Questions #1-7 refer to the article about neuroplasticity and cognitive reserve by Vance, Roberson, McGuinness, and Fazeli on pages 23-30.

1. Low et al. found that ____ of the participants in their study exhibited significant cognitive impairment without dementia.
   A. one fifth.
   B. two fifths.
   C. one third.
   D. two thirds.

2. Three of the following are associated with positive neuroplasticity. Which one is the EXCEPTION?
   A. An increase in dendritic connections between neurons.
   B. Stronger connections between neurons.
   C. An increase in neuroplastic factors.
   D. Higher levels of dopamine at neuroplastic synapses.

3. Which of these investigators found that rats in an enriched environmental condition completed the Hebb-Williams maze faster than rats assigned to the standard environmental condition?
   A. Kobayashi et al.
   B. Akers et al.
   C. Lu et al.
   D. Rowe et al.

4. As demonstrated in a study using rats, the region of the brain responsible for memory consolidation is the:
   A. cerebellum.
   B. hippocampus.
   C. parietal lobe.
   D. fusiform gyrus.

5. In Grant and Brody’s study, members of which of these groups were significantly less likely to develop, or to have a later onset, of dementia?
   A. Jugglers.
   B. Crossword puzzle solvers.
   C. Former or current orchestra members.
   D. Marathon runners.

6. In Ball et al.’s study of cognitive remediation, the greatest improvement was among study participants in which of these groups?
   A. Problem solving.
   B. Reasoning.
   C. Memory.
   D. Speed of processing.

7. Moderate consumption of red wine has been associated with protection against cognitive decline in later life, probably through its stress and ____-lowering properties.
   A. lipid.
   B. glucose.
   C. zinc.
   D. magnesium.

Questions #8-13 refer to the article about the use of cell phones to assist providers in the care of people with schizophrenia spectrum disorders (SSDs) by Beebe et al. on pages 32-37.

8. All three SSDs include positive symptoms such as:
   A. anhedonia.
   B. alogia.
   C. hallucinations.
   D. avolition.

9. The Telephone Intervention—Problem Solving (TIPS) intervention assesses three of the following difficulties experienced by individuals with SSDs. Which one is the EXCEPTION?
   A. Abstaining from substance use.
   B. Taking medications.
   C. Attending appointments.
   D. Obtaining referrals.

10. Procedures for the pilot study of cell phone use in people with SSDs included which of the following?
    A. Providing participants with activated cell phones with 3 months of unlimited local calling.
    B. Arranging for an RN to make a weekly call to participants for 4 months.
    C. Scheduling RNs to attend a 4-hour training session with one of the authors.
    D. Giving participants the cell phone number of the RN caring for them.

11. Regarding the characteristics of participants who completed the study, the majority:
    A. graduated from high school.
    B. lived with their family.
    C. were men.
    D. were diagnosed with schizophrenic disorder.

12. On average, the participants were telephoned how many times?
    A. 32.
    B. 42.
    C. 52.
    D. 62. 
13. How many of the total telephone calls were completed during the duration of the study?
A. 50.2%.
B. 59.3%.
C. 62.4%.
D. 68.5%.

Questions #14-20 refer to the article about women in a county jail by Kelly et al. on pages 38-45.

14. From midyear 2004 to midyear 2005, the number of female jail inmates increased nationally by:
A. 6%.
B. 8%.
C. 10%.
D. 12%.

15. One of the reasons for the greater increase in female incarceration from 2004 to 2005 was due to legislation requiring mandatory minimum sentencing for:
A. drug-related and nonviolent property crime offenses.
B. white collar crimes.
C. identity theft.
D. prostitution.

16. The greatest number of participants in the survey of women in a county jail were:
A. between ages 18 and 29.
B. Caucasian.
C. married.
D. not born in the United States.

17. In addition, characteristics of survey participants included that the majority:
A. had less than a high school education.
B. were receiving public assistance prior to their arrest.
C. had children younger than 5.
D. were homeless before being jailed.

18. Regarding the incarceration of survey participants, the greatest number:
A. were currently incarcerated for parole violations.
B. were from families in which both parents had been incarcerated.
C. had more than four incarcerations during their adult years.
D. had only one incarceration in the juvenile justice system.

19. The LEAST number of survey participants had a diagnosis of:
A. learning disability.
B. bipolar disorder.
C. posttraumatic stress disorder.
D. schizophrenia.

20. One finding from the survey was that a statistically significant contributor to women’s multiple arrests was abuse by a:
A. teacher.
B. clergyperson.
C. parent.
D. partner.