

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

1. The field within psychology devoted to understanding all psychological influences on health and illness across the life span is called
  - A. Psychosomatic medicine
  - B. Health psychology
  - C. Medical psychology
  - D. Epidemiology
2. A health psychologist who designs a media campaign to get people to improve their diets focuses on
  - A. Health promotion and maintenance
  - B. Prevention and treatment of illness
  - C. Etiology and correlations of health, illness and dysfunction
  - D. The health care system and the formulation of health policy
3. A health psychologist who works with people who are already ill focuses on
  - A. Health promotion and maintenance
  - B. Prevention and treatment of illness
  - C. Etiology and correlations of health, illness and dysfunction
  - D. The health care system and the formulation of health policy
4. Etiology refers to
  - A. Causes of illness
  - B. A special kind of disease state
  - C. Healthy behavior
  - D. Stress effects
5. A health psychologist who is interested in the behavioral and social factors that contribute to disease focuses on
  - A. Health promotion and maintenance
  - B. Prevention and treatment of illness
  - C. Etiology and correlations of health, illness and dysfunction
  - D. The health care system and the formulation of health policy
6. A health psychologist who studies the impact of hospitals and physicians on people's behavior focuses on
  - A. Health promotion and maintenance
  - B. Prevention and treatment of illness
  - C. Etiology and correlations of health, illness and dysfunction
  - D. The health care system and the formulation of health policy

7. During prehistory most ancient cultures viewed the mind and the body as
- A. Ultimately unknowable
  - B. Somewhat interdependent
  - C. Separate and autonomous systems
  - D. Part of the same system
8. According to the humoral theory of Hippocrates and Galen, disease is the result of
- A. Trephination
  - B. Evil spirits
  - C. An imbalance of bodily fluids
  - D. Cellular disorders
9. The idea that one's biochemistry may be associated with certain personality characteristics can be traced to the
- A. Stone Age
  - B. Ancient Greeks
  - C. Middle Ages
  - D. Renaissance
10. The humoral theory was put to rest by
- A. The medieval church
  - B. The rising belief in demonology
  - C. Freud's work on conversion hysteria
  - D. A growing understanding of cellular pathology
11. Conversion hysteria
- A. Is now even more frequent than in Freud's time
  - B. Occurs when unconscious conflict is manifested in a symbolic physical symptom
  - C. Occurs when an individual develops several minor symptoms to avoid interpersonal conflict
  - D. All of these
12. Glove anesthesia is
- A. Rarely seen today
  - B. A response to highly stressful events
  - C. The term used when the hand, but not other parts of the arm, loses sensation
  - D. All of these
13. \_\_\_\_\_ linked specific personality patterns to specific illnesses.
- A. Dunbar and Alexander
  - B. Galen
  - C. Hippocrates
  - D. Freud

14. \_\_\_\_\_ links patterns of personality to specific illnesses.
- A. Psychoanalytic theory
  - B. Psychosomatic medicine
  - C. Freudian theory
  - D. The biomedical model
15. The field of health psychology has been greatly influenced by the psychosomatic movement. Which of the following assumptions of this movement has made a lasting contribution to health psychology?
- A. Psychological conflict is sufficient to produce certain disorders
  - B. Certain biological disorders can be related on a consistent basis to specific personality types
  - C. Certain disorders are best treated medically; however, other disorders are best treated through psychotherapy
  - D. Physical health is affected by both the psychological and social environment
16. According to your text, all conditions of health and illness are influenced by
- A. One's personality type
  - B. Psychodynamics
  - C. Psychological and social factors
  - D. None of these
17. The fundamental assumption of the \_\_\_\_\_ model is that health and illness are consequences of the interplay of biological, psychological and social factors.
- A. Biomedical
  - B. Psychoemotional
  - C. Biopsychosocial
  - D. Psychosocial
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ model maintains that all illness can be explained on the basis of aberrant somatic processes.
- A. Biomedical
  - B. Psychoemotional
  - C. Biopsychosocial
  - D. Psychosocial
19. The idea that illness can be explained by low-level processes such as the functions of disordered cells and chemical imbalances is
- A. Dualism
  - B. Systems theory
  - C. Homeostasis
  - D. Reductionism
20. The notion that cancer can be cured simply by excising a tumor most closely resembles the
- A. Biomedical model
  - B. Biopsychosocial model
  - C. Psychosomatic model
  - D. Pathological model

21. A single-factor model of illness assumes that
- A. There is one ultimate cause of all illnesses
  - B. Health should be emphasized over illness
  - C. Illness can be explained in terms of biological disorder
  - D. All of these
22. The idea that health is the absence of disease most closely resembles the
- A. Biomedical model
  - B. Biopsychosocial model
  - C. Psychosomatic model
  - D. Pathological model
23. The \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes illness over health.
- A. Biopsychosocial model
  - B. Psychosomatic model
  - C. Reductionistic model
  - D. Biomedical model
24. According to the biopsychosocial model, health and illness are determined by
- A. Microlevel processes
  - B. Macrolevel processes
  - C. An interaction of microlevel and macrolevel processes
  - D. None of these
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ maintains that health and illness are caused by multiple factors and produce multiple effects.
- A. Biopsychosocial model
  - B. Psychosomatic model
  - C. Reductionistic model
  - D. Biomedical model
26. Systems theory assumes a principle of hierarchical organization. This implies that
- A. Changes in any one level will affect all other levels of the system
  - B. Only changes in the highest level will affect all levels of the system
  - C. Changes in one level will affect only lower levels of the system
  - D. Changes in intermediate levels have the most profound impacts
27. According to the biopsychosocial model,
- A. An interdisciplinary team approach may lead to the best diagnoses
  - B. Treatment must focus on biological, psychological and social factors
  - C. Patients play an important role in their diagnosis and treatment
  - D. All of these

28. Until the turn of the 20th century, \_\_\_\_\_ were the major causes of illness and death in the United States.
- A. Acute disorders
  - B. Chronic illnesses
  - C. Hereditary disorders
  - D. Accidents and homicides
29. Acute disorders are
- A. Short-term medical illnesses that are usually amenable to cure
  - B. Typically diseases that are co-managed by patients and their practitioners
  - C. The major causes of death and illness in the United States
  - D. Serious disorders such as heart disease, cancer and diabetes
30. In industrialized countries, \_\_\_\_\_ are the major contributors to disability and death.
- A. Acute disorders
  - B. Chronic illnesses
  - C. Hereditary disorders
  - D. Accidents and homicides
31. AIDS is a chronic illness. This is because it
- A. Is psychosomatic in origin
  - B. Is difficult for patients to manage, but seldom contributes to disability or death
  - C. Can be cured only if the patient and the practitioner work together as a team
  - D. Is an illness in which psychological and social factors play an important role in both cause and management
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the frequency, distribution and causes of infectious and noninfectious diseases in a population, based on an investigation of the physical and social environment.
- A. Health psychology
  - B. Etiology
  - C. Morbidity
  - D. Epidemiology
33. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of cases of a disease that exist at some given point in time.  
\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of deaths due to particular causes.
- A. Morbidity; Mortality
  - B. Mortality; Morbidity
  - C. Epidemiology; Pathology
  - D. Etiology; Epidemiology
34. Health psychologists interested in issues related to quality of life are likely to be most interested in which of the following?
- A. Prevalence of acute illnesses in the population
  - B. Mortality statistics
  - C. Morbidity statistics
  - D. None of these

35. As of 2005, \_\_\_\_\_ million Americans had no health insurance.
- A. 15.3
  - B. 26.7
  - C. 46.6
  - D. 54.9
36. Random assignment to conditions is an important characteristic of
- A. Experiments
  - B. Correlational research
  - C. Longitudinal research
  - D. All of these
37. Randomized clinical trials
- A. Are experiments
  - B. Are used to evaluate treatments
  - C. Can establish the presence of a cause-effect relationship
  - D. All of these
38. Dr. Garcia has recently completed a study of personality and physical health. He administered a questionnaire to college students that included a standardized optimism scale and a symptom checklist. He found that participants with higher levels of optimism reported fewer physical symptoms. This is an example of
- A. An experiment
  - B. Correlational research
  - C. Prospective research
  - D. Retrospective research
39. Correlational studies have advantages over experiments because they allow one to
- A. Determine the direction of causality
  - B. Study variables that may not be manipulated
  - C. Rule out the influence of co-occurring variables
  - D. All of these
40. A major disadvantage of correlational research is that
- A. When two things are correlated, one does not cause the other
  - B. Only two variables can be examined
  - C. The direction of causation is ambiguous
  - D. There are no serious disadvantages with correlational research
41. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach can remedy some of the problems with correlational research.
- A. Prospective
  - B. Cross-sectional
  - C. Single subject
  - D. Case study

42. \_\_\_\_\_ assess(es) the extent to which a group of individuals or a relationship between two variables changes over time.
- A. Experiments
  - B. Prospective research
  - C. Retrospective research
  - D. Correlational research
43. A prospective approach where the same people are observed over a long period of time is
- A. Correlational research
  - B. Longitudinal research
  - C. Cross-sectional research
  - D. Quasi-experimental research
44. Dr. Yee has taken the medical histories of 30 women who have the symptoms of a chronic illness. She is identifying factors in these histories that these patients share that have contributed to the development of their current illness. This is an example of
- A. An experiment
  - B. Prospective research
  - C. Retrospective research
  - D. None of these
45. People with graduate degrees in health psychology typically are employed
- A. In academic settings, where they conduct research programs in health psychology
  - B. In industrial or occupational health settings
  - C. As clinicians who work with medical patients
  - D. All of these
46. The 1948 World Health Organization's definition of health is analogous to a state of wellness.
- True False
47. Very early cultures took a dualistic approach to the mind and the body.
- True False
48. Some prehistoric cultures practiced a procedure that involved drilling a small hole in the skull to allow evil spirits to leave the body.
- True False
49. In conversion hysteria, the patient converts psychological conflict into a symptom which then relieves the patient of anxiety.
- True False
50. The biomedical model emphasizes health over illness.
- True False

51. The biopsychosocial model emphasizes the importance of an effective patient-practitioner relationship.  
True False
52. The most important factor giving rise to health psychology has been the expansion of health care services.  
True False
53. Morbidity may be expressed in two ways: as the number of new cases or as the total number of existing cases of an illness.  
True False
54. Although health psychologists have been employed in health settings for many years, they have difficulty establishing their credibility with physicians and other health care professionals.  
True False
55. One advantage of correlational studies is the ability to study health-related variables in situations where the variable cannot be manipulated experimentally.  
True False
56. Explain the principles that characterize the psychosomatic movement. In what ways has the psychosomatic movement influenced the practice of health psychology?
57. Compare and contrast the biopsychosocial and biomedical models. Include in your explanation the advantages of the biopsychosocial model over the biomedical model.

58. Explain how changing patterns of illness have contributed to the rise of health psychology.
59. Design an experiment and a correlational study to test this hypothesis: People who consume moderate levels of alcohol are at lower risk of heart disease. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of each methodology.
60. Explain how prospective and retrospective research remedies the problems of correlational research.

# 1 Key

1. The field within psychology devoted to understanding all psychological influences on health and illness across the life span is called

(p. 3)

- A. Psychosomatic medicine
- B. Health psychology**
- C. Medical psychology
- D. Epidemiology

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #1*

2. A health psychologist who designs a media campaign to get people to improve their diets focuses on

(p. 3)

- A. Health promotion and maintenance**
- B. Prevention and treatment of illness
- C. Etiology and correlations of health, illness and dysfunction
- D. The health care system and the formulation of health policy

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #2*

3. A health psychologist who works with people who are already ill focuses on

(p. 3)

- A. Health promotion and maintenance
- B. Prevention and treatment of illness**
- C. Etiology and correlations of health, illness and dysfunction
- D. The health care system and the formulation of health policy

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #3*

4. Etiology refers to

(p. 3)

- A. Causes of illness**
- B. A special kind of disease state
- C. Healthy behavior
- D. Stress effects

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #4*

5. A health psychologist who is interested in the behavioral and social factors that contribute to disease focuses on

(p. 3)

- A. Health promotion and maintenance
- B. Prevention and treatment of illness
- C. Etiology and correlations of health, illness and dysfunction**
- D. The health care system and the formulation of health policy

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #5*

6. A health psychologist who studies the impact of hospitals and physicians on people's behavior focuses on

(p. 3)

- A. Health promotion and maintenance
- B. Prevention and treatment of illness
- C. Etiology and correlations of health, illness and dysfunction
- D.** The health care system and the formulation of health policy

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #6*

7. During prehistory most ancient cultures viewed the mind and the body as

(p. 4)

- A. Ultimately unknowable
- B. Somewhat interdependent
- C. Separate and autonomous systems
- D.** Part of the same system

*Level: Conceptual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #7*

8. According to the humoral theory of Hippocrates and Galen, disease is the result of

(p. 4)

- A. Trephination
- B. Evil spirits
- C.** An imbalance of bodily fluids
- D. Cellular disorders

*Level: Conceptual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #8*

9. The idea that one's biochemistry may be associated with certain personality characteristics can be traced to the

(p. 4)

- A. Stone Age
- B.** Ancient Greeks
- C. Middle Ages
- D. Renaissance

*Level: Conceptual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #9*

10. The humoral theory was put to rest by

(p. 4)

- A. The medieval church
- B. The rising belief in demonology
- C. Freud's work on conversion hysteria
- D.** A growing understanding of cellular pathology

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #10*

11. Conversion hysteria

(p. 5)

- A. Is now even more frequent than in Freud's time
- B.** Occurs when unconscious conflict is manifested in a symbolic physical symptom
- C. Occurs when an individual develops several minor symptoms to avoid interpersonal conflict
- D. All of these

*Level: Conceptual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #11*

12. Glove anesthesia is

(p. 5)

- A. Rarely seen today
- B. A response to highly stressful events
- C. The term used when the hand, but not other parts of the arm, loses sensation
- D.** All of these

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #12*

13. \_\_\_\_\_ linked specific personality patterns to specific illnesses.

(p. 5)

- A.** Dunbar and Alexander
- B. Galen
- C. Hippocrates
- D. Freud

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #13*

14. \_\_\_\_\_ links patterns of personality to specific illnesses.

(p. 5)

- A. Psychoanalytic theory
- B.** Psychosomatic medicine
- C. Freudian theory
- D. The biomedical model

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #14*

15. The field of health psychology has been greatly influenced by the psychosomatic movement. Which of the following assumptions of this movement has made a lasting contribution to health psychology?

(p. 6)

- A. Psychological conflict is sufficient to produce certain disorders
- B. Certain biological disorders can be related on a consistent basis to specific personality types
- C. Certain disorders are best treated medically; however, other disorders are best treated through psychotherapy
- D.** Physical health is affected by both the psychological and social environment

*Level: Conceptual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #15*

16. According to your text, all conditions of health and illness are influenced by  
(p. 6)

- A. One's personality type
- B. Psychodynamics
- C.** Psychological and social factors
- D. None of these

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #16*

17. The fundamental assumption of the \_\_\_\_\_ model is that health and illness are consequences  
(p. 6) of the interplay of biological, psychological and social factors.

- A. Biomedical
- B. Psychoemotional
- C.** Biopsychosocial
- D. Psychosocial

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #17*

18. The \_\_\_\_\_ model maintains that all illness can be explained on the basis of aberrant  
(p. 6) somatic processes.

- A.** Biomedical
- B. Psychoemotional
- C. Biopsychosocial
- D. Psychosocial

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #18*

19. The idea that illness can be explained by low-level processes such as the functions of disordered cells  
(p. 6) and chemical imbalances is

- A. Dualism
- B. Systems theory
- C. Homeostasis
- D.** Reductionism

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #19*

20. The notion that cancer can be cured simply by excising a tumor most closely resembles the  
(p. 6)

- A.** Biomedical model
- B. Biopsychosocial model
- C. Psychosomatic model
- D. Pathological model

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #20*

21. A single-factor model of illness assumes that  
(p. 6)
- A. There is one ultimate cause of all illnesses
  - B. Health should be emphasized over illness
  - C. Illness can be explained in terms of biological disorder**
  - D. All of these

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #21*

22. The idea that health is the absence of disease most closely resembles the  
(p. 7)
- A. Biomedical model**
  - B. Biopsychosocial model
  - C. Psychosomatic model
  - D. Pathological model

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #22*

23. The \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes illness over health.  
(p. 7)
- A. Biopsychosocial model
  - B. Psychosomatic model
  - C. Reductionistic model
  - D. Biomedical model**

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #23*

24. According to the biopsychosocial model, health and illness are determined by  
(p. 7)
- A. Microlevel processes
  - B. Macrolevel processes
  - C. An interaction of microlevel and macrolevel processes**
  - D. None of these

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #24*

25. The \_\_\_\_\_ maintains that health and illness are caused by multiple factors and produce multiple effects.  
(p. 7)
- A. Biopsychosocial model**
  - B. Psychosomatic model
  - C. Reductionistic model
  - D. Biomedical model

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #25*

26. Systems theory assumes a principle of hierarchical organization. This implies that  
(p. 7)
- A. Changes in any one level will affect all other levels of the system**
  - B. Only changes in the highest level will affect all levels of the system
  - C. Changes in one level will affect only lower levels of the system
  - D. Changes in intermediate levels have the most profound impacts

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #26*

27. According to the biopsychosocial model,  
(p. 7)

- A. An interdisciplinary team approach may lead to the best diagnoses
- B. Treatment must focus on biological, psychological and social factors
- C. Patients play an important role in their diagnosis and treatment
- D.** All of these

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #27*

28. Until the turn of the 20th century, \_\_\_\_\_ were the major causes of illness and death in the United States.  
(p. 8)

- A.** Acute disorders
- B. Chronic illnesses
- C. Hereditary disorders
- D. Accidents and homicides

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #28*

29. Acute disorders are  
(p. 8-9)

- A.** Short-term medical illnesses that are usually amenable to cure
- B. Typically diseases that are co-managed by patients and their practitioners
- C. The major causes of death and illness in the United States
- D. Serious disorders such as heart disease, cancer and diabetes

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #29*

30. In industrialized countries, \_\_\_\_\_ are the major contributors to disability and death.  
(p. 9)

- A. Acute disorders
- B.** Chronic illnesses
- C. Hereditary disorders
- D. Accidents and homicides

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #30*

31. AIDS is a chronic illness. This is because it  
(p. 9)

- A. Is psychosomatic in origin
- B. Is difficult for patients to manage, but seldom contributes to disability or death
- C. Can be cured only if the patient and the practitioner work together as a team
- D.** Is an illness in which psychological and social factors play an important role in both cause and management

*Level: Conceptual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #31*

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the frequency, distribution and causes of infectious and noninfectious diseases in a population, based on an investigation of the physical and social environment.

(p. 10)

- A. Health psychology
- B. Etiology
- C. Morbidity
- D. Epidemiology**

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #32*

33. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of cases of a disease that exist at some given point in time.  
\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of deaths due to particular causes.

(p. 10)

- A. Morbidity; Mortality**
- B. Mortality; Morbidity
- C. Epidemiology; Pathology
- D. Etiology; Epidemiology

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #33*

34. Health psychologists interested in issues related to quality of life are likely to be most interested in which of the following?

(p. 11)

- A. Prevalence of acute illnesses in the population
- B. Mortality statistics
- C. Morbidity statistics**
- D. None of these

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #34*

35. As of 2005, \_\_\_\_\_ million Americans had no health insurance.

(p. 11)

- A. 15.3
- B. 26.7
- C. 46.6**
- D. 54.9

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #35*

36. Random assignment to conditions is an important characteristic of

(p. 13)

- A. Experiments**
- B. Correlational research
- C. Longitudinal research
- D. All of these

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #36*

37. Randomized clinical trials  
(p. 13)
- A. Are experiments
  - B. Are used to evaluate treatments
  - C. Can establish the presence of a cause-effect relationship
  - D.** All of these

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #37*

38. Dr. Garcia has recently completed a study of personality and physical health. He administered a questionnaire to college students that included a standardized optimism scale and a symptom checklist. He found that participants with higher levels of optimism reported fewer physical symptoms. This is an example of  
(p. 13)
- A. An experiment
  - B.** Correlational research
  - C. Prospective research
  - D. Retrospective research

*Level: Applied*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #38*

39. Correlational studies have advantages over experiments because they allow one to  
(p. 13)
- A. Determine the direction of causality
  - B.** Study variables that may not be manipulated
  - C. Rule out the influence of co-occurring variables
  - D. All of these

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #39*

40. A major disadvantage of correlational research is that  
(p. 13)
- A. When two things are correlated, one does not cause the other
  - B. Only two variables can be examined
  - C.** The direction of causation is ambiguous
  - D. There are no serious disadvantages with correlational research

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #40*

41. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach can remedy some of the problems with correlational research.  
(p. 13)
- A.** Prospective
  - B. Cross-sectional
  - C. Single subject
  - D. Case study

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #41*

42. \_\_\_\_\_ assess(es) the extent to which a group of individuals or a relationship between two variables changes over time.

(p. 13)

- A. Experiments
- B. Prospective research**
- C. Retrospective research
- D. Correlational research

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #42*

43. A prospective approach where the same people are observed over a long period of time is

(p. 13)

- A. Correlational research
- B. Longitudinal research**
- C. Cross-sectional research
- D. Quasi-experimental research

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #43*

44. Dr. Yee has taken the medical histories of 30 women who have the symptoms of a chronic illness. She is identifying factors in these histories that these patients share that have contributed to the development of their current illness. This is an example of

(p. 13)

- A. An experiment
- B. Prospective research
- C. Retrospective research**
- D. None of these

*Level: Applied*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #44*

45. People with graduate degrees in health psychology typically are employed

(p. 14)

- A. In academic settings, where they conduct research programs in health psychology
- B. In industrial or occupational health settings
- C. As clinicians who work with medical patients
- D. All of these**

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #45*

46. The 1948 World Health Organization's definition of health is analogous to a state of wellness.

(p. 3)

**TRUE**

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #46*

47. Very early cultures took a dualistic approach to the mind and the body.

(p. 4)

**FALSE**

*Level: Factual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #47*

48. Some prehistoric cultures practiced a procedure that involved drilling a small hole in the skull to allow evil spirits to leave the body.  
(p. 4)

**TRUE**

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #48*

49. In conversion hysteria, the patient converts psychological conflict into a symptom which then relieves the patient of anxiety.  
(p. 5)

**TRUE**

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #49*

50. The biomedical model emphasizes health over illness.  
(p. 7)

**FALSE**

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #50*

51. The biopsychosocial model emphasizes the importance of an effective patient-practitioner relationship.  
(p. 7)

**TRUE**

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #51*

52. The most important factor giving rise to health psychology has been the expansion of health care services.  
(p. 8)

**FALSE**

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #52*

53. Morbidity may be expressed in two ways: as the number of new cases or as the total number of existing cases of an illness.  
(p. 10)

**TRUE**

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #53*

54. Although health psychologists have been employed in health settings for many years, they have difficulty establishing their credibility with physicians and other health care professionals.  
(p. 11)

**FALSE**

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #54*

55. One advantage of correlational studies is the ability to study health-related variables in situations where the variable cannot be manipulated experimentally.  
(p. 13)

**TRUE**

*Level: Factual  
Taylor - Chapter 01 #55*

56. Explain the principles that characterize the psychosomatic movement. In what ways has the psychosomatic movement influenced the practice of health psychology?  
(p. 5-6)

Student answers will vary.

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #56*

57. Compare and contrast the biopsychosocial and biomedical models. Include in your explanation the advantages of the biopsychosocial model over the biomedical model.  
(p. 6-7)

Student answers will vary.

*Level: Applied*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #57*

58. Explain how changing patterns of illness have contributed to the rise of health psychology.  
(p. 8-9)

Student answers will vary.

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #58*

59. Design an experiment and a correlational study to test this hypothesis: People who consume moderate levels of alcohol are at lower risk of heart disease. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of each methodology.  
(p. 13)

Student answers will vary.

*Level: Applied*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #59*

60. Explain how prospective and retrospective research remedies the problems of correlational research.  
(p. 13)

Student answers will vary.

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Taylor - Chapter 01 #60*

# 1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Level: Applied	4
Level: Conceptual	12
Level: Factual	44
Taylor - Chapter 01	60