This is a preliminary draft of material I am putting together for my discussion with Ron McGraw.

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| QUESTION SUBMITTED | PROBABLE INTERNET SOURCE |
| This branch of psychology, originated by Jung, views the person as a complex collection of compensatory internal forces in a dynamic balance.  This psychology studies higher mental processes such as attention, language use, memory, perception, problem solving, and thinking.  This area of psychological investigation is concerned with understanding the nature of individual pathologies of mind, mood, and behavior. | <http://www.apa.org/research/action/glossary.aspx>  A branch of psychology that views the person as a constellation of compensatory internal forces in a dynamic balance.  The study of higher mental processes such as attention, language use, memory, perception, problem solving, and thinking.  The area of psychological investigation concerned with understanding the nature of individual pathologies of mind, mood, and behavior. |
| There are two kinds of adjectives. This type stands next to a noun and describes it, in contrast to the predicative type that is separated from the noun it describes by the verb.  What term is used to describe the classification of adjectives that includes such words as: some, any, much, few, every? | <http://www.dailywritingtips.com/english-grammar-101-adjectives/>  An adjective is used **attributively** when it stands next to a noun and describes it. An adjective is used **predicatively** when a verb separates it from the noun or pronoun it describes.  **indefinite adjectives**: some, any, much, few, every*,* etc. |
| This apparatus works best at a pressure of 15 psi and a temperature of 121.5 degrees Celsius for 20 minutes. It kills vegetative microorganisms, bacterial endospores, and viruses. Name this large metal pressure cooker that uses steam under pressure to completely destroy all microbial life. | <http://books.google.com/books?id=RaVKCQI75voC&pg=PA376&lpg=PA376#v=onepage&q&f=false>  An autoclave is like a large metal pressure cooker that uses steam under pressure to completely destroy all microbial life. Autoclaving at a pressure of 15 psi, at a temperature of 121.5 C, for 20 minutes, kills vegetative microorganisms, bacterial endospores, and viruses. |
| The plasma membrane regulates the passage of molecules into and out of the cell. In general, small, non-charged molecules such as carbon dioxide, oxygen, glycerol, and alcohol, can freely cross the membrane. They are able to slip between the hydrophilicheads of the phospholipids and pass through the hydrophobic tails of the membrane. As these molecules move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration, what gradient are these molecules following? | <http://highered.mcgraw-hill.com/sites/dl/free/007340344x/805232/mad0344X_ch04.pdf>  The plasma membrane regulates the passage of molecules into and out of the cell. In general, water and small, noncharged molecules, such as carbon dioxide, oxygen, glycerol, and alcohol, can freely cross the membrane. They are able to slip between the hydrophilic heads of the phospholipids and pass through the hydrophobic tails of the membrane. These molecules are said to go “down” their concentration gradient as they move from an area where their concentration is high to an area where their concentration is low. |

During the proofing of the rounds for Peoria, both you and Tom Egan frequently submitted re-writes of questions you objected to. While I appreciate your willingness to offer a substitute question and thus save me a lot of time and a lot of work, I was struck by the similarity of the questions you wrote. How is it that the two of you, writing independently, sent me such similar replacement questions?

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| David | Tom |
| An electro-active type of this is used in making artificial muscles. They can be synthesized from one-alkenes using a Ziegler-Natta catalyst. They are synthesized through initiation, propagation, and termination steps from a radical. Neoprene and silicone are synthetic examples, while chitin and cellulose are natural examples. PVC and many other plastics are also examples of what long molecules made up of many subunits called monomers? | An electro-active type of this class of materials is used in making artificial muscles. Compounds of this class can be synthesized from one-alkenes using a Ziegler-Natta catalyst. They can be synthesized through initiation, propagation, and termination steps from a radical, with neopreneand silicone being synthetic examples, while cellulose and chitin are biological examples. PVC and many other plastics are also examples of what long molecules made up of many subunits called monomers? |
| This man modified Planck’s hypothesis concerning the zero points of an oscillator’s energy levels by defining the lowest energy state to be half the energy spacing between levels. He worked with Marcel Grossman on Entwurf Theory, which subtracted one-half times the metric tensor times scalar curvature from the Ricci tensor to find his namesake tensor. His papers *On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies* and *On a Heuristic Viewpoint Concerning the Production and Transformation of Light* created a scientific revolution in 1905. Name this person who along with Satyendra Bose names a state of matter, the developer of the theory of relativity. | With Otto Stern, this man modified Planck’s hypothesis concerning the zero points of an oscillator’s energy level by defining the lowest energy state to be a factor of one-half the energy spacing between levels. He expanded on the work of Satyendra Nath Bose to describe the behaviors of bosons, and both he and Bose name a condensate which is considered to be a fifth state of matter. His *Does the Inertia of a Body Depend on its Energy Content?* and *On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies* were two of his papers published in what became known as the annus mirabilis. Name this patent clerk and physicist who developed his General Theory of Relativity.” |
| Though he never wrote a book, some of the writings of this philosopher and sociologist were collected into *The Philosophy of the Present* and *Mind, Self, and Society*.  Name this philosopher and social theorist, primarily affiliated with the University of Chicago, considered by many to be the father of the school of Symbolic Interactionism.  Mead was called “a seminal mind of the very first order” by this other University of Chicago pragmatist, the author of *Democracy and Education*. | Among his works are *Mind, Self, and Society* and *The Individual and Social Self*”.  Identify this University of Chicago philosopher who founded the field for social psychology, as well as the American school of sociology.  Mead arrived in Chicago with this other philosopher who turned Mead on to studying education. This philosopher was a champion of liberal education, and wrote *Democracy and Education*” |

Neither you nor Tom actually wrote a replacement question for this one (below), but you both offered the same suggestion to improve the question. Again, it just seems strange to me.

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| This polity was once ruled by a leader, known as “the sick man of Europe”, who drowned his concubines because he suspected one of them had been unfaithful. This polity began to decline under the rule of Abdul Hamid the Second long after its ruler, Mehmet the Conqueror, sacked Constantinople. Identify this empire that became a dominant force in 1453 but fell with the rise of Kemal Ataturk. | David: I would move back the “sick man of Europe” clue which is well known.  Tom: Move the “sick man of Europe” clue to the last sentence |