Last Name:_____ First Name:_____

Date Assigned:_____ Due Date:_____

Course:_____

Letter Grade: _____ **Number Grade: _____**

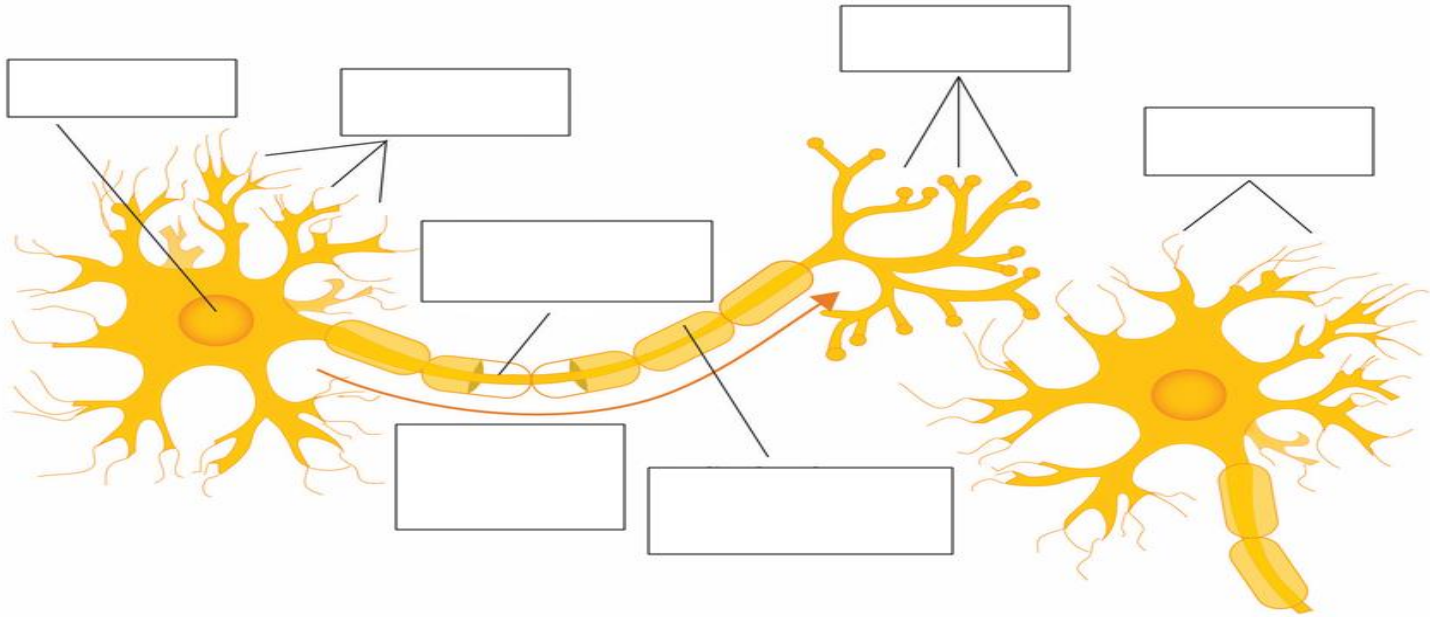
Hours Student took to complete Homework: _____

Instructor Comment:

Assignment Grading Rubric				
A | 90 – 100 %	**B | 80 - 89 %**	**C | 70 - 79 %**	**D | 60 - 69 %**	**F | 0 - 59 %**
Provides answers to all questions clearly & effectively with in-depth & accurate information that indicates both original ideas & text information were investigated. Spelling/ grammar is accurate.	Provides answers clearly & effectively with in-depth & accurate information that indicates both original ideas & text information were investigated; however, answers focus on some of the points & does not cover all elements of the assignment. Spelling/grammar has few errors.	Meeting minimum requirements. Minor points/information is missing & answers are minimal suggesting additional research & text material were not reviewed prior to completing assignment. Spelling/grammar has few errors.	Responds to assignment with 1 or 2 sentence, not explaining any details. Numerous errors in sentence construction, spelling, & grammar.	Grades of "F" are given if the assignment is not turned in or for work that does not meet minimum requirements.

1. The diagram below is of a nerve cell or neuron. Add the following labels to the diagram:

Axon **Myelin sheath** **Cell body** **Dendrites** **Terminal Buttons** **Axon** **Action Potential**



2. There are three different kinds of neurons or nerve cells (**Motor Neuron**, **Sensory Neuron**, and **Relay Neuron**). Match each kind with its function.

Kind of Neuron **Function**

_____ The nerve cell that carries impulses from a sense receptor to the brain or spinal cord.

_____ The nerve cell that connects sensory and motor neurons.

_____ The nerve cell that transmits impulses from the brain or spinal cord to a muscle or gland.

3. Match the descriptions in the table below with the terms listed below.

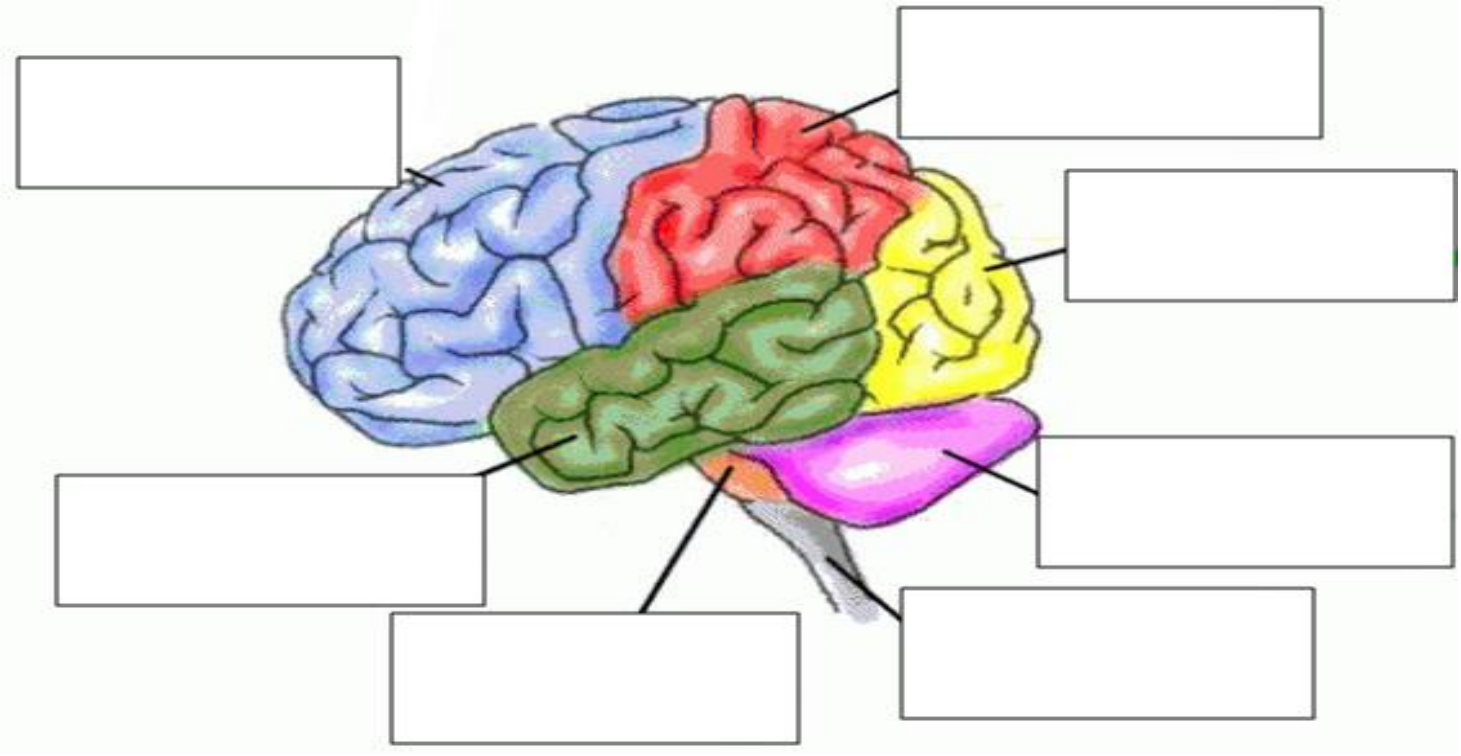
A. Synapse	**B. Axon**	**C. Myelin Sheath**	**D. Nerve Impulse**	**E. Dendrite**	**F. Neurotransmitter**
G. Sense Receptor	**H. Response**	**I. Reflex**	**J. Cell Body**	**K. Nerve**	**L. Axon terminal**

Term	Description	Term	Description
_____	1. The long fiber that carries the nerve impulses.	_____	7. The structure at the end of an axon that produces neurotransmitters to transmit the nerve impulse across the synapse.
_____	2. A bundle of axons	_____	8. The high speed signals that pass along the axons of nerve cells.
_____	3. The connection between adjacent neurons.	_____	9. The branching filaments that conduct nerve impulses towards the cell.
_____	4. The chemical secreted into the gap between neurons at a synapse.	_____	10. The sense organ or cells that receive stimuli from within and outside the body.
_____	5. A rapid automatic response to a stimulus.	_____	11. The reaction to a stimulus by a muscle or gland.
_____	6. The covering of fatty material that speeds up the passage of nerve impulses	_____	12.The part of the nerve cell containing the nucleus.

4. Indicate whether the following parts of the nervous system are part of the Central Nervous System (**CNS**) or the Peripheral Nervous System (**PNS**).

_____ Brain _____ Spinal Nerves _____ Spinal Cord _____ Cranial Nerves _____ Autonomic Nervous System

5. Using the following list, label the parts of the brain: Spinal Cord, Frontal Lobe, Brain Stem, Parietal Lobe, Cerebellum, Temporal Lobe, and Occipital lobe.



6. Review the following psychological perspectives and then read the case studies below. Select the perspective that you feel is most suitable for each situation and describe how your chosen perspective would approach the case.

Perspective	Basic Premise
Humanistic	Belief that we choose most of our behaviors and these choices are guided by physiological, emotional or spiritual needs.
Psychodynamic	Belief that the unconscious mind---a part of our mind that we do not have conscious control over or access to---controls much of our thought and action. Unconscious motives and experiences in early childhood govern personality and mental disorders.
Biopsychology	An organism's functioning can be explained in terms of the bodily structures and biochemical processes that underlie behavior. How the body and brain enable emotions, memories, and sensory experiences
sociobiology	Examines human thought and behavior in terms of natural selection. Behavior patterns have evolved to solve adaptive problems; natural selection favors behaviors that enhance reproductive success.
Behavioral	Explain human thought and behavior in terms of conditioning and look strictly at observable behaviors and what reaction organisms get in response to specific behaviors. Belief that only observable events (stimulus response relationships) can be studied scientifically.
Cognitive	Examine human thought and behavior in terms of how we interpret, process, and remember environmental events. The rules that we use to view the world are important to understanding why we think and behave the way we do. Overall, human behavior cannot be fully understood without examining how people acquire, store, and process information.
Sociocultural	Looks at how our thoughts and behaviors vary from people living in other cultures. Emphasizes the influence culture has on the way we think and act.

A clinically depressed (defined as officially diagnosed serious depression) teenager threatens to commit suicide. Which perspective or combination of perspectives do you think will be the most effective method of suicide prevention? Consider both long AND short-term prevention.

An intelligent young man has a serious addiction to cocaine. He started using it because he was bored. He wants to attend college and hopes he will get into Vanderbilt. When his grades began to plummet, his parents and teachers also notice changes in both his behavior and personality. Later, his parents find cocaine in his bedroom, stuffed inside his pillow. They refer him for treatment at a drug rehabilitation clinic. What three perspectives do you think will be most effective for his treatment? Consider both long and short-term prevention.

Two young adult siblings, one male, one female, are in a serious automobile accident that has resulted in brain injuries for both. She is having short-term memory problems (retention), and he is having difficulty staying awake and staying focused for any length of time. Both were good students and athletes prior to the accident. They are being treated for the injuries by head trauma specialists, and the long-term prognosis (outlook) is excellent. In the meantime, they have been referred to a psychologist who studies both the biology and cognition (thought processes) of the brain. How is the psychologist likely to treat them?