

Challenges to the Human Behavior 2000 Midterm Exam

QUESTION 1

TOSS THIS QUESTION (CREDIT TO ALL) There is no correct answer as A-E are all true. On page 259 of the notes (page 226 of the supplementary reading by Jensen ET AL) under the heading "Indicators of Psychosocial Dysfunction" it states that: "This percentage [the percentage of military personnel who drink on at least a monthly basis] has increased since 1980. In contrast, the numbers who engage in extremely heavy drinking (daily consumption of 3.5+ ounces of ethanol) has been declining..." The underline appears in the photocopies distributed to students as well as two check marks along-side the word "declining." Thus it would seem that answer choice E is also true, as it refers to "heavy drinking".

"B" is false according to notes page 259 2nd column 1st paragraph...the incidence of child abuse in the military compared to civilian population is UNCLEAR...assert child abuse may be 5 times HIGHER in the service. Also "E" is TRUE according to the same page...underlined.

Answer key states E. The overall incidence of heavy drinking among active duty personnel has declined in the last decade. This would mean statement E is false, but page 259 of our syllabus says it is true: "the numbers who engage in extremely heavy drinking has been declining." (it was even underlined in our notes!) The syllabus specifically states A,B,D,E are true. C would be the best answer since it is not specifically stated in our notes

There is no right answer. Answer (E) appears to be true based on a sentence in the last paragraph of page 259 of the notes that reads, "In contrast, the numbers who engage in extremely heavy drinking has been declining"

On page 259 of the notes, column 2 last paragraph it explicitly states that the incidence of heavy drinking among active duty military personnel has declined. This directly contradicts the correct answer given as E. Also, in the first paragraph it states that data about child abuse rates in the military as compared to civilian rates are unclear. Thus, E is definitely not the correct answer to this question.

I thought E was a correct answer. In the Review Article, "The Military Family in Review..." on p. 259 in the bottom paragraph it says that although the percentage of personnel who drink on at least a monthly basis has increased since 1980, the numbers who engage in extremely heavy drinking has been declining. The answer I put was C, because I figured it could be true but not always.

QUESTION 19

ANSWER A IS CORRECT (MY MISTAKE) Answer A is correct as pages 201, 202 of the notes explicitly state that "Warning Signs" in both partners include "No longer best friends." No mention is made of "Short-term fantasies..." under any portion of the discussion on Warning Signs.

"A" is TRUE according to notes pg. 202, while "B" the key answer is FALSE by notes pg 201 which should be long lasting feelings

The correct answer is A. The couple are no longer "best friends". This is directly out of our notes/syllabus, page 202. Answer B is wrong because it is not long-term separation fantasy, lasting weeks to months (notes page 201). If I remember correctly either in lecture or in the article it was specifically stated short term separation fantasies were not harmful.

Answer (A) is listed as a "warning sign" in both partners on the top of page 202 of the notes. Answer (B) is not correct according to page 201 of the notes that says that fantasies that last for weeks or months are a problem, not ones that last for minutes or hours. The notes specifically state that "a couple that are no longer best friends" is a warning sign for marital problems. Also it said that short term fantasies of separation must be from weeks to months. Pages 201-202 of noteset. I think the right answer should be A

On page 202 of notes, bullet number one it states that couples no longer being best friends is an indicator of marital problems. He also stressed this bullet in class. Furthermore, the correct answer given (B) is actually false. The test states "fantasies of separation that last for minutes to hours" whereas the notes specifically state "fantasies that last MONTHS to WEEKS" as a risk factor.

I thought A was the correct answer. In Dr. Privitera's notes on medical marriages, it says under the warning signs for both partners, "no longer best friends." The length of fantasies is referred to as a warning if they last for weeks or months. Thus I figured, if the fantasies were merely fleeting, they did not pose a significant threat to the relationship.

Question 20

ANSWER A IS CORRECT FOR THE REASON STATED HERE (A TEENAGER IS AN ADOLESCENT) During class Dr. Gemelli gave projection as an example of a defense mechanism used by teenagers who pick fights with their parents because they feel they do not like them or do not approve of them.

Question 22

CHECK PRIVITERA'S NOTES ON THIS ONE Dr. Privitera in lecture stated that Dr's work long hours to: deny dependency (**THIS IS ANSWER C**), to remove aggression & destructiveness in the eyes of others, and to win unconditional love. This suggests that answer E is typified by physicians making answer C the correct one.

Question 34

ANSWERS C & D ARE CORRECT. This question is poorly written as page 117 of our text states that at 18 months a child speaks 20-29 words and at 24 months a child speaks 50+ words. The question asks for 20-50 words. Even using the text I don't know what the best answer choice is there. There is no one clear answer.

I feel "D" 24 months could also be correct. According to notes pg. 144 by age 2 yrs vocab should be about 50 words. Also book page 117 states that an 18 month old speaks about 20-29 words and a 24 month old speaks about 50+ words, so either answer would fit the questions range of vocab words

Answer (D) is correct according to slide 103 on page 144 of the notes that says "By age 2 years (a) child's vocabulary is about 50 words. Additionally, table 4-3 on page 117 of the textbook states that a child only has a 20-29-word vocabulary at 18 months, and a 50+ word vocabulary at 24 months.

page 144, by 2 years a child will have a 50 year vocab. The answer given was (C) 18mo. However, like I said the notes say 2 years old

I thought the correct answer was D, 24 months. On Dr. Gemelli's notes on page 144, it says at 2 yrs a toddler has a vocabulary of "about 50 words." If C is the correct answer, I think did is also correct.

QUESTION 37

ANSWERS A & B ARE CORRECT. Page 127 of the text states that "about this time [between 4 and 6 months] a wariness of strangers first becomes apparent. Thus answer A, 5 months, would be the age at onset of stranger anxiety. Further, page 125 of the notes, slide 46, states that "Stranger Anxiety Emerges at 5-6 months."

"A" is also correct according to notes page 125 top..."stanger anxiety emerges at 5-6 months."

The correct answer is A. 5 months. From our notes page 125, "stranger anxiety emerges at 5-6 months"

Answer (A) is also correct according to slide 46 on page 125 of the notes that states "Stranger anxiety emerges at 5-6 months"

the notes on page 125-126 state that stranger anxiety begins at 5-6 months. I think the right answer should be A

The answer given was 7 months for stranger anxiety. However, on page 126 of the notes, slide 1 states that stranger anxiety begins at 5-6 months. Although the text does say 7 months, when asked what to use as the "final word" if contradictions occurred, we were not given a straight answer, thus BOTH answers should be accepted!

I answered A, 5 months. While taking the test, I recalled a 5-7 month time frame for stranger anxiety. Looking in Dr. Gemelli's notes on p. 125, it cites onset at 5-6 months. The time frame seems to indicate both answers A and B are correct.

QUESTION 38

TOSS THIS QUESTION (CREDIT TO ALL) Answer D, all of the above, can not be correct as answer A, wariness of strangers is apparent by 3 months, is clearly false (see explanation of question 37). Thus both B and C are correct.

This is not possible since "A Wariness of strangers is apparent by 3 months" is false according to our notes and text. Notes page 125 - 126 state stranger anxiety emerges at 5-6 months, and capacity for stranger anxiety doesn't occur until 5-6 months, "before age 5-6 months no fear of strangers". So A is clearly false, so D is also false.

B or C are the only acceptable answers, with C being the most clearly correct.

There are two correct answers: (B) and (C). I was unable to find any references to wariness of strangers at 3 months. In fact, according to the textbook, answer (A) can not be true. On the bottom left paragraph of page 127, the textbook states, 'Between 4 and 6 months the baby begins to respond to more than one person at a time. At about this time a wariness of strangers first becomes apparent.' Since (A) is not true, (D) cannot be the right answer.

Again, the notes on page 125-126 state that stranger anxiety does not begin before 5-6 months. Thus choice A is not true and I feel the correct answer is C only.

The answer given was all of the above, however answer A is contradicted on page 125, slide 3 where it clearly states that stranger anxiety does NOT EXIST before 5-6 months. With this consideration and the elimination of all of the above, (C) would be the best answer.

Question 66

ANSWER E IS THE CORRECT ANSWER. IF YOU THINK ABOUT IT, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DIFFERENTIATE SIDE EFFECTS THAT PRECEDE A THERAPEUTIC RESPONSE FROM SIDE EFFECTS THAT DON'T PRECEDE A THERAPEUTIC RESPONSE (AT THE TIME OF ASSESSING THE SIDE EFFECTS, YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT THE ULTIMATE RESPONSE WILL BE). THEREFORE, THIS CANNOT BE AN INDICATION. I feel "D" is more correct as NOT an indication for blood TCA levels, as the book page 294 never mentioned that as an indication. However, it did mention seeing side effects at low doses or being sensitive to side effects, which I interpreted as the case of seeing side effects before onset of therapeutic benefit.

Question 69

ANSWER B IS THE CORRECT ANSWER BECAUSE ALTHOUGH GABA IS PRESENT IN THE SPINAL CORD, IT IS AN EXCITATORY NEUROTRANSMITTER THERE, NOT AN INHIBITORY ONE. A is the correct answer as numbers 1-3 are all correct. Choice 2 (the major inhibitory transmitter in the spinal cord is GABA) is backed up by page 458 of Heimer's The Human Brain and Spinal Cord, 2nd ed, where it states that: "...it is now evident that most of the inhibitory interneurons in the CNS (which includes brain and spinal cord) are GABA-ergic. Well-known examples are the Renshaw cells in the spinal cord..."

Question 70

TOSS THIS QUESTION (CREDIT TO ALL) I feel "A" is a valid answer, as the notes page 189 Ego Identity section mentions FAMILY, ADULT EDUCATORS (which I assumed was the school system), and PEER GROUP role in identity, but NOT sports teams. In addition, the original form of the question was in the the "except" formate, meaning that one of the answers had to be false...which sports teams was the best choice.

This seems to be a bad question. In the pre-test questions, the question was worded "For most people, each of the following types of groups significantly defines development of identity during adolescence EXCEPT" The only answer which was not directly supported by the notes was 4. Sport teams. (text p136) By changing the wording of the question, but not the answers, one answer should still be false, and 4. Sport teams still seemed the best choice, Thus the correct answer should be "A. 1,2,3 are correct " or the question should be considered bad and all answer should be accepted.

The term "Sports teams" is somewhat ambiguous, since it could mean a professional sports team like the Redskins or high school teammates. Therefore, answer (A) could also be correct.

a bad question that should be thrown out, as sport teams (choice 4)does not specify whether it is a team in which the teen is participating or a college/professional sports team. "A" should also be correct.

Question 71

CORRECT ANSWER IS A AS CHOICE 2 IS CLEARLY DESCRIBED IN THE NOTES FOR DR. PRIVITERA'S LECTURE COVERING ERIKSON (see p. 190 (syllabus) end of para VIII.A.2). p 171 of the text says that while Erikson was initially important, he is now no longer given attention. This suggests that his theory is not consonant with current views in genetics. Choice B should be accepted.

Question 83

WILL GIVE CREDIT FOR ANSWER A OR ANSWER E SINCE THE LECTURE NOTES SUGGESTED THAT CHOICE 4 IS CORRECT ALONG WITH 1, 2, AND 3.

Answer choice 4 is correct as page 22 of the notes, Fig 1-3, (a diagram of the synthesis, action and inactivation of classical neurotransmitters) includes the presence of Catabolic enzymes and reuptake mechanisms, both of which would function to remove the neurotransmitter from its site of action. Answer choice 3 appears incorrect as exogenously applied neurotransmitters can never interact at a single, or only a few, given synapses. Exogenously applied, the drug hits tons of receptors in multiple locations and can not exactly mimic the effect of transmitter release at a single synapse to activate a single pathway.

I feel that "E" is also acceptable, as I think 4. specific mechanisms for removal is also true of classic neurotransmitters. These mechanisms would possibly be COMT and re-uptake of the neurotransmitter. Other than that I wasn't sure what "specific mechanism" ment.

Classic neurotransmitters are removed from the synaptic cleft by either 1)reuptake or 2)degradation by enzymes(MAO) Choice E should be correct

Page 30 of the notes lists COMT as responsible for removal of norepinephrine from the synaptic cleft. I believe the correct answer should be E (all are correct).

Question 84

CORRECT ANSWER IS A. a bad question since acting out is better defined as avoiding personally unacceptable emotions and not merely expressing unconscious conflict through actions

Challenge answer should be B. False. Nowhere does it state acting out is physical rather than verbal, nor does anything state acting out is associated with avoiding verbal behavior. Notes p73 "direct behavioral expression of an unconscious wish or impulse to avoid conscious recognition of the affect or ideation that accompanies it. e.g. woman sexually abused by father as a child who engages in repeated impulsive sexualized relationships as an adult." Board Review Series p49 "Avoiding personally unacceptable emotions by behaving in an attention-getting often socially inappropriate manner" Both of these explanations discuss the physical action of an unconscious conflict to avoid consciously thinking/realizing the conflict. But neither mention anything about acting out having to do with avoiding verbal/words expression. My answer of false was based on the total lack of support for anything having to do with verbal conflict.

Questions 13 & 58

WILL TOSS QUESTION 13. This was a repeated question that benefited those who got it right. However, I failed to do so, as I remember reading somewhere that intelligence does not really change...especially does not diminish naturally in adulthood, unless a disease process is present. I could not find the exact material to back my position, but I feel that I should not be punished twice for thinking I knew what the answer was. Nor could I find where it stated that intelligence does change in adulthood under normal condition. I'm not sure if there is some way to rectify this double question or not but just thought I'd give my position.

same exact question, one of them should be thrown out or all answers should be accepted.