

Last Name: _____	First Name: _____	Letter Grade: _____	Number Grade: _____
Date Assigned: _____	Due Date: _____ Course: _____	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. Why do we need sleep? _____

2. What is the biological clock? _____

3. What physical changes mark the rhythm of sleep? _____

4. What is the difference between a nightmare and night terror? _____

5. How is today's drug problem different from drug use in other societies and times? _____

6. How are drugs addictive? _____

7. How does abusing prescription pain medications interfere with a person's ability to breathe? _____

8. Prescription stimulants can cause anxiety and hostility when abused. Which area of the brain do prescription stimulants affect? _____

9. How does marijuana affect a person's ability to drive or play sports? _____

10. How do drugs affect a person's ability to think? _____

11. Review the following diagram. Write the name of the area of the brain involved in creating the health effect.

- A. Abusing prescription painkillers or sedatives can slow and stop breathing: _____
- B. Many parts of the brain are affected over time with repeated drug use, leading to addiction. Name two: _____
- C. Steroids and methamphetamine can lead to aggressive behavior: _____
- D. Marijuana and alcohol can affect coordination and movement: _____
- E. Combining sedatives with alcohol can slow the heart rate: _____
- F. Marijuana impairs the ability to think clearly: _____

Cerebral Cortex (includes the prefrontal cortex)

Allows us to be aware of, pay attention to, and respond to our surroundings. Powers the ability to think, plan, solve problems, and make decisions.

Cerebellum

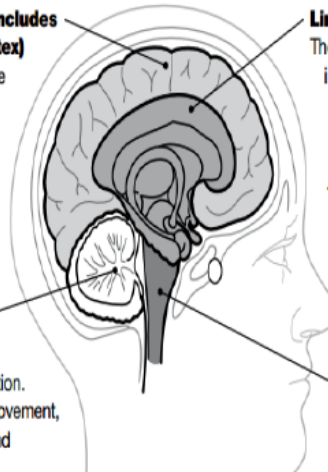
The center for motor control and coordination. Controls muscular movement, as well as balance and posture.

Limbic System

The collection of structures involved in emotion, motivation, memory, and other functions critical to survival. It includes the hippocampus (memory), the amygdala (fear and other emotions), the ventral striatum (reward), the hypothalamus (appetite, thirst, body temperature), and parts of the cortex.

Brain Stem

Controls basic functions critical to life: heart rate, breathing, sleeping.



12. Do you think it is possible to have sensation without perception? _____

13. Is it possible to have perception without sensation? _____

14. If Alice lives near a cattle plant, she probably doesn't notice the neighborhood smell that visitors to her house complain about. What idea explains this phenomenon?
- a) Opponent process theory b) Afterimages c) Sensory adaptation d) Perceptual constancy
15. What is a monocular cue that helps to determine the distance of a distant object?
- a) Motion parallax b) Stroboscopic movement c) Continuity d) Similarity
16. What is a cue requiring the use of both eyes that helps to estimate the distance of a nearby object?
- a) Retinal disparity b) Texture gradient c) Linear perspective d) All of the answers
17. What does perceptual constancy enable people to recognize?
- a) Reversible figures b) Afterimages c) Phi phenomena d) That a bus approaching on the street isn't getting bigger
18. What does perceptual set do?
- a) Makes it likely that people will see things they assume to be true b) Affects people's everyday experiences c) Influences the way people see a reversible figure d) All of the answers
19. What does the pitch of a sound depend on?
- a) The complexity and frequency of a sound wave b) The amplitude and frequency of a sound wave c) The amplitude and complexity of a sound wave d) None of the answers
20. What theory explains how people discriminate high-pitched sounds with a frequency greater than 5000 Hz?
- a) Opponent-process theory b) The absolute threshold c) Place theory d) Frequency theory
21. Touch receptors are stimulated by which of the following?
- a) Mechanical energy b) Chemical energy c) Thermal energy d) All of the answers
22. The semicircular canals are involved in which of the following?
- a) Balance b) Touch c) Hearing d) Smell