

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 the ancient Greeks, 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
- Stone Age.
 - ancient Greeks.
 - Middle Ages.
 - Renaissance.
10. The humoral theory was put to rest by
- the medieval church.
 - the rising belief in demonology.
 - Freud's work on conversion hysteria.
 - a growing understanding of cellular pathology.
11. Conversion hysteria
- is now even more frequent than in Freud's time.
 - occurs when unconscious conflict is manifested in a symbolic physical symptom.
 - occurs when an individual develops several minor symptoms to avoid interpersonal conflict.
 - All of these.
12. _____ linked specific personality patterns to specific illnesses.
- Dunbar and Alexander
 - Galen
 - Hippocrates
 - Freud
13. _____ links patterns of personality to specific illnesses.
- Psychoanalytic theory
 - Psychosomatic medicine
 - Freudian theory
 - The biomedical model
14. 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?
- Psychological conflict is sufficient to produce certain disorders.
 - Certain biological disorders can be related on a consistent basis to specific personality types.
 - Certain disorders are best treated medically; however, other disorders are best treated through psychotherapy.
 - Physical health is affected by both the psychological and social environment.
15. According to your text, all conditions of health and illness are influenced by
- one's personality type.
 - psychodynamics.
 - psychological and social factors.
 - None of these.
16. The fundamental assumption of the _____ model is that health and illness are consequences of the interplay of biological, psychological, and social factors.
- biomedical
 - psychoemotional
 - biopsychosocial
 - psychosocial
17. The _____ model maintains that all illness can be explained on the basis of aberrant somatic processes.
- biomedical
 - psychoemotional
 - biopsychosocial
 - psychosocial

18. The idea that illness can be explained by low-level processes such as the functions of disordered cells and chemical imbalances is
- dualism.
 - systems theory.
 - homeostasis.
 - reductionism.
19. The notion that cancer can be cured simply by excising a tumor most closely resembles the
- biomedical model.
 - biopsychosocial model.
 - psychosomatic model.
 - pathological model.
20. A single-factor model of illness assumes that
- there is one ultimate cause of all illnesses.
 - health should be emphasized over illness.
 - illness can be explained in terms of biological disorder.
 - All of these.
21. The idea that health is the absence of disease most closely resembles the
- biomedical model.
 - biopsychosocial model.
 - psychosomatic model.
 - pathological model.
22. The _____ emphasizes illness over health.
- biopsychosocial model
 - psychosomatic model
 - reductionistic model
 - biomedical model
23. According to the biopsychosocial model, health and illness are determined by
- microlevel processes.
 - macrolevel processes.
 - an interaction of microlevel and macrolevel processes.
 - None of these.
24. The _____ maintains that health and illness are caused by multiple factors and produce multiple effects.
- biopsychosocial model
 - psychosomatic model
 - reductionistic model
 - biomedical model
25. Systems theory assumes a principle of hierarchical organization. This implies that
- changes in any one level will affect all other levels of the system.
 - only changes in the highest level will affect all levels of the system.
 - changes in one level will affect only lower levels of the system.
 - changes in intermediate levels have the most profound impacts.
26. According to the biopsychosocial model,
- an interdisciplinary team approach may lead to the best diagnoses.
 - treatment must focus on biological, psychological, and social factors.
 - patients play an important role in their diagnosis and treatment.
 - All of these.

27. Until the turn of the 20th century, _____ were the major causes of illness and death in the United States.
- acute disorders
 - chronic illnesses
 - hereditary disorders
 - accidents and homicides
28. Acute disorders are
- short-term medical illnesses that are usually amenable to cure.
 - typically diseases that are co-managed by patients and their practitioners.
 - the major causes of death and illness in the United States.
 - serious disorders such as heart disease, cancer, and diabetes.
29. In industrialized countries, _____ are the major contributors to disability and death.
- acute disorders
 - chronic illnesses
 - hereditary disorders
 - accidents and homicides
30. AIDS is a chronic illness. This is because it
- is psychosomatic in origin.
 - is difficult for patients to manage, but seldom contributes to disability or death.
 - can be cured only if the patient and the practitioner work together as a team.
 - is an illness in which psychological and social factors play an important role in both cause and management.
31. _____ 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.
- Health psychology
 - Etiology
 - Morbidity
 - Epidemiology
32. _____ 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.
- Morbidity; Mortality
 - Mortality; Morbidity
 - Epidemiology; Pathology
 - Etiology; Epidemiology
33. Health psychologists interested in issues related to quality of life are likely to be most interested in which of the following?
- prevalence of acute illnesses in the population
 - mortality statistics
 - morbidity statistics
 - None of these.
34. As of 2008, _____ million Americans had no health insurance.
- 15.3
 - 26.7
 - 46.3
 - 54.9
35. The advantage of theory in health psychology is:
- that theories provide guidelines for how to do research.
 - to generate specific predictions.
 - to tie together loose ends.
 - All of these

36. Random assignment to conditions is an important characteristic of
- experiments.
 - correlational research.
 - longitudinal research.
 - All of these.
37. Randomized clinical trials
- are experiments.
 - are used to evaluate treatments.
 - can establish the presence of a cause-effect relationship.
 - 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
- an experiment.
 - correlational research.
 - prospective research.
 - retrospective research
39. Correlational studies have advantages over experiments because they allow one to
- determine the direction of causality.
 - study variables that may not be manipulated.
 - rule out the influence of co-occurring variables.
 - All of these.
40. A major disadvantage of correlational research is that
- when two things are correlated, one does not cause the other.
 - only two variables can be examined.
 - the direction of causation is ambiguous.
 - There are no serious disadvantages with correlational research.
41. The _____ approach can remedy some of the problems with correlational research.
- prospective
 - cross-sectional
 - single subject
 - case study
42. _____ assess(es) the extent to which a group of individuals or a relationship between two variables changes over time.
- Experiments
 - Prospective research
 - Retrospective research
 - Correlational research
43. A prospective approach where the same people are observed over a long period of time is
- correlational research.
 - longitudinal research.
 - cross-sectional research.
 - 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
- an experiment.
 - prospective research.
 - retrospective research.
 - 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?

1 Key

1. (p. 3) 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.

*Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #1*

2. (p. 3) 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.

*Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #2*

3. (p. 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.

*Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #3*

4. (p. 3) Etiology refers to
- A.** causes of illness.
 - B. a special kind of disease state.
 - C. healthy behavior.
 - D. stress effects.

*Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #4*

5. (p. 3) 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.

*Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #5*

6. (p. 3) 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.

*Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #6*

7. (p. 4) 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.

*Level: Conceptual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #7*

8. According to the humoral theory of the ancient Greeks, 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. _____ linked specific personality patterns to specific illnesses.
(p. 5) **A.** Dunbar and Alexander
B. Galen
C. Hippocrates
D. Freud

*Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #12*

13. _____ 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 #13*

14. 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 #14*

15. 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 #15*

16. The fundamental assumption of the _____ model is that health and illness are
(p. 6) consequences of the interplay of biological, psychological, and social factors.
A. biomedical
B. psychoemotional
C. biopsychosocial
D. psychosocial

*Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #16*

17. 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 #17*

18. 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 #18*

19. 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 #19*

20. 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 #20*

21. The idea that health is the absence of disease most closely resembles the
(p. 6) **A.** biomedical model.
B. biopsychosocial model.
C. psychosomatic model.
D. pathological model.

*Level: Conceptual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #21*

22. The _____ emphasizes illness over health.
(p. 6)
- A. biopsychosocial model
 - B. psychosomatic model
 - C. reductionistic model
 - D. biomedical model**

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #22

23. 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 #23

24. 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 #24

25. 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 #25

26. 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 #26

27. 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 #27

28. Acute disorders are
(p. 8)
- 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 #28

29. In industrialized countries, _____ are the major contributors to disability and death.
(p. 8)
A. acute disorders
B. chronic illnesses
C. hereditary disorders
D. accidents and homicides

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #29

30. AIDS is a chronic illness. This is because it
(p. 8)
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 #30

31. _____ 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 #31

32. _____ refers to the number of cases of a disease that exist at some given point in time.
(p. 10) _____ refers to the number of deaths due to particular causes.
A. Morbidity; Mortality
B. Mortality; Morbidity
C. Epidemiology; Pathology
D. Etiology; Epidemiology

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #32

33. Health psychologists interested in issues related to quality of life are likely to be most interested in which of the following?
(p. 10)
A. prevalence of acute illnesses in the population
B. mortality statistics
C. morbidity statistics
D. None of these.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #33

34. As of 2008, _____ million Americans had no health insurance.
(p. 10)
A. 15.3
B. 26.7
C. 46.3
D. 54.9

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #34

35. The advantage of theory in health psychology is:
(p. 12)
A. that theories provide guidelines for how to do research.
B. to generate specific predictions.
C. to tie together loose ends.
D. All of these

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #35

36. Random assignment to conditions is an important characteristic of
(p. 12) **A.** experiments.
B. correlational research.
C. longitudinal research.
D. All of these.

*Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #36*

37. Randomized clinical trials
(p. 12) 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. 12) 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. 12) 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. 12) 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. 12) **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. 12) 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. 12) 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.
(p. 13) 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.

*Level: Applied
Taylor - Chapter 01 #44*

45. People with graduate degrees in health psychology typically are employed
(p. 13) 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. 5) **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. 6) **FALSE**

*Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #50*

51. The biopsychosocial model emphasizes the importance of an effective patient-practitioner relationship.
(p. 6) **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. 10) **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. 12)

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)

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)

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)

Answers will vary

*Level: Conceptual
Taylor - Chapter 01 #58*

59. Explain the role of theory in health psychology. What advantages does theory bring to the field?

(p. 11-12)

Answers will vary

*Level: Applied
Taylor - Chapter 01 #59*

60. Explain how prospective and retrospective research remedies the problems of correlational research.

(p. 12-13)

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 |