ 4. Getting a large amount of information about a person's background so that the person can receive **TREATMENT**
- _____ 5. Sitting **FACE -TO-FACE** with a person and asking them many questions about themselves
- _____ 6. Following the **SAME** group of people through many years of their lives in order to collect information
- _____ 7. Studying people from each **DIFFERENT** age group of life all at the same time in order to understand life changes

Chapter 2

Methods of Psychology

TEST B — PRACTICE TEST

Multiple Choice: Put the letter of the best answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. A hypothesis is a
 - a. theory based on the results of a study.
 - b. description of fact.
 - c. study with only one variable.
 - d. statement of expected results.

- _____ 2. A placebo is a
 - a. medicine with no active ingredients.
 - b. medicine which is in the testing process.
 - c. medically tested pill which eases pain.
 - d. medicine given to hyperactive children.

- _____ 3. That which changes as a result of what the experimenter does is called the
 - a. independent variable.
 - b. dependent variable.
 - c. controlled variable.
 - d. experimental variable.

- _____ 4. That which the experimenter changes to see how it affects other factors is called the
 - a. independent variable.
 - b. dependent variable.
 - c. experimental variable.
 - d. controlled variable.

- _____ 5. When conducting a survey, the most important issue is the
 - a. method used to conduct the survey.
 - b. kind of people chosen to participate.
 - c. money the survey costs.
 - d. number of questionnaires given out.

- _____ 6. A field study is always
 - a. conducted in a laboratory.
 - b. researched in a library.
 - c. conducted away from a laboratory.
 - d. conducted in a college classroom.

- _____ 7. If surveys are conducted correctly, they
- a. involve everyone.
 - b. are time consuming and expensive.
 - c. produce accurate results.
 - d. produce inconclusive results.
- _____ 8. In a naturalistic observation experiment, the subjects
- a. are aware they are being watched.
 - b. act normally because they are not aware they are being observed.
 - c. meet the researcher face-to-face.
 - d. are involved in a laboratory situation.
- _____ 9. To find out if childhood experiences cause adult problems, the best approach would be
- a. cross-sectional studies.
 - b. survey method.
 - c. naturalistic observation.
 - d. case studies.
- _____ 10. The two most common methods used in research to discover how people approach problems are
- a. interview and case study.
 - b. longitudinal and cross-sectional.
 - c. naturalistic observation and interview.
 - d. psychological tests and survey.

True or False: Decide if the statement is true or false and place a T or F in the blank.

- _____ 11. In a double-blind study, only the researcher knows which group of subjects gets the placebo.
- _____ 12. All scientific experiments have variables.
- _____ 13. The way a question is phrased can be of importance in conducting a survey.
- _____ 14. Most psychological experiments must conform to A.P.A. standards.
- _____ 15. Psychological tests are fairly objective.

Completion: Complete each sentence by writing the appropriate word(s) in the blank.

16. The term that refers to things which can change in an experiment is _____.
17. The letters A.P.A. represent _____.
18. Fixed beliefs about groups are called _____.

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19. An experiment in which neither the experimenter or the subjects are aware of who is getting the placebo is called a(n) _____.
20. The research method that involves tracking a person over many years is the _____ method.

_____ EXTRA CREDIT (below)

Essay: On a separate sheet of paper, write one or two paragraphs using complete sentences to develop your answer.

21. Suppose you want to study the effects of drug addiction on the family. Which method discussed in the chapter would you use? Describe how you would conduct the research.
22. Suppose you want to track the rates of lifelong career satisfaction for identical twins. Which method discussed in the chapter would you use? Explain how you would conduct the research.
23. If you were a psychologist and you wanted to find out if private school students learn more than public school students, which method of research would you use? Explain the process step-by-step.
24. Suppose you are working for *National Geographic* magazine. Your assignment is to research the eating habits of tigers in the jungle. What type of research would be best to use? Explain how you would conduct the research.

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43

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 3 Brain, Body, and Behavior

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE WORKSHEET

1. The brain is divided into two hemispheres, the left and the right. They are separated by a bundle of fibers called the _____.

1 pt.

2. Describe the function of each of the following lobes of the brain:

4 pts.

a. frontal _____

b. parietal _____

c. occipital _____

d. temporal _____

3. Explain the relationship between the brain's hemispheres and left- or right-handedness.

2 pts.

4. What are the functions of the:

2 pts.

a. right hemisphere _____

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE WORKSHEET (continued)

- b. left hemisphere _____
5. Describe the functions of each of the following divisions of the lower brain: 4 pts.
- a. thalamus _____

- b. cerebellum _____

- c. hypothalamus _____

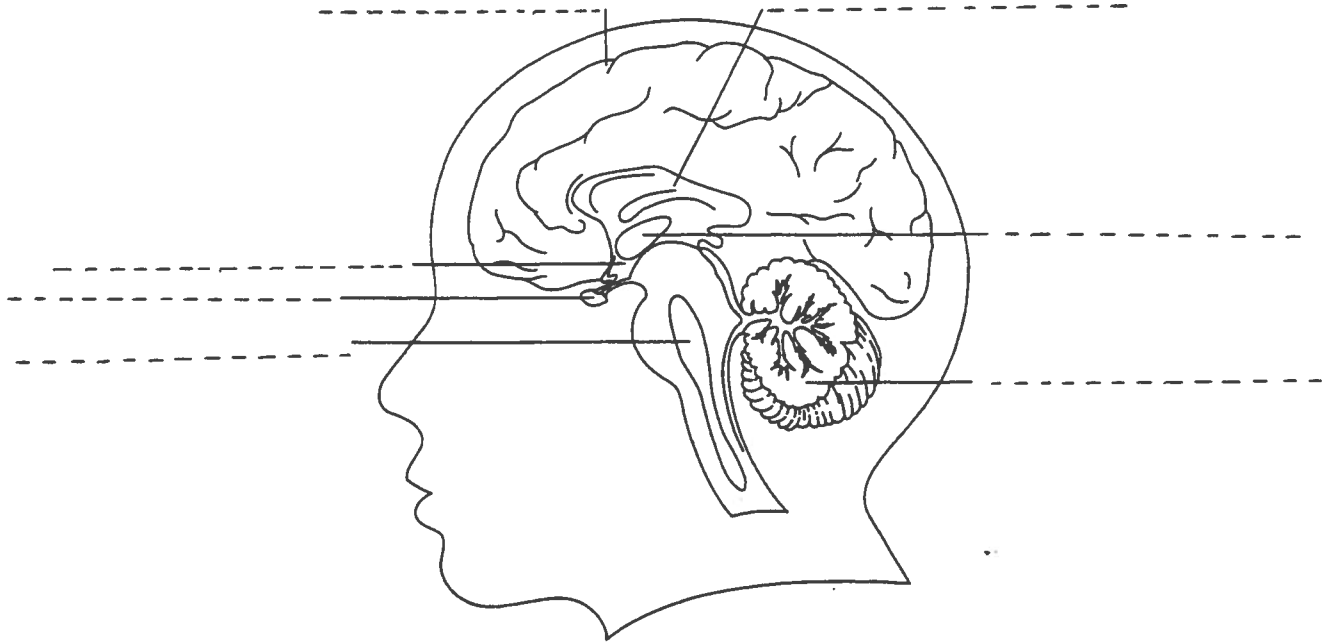
- d. reticular activating system _____

6. Explain how neurons function. 1 pts
- _____
- _____
- _____
7. Name three neurotransmitters. (a) _____ (b) _____ 3 pts.
(c) _____
8. Name and briefly describe the function of the glands which comprise the endocrine system:
- a. _____ 2 pts
- b. _____ 2 pts
- c. _____ 2 pts
- d. _____ 2 pts
9. The male sex hormone is _____ 1 pt.

RETEACHING WORKSHEET (continued)

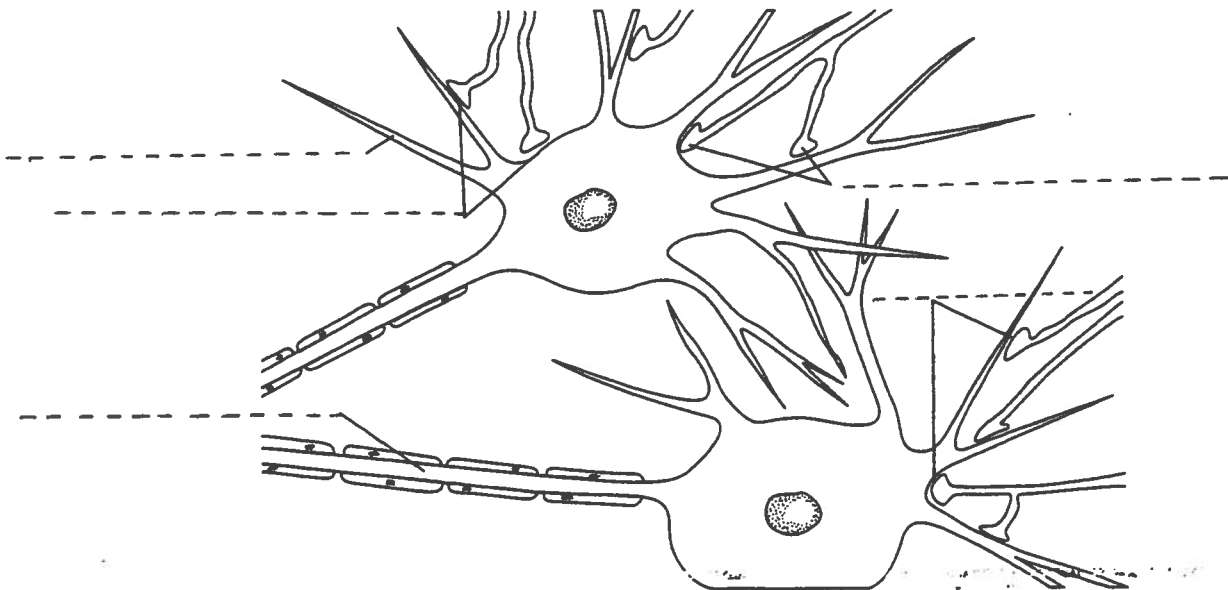
15. Label the following, including the lower brain:

7 pts.



16. Label the parts of the neuron:

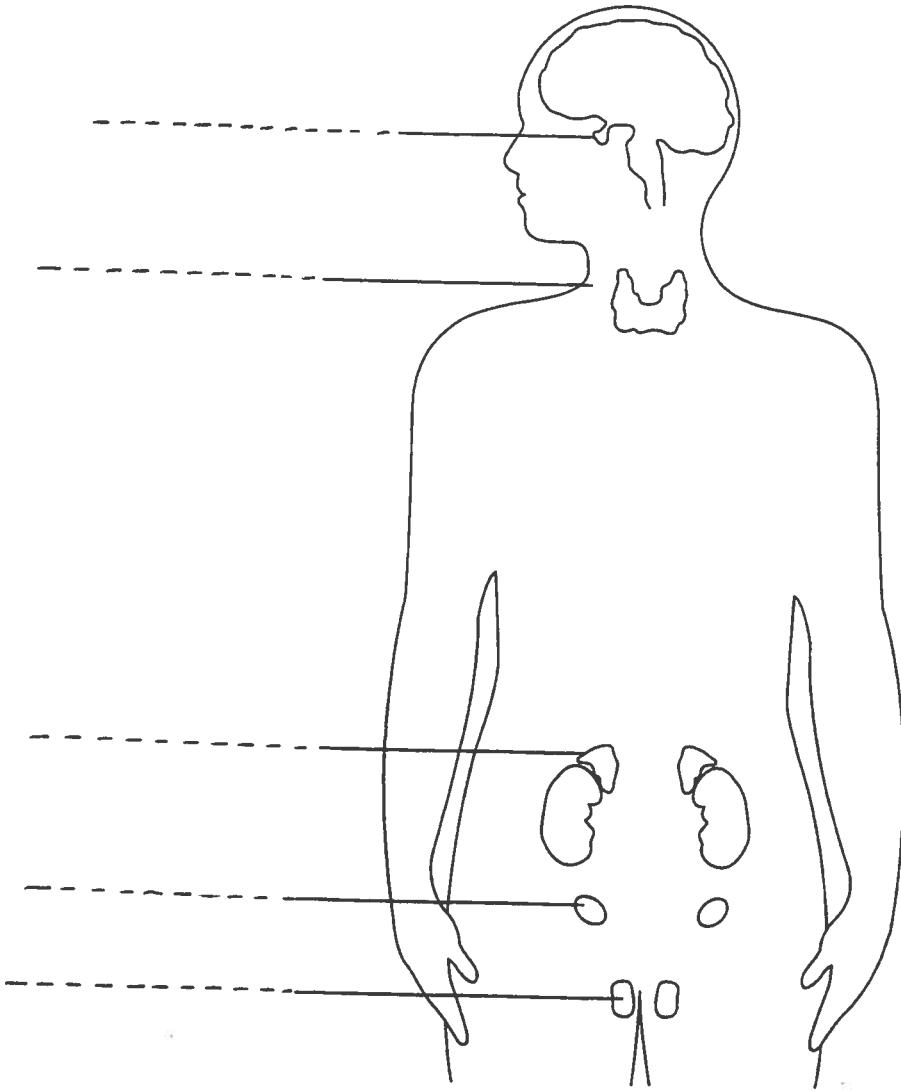
5 pts.



RETEACHING WORKSHEET (continued)

17. Label the parts of the endocrine system:

5 pts.



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Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 3 *Brain, Body, and Behavior*

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VOCABULARY QUIZ

Using the vocabulary words listed below, correctly complete each sentence.

hemisphere
glands
hypothalamus
corpus callosum
cerebral cortex
frontal lobe
cerebellum
neuron
dendrite
dopamine

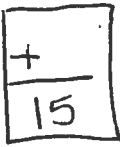
synapse
neurotransmitters
reticular activating system
spinal cord
peripheral nervous system
frontal association area
motor strip
somatic nervous system
autonomic nervous system
occipital lobe

hormones
thyroid gland
pituitary gland
gonads
temporal lobe
thalamus
lower brain
adrenal glands

1. The section of the brain which strongly influences our personality is called the _____.
2. The unit of the brain which controls high-level mental processes such as thinking is the _____.
3. The _____, in the lower brain, functions as a relay station for messages to and from various parts of the brain.
4. The _____ regulates our feelings of alertness or sleepiness.
5. The space between two neurons through which messages must pass is called the _____.
6. Nerve cells which transmit messages throughout our bodies are called _____.
7. _____ are chemicals in the endings of nerve cells which help send messages across synapses.
8. Nerves that are not part of the brain or the spinal cord are in the _____.
9. The _____ controls our balance and coordination.

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10. The part of the lower brain that regulates rage, pleasure, hunger, thirst, and sexual desire is the _____.
11. Unconscious actions such as the beating of our hearts are controlled by the _____.
12. The part of the nerve cell that receives information from other nerve cells is called a(n) _____.
13. One half of the two halves of the brain which controls speech is called the left _____.
14. The _____ are glands that make sperm or eggs for reproduction.
15. Units of the body that contain chemical regulators called hormones are called _____.
16. The _____ is the master gland of the body and activates other glands.
17. All nerve impulses which direct the muscles in our body must go through the area of the brain called the _____.
18. The large bundle of nerve fibers that connects the hemispheres of the brain is the _____.
19. The area of the brain which interprets visual information is called the _____.
20. The _____ regulates basic functions such as breathing.
21. The _____ help prepare our body for an emergency.
22. _____ is a neurotransmitter which helps control bodily movements.
23. The _____ sends sensory information from the parts of our body outside the central nervous system to the spinal cord.



Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 3 Brain, Body, and Behavior

CHAPTER REVIEW QUIZ

The brain is divided into two halves or hemispheres. Mark the statements below as True or False.

- _____ 1. The hemispheres are joined by a bundle of nerves call the CORPUS CALLOSUM.
- _____ 2. The LEFT HALF of the brain controls the left side of the body.
- _____ 3. The RIGHT HALF of the brain is responsible for our speech.
- _____ 4. The RIGHT HALF of the brain is responsible for our art and music skills.

The brain has several other divisions in order to function. Mark the statements below as True or False.

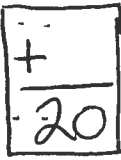
- _____ 5. Two of our LOBES help us with vision and sound.
- _____ 6. The LOWER BRAIN does most of our logical reasoning and thinking.
- _____ 7. The outermost layer of the brain is called the CEREBRAL CORTEX.

It takes several steps to send a message from one neuron to another in our brain. Place the steps below in the correct order from one to four. (NOT T or F)

- _____ 8. The message enters the SYNAPSE.
- _____ 9. The message is received by the DENDRITE of another neuron.
- _____ 10. The message travels through the NEUROTRANSMITTERS.
- _____ 11. The message leaves the AXON of one neuron.

The glands contain our hormones and send chemical messages to our body. Mark the statements below as True or False.

- _____ 12. The PITUITARY gland controls our growth.
- _____ 13. The ADRENAL glands control our sex glands.
- _____ 14. HORMONES are chemicals that influence our bodily processes.
- _____ 15. The THYROID gland controls our spinal cord.



Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 3

Brain, Body, and Behavior

TEST B - PRACTICE TEST -

Multiple Choice: Put the letter of the best answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. What organ of the body is the most demanding?
 - a. heart
 - b. brain
 - c. lungs
 - d. kidneys

- _____ 2. The part of our brain that allows us to re-experience previous events in our lives is the
 - a. motor strip.
 - b. brain stem.
 - c. prefrontal area.
 - d. thalamus.

- _____ 3. If a surgeon stimulated the motor strip of the brain, you might
 - a. suddenly become sad.
 - b. feel pain.
 - c. twitch your nose.
 - d. do all of the above.

- _____ 4. The visual area of the brain is located
 - a. in the frontal lobes.
 - b. near the brain stem.
 - c. near the motor strip.
 - d. in the back of your head.

- _____ 5. The bundle of nerve fibers that connect the two hemispheres of the brain together is the
 - a. corpus callosum.
 - b. cerebral cortex.
 - c. gonads.
 - d. cerebellum.

- _____ 6. The purpose of the cerebellum is to help you
 - a. remain coordinated.
 - b. regulate hunger and thirst.
 - c. keep alert.
 - d. blink your eyes.

- _____ 7. Your ability to know how to get from class to class is provided by the
- thalamus.
 - cerebellum.
 - hypothalamus.
 - reticular activating system.
- _____ 8. John gets angry and begins to smash the furniture in his room. This anger is controlled by his
- reticular activating system.
 - thalamus.
 - cerebellum.
 - hypothalamus.
- _____ 9. The spinal cord
- acts as a relay station for impulses to and from the brain.
 - controls the growth hormone.
 - contains certain chemicals that regulate sexuality.
 - dumps adrenaline into the blood stream.
- _____ 10. The purpose of an axon is
- to act as a receptor cell.
 - to join dendrites together.
 - to carry messages from one cell to another
 - to do all of the above.

True or False: Decide if the statement is true or false and place a T or F in the blank.

- _____ 11. Communication by neurons usually lasts a long time.
- _____ 12. If you twist your ankle, the somatic nervous system lets your central nervous system know you've been injured.
- _____ 13. Height is controlled by the thyroid gland.
- _____ 14. It is possible to have the halves of your brain disconnected and still live.
- _____ 15. Intelligence is greater in left-handed people.

Completion: Complete each sentence by writing the appropriate word(s) in the blank.

16. The most common neurotransmitter is _____.
17. The chemical that prepares the body for emergencies is _____.
18. The speed at which the body operates is known as _____.
19. The _____ lobe contains the major centers for hearing.
20. The female hormone is called _____.

4
10

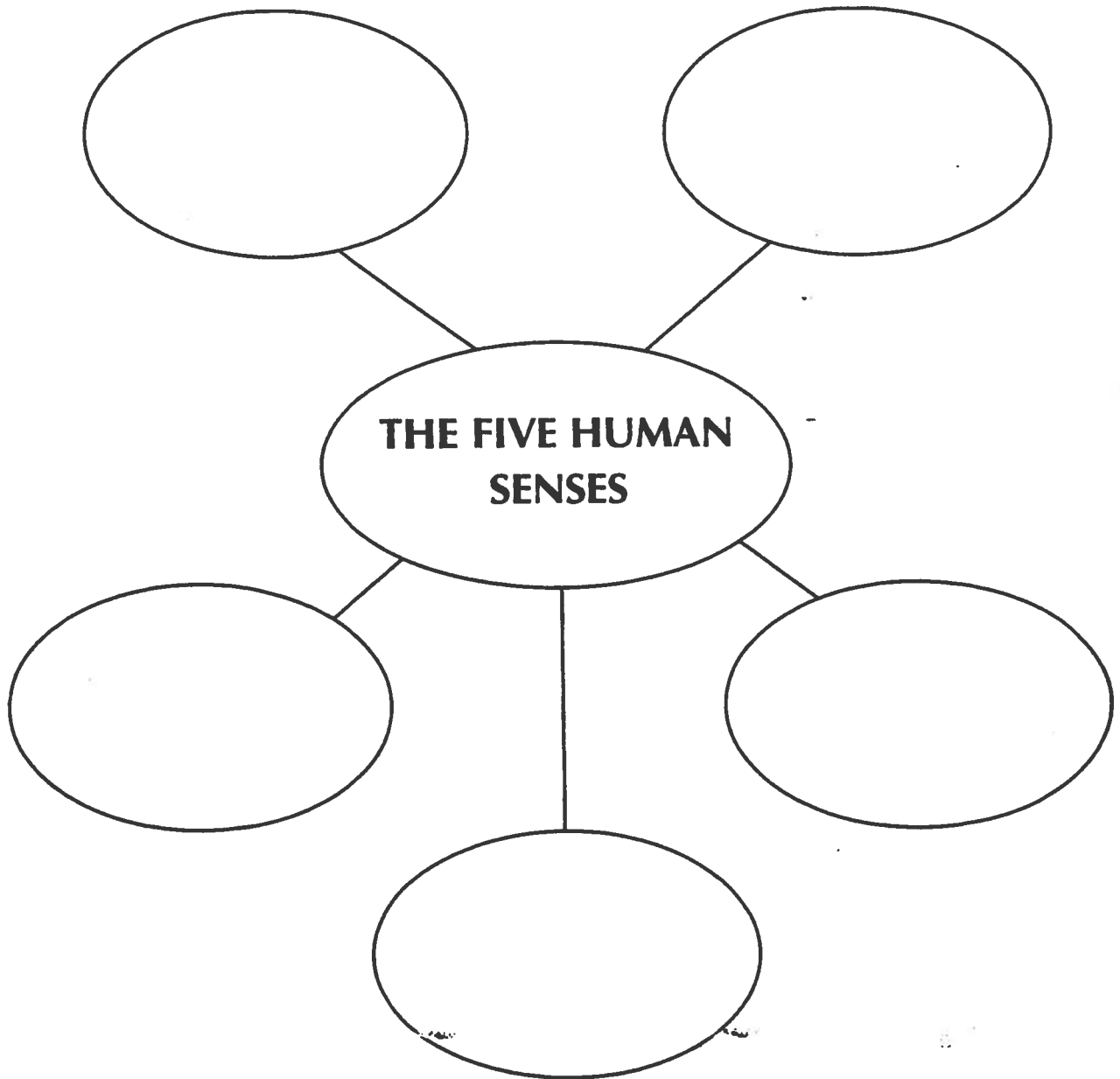
Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 4 Sensation and Perception

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Complete this organizer by writing the five human senses. Include a brief description of each one.

10pts



+
40

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 4 Sensation and Perception

ENRICHMENT WORKSHEET

1. Define sensation. _____

2. Define perception. _____

3. The five senses are: (a) _____ (b) _____
(c) _____ (d) _____ (e) _____

7 pts

Describe the function of each of the following parts of the eye:

6 pts

4. cornea _____

5. iris _____

6. lens _____

7. pupil _____

8. retina _____

9. What is the blind spot? _____

10. Explain the difference between rods and cones. (a) _____
(b) _____

2 pts

ENRICHMENT WORKSHEET (continued)

.....

Define the following terms:

11. pitch _____

6 pts

12. timbre _____

13. intensity _____

14. eardrum _____

15. cochlea _____

16. cilia _____

17. List the three types of cutaneous senses, or touch receptors.

3 pts

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

18. Inside the nasal cavity are microscopic hairs or (a) _____ which collect molecules

2 pts

of odor. After these odor molecules are collected, a signal is sent to the (b) _____

_____ which generate a "code" that is sent to the brain for interpretation.

19. List the four types of taste receptors.

4 pts

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

ENRICHMENT WORKSHEET (continued)

20. Perception is a matter of (a) _____ and (b) _____.

2 pts

21. The word constancy means holding steady. List the four perceptual constancies.

4 pts

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Gestalt psychologists study how we use perceptual cues to make sense of things. Define each of the following:

22. similarity _____

4 pts

23. closure _____

24. proximity _____

25. illusion _____

Chapter 4 Sensation and Perception

VOCABULARY QUIZ

Complete each sentence using the correct vocabulary word

1. The _____ helps you to focus objects you see onto the back of your eye.
2. The process of looking at an object and then staring at a white piece of paper is called _____.
3. An electrical impulse goes through the _____ to the brain where the sound pattern is interpreted.
4. When sounds reach a _____ level beyond 130, they can become painful.
5. The _____ is filled with fluid and lined with special cells.
6. Microscopic hairs embedded in a layer of mucus inside the nasal cavity are called _____.
7. _____ is the difference between the images received in each eye.
8. A _____ is an apparatus used to demonstrate depth perception.
9. In the language of perception, _____ is an organized whole, shape or form.
10. The process of filling in the missing details of what is viewed is called _____.
11. When the same object can be seen as more than two alternating figures, it is called _____.
12. _____ depends on the ability to detect chemicals.
13. The _____ controls the amount of light getting into the eye.
14. The process of _____ allows us to ignore meaningless sensory input.
15. A tightly stretched piece of skin covering the entrance to the ear is called the _____.

+

12

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 4 *Sensation and Perception*

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CHAPTER REVIEW QUIZ

Matching:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. perception | a. nerves in our skin |
| _____ 2. audition | b. messages go below our level of awareness |
| _____ 3. olfactory bulbs | c. perceiving something incorrectly |
| _____ 4. size constancy | d. grouping like things together |
| _____ 5. sensation | e. ability to see how objects in space are related |
| _____ 6. illusion | f. the sense of hearing |
| _____ 7. subliminal perception | g. receiving information from our environment |
| _____ 8. depth perception | h. used to see color |
| _____ 9. cone | i. giving meaning to what comes through senses |
| _____ 10. rod | j. used for black/white vision |
| _____ 11. similarity | k. receives odors |
| _____ 12. cutaneous receptors | l. to know an object stays the same despite distance |

Chapter 4 Sensation and Perception

TEST B -- PRACTICE TEST

Multiple Choice: Put the letter of the best answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. The purpose of the iris is to
 - a. help focus on objects.
 - b. provide a covering for the eye itself.
 - c. control the amount of light entering the eye.
 - d. provide the ability to see color.

- _____ 2. The blind spot is where
 - a. no light enters the eye.
 - b. nerve bundles leave the eye.
 - c. the color receptors are located.
 - d. no rods are found.

- _____ 3. Rods allow us to see when we are
 - a. driving at 9:00 p.m.
 - b. going outside for physical education at 10:00 a.m.
 - c. enjoying lunch at 12:00.
 - d. leaving school at 3:00 p.m.

- _____ 4. The most animal-like of the human senses is the sense of
 - a. touch.
 - b. hearing.
 - c. smell.
 - d. taste.

- _____ 5. The most common form of color blindness involves the inability to see
 - a. blue-red.
 - b. red-green.
 - c. yellow-green.
 - d. blue-yellow.

- _____ 6. You are attending a rock concert. The area of the stadium with the lowest decibel level is located
 - a. in the very front.
 - b. near the center.
 - c. on stage.
 - d. in the last row.

- _____ 7. In the Müller-Lyer illusion, the lines are
 - a. different length.
 - b. the same length.
 - c. intersecting.
 - d. difficult to see.

- _____ 8. Psychologists who study how we use perceptual cues to make sense of our world are
a. Gestalt psychologists.
b. applied psychologists.
c. parapsychologists.
d. engineering psychologists.
- _____ 9. Which of the following laboratory experiments demonstrated that humans can perceive depth at an early age?
a. the visual cliff experiment
b. the retinal disparity experiment
c. the visual texture experiment
d. all of the above
- _____ 10. When you are able to ignore a television set in the background while concentrating on a conversation with a friend, you are practicing _____.
a. mental telepathy
b. closure
c. adaptation
d. all of the above

True or False: Decide if the statement is true or false and place a T or F in the blank.

- _____ 11. According to current research, subliminal perception affects behavior.
- _____ 12. Retinal disparity is the difference in the images seen by each eye.
- _____ 13. Color blindness is most often found in men.
- _____ 14. Pitch is the complexity of the sound.
- _____ 15. Decibel levels over 130 are painful to the ears.

Matching: Fill in the blank with the letter of the correct matching item.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| _____ 16. Inaccurate perceptions | a. reversible figure |
| _____ 17. Organized wholes, shapes, or forms | b. Gestalt |
| _____ 18. Two alternating images are seen | c. proximity |
| _____ 19. Grouping of objects that are near each other | d. closure |
| _____ 20. Filling in the missing details | e. illusions |