Psych 8 Practice

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. When we are too hot, we perspire in order to lower our body temperature and thereby
   a. preserve body warmth.
   b. arouse drives.
   c. maintain homeostasis.
   d. lower the set point.
   e. regain incentives.

____ 2. The influence of personal and cultural experience on our wants and desires can most clearly be seen
   in the influence of _______ on motivation.
   a. instincts
   b. homeostasis
   c. incentives
   d. set points
   e. needs

____ 3. Which of the following is clearly NOT an example of an incentive?
   a. $1000
   b. threat of punishment
   c. electric shock
   d. smell of popcorn
   e. dehydration

____ 4. An inexperienced pilot prepares for an emergency landing after her single-engine plane loses power. Her emotional arousal is likely to be accompanied by
   a. decreased respiration.
   b. pupil constriction.
   c. increased blood sugar levels.
   d. increased salivation.
   e. decreased perspiration.

____ 5. Activation of the parasympathetic nervous system
   a. accelerates heart rate and slows digestion.
   b. slows heart rate and accelerates digestion.
   c. slows heart rate and slows digestion.
   d. accelerates heart rate and accelerates digestion.
   e. accelerates perspiration and accelerates respiration.
6. Relatively high levels of physiological arousal would most likely interfere with effectively
   a. solving a crossword puzzle.
   b. repeating the alphabet.
   c. riding a bicycle.
   d. washing dishes.
   e. enjoying a televised football game.

7. Nikolaus, a high school junior, is on both the track and golf teams. How will a high level of
   physiological arousal affect his running the 100-meter dash and his accuracy in making long putts
   in a golf tournament?
   a. It will have no effect on his running and will interfere with his putting.
   b. It will enhance his running and will enhance his putting.
   c. It will enhance his running and will interfere with his putting.
   d. It will interfere with his running and will enhance his putting.
   e. It will enhance his running and will have no effect on his putting.

8. The level of arousal typically associated with peak performance tends to be
   a. lower on easy tasks.
   b. higher on difficult tasks.
   c. higher on well-learned tasks.
   d. lower on quickly learned tasks.
   e. higher on slowly learned tasks.

9. Rats become very hungry when they experience
   a. elevated levels of obestatin.
   b. reduced levels of ghrelin.
   c. elevated levels of orexin.
   d. reduced levels of estrogen.
   e. elevated levels of testosterone.

10. Which of the following events would most likely cause an animal to overeat and become obese?
    a. destruction of its ventromedial hypothalamus
    b. lowering its set point
    c. stimulation of its ventromedial hypothalamus
    d. destruction of its lateral hypothalamus
    e. daily injections of glucose

11. Which of the following is a hunger-suppressing hormone secreted by the stomach?
    a. orexin
    b. ghrelin
    c. obestatin
    d. insulin
    e. glucose
12. The concept of a set point best illustrates an explanation of motivation in terms of
   a. instincts.
   b. incentives.
   c. homeostasis.
   d. refractory periods.
   e. a response cycle.

13. A drop in basal metabolic rate is most likely to result from
   a. high testosterone levels.
   b. a semistarvation diet.
   c. erotic plasticity.
   d. excess leptin.
   e. decreased testosterone.

14. The emotion of fear is sometimes accompanied by _______ that differ from those that accompany rage.
   a. hormone secretions and perspiration levels
   b. breathing rates and hormone secretions
   c. breathing rates and blood pressure levels
   d. hormone secretions and finger temperatures
   e. heart rates and blood pressure levels

15. Evidence that neck-level spinal cord injuries reduce the intensity with which people experience certain emotions most directly refutes the
   a. James-Lange theory.
   b. catharsis hypothesis.
   c. two-factor theory.
   d. Cannon-Bard theory.
   e. general-adaptation theory.

16. Which theory would be considered plausible by evidence that different emotional states have real physiological differences?
   a. two-factor theory
   b. Cannon-Bard theory
   c. catharsis theory
   d. James-Lange theory
   e. adaptation-level theory

17. Research on the accuracy of lie detector tests indicates that they
   a. are rarely wrong.
   b. err about 10 percent of the time.
   c. err about one-third of the time.
   d. are no more accurate than a 50-50 coin toss.
   e. are more accurate when used on children rather than adults.
18. According to the Cannon-Bard theory, the body's arousal is related to the sympathetic nervous system in the same way that subjective awareness of emotion is related to the
   a. cortex.
   b. hypothalamus.
   c. thalamus.
   d. parasympathetic nervous system.
   e. amygdala.

19. Tranquilizing drugs that inhibit sympathetic nervous system activity often reduce people's subjective experience of intense anxiety. Which theory of emotion would have the greatest difficulty explaining this effect?
   a. James-Lange
   b. Cannon-Bard
   c. two-factor
   d. Schachter-Singer
   e. adaptation-level

20. When someone is angry, their respiration, heart rate, and sweating increase. The same responses are also seen when someone is afraid. Walter Cannon suggested that such findings brought which theory into question?
   a. James-Lange
   b. facial feedback
   c. fight or flight
   d. Schachter-Singer
   e. opponent-process

21. The level of serotonin in the brain is
   a. decreased by a diet high in sugar.
   b. decreased by a diet high in salt.
   c. increased by a diet high in protein.
   d. increased by a diet high in carbohydrates.
   e. decreased by a diet high in calories.

22. In an experiment to test the spillover effect, college men were injected with epinephrine prior to spending time with an experimenter's accomplice who acted either euphoric or irritated. Which individuals in this experiment were LEAST likely to experience the emotion demonstrated by the experimenter's accomplice?
   a. those who were led to think the injection would produce no physiological arousal
   b. those who were promised a large sum of money for participating in the experiment
   c. those who were told that the injection would cause them to become physiologically aroused
   d. those who were asked to run in place after receiving the injection
   e. those who were actually injected with a placebo drug rather than epinephrine
23. Bradley was romantically interested in Angel. Based on research by Stanley Schachter and Jerome Singer, if Bradley wishes to increase the odds that she will return his interest, he should
a. take her to dinner at her favorite restaurant.
b. play soft music for her on the piano.
c. bring her a dozen red roses.
d. take her rock climbing.
e. buy a puzzle that they can both put together.

24. Evidence that visual input is routed from the thalamus directly to the amygdala has been used to support the claim that
a. the cortex sends more neural projections to the amygdala than it receives back.
b. emotion tends to distort our perceptions of the world.
c. a visual stimulus always triggers a stronger emotional response than does an auditory stimulus.
d. some emotional reactions may occur without conscious thinking.
e. blind people must learn expressions of emotion.

25. Which of the following is a common misconception about anorexia nervosa?
a. People with anorexia commonly drop 15 percent below normal body weight.
b. Anorexia is only a women's illness.
c. Those at risk for anorexia are not influenced by cultural factors.
d. People with anorexia are more likely to perceive themselves as overweight.
e. Families of people with anorexia tend to be overprotective.

26. Research on the nonverbal expression of emotion indicates that
a. the body movements and gestures used to express emotions are the same throughout the world.
b. it is difficult to use nonverbal cues to mislead others about one's true emotions.
c. introverts are better than extraverts at recognizing nonverbal expressions of emotion in others.
d. accurately identifying emotional facial expressions in people from different cultures requires personal experience with those cultures.
e. people who have a large social group are better at judging nonverbal communication.

27. John has a BMI of 35 and is desperate to get it down to at least 25. He is trying a low-sugar, low-carbohydrate diet. John is likely to have difficulty losing weight while dieting because
a. fat cells can be lost only with vigorous exercise.
b. his resting metabolic rate will increase and prompt him to overeat.
c. he has an unusually low set point for body weight.
d. fat tissue can be maintained by fewer calories than can other body tissues.
e. he needs to decrease the number of fat cells.
Rudy has been on a strict diet of 1000 calories per day for the last six weeks. He lost considerably more weight in the first three weeks of his diet than in the last three because
a. his metabolic rate has decreased.
b. his set point has increased.
c. lean tissue is maintained by fewer calories than is fat tissue.
d. his fat cells have decreased in number.
e. his set point has decreased.

By dramatically reducing her daily caloric intake, Marilyn plans to reduce her normal body weight by 10 to 15 percent. Research suggests that after three or four weeks of sustained dieting, Marilyn will
a. have a lower fat cell count.
b. experience a decrease in her feelings of hunger.
c. have a lower resting metabolic rate.
d. have a lower set point for body weight.
e. decrease her number of fat cells.

It has been suggested that baring the teeth is universally associated with the expression of anger because this ability to convey threats has helped humans to survive. This suggestion best illustrates the
a. evolutionary perspective.
b. relative deprivation principle.
c. Cannon-Bard theory.
d. two-factor theory.
e. adaptation-level principle.

Researchers attempt to understand emotions using biological, psychological, and social-cultural levels of analysis. The psychological level of analysis is especially likely to emphasize the importance of
a. arousal.
b. cognitive labeling.
c. facial expressiveness.
d. evolutionary adaptiveness.
e. the role of the amygdala.

Researchers have found that people experience cartoons as more amusing while holding a pen with their teeth than while holding it with their lips. This finding best serves to support the
a. relative deprivation principle.
b. Cannon-Bard theory.
c. adaptation-level principle.
d. James-Lange theory.
e. catharsis hypothesis.
33. Repeatedly saying the word “me” puts people in a better mood than repeatedly saying “you.” This best illustrates the
   a. catharsis hypothesis.
   b. feel-good, do-good phenomenon.
   c. adaptation-level phenomenon.
   d. facial feedback effect.
   e. relative deprivation principle.

34. Research on the sexual response cycle indicates that
   a. males and females experience an equally long refractory period following orgasm.
   b. women undergo a decrease in physiological arousal more slowly if they have experienced orgasm than if they have not.
   c. enough sperm may be released prior to male orgasm to enable conception.
   d. during the resolution phase, sexual excitement increases in females but decreases in males.
   e. the sexual response and interest cycle decreases rapidly in middle age.

35. In a complete sexual response cycle
   a. the excitement phase immediately precedes orgasm.
   b. orgasm immediately precedes the excitement phase.
   c. the plateau phase immediately precedes orgasm.
   d. the excitement phase immediately precedes the resolution phase.
   e. the plateau phase immediately precedes the excitement phase.

36. Brain scans of people viewing erotic material reveal a more active _______ in men than in women.
   a. thalamus
   b. medulla
   c. amygdala
   d. cerebellum
   e. hippocampus

37. Research suggests that monkeys reared in the wild fear snakes because they
   a. are biologically predisposed to fear nearly all primitive forms of life.
   b. have a particularly strong nervous system reaction to snake bites.
   c. have encountered snakes near dead monkeys.
   d. have observed other monkeys’ fearful reactions to snakes.
   e. frequently compete with snakes for control of territory and natural resources.
38. Scientists have isolated a gene that influences the amygdala's response to frightening situations. People with a short version of this gene have high levels of ______ available to activate amygdala neurons.
   a. serotonin
   b. dopamine
   c. acetylcholine
   d. endorphins
   e. adrenalin

39. Employees who have just been laid off are asked questions that encourage them to express hostility toward their employer. Research suggests that this opportunity to vent anger will
   a. calm their emotions and reduce their anger.
   b. lead them to perceive their employer's actions as unavoidable.
   c. rechannel their anger into constructive motivation.
   d. increase their hostility.
   e. promote more open, honest communication.

40. Most homosexuals report becoming aware of their same-sex attraction during
   a. early childhood.
   b. late childhood.
   c. early adolescence.
   d. late adolescence.
   e. emerging adulthood.

41. It has been suggested that the fraternal birth-order effect is a result of
   a. erotic plasticity.
   b. refractory periods.
   c. maternal immune systems.
   d. mass-media norms.
   e. basal metabolic rate.

42. By manipulating a single gene, scientists have been able to control sexual orientation in
   a. humans.
   b. chimpanzees.
   c. fruit flies.
   d. mice.
   e. rats.
43. Juan and Berta were millionaires until they lost everything due to a bad investment decision. Which of the following best explains why after three years Juan and Berta seem to have suffered no permanent loss of contentment?
   a. relative deprivation principle
   b. two-factor theory
   c. James-Lange theory
   d. catharsis hypothesis
   e. adaptation-level phenomenon

44. Winston has a very negative academic self-concept because he attends a school where most of his classmates are more academically advanced than he is. Winston's experience best illustrates the
   a. adaptation-level phenomenon.
   b. two-factor theory.
   c. catharsis hypothesis.
   d. relative deprivation principle.
   e. James-Lange theory.

45. Professor Fiekema claims that people are genetically predisposed to live in groups because social attachments enhanced the survival and reproductive success of our human ancestors. The professor's suggestion best illustrates
   a. homeostasis.
   b. the fraternal birth-order effect.
   c. the evolutionary perspective.
   d. arousal theory.
   e. the biopsychosocial perspective.

46. A stress-moderating hormone released by cuddling and associated with pair-bonding is known as
   a. serotonin.
   b. cortisol.
   c. norepinephrine.
   d. oxytocin.
   e. dopamine.

47. After overcoming the initial shock of having her car stolen, Marlys calls the police for help and begins to question possible witnesses. At this point, Marlys is most likely in the _______ stage of the general adaptation syndrome.
   a. resistance
   b. exhaustion
   c. adjustment
   d. stress appraisal
   e. engagement
48. Aging women who had experienced prolonged stress as caregivers for children with serious disorders experienced a premature decrease in the size of their
   a. adrenal glands.
   b. frontal lobes.
   c. telomeres.
   d. lymphocytes.
   e. amygdalas.

49. When 15,000 Canadians were asked whether they were trying to take on too many tasks at once, responses indicated highest stress levels among
   a. children.
   b. young adults.
   c. middle-aged adults.
   d. retired senior citizens.
   e. parents.

50. Who would be MOST susceptible to heart disease?
   a. Marvin, an impatient lawyer who often becomes irritated with family and friends over insignificant matters
   b. Oswald, a purchasing agent who is very competitive and always wants to be a winner
   c. Michael, a time-conscious banking executive who is always five minutes early for appointments because of his sense of urgency
   d. Jozsef, a highly ambitious salesperson who is determined to become the manager of his company
   e. Rufus, a devoted fan of horror movies

51. Which of the following BEST explains why stress heightens vulnerability to bacterial and viral infections?
   a. Stress hormones accelerate the “hardening” of the arteries.
   b. Stress hormones facilitate the depositing of cholesterol and fat around the heart.
   c. Stress hormones suppress the production of lymphocytes.
   d. Stress hormones trigger the release of carcinogens.
   e. Stress hormones increase emotional responses, starting the general adaptation process.

52. Wild animals placed in zoos sometimes die shortly thereafter. These deaths are likely to result from
   a(n)
   a. decrease in the animals' production of lymphocytes.
   b. increase in the animals' production of oxytocin.
   c. decrease in the animals' production of cortisol.
   d. increase in the animals' production of serotonin.
   e. decrease in the animals' production of dopamine.
53. Although stress does not create cancer cells, it may affect their growth by suppressing the activity of
   a. telomeres.
   b. B lymphocytes.
   c. the adrenal glands.
   d. T lymphocytes.
   e. the limbic system.
1. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 329 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation
   OBJ: 1  TOP: Drives and incentives  MSC: Conceptual | Application
   BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice

2. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 329 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation
   OBJ: 1  TOP: Drives and incentives  MSC: Factual | Definitional
   BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice

3. ANS: E  PTS:  1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 329 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation
   OBJ: 1  TOP: Drives and incentives  MSC: Conceptual | Application
   BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice

4. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 369 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
   OBJ: 2  TOP: Emotions and the autonomic nervous system
   MSC: Conceptual | Application  BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

5. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 369 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
   OBJ: 2  TOP: Emotions and the autonomic nervous system (text and FigureB 8.2)
   MSC: Factual | Definitional  BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

6. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 369 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
   OBJ: 2  TOP: Emotions and the autonomic nervous system
   MSC: Conceptual | Application  BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

7. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 369 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
   OBJ: 2  TOP: Emotions and the autonomic nervous system
   MSC: Conceptual | Application  BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

8. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 370 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
   OBJ: 2  TOP: Emotions and the autonomic nervous system (FigureB 8.3)
   MSC: Factual | Definitional  BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

9. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 333 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation
   OBJ: 3  TOP: The physiology of hunger: body chemistry and the brain
   MSC: Factual | Definitional  BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice

10. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF: Difficult
    REF: Page 333 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation
    OBJ: 3  TOP: The physiology of hunger: body chemistry and the brain
    MSC: Factual | Definitional  BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice
11. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 334 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation
   OBJ: 3  TOP: The physiology of hunger: body chemistry and the brain
   MSC: Factual | Definitional  BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice

12. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 335 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation
   OBJ: 3  TOP: The physiology of hunger: body chemistry and the brain
   MSC: Conceptual  BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice

13. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 335 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation
   OBJ: 3  TOP: The physiology of hunger: body chemistry and the brain
   MSC: Factual | Definitional  BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice

14. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 370 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
   OBJ: 3  TOP: Physiological differences among specific emotions
   MSC: Factual | Definitional  BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

15. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 371 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
   OBJ: 3  TOP: Physiological differences among specific emotions
   MSC: Factual | Definitional  BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

16. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 371 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
   OBJ: 3  TOP: Physiological differences among specific emotions
   MSC: Factual | Definitional  BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

17. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 372 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
   OBJ: 3  TOP: Thinking critically about lie detection (Box)
   MSC: Factual | Definitional  BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

18. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 367 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
   OBJ: 1  TOP: Theories of emotion  MSC: Conceptual
   BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

19. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 367 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
   OBJ: 1  TOP: Theories of emotion  MSC: Conceptual | Application
   BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

20. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 367 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
   OBJ: 1  TOP: Theories of emotion  MSC: Conceptual
   BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

21. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 335 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation
   OBJ: 4  TOP: Taste preferences: biology and culture
   MSC: Factual | Definitional  BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice

22. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   REF: Page 373 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
   OBJ: 4  TOP: Cognition can define emotion  MSC: Factual | Definitional
   BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1
23. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 374 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health  
OBJ: 4  TOP: Cognition can define emotion  MSC: Conceptual | Application  
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

24. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 375 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health  
OBJ: 4  TOP: Cognition does not always precede emotion  MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

25. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 337 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation  
OBJ: 5  TOP: Eating disorders  MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice

26. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 378 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health  
OBJ: 5  TOP: Detecting emotion  MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

27. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 343 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation  
OBJ: 6  TOP: The physiology of obesity  MSC: Conceptual | Application  
BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice

28. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 343 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation  
OBJ: 6  TOP: The physiology of obesity  MSC: Conceptual | Application  
BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice

29. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 343 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation  
OBJ: 6  TOP: The physiology of obesity  MSC: Conceptual | Application  
BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice

30. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 382 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health  
OBJ: 6  TOP: Culture and emotional expression  MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

31. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 382 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health  
OBJ: 6  TOP: Culture and emotional expression (FigureB 8.13)  
MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

32. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 383 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health  
OBJ: 6  TOP: The effects of facial expressions  MSC: Conceptual  
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

33. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 383 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health  
OBJ: 6  TOP: The effects of facial expressions  MSC: Conceptual | Application  
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1

34. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 349 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation  
OBJ: 7  TOP: The sexual response cycle  MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice
35. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 349 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation  
OBJ: 7  TOP: The sexual response cycle  MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice  
36. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 351 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation  
OBJ: 8  TOP: The psychology of sex: external stimuli  MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice  
37. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 385 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health  
OBJ: 8  TOP: Learning fear  MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 1  
38. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 387 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health  
OBJ: 8  TOP: The biology of fear  MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 2  
39. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 388 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health  
OBJ: 9  TOP: Anger  MSC: Conceptual | Application  
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 2  
40. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 354 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation  
OBJ: 10  TOP: Sexual orientation  MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice  
41. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 356 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation  
OBJ: 10  TOP: Origins of sexual orientation  MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice  
42. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 357 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation  
OBJ: 10  TOP: Genes and sexual orientation  MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice  
43. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 394 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health  
OBJ: 10  TOP: Happiness and prior experience  MSC: Conceptual | Application  
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 2  
44. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 395 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health  
OBJ: 10  TOP: Happiness and others' attainments  MSC: Conceptual | Application  
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 2  
45. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 360 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8A—Motivation  
OBJ: 11  TOP: The need to belong  MSC: Conceptual | Application  
BNK: Unit 8A Multiple Choice  
46. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  
REF: Page 399 | Section- Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health  
OBJ: 12  TOP: The stress response system  MSC: Factual | Definitional  
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 2
47. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
REF: Page 399 | Section: Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
OBJ: 12  TOP: The stress response system  MSC: Conceptual | Application
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 2

48. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
REF: Page 400 | Section: Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
OBJ: 12  TOP: The stress response system  MSC: Factual | Definitional
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 2

49. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
REF: Page 400 | Section: Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
OBJ: 13  TOP: Stressful life events  MSC: Factual | Definitional
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 2

50. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
REF: Page 402 | Section: Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
OBJ: 14  TOP: Stress and the heart  MSC: Conceptual | Application
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 2

51. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
REF: Page 404 | Section: Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
OBJ: 15  TOP: Psychoneuroimmunology  MSC: Factual | Definitional
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 2

52. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
REF: Page 404 | Section: Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
OBJ: 15  TOP: Psychoneuroimmunology  MSC: Conceptual | Application
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 2

53. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
REF: Page 403 | Section: Motivation and Emotion: 8B—Emotions-Stress-and Health
OBJ: 15  TOP: Stress and cancer  MSC: Conceptual
BNK: Unit 8B Multiple Choice, Part 2