

c2

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. Antigens are proteins produced in response to stimulation by antibodies.

True False

6. Compared to women, men are at greater risk of contracting autoimmune disease.

True False

7. 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

8. 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

9. The _____ nervous system connects the central nervous system with all internal organs.

- A. peripheral
- B. automatic
- C. autonomic
- D. somatic
- E. sympathetic

10. The _____ nervous system mobilizes the body in response to stress; the _____ nervous system controls the activities of the visceral organs under normal conditions.

- A. parasympathetic; sympathetic
- B. sympathetic; parasympathetic
- C. somatic; autonomic
- D. autonomic; peripheral
- E. sympathetic; peripheral

11. Damage to the cerebellum is associated with impaired

- A. muscular coordination.
- B. respiration.
- C. speech.
- D. visual acuity.
- E. auditory acuity.

12. The _____ is an important transition centre between the thoughts generated in the cerebral cortex of the brain and their impact on internal organs.

- A. forebrain
- B. hindbrain
- C. hypothalamus
- D. medulla
- E. primary somatic sensory cortex

13. 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.

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

14. The prevalence of _____ is expected to rise to affect over 100 million people worldwide by the year 2050.

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

15. Catecholamines are

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

16. Secretion of catecholamines

- A. increases protein and fat mobilization.
- B. regulates sodium retention.
- C. increases heart rate and blood pressure.
- D. stimulates digestion.
- E. decrease capillaries.

17. _____ 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

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. _____ 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

25. 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. a nervous system disorder.

26. 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

27. 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.

28. Approximately 55% of blood volume is composed of

- A. platelets.
- B. white blood cells.
- C. red blood cells.
- D. plasma.
- E. hemoglobin.

29. 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.

30. The course of infection follows a specific sequence; that is

- 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.

31. Lymphocytes play an important role in fighting infection and disease by

- 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.

32. A localized infection

- 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.

33. Nonspecific immunity may be mediated by the

- A. skin.
- B. phagocytes.
- C. inflammatory response.
- D. antimicrobial substances.
- E. All of these answers are correct.

34. Humoral immunity is mediated by

- A. B cells.
- B. helper and suppressor T cells.
- C. B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.
- D. phagocytosis.
- E. T cells.

35. Cell-mediated immunity is mediated by

- A. B cells.
- B. TC and TH cells.
- C. B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.
- D. interferon.
- E. NK cells.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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. is a condition seen only in women.

39. Autoimmunity may be implicated in

- A. systemic lupus erythematosus.
- B. arthritis.
- C. multiple sclerosis.
- D. molecular mimicry.
- E. All of these answers are correct.

40. 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.

41. The adrenal cortex produces _____ in response to stress.

- A. epinephrine and norepinephrine
- B. glucocorticoids
- C. endogenous opioids
- D. ACTH
- E. oxytocin

42. The activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical (HPA) axis most closely resembles the _____ model of stress.

- A. fight or flight
- B. tend and befriend
- C. general adaptation syndrome
- D. primary appraisal
- E. sympathetic arousal

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. Compare and contrast nonspecific and specific immune mechanisms. Provide at least two examples of each.

46. Explain how the sympathetic-adrenomedullary (SAM) and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical (HPA) axis are implicated in the physiological response to stress.

c2 Key

1. Regulation of the autonomic nervous system occurs via the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #1

2. The structures of the limbic system play an important role in emotion.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #2

3. The endocrine system is responsible for fast-acting, short-duration responses to changes in the body.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain how the endocrine system operates

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.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-03 Identify how the cardiovascular system works

Taylor - Chapter 02 #4

5. Antigens are proteins produced in response to stimulation by antibodies.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #5

6. Compared to women, men are at greater risk of contracting autoimmune disease.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #6

7. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

8. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #8

9. The _____ nervous system connects the central nervous system with all internal organs.
- A. peripheral
 - B. automatic
 - C. autonomic**
 - D. somatic
 - E. sympathetic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #9

10. The _____ nervous system mobilizes the body in response to stress; the _____ nervous system controls the activities of the visceral organs under normal conditions.

- A. parasympathetic; sympathetic
- B. sympathetic; parasympathetic**
- C. somatic; autonomic
- D. autonomic; peripheral
- E. sympathetic; peripheral

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #10

11. Damage to the cerebellum is associated with impaired

- A. muscular coordination.**
- B. respiration.
- C. speech.
- D. visual acuity.
- E. auditory acuity.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #11

12. The _____ is an important transition centre between the thoughts generated in the cerebral cortex of the brain and their impact on internal organs.

- A. forebrain
- B. hindbrain
- C. hypothalamus
- D. medulla
- E. primary somatic sensory cortex

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #12

13. 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.

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #13

14. The prevalence of _____ is expected to rise to affect over 100 million people worldwide by the year 2050.

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #14

15. Catecholamines are

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #15

16. Secretion of catecholamines

- A. increases protein and fat mobilization.
- B. regulates sodium retention.
- C. increases heart rate and blood pressure.
- D. stimulates digestion.
- E. decrease capillaries.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #16

17. _____ 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #17

18. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #18

19. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain how the endocrine system operates

Taylor - Chapter 02 #19

20. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain how the endocrine system operates

Taylor - Chapter 02 #20

21. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain how the endocrine system operates

Taylor - Chapter 02 #21

22. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain how the endocrine system operates

Taylor - Chapter 02 #22

23. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-03 Identify how the cardiovascular system works

Taylor - Chapter 02 #23

24. _____ 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-03 Identify how the cardiovascular system works

Taylor - Chapter 02 #24

25. 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. a nervous system disorder.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-03 Identify how the cardiovascular system works

Taylor - Chapter 02 #25

26. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-03 Identify how the cardiovascular system works

Taylor - Chapter 02 #26

27. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-03 Identify how the cardiovascular system works

Taylor - Chapter 02 #27

28. Approximately 55% of blood volume is composed of

- A. platelets.
- B. white blood cells.
- C. red blood cells.
- D. plasma.
- E. hemoglobin.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-03 Identify how the cardiovascular system works

Taylor - Chapter 02 #28

29. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-03 Identify how the cardiovascular system works

Taylor - Chapter 02 #29

30. The course of infection follows a specific sequence; that is

- 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #30

31. Lymphocytes play an important role in fighting infection and disease by

- 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #31

32. A localized infection

- 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #32

33. Nonspecific immunity may be mediated by the

- A. skin.
- B. phagocytes.
- C. inflammatory response.
- D. antimicrobial substances.
- E. All of these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #33

34. Humoral immunity is mediated by

- A. B cells.
- B. helper and suppressor T cells.
- C. B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.
- D. phagocytosis.
- E. T cells.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #34

35. Cell-mediated immunity is mediated by

- A. B cells.
- B. TC and TH cells.
- C. B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.
- D. interferon.
- E. NK cells.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #35

36. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #36

37. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #37

38. 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. is a condition seen only in women.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #38

39. Autoimmunity may be implicated in

- A. systemic lupus erythematosus.
- B. arthritis.
- C. multiple sclerosis.
- D. molecular mimicry.
- E. All of these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #39

40. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #40

41. The adrenal cortex produces _____ in response to stress.

- A. epinephrine and norepinephrine
- B.** glucocorticoids
- C. endogenous opioids
- D. ACTH
- E. oxytocin

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-05 Understand the physiological systems involved in the stress response

Taylor - Chapter 02 #41

42. The activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical (HPA) axis most closely resembles the _____ model of stress.
- A. fight or flight
 - B. tend and befriend
 - C. general adaptation syndrome
 - D. primary appraisal
 - E. sympathetic arousal

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 02-05 Understand the physiological systems involved in the stress response

Taylor - Chapter 02 #42

43. 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.

Answers may vary.

Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #43

44. 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.

Answers may vary.

Learning Objective: 02-03 Identify how the cardiovascular system works

Taylor - Chapter 02 #44

45. Compare and contrast nonspecific and specific immune mechanisms. Provide at least two examples of each.

Answers may vary.

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system

Taylor - Chapter 02 #45

46. Explain how the sympathetic-adrenomedullary (SAM) and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical (HPA) axis are implicated in the physiological response to stress.

Answers may vary.

Learning Objective: 02-05 Understand the physiological systems involved in the stress response

Taylor - Chapter 02 #46

c2 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	42
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the function of the nervous system	15
Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain how the endocrine system operates	5
Learning Objective: 02-03 Identify how the cardiovascular system works	9
Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe the function of the immune system	14
Learning Objective: 02-05 Understand the physiological systems involved in the stress response	3
Taylor - Chapter 02	46