

## Chapter 02

### Test Bank

1. Red-feathered and blue-feathered birds occupy the same environment. The birds with the red feathers are better able to survive and avoid predators. This means that the population of red-feathered birds should increase in future generations. This illustrates the process of:

- A. genetic selection.
- B. natural adaptation.
- C. natural selection.**
- D. genetic survival.

Page: 49

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Natural selection

2. \_\_\_\_\_ introduced the theory of evolution by natural selection in 1859.

- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. Charles Darwin**
- C. Stephen Hawking
- D. Wilhelm Wundt

Page: 50

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Natural selection

3. If a baboon learns to eat many different kinds of fruit instead of relying on only one kind for its nutritive needs, we would argue that this behavior promotes its survival. Thus, the behavior is:

- A. adaptive.**
- B. aggressive.
- C. dominant.
- D. submissive.

Page: 50

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Adaptive behavior

4. Evolution takes place:

- A. over the course of many generations.**
- B. almost immediately.
- C. when a species is ready for it.
- D. due to active attempts at change on the part of a species.

Page: 50

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Adaptive behavior

5. Psychology's newest approach, \_\_\_\_\_, emphasizes the importance of adaptation, reproduction, and "survival of the fittest" in shaping behavior.

- A. behavioral psychology
- B. humanistic psychology
- C. cognitive psychology
- D. evolutionary psychology**

Page: 50

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Evolutionary psychology

6. According to evolutionary developmental psychologists, many evolved psychological mechanisms are \_\_\_\_\_. That is, the mechanisms apply only to a specific aspect of a person's makeup.

- A.** domain-specific
- B. maladjusted
- C. non-operational
- D. unconditional

Page: 50

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Evolutionary developmental psychology

7. Which of the following statements is true about evolutionary developmental psychology?

- A.** Many evolved psychological mechanisms apply only to a specific aspect of a person's makeup.
- B. The mind is a general-purpose device that can be applied equally to a vast array of problems.
- C. All behaviors that were adaptive for our prehistoric ancestors serve us well today.
- D. Evolution has not impacted human development.

Page: 50

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Evolutionary developmental psychology

8. The food-scarce environment of our ancestors likely led to humans' propensity to gorge when food is available and to crave high-caloric foods—a trait that might lead to an epidemic of obesity when food is plentiful. This illustrates how:

- A. socialization influences the development of behavior and cognitive skills in human beings.
- B.** evolved mechanisms are not always adaptive in contemporary society.
- C. organisms pass on characteristics they had acquired during their lifetime to their offspring.
- D. the benefits of evolutionary selection decrease with age.

Page: 51

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Evolutionary developmental psychology

9. According to Paul Baltes, the benefits conferred with evolutionary selection \_\_\_\_\_ with age.

- A. increase
- B. stay the same
- C.** decrease
- D. fluctuate

Page: 51

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Evolution and life-span development

10. According to life-span developmentalist Paul Baltes, the benefits conferred by evolutionary selection decrease with age. Natural selection has not weeded out many harmful conditions and nonadaptive characteristics that appear among older adults. Why?

- A. Degeneration aids in the transmission of desirable traits to future generations.
- B.** Natural selection operates primarily on characteristics that are tied to reproductive fitness.
- C. Human evolution has no effect on previous generations.
- D. Evolved mechanisms are always adaptive in contemporary society.

Page: 51

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Evolution and life-span development

11. Paul Baltes says that natural selection among humans operates mainly during the \_\_\_\_\_ of life.

- A. second half
- B. last years
- C. first half**
- D. first year

Page: 51

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Evolution and life-span development

12. As the benefits of evolutionary selection decrease with age, Baltes argues, the need for all of the following increases, EXCEPT:
- A. social support.
  - B. medical technology.
  - C. job training.**
  - D. culture.

Page: 51

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Evolution and life-span development

13. As an alternative to "\_\_\_\_\_ evolutionism" presented in evolutionary psychology, Albert Bandura proposed a \_\_\_\_\_
- A. bidirectional; unidirectional
  - B. one-sided; bidirectional**
  - C. dynamic; linear
  - D. balanced; biased

Page: 51

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Evolution and life-span development

14. A fertilized human egg cannot grow into a crocodile, duck, or fish specifically because of:
- A. social influence.
  - B. environmental influence.
  - C. adaptive behavior.
  - D. genetic code.**

Page: 52

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Genes

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is a complex molecule with a double helix shape, like a spiral staircase, and contains genetic information.
- A. RNA
  - B. Chromosome
  - C. DNA**
  - D. Ribosome

Page: 52

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Genes

16. \_\_\_\_\_, the units of hereditary information, are short segments of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). They direct cells to reproduce themselves and to assemble proteins.
- A. Genes**
  - B. Chromosomes
  - C. RNA
  - D. Ribosomes

Page: 52

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Genes

17. The nucleus of each human cell contains \_\_\_\_\_, which are threadlike structures made up of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

- A. mitochondria
- B. ribosomes
- C. chromosomes**
- D. mesosomes

Page: 52

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Genes

18. \_\_\_\_\_ are the building blocks of cells as well as the regulators that direct the body's processes.

- A. Genes
- B. Proteins**
- C. Ribosomes
- D. DNA

Page: 52

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Genes

19. Scientists had thought that humans had as many as 100,000 or more genes, but recent research indicates a figure of approximately:

- A. 250.
- B. 1,500.
- C. 20,500.**
- D. 1,000,000.

Page: 53

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Genes

20. Adam was diagnosed with cardiovascular disease, he participated in a research study in which his DNA as well as the DNA of others with cardiovascular disease was compared to the DNA of those who don't have the disease, in order to pinpoint the region in the human genome connected to the disease. This type of study method is referred to as:

- A. next-generation sequencing.
- B. linkage analysis.
- C. thousand genomes project.
- D. genome-wide association method.**

Page: 53

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Genes

21. Which of the following statements about the activity of genes is TRUE?

- A. Genes are not collaborative.
- B. A single gene codes for a single, specific protein.
- C. Genetic expression is unaffected by environmental factors.
- D. Events that occur inside of the cell can excite or inhibit genetic expression.**

Page: 54

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

*Bloom's: Understand*  
*Difficulty Level: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*  
*Topic: Genes*

22. What are gametes?

- A. Zygotes
- B. Embryos
- C. Fertilized eggs
- D. Eggs and sperm**

*Page: 54*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA LO: 1.1*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty Level: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*  
*Topic: Meiosis*

23. \_\_\_\_\_ is a stage in reproduction whereby an egg and a sperm fuse to create a single cell.

- A. Fertilization**
- B. Osmosis
- C. Meiosis
- D. Mitosis

*Page: 54*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA LO: 1.1*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*  
*Topic: Fertilization*

24. During the process of \_\_\_\_\_, the cell's nucleus—including the chromosomes—duplicates itself and the cell divides resulting in the formation of two cells.

- A. meiosis
- B. osmosis
- C. fertilization
- D. mitosis**

*Page: 54*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA LO: 1.1*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*  
*Topic: Mitosis*

25. A cell that contains 46 chromosomes arranged in 23 pairs undergoes the process of \_\_\_\_\_ to produce two new cells, each containing the same DNA as the original cell, arranged in the same 23 pairs of chromosomes.

- A. mitosis**
- B. osmosis
- C. meiosis
- D. fertilization

*Page: 54*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA LO: 1.2*  
*Bloom's: Understand*  
*Difficulty Level: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*  
*Topic: Mitosis*

26. Which of the following is true of mitosis?

- A. Mitosis is the cellular reproduction that occurs to form the sperm and the egg cells.
- B. Mitosis results in the formation of four new cells.
- C. Mitosis results in the formation of new cells with 23 pairs of chromosomes.**
- D. Mitosis results in the formation of three new cells.

*Page: 54*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA LO: 1.2*  
*Bloom's: Understand*  
*Difficulty Level: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*  
*Topic: Mitosis*

27. A cell that contains 23 pairs of chromosomes, divides by mitosis to form two new cells. How many pairs of chromosomes does each new cell contain?

- A. 12
- B. 23**
- C. 6
- D. 48

Page: 54

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Mitosis

28. Except for the sperm and the egg, all cells in the human body have \_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes.

- A. 10
- B. 32
- C. 23
- D. 46**

Page: 54

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Mitosis

29. During \_\_\_\_\_, a cell of the testes in men or ovaries in women duplicates its chromosomes and then divides twice, thus forming four cells, each of which has only half the genetic material of the parent cell.

- A. meiosis**
- B. mitosis
- C. osmosis
- D. fertilization

Page: 54

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Meiosis

30. In human beings, by the end of meiosis, each egg or sperm has \_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes.

- A. 46 paired
- B. 23 unpaired**
- C. 23 paired
- D. 46 unpaired

Page: 54

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Meiosis

31. During fertilization, an egg and a sperm fuse to create a single cell called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. blastocyst
- B. fetus
- C. gamete
- D. zygote**

Page: 54

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Fertilization

32. Sasha's 23rd chromosome pair contains two X chromosomes. This indicates that Sasha:

- A. has Down syndrome.

- B. has fragile X syndrome.  
**C.** is a female.  
D. is a male.

Page: 56

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Fertilization

33. Jule's 23rd chromosome pair consists of an X chromosome and a Y chromosome. This indicates that Jule:  
A. has Down syndrome.  
B. has XYY syndrome.  
C. is a female.  
**D.** is a male.

Page: 56

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Fertilization

34. Combining the genes of two parents in offspring increases \_\_\_\_\_ in the population, which is valuable for a species because it provides more characteristics for natural selection to operate on.  
A. the number of males  
B. the number of females  
**C.** genetic variability  
D. genetic uniformity

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

35. \_\_\_\_\_ develop from a single zygote that splits into two genetically matching replicas, each of which becomes a person.  
A. Triplets  
**B.** Identical twins  
C. Fraternal twins  
D. Quadruplets

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

36. Melody and Harmony are identical twins. This means that they developed from:  
**A.** a single egg that was fertilized by a single sperm.  
B. a single egg that was fertilized by two different sperms.  
C. two eggs that were fertilized by a single sperm.  
D. two eggs that were fertilized by two different sperms.

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

37. Jerome and Tyrone are fraternal twins. This means that they developed from:  
A. a single egg that was fertilized by a single sperm.  
B. a single egg that was fertilized by two different sperms.  
C. two eggs that were fertilized by a single sperm.  
**D.** two eggs that were fertilized by two different sperms.

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

38. A mistake by the cellular machinery, or damage from an environmental agent such as radiation, may produce a \_\_\_\_\_, which is a permanently altered segment of DNA.

- A. susceptibility gene
- B. vulnerability gene
- C. longevity gene
- D. mutated gene**

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

39. \_\_\_\_\_ genes are those that make the individual more vulnerable to specific diseases or acceleration of aging.

- A. Susceptibility**
- B. Longevity
- C. Vulnerability
- D. Mutated

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

40. Ethel is 50 years old but appears much more aged. Most of Ethel's relatives have not lived past the age of 60. Which of the following genes are responsible for the accelerated aging that is observed in Ethel and her family members?

- A. Susceptibility genes**
- B. Longevity genes
- C. Vulnerability genes
- D. Mutated genes

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

41. \_\_\_\_\_ genes are those that make an individual less vulnerable to certain diseases and make it more likely for him/her to live till an older age.

- A. Susceptibility
- B. Longevity**
- C. Vulnerability
- D. Mutated

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

42. Erin is 90 years old. She has relatively good health, and is fully mobile. Most of Erin's blood relatives live to a ripe, old age. Which of the following genes might be responsible for this?

- A. Susceptibility genes
- B. Longevity genes**
- C. Vulnerability genes
- D. Mutated genes



Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

43. Emma and Anna are identical twins who were adopted by different families a few weeks after birth. Although genetically identical, they grew up with different physical and psychological characteristics. For example, though both inherited a tendency to grow large, Anna was slim and athletic due to the active lifestyle practiced in her adoptive family. This variability can be explained by how:

- A. each zygote is unique.
- B. longevity genes can make an individual less vulnerable to certain diseases.
- C. for each genotype, a range of phenotypes can be expressed.**
- D. mutated genes can be a source of genetic variability.

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

44. Vanda's genetic makeup is composed of thousands of genes in which some are expressed and directly observable, while some are not. When we talk about all of her genetic material we are talking about her:

- A. phenotype.
- B. RNA.
- C. genotype.**
- D. ribosomes.

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

45. A genotype is \_\_\_\_\_ percent of a person's genetic material.

- A. 100**
- B. 50
- C. 25
- D. 5

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

46. \_\_\_\_\_ is the way an individual's genotype is expressed in observable and measurable characteristics.

- A. RNA
- B. DNA
- C. Phenotype**
- D. Stereotype

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

47. Marly describes her friend Gina as having blonde hair, green eyes, and fair skin with freckles. Marly has described Gina's:

- A. genotype.
- B. genetic imprint.
- C. phenotype.**
- D. X-linked inheritance.

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

48. A phenotype can consist of \_\_\_\_\_ as well as \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics.

- A. physical; environmental
- B. conscious; subconscious
- C. biological; ecological
- D. physical; psychological**

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

49. For each genotype, a range of \_\_\_\_\_ can be expressed, thus providing a source of variability.

- A. genetic imprints
- B. phenotypes**
- C. karyotypes
- D. mesotypes

Page: 55

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sources of variability

50. In some cases, one gene of a pair always exerts its effects overriding the potential influence of the other gene. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ principle.

- A. sex-linked genes
- B. dominant-recessive genes**
- C. genetic imprinting
- D. polygenic inheritance

Page: 56

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Dominant-recessive genes

51. Clark's genotype contains a dominant gene for brown eye color and recessive gene for blue eye color. According to the dominant-recessive gene principle, which of the following phenotypes is most likely to be observed in Clark?

- A. Black eyes
- B. Blue eyes
- C. Grey eyes
- D. Brown eyes**

Page: 56

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Dominant-recessive genes

52. Mary's mother has blonde hair and her father has brown hair. Mary has a gene for brown hair and a gene for blonde hair. She has brown hair. This indicates that the gene for brown hair is a:

- A. dominant gene.**
- B. recessive gene.
- C. susceptible gene.
- D. longevity gene.

Page: 56

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

*Bloom's: Apply*  
*Difficulty Level: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*  
*Topic: Dominant-recessive genes*

53. Carrie's parents have brown hair. However, Carrie gets genes for blond hair from both of her parents, and as a result she has blonde hair. This indicates that the gene for blonde hair is a:

- A.** recessive gene.
- B. dominant gene.
- C. susceptibility gene.
- D. longevity gene.

*Page: 56*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA LO: 1.3*  
*Bloom's: Apply*  
*Difficulty Level: Hard*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*  
*Topic: Dominant-recessive genes*

54. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ gene overrides the potential influence of a recessive gene.

- A. longevity
- B.** dominant
- C. susceptible
- D. aggressive

*Page: 56*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA LO: 1.1*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*  
*Topic: Dominant-recessive genes*

55. A recessive gene exerts its influence only if:

- A.** both genes in a pair are recessive.
- B. it is the stronger gene.
- C. the environment is right.
- D. the dominant gene is also present in the pair.

*Page: 56*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA LO: 1.2*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty Level: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*  
*Topic: Dominant-recessive genes*

56. Females who have one abnormal copy of a mutated gene on the X chromosome are known as:

- A. inhibitors.
- B. patients.
- C.** carriers.
- D. promoters.

*Page: 56*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA LO: 1.1*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*  
*Topic: Genes*

57. Most individuals who have X-linked diseases are:

- A.** males.
- B. females.
- C. intersex.
- D. hemophiliacs.

*Page: 56*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA LO: 1.2*  
*Bloom's: Understand*  
*Difficulty Level: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*  
*Topic: Genes*

58. Victor has an X-linked inheritance disease. Which of the following conditions is Victor most likely to have?

- A. Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome
- B. Hemophilia**
- C. Wilms tumor
- D. Diabetes

Page: 56

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Genes

59. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the expression of a gene has different effects depending on whether the mother or the father passed on the gene.

- A. Polygenic inheritance
- B. X-linked inheritance
- C. Genetic imprinting**
- D. Y-linked inheritance

Page: 56

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Genes

60. Vivanta has been diagnosed with Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, a growth disorder, which the doctor has indicated could be a result of \_\_\_\_\_ going awry.

- A. genetic imprinting**
- B. polygenic inheritance
- C. sex-linked genes
- D. chromosomes

Page: 56

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Genes

61. Most characteristics are:

- A. determined by a single gene.
- B. determined by a pair of genes.
- C. not determined by genes.
- D. determined polygenically.**

Page: 56

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Genes

62. Which of the following is an example of chromosomal abnormality that occurs when whole chromosomes do not separate properly during meiosis?

- A. Down syndrome**
- B. Hemophilia
- C. Huntington's disease
- D. Sickle-cell anemia

Page: 57

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Down syndrome

63. Jason was born with \_\_\_\_\_. The doctor tells his parents that this genetic disorder occurred because he has an extra copy of chromosome 21.

- A. Fragile X syndrome
- B. Klinefelter disease**

- C.** Down syndrome
- D. Tay Sach's disease

Page: 57  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA LO: 1.3  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Down syndrome

64. Which of the following is true of Down syndrome?
- A. It primarily occurs in African American children.
  - B. It occurs when genetic imprinting goes awry.
  - C.** Its symptoms include retardation of motor and mental abilities.
  - D. It is caused by the presence of an extra copy of chromosome Y.

Page: 57  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA LO: 1.2  
Bloom's: Understand  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Down syndrome

65. Which of the following women has the highest probability of giving birth to a child with Down syndrome?
- A. Sarah, a 21-year-old Asian woman
  - B.** Jane, a 41-year-old Euro-American woman
  - C. Ella, a 27-year-old African American woman
  - D. Destiny, a 38-year-old African American woman

Page: 57  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA LO: 1.3  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Down syndrome

66. Human embryos must possess \_\_\_\_\_ to be viable.
- A.** at least one X chromosome
  - B. two Y chromosomes
  - C. at least one Y chromosome
  - D. three Y chromosomes

Page: 57  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA LO: 1.1  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

67. Klinefelter syndrome affects:
- A.** only males.
  - B. only females.
  - C. both males and females equally.
  - D. more females than males.

Page: 57  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA LO: 1.1  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

68. Tom is a tall man with undeveloped testes and enlarged breasts. His doctor has determined that he has an extra X chromosome leading to the diagnosis of:
- A. Down syndrome.
  - B. Fragile X syndrome.
  - C.** Klinefelter syndrome.
  - D. Turner syndrome.

Page: 57

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

69. Klinefelter syndrome occurs approximately \_\_\_\_\_ live male births.

- A. once in every 100
- B. once in every 1,000**
- C. once in every 10,000
- D. once in every 100,000

Page: 58

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

70. Tristan has a genetic disorder that results from an abnormality in the X chromosome, which becomes constricted and often breaks. His doctor informed Tristan's mother that he has:

- A. Fragile X syndrome.**
- B. XYY syndrome.
- C. Turner syndrome.
- D. Tay-Sach's disease.

Page: 58

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

71. Fragile X syndrome occurs:

- A. more often in males than in females.**
- B. only in females.
- C. in both sexes equally.
- D. only in males.

Page: 58

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

72. Harry has been suffering from mental retardation and a learning disability since infancy. Subsequent tests revealed an abnormality in his X chromosome, which becomes constricted and often breaks. Identify the syndrome that Harry suffers from.

- A. Turner syndrome
- B. Fragile X syndrome**
- C. XYY syndrome
- D. Klinefelter syndrome

Page: 58

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

73. Angelique has a chromosomal disorder characterized by a missing X chromosome making her XO instead of XX. Angelique's doctors have diagnosed her with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Fragile X syndrome
- B. XYY syndrome
- C. Klinefelter syndrome
- D. Turner syndrome**

Page: 58

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

74. Turner syndrome occurs in approximately \_\_\_\_\_ live female births.

- A. 1 of every 100
- B. 1 of every 2,500**
- C. 1 of every 22,500
- D. 1 of every 40,000

Page: 58

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

75. Sandra excels in reading and spelling but struggles with mathematics. She is shorter than her peers and has a webbed neck. Her doctor has determined that she has one X chromosome missing. Sandra most likely has:

- A. XYY syndrome.
- B. Fragile X syndrome.
- C. Turner syndrome.**
- D. XXO syndrome.

Page: 58

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

76. Which of the following statements about Turner syndrome is true?

- A. Turner syndrome occurs exclusively in females.**
- B. People with Turner syndrome have extremely poor verbal ability.
- C. Males with Turner syndrome are short in stature and have webbed necks.
- D. Turner syndrome occurs in approximately 1 of every 25,000 live female births.

Page: 58

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

77. Early interest in the XYY syndrome focused on the belief that the extra Y chromosome found in some males contributed to \_\_\_\_\_. However, subsequent research has proved this to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. aggression and violence; false**
- B. aggression and violence; true
- C. impotence; false
- D. impotence; true

Page: 58

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

78. Brianna went to a doctor who specialized in identifying genetic flaws to help prevent risk of abnormalities. This doctor is called:

- A. a genealogist.
- B. a genetic counselor.**
- C. a chromosomal advisor.
- D. a physiologist.

Page: 58

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty Level: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*

*Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities*

79. Phenylketonuria (PKU) is a genetic disorder in which the individual cannot properly metabolize phenylalanine, which is a(n):

- A. vitamin.
- B. amino acid.**
- C. mineral.
- D. carbohydrate.

*Page: 58*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty Level: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*

*Topic: Gene-linked abnormalities*

80. Phenylketonuria (PKU) occurs in approximately \_\_\_\_\_ live births.

- A. 1 of every 100 to 200
- B. 1 of every 1,000 to 2,000
- C. 1 of every 10,000 to 20,000**
- D. 1 of every 100,000 to 150,000

*Page: 58*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty Level: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*

*Topic: Gene-linked abnormalities*

81. Which of the following is true of phenylketonuria?

- A. It results from a recessive gene.**
- B. It is a chromosomal disorder.
- C. It results in death by the age of five.
- D. It is caused by an accumulation of lipids in the nervous system.

*Page: 58*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty Level: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*

*Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities*

82. Mateo is on a special diet because his parents are aware that he cannot metabolize phenylalanine, an amino acid. Buildup of this amino acid in his system could result in mental retardation. Mateo has:

- A. Down syndrome.
- B. phenylketonuria (PKU).**
- C. sickle-cell anemia.
- D. Huntington's disease.

*Page: 58*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty Level: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*

*Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities*

83. Which of the following is a gene-linked abnormality?

- A. Down syndrome
- B. Phenylketonuria (PKU)**
- C. Turner syndrome
- D. Klinefelter syndrome

*Page: 58*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty Level: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.*

*Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities*



84. Tamera has a genetic disorder where her red blood cells take on a hook shape instead of the normal disk shape. The doctors tell Tamera's parents that she has \_\_\_\_\_, and that this condition also provides her with a resistance to malaria.

- A. Tay-Sach's disease
- B. Sickle-cell anemia**
- C. Leukemia
- D. Huntington's disease

Page: 58

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

85. Approximately, \_\_\_\_\_ African Americans is a carrier for sickle-cell anemia.

- A. 1 in 50
- B. 1 in 100
- C. 1 in 10**
- D. 1 in 200

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

86. Patrick suffers from \_\_\_\_\_, a genetic abnormality in which delayed blood clotting causes internal and external bleeding.

- A. hemophilia**
- B. phenylketonuria
- C. sickle-cell anemia
- D. Tay-Sachs disease

Page: 58

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

87. Paul suffers from hemophilia. Suggest an appropriate treatment option for Paul's condition.

- A. Insulin treatment
- B. Blood transfusions/injections**
- C. Physical therapy
- D. Oxygen therapy

Page: 59

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

88. Samantha has been diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_, which is a glandular dysfunction that interferes with mucus production.

- A. cystic fibrosis**
- B. Huntington's disease
- C. phenylketonuria
- D. Tay-Sachs disease

Page: 59

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

89. \_\_\_\_\_ is a gene-linked abnormality in which the central nervous system deteriorates, producing problems in muscle coordination and mental deterioration.

- A. Cystic fibrosis
- B. Phenylketonuria**

- C.** Huntington's disease
- D. Tay-Sachs disease

Page: 59  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA LO: 1.1  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

90. Penny has been diagnosed with cystic fibrosis. Which of the following would be an appropriate course of treatment for her?
- A. Medication for pain, antibiotics, blood transfusions, and hydroxyurea
  - B. Insulin treatment
  - C. Blood transfusions/injection
  - D.** Physical and oxygen therapy, synthetic enzymes, and antibiotics

Page: 59  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA LO: 1.3  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

91. Mary and Jim are expecting a child and prenatal diagnostic procedures have confirmed that the fetus has \_\_\_\_\_, a neural tube disorder that causes brain and spine abnormalities. Their physician has explained that this gene-linked abnormality could be treated with corrective surgery at birth, orthopedic devices, and physical or medical therapy.
- A.** spina bifida
  - B. Tay-Sachs disease
  - C. phenylketonuria
  - D. Huntington's disease

Page: 59  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA LO: 1.3  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

92. Lindsay's body does not produce enough insulin, causing an abnormal metabolism of sugar. She is receiving insulin treatment. Lindsay has:
- A. spina bifida.
  - B. hemophilia.
  - C. phenylketonuria.
  - D.** diabetes.

Page: 59  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA LO: 1.3  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

93. Joshua, a two-year-old, has been diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_, a blood disorder that limits the body's oxygen supply and can cause joint swelling and heart and kidney failure. This genetic disorder can be treated through penicillin, pain medication, antibiotics and blood transfusions. His doctor has indicated that a study named Baby HUG may offer a better drug in the future.
- A. spina bifida
  - B. Tay-Sachs disease
  - C.** sickle-cell anemia
  - D. Huntington's disease

Page: 59  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA LO: 1.3  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

94. Benny has been diagnosed with a gene-linked abnormality characterized by deceleration of mental and physical development caused by an accumulation of lipids in the nervous system. He has been put on medication and a special diet, but his family has been told that he will probably not live beyond the age of five. Benny is suffering from:
- A. spina bifida.

- B.** Tay-Sachs disease.
- C. phenylketonuria.
- D. Huntington's disease.

Page: 59

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.

Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

95. Gwendolyn is having a prenatal test where her doctor uses high-frequency sound waves directed into her abdomen to check her fetus. She is most likely having a(n):

- A. chorionic villus sampling.
- B. triple screen.
- C. amniocentesis.
- D.** ultrasound sonography.

Page: 61

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

96. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a form of mental retardation involving an abnormally small brain.

- A. Spina bifida
- B. Klinefelter syndrome
- C. Hemophilia
- D.** Microencephaly

Page: 61

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

97. \_\_\_\_\_ uses a powerful magnet and radio images to generate detailed images of the body's organs and structures.

- A. Triple screen
- B.** MRI
- C. Ultrasound sonography
- D. Amniocentesis

Page: 61

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

98. Esperanza is having a prenatal test to remove a small sample of the placenta for genetic testing. Identify the test that her doctor is performing.

- A.** Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- B. Amniocentesis
- C. Noninvasive prenatal diagnosis (NIPD)
- D. Triple screen

Page: 61

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

99. Which of the following is the vascular organ that links the fetus to the mother's uterus?

- A. Fallopian tube
- B. Ovary
- C.** Placenta
- D. Cervix

Page: 61

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

100. Identify a risk related to the use of chorionic villus sampling (CVS) as a prenatal diagnostic test.

- A. Limb deformity
- B. Spina bifida
- C. Down syndrome
- D. Mental retardation

Page: 61

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

101. Amniocentesis brings a small risk of:

- A. mental retardation.
- B. limb deformity.
- C. miscarriage.
- D. Down syndrome.

Page: 61

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

102. Which of the following statements regarding chorionic villus sampling (CVS) and amniocentesis is true?

- A. Both CVS and amniocentesis provide valuable information about the presence of birth defects.
- B. Both CVS and amniocentesis increase the risk of miscarriage.
- C. Both CVS and amniocentesis increase the risk of limb deformities in the fetus.
- D. Amniocentesis allows a decision on abortion to be made sooner than chorionic villus sampling.

Page: 61s

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

103. The current maternal blood-screening test is called the triple screen because:

- A. it is performed three times.
- B. it diagnoses three diseases.
- C. it measures three substances in the mother's blood.
- D. it is the third prenatal diagnostic test performed in a pregnancy.

Page: 62

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

104. \_\_\_\_\_ mainly focuses on the isolation and examination of fetal cells circulating in the mother's blood and analysis of cell-free fetal DNA in maternal plasma.

- A. Amniocentesis
- B. Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- C. Noninvasive prenatal diagnosis (NIPD)
- D. Triple screen

Page: 62

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

105. Don and Ellie are trying to conceive a baby. How long should they wait before they suspect infertility?

- A. 3 months
- B. 12 months**
- C. 18 months
- D. 24 months

Page: 62

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Infertility and reproductive technology

106. Which of the following is NOT a possible explanation for infertility in a woman?

- A. Abnormal ova
- B. Blocked fallopian tubes
- C. Eggs lack motility**
- D. Disease of the uterus

Page: 62

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Infertility and reproductive technology

107. By far the most common high-tech assisted reproduction technique used is:

- A. artificial insemination.
- B. in vitro fertilization.**
- C. spermatogenesis.
- D. in vivo fertilization.

Page: 62-63

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Infertility and reproductive technology

108. David and Kelly are seeking help for infertility. Under their physician's guidance, they decide to undergo a procedure in which Kelly's eggs are combined in a laboratory dish with her husband's sperms. What is this procedure called?

- A. Gamete transfer
- B. Intracytoplasmic sperm injection
- C. Zygote intrafallopian transfer
- D. In vitro fertilization**

Page: 62-63

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Infertility and reproductive technology

109. Summer and Clark are considering undergoing fertility treatments. What is one of the main risk factors that the couple must be aware of while weighing their options?

- A. High birth weight in babies conceived through such treatments.
- B. An increase in the possibility of multiple births when such treatments are used.**
- C. Negative psychological impact on children conceived through such treatments.
- D. Significant differences in developmental outcomes for children conceived through such treatments.

Page: 62-63

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Infertility and reproductive technology

110. \_\_\_\_\_ is the social and legal process by which a parent-child relationship is established between persons unrelated at birth.

- A. Kinship care
- B. Rebirthing
- C. Guardianship
- D. Adoption**

Page: 63

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Adoption

111. Shakena is a 38-year-old single woman who works as a pharmaceutical representative. She would like to adopt a child. Recent changes in adoption requirements would mean that:

- A. she would not be considered as a candidate for adopting a child because she is in a same-sex relationship.
- B. she would not be considered as a candidate for adopting a child because she is of African-American descent.
- C. she would be able to adopt a child after she gets married.
- D. she would be considered as a candidate for adopting a child.**

Page: 63

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Adoption

112. Which of the following statements is true about adopted children?

- A. Nonadopted children are more likely to experience school-related problems than adopted children.
- B. Children who are adopted early in life are more likely to have positive outcomes than those adopted later in life.**
- C. Adopted children should never be allowed to meet their birth parents.
- D. Most adopted children struggle with school, peer relationships, and self-esteem.

Page: 63

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Adoption

113. \_\_\_\_\_ is the field that seeks to discover the influence of heredity and environment on individual differences in human traits and development.

- A. Behavior influence
- B. Behavior therapy
- C. Behavior genetics**
- D. Behavior development

Page: 66

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Behavior genetics

114. During twin studies it is most common:

- A. to assess behavioral similarities of identical twins compared to non-twin siblings.
- B. to determine behavioral similarities of identical twins compared to that of fraternal twins.**
- C. to conduct genetic studies of the difference between identical twins in their genetic makeup.
- D. To compare adopted fraternal twins to each other.

Page: 66

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Behavior genetics

115. Rachel loves to read books, and she also encourages her daughter to read by regularly taking her to the local library and buying her lots of books. Rachel's daughter is now an avid reader. This reflects a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.

- A. passive genotype-environment**

- B. evocative genotype-environment
- C. influential genotype-environment
- D. active (niche-picking) genotype-environment

Page: 67

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Passive genotype-environment correlations

116. Tracy's parents are avid sports fans. Since she was a child, they took her to numerous baseball and football games, and Tracy regularly watched the sports channel with her dad. When she was old enough, her parents made her join the little league team at her school and she performed well. This is an example of a(n):

- A. evocative genotype-environment correlation.
- B. active (niche-picking) genotype-environment correlation.
- C. passive genotype-environment correlation.**
- D. gene-gene correlation.

Page: 67

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Passive genotype-environment correlations

117. \_\_\_\_\_ correlations occur because a child's genetically influenced characteristics elicit certain types of environments.

- A. Passive genotype-environment
- B. Evocative genotype-environment**
- C. Influential genotype-environment
- D. Active (niche-picking) genotype-environment

Page: 67-68

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Evocative genotype-environment correlations

118. Charlie is a cooperative, attentive child and is a favorite at home and school; he receives positive, instructive responses from adults. This is indicative of a(n):

- A. passive genotype-environment correlation.
- B. evocative genotype-environment correlation.**
- C. influential genotype-environment correlation.
- D. active (niche-picking) genotype-environment correlation.

Page: 67-68

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Evocative genotype-environment correlations

119. Timothy is a quiet six-year-old who is usually withdrawn in class. As a result, he does not receive much attention from his peers and mostly plays by himself. According to Sandra Scarr, this is an example of a(n):

- A. passive genotype-environment correlation.
- B. active (niche-picking) genotype-environment correlation.
- C. gene x environment interaction.
- D. evocative genotype-environment correlation.**

Page: 67-68

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Evocative genotype-environment correlations

120. Brad is an athletic boy who is on every sport team in school. Stephen loves math and is part of his school's math club. These instances reflect \_\_\_\_\_ correlations that occur when children seek out environments that they find compatible and stimulating.

- A. passive genotype-environment

- B. evocative genotype-environment
- C.** active (niche-picking) genotype-environment
- D. influential genotype-environment

Page: 68

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Active genotype-environment correlations

121. According to Sandra Scarr, passive genotype-environment correlations are relatively more common in the lives of:

- A.** infants and young children.
- B. older children.
- C. adolescents.
- D. adults.

Page: 67-68

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Evocative genotype-environment correlations

122. Which of the following is an example of a passive genotype-environment correlation?

- A. Uncooperative, distractible children receive more unpleasant and disciplinary action from parents and teachers.
- B. Outgoing children tend to seek out social contexts in which to interact with people.
- C.** Parents who have a genetic predisposition to be musically inclined encourage their children to learn how to play a musical instrument.
- D. Infants who smile more receive more attention from the individuals in their social environment.

Page: 67-68

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Passive genotype-environment correlations

123. Parents' personalities or intellectual orientation, the family's socioeconomic status, and the neighborhood in which they live are all instances of the \_\_\_\_\_ of siblings.

- A. nonshared environmental experiences
- B. shared genetic traits
- C.** shared environmental experiences
- D. nonshared genetic traits

Page: 68

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Shared environmental influences

124. Parents often interact differently with each sibling, and siblings interact differently with parents. Even these experiences occurring within the family can be part of the \_\_\_\_\_ of siblings.

- A. shared environment
- B.** nonshared environment
- C. shared genes
- D. nonshared genes

Page: 68

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Nonshared environmental influences

125. Behavior geneticist Robert Plomin has found that shared environment:

- A. is independent of heredity influences.
- B. accounts for most of the variation in children's personality or interests.
- C. is responsible for higher incidence of rivalry and aggression between siblings.
- D.** accounts for little of the variation in children's personality or interests.



Page: 68

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Shared environmental influences

126. Leila and Alexander are siblings. Every Saturday morning, Leila and her grandmother cook breakfast together and then do some errands and shopping together. During that time, Alexander and his grandfather spend some quality "male bonding" time. They like to play miniature golf or do yard work. The interactions that each child has with the grandparent would be known as what type of environmental experience?

- A. Shared environmental experiences
- B. Evocative genotype-environment correlations
- C. Nonshared environmental experiences**
- D. Shared experiences with peers

Page: 68

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Nonshared environmental influences

127. The \_\_\_\_\_ view states that development is the result of an ongoing, bidirectional interchange between heredity and the environment.

- A. epigenetic**
- B. biosocial
- C. sociogenetic
- D. congenital

Page: 69

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Epigenetic view

128. \_\_\_\_\_ is the interaction of a specific measured variation in the DNA and a specific measured aspect of the environment.

- A. Heredity-environment correlation
- B. Evocative genotype-environment correlation
- C. Gene  $\times$  environment (G  $\times$  E) interaction**
- D. Passive genotype-environment interaction

Page: 69

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Gene  $\times$  environment interaction

129. Name the theorist who published *On the Origin of Species*, in 1859, that outlined his/her theory of natural selection.

**Charles Darwin**

Page: 50

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Natural selection

130. What is the behavior that promotes an organism's survival in the natural habitat?

**Adaptive behavior**

Page: 50

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.

Topic: Adaptive behavior

131. What is the psychological perspective that emphasizes the importance of adaptation, reproduction, and "survival of the fittest" in shaping human behavior?

## Evolutionary psychology

Page: 50  
APA LO: 1.1  
Bloom's: Understand  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.  
Topic: Evolutionary psychology

132. What is a complex molecule, with a double helix shape, that contains genetic information?  
**DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)**

Page: 52  
APA LO: 1.1  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Genes

133. What are the short segments of DNA that are located on the chromosomes, and are considered to be the basic units of hereditary information?  
**Genes**

Page: 52  
APA LO: 1.1  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Genes

134. Cell division in the eggs and sperms. A cell duplicates its chromosomes and divides twice. This leads to the formation of four cells that contain only half of the genetic material of the parent cell. What is this process called?  
**Meiosis**

Page: 54  
APA LO: 1.1  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Meiosis

135. Palomar is pregnant. During the early stages of her pregnancy, the single zygote splits into two genetically identical replicas. Her doctor tells her she is going to have \_\_\_\_\_ twins.  
**identical (monozygotic)**

Page: 55  
APA LO: 1.3  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Sources of variability

136. Xiomarra is tall with dark curly hair and brown eyes. She is outgoing and friendly. Name these observable characteristics of her genetic makeup.  
**Phenotype**

Page: 55  
APA LO: 1.3  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Sources of variability

137. A chromosomal abnormality is characterized by an extra copy of chromosome 21. A person with this disorder typically has a round face, a flattened skull, an extra fold of skin over the eyelids, a protruding tongue, short limbs, and retardation of motor and mental abilities. What is this disorder called?  
**Down syndrome**

Page: 56  
APA LO: 1.1  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Down syndrome

138. Violet is undergoing a prenatal test where the doctor takes a small sample of the placenta and then analyzes it to detect genetic defects and chromosomal abnormalities. Name the procedure she is undergoing.

## Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Page: 61  
APA LO: 1.3  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.  
Topic: Chorionic villus sampling

139. Name a prenatal medical procedure in which a sample of amniotic fluid is withdrawn by a syringe and tested for chromosomal or metabolic disorders.

### Amniocentesis

Page: 61  
APA LO: 1.1  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.  
Topic: Amniocentesis

140. Yelena is an outgoing person, therefore, people naturally tend to like her and find her personable. According to Scarr-McCartney, which genotype-environment interaction does this best represent?

### Evocative genotype-environment correlation

Page: 67-68  
APA LO: 1.2  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development  
Topic: Evocative genotype-environment correlations

141. Deshawn believes that development is the result of an ongoing, bidirectional interchange between heredity and the environment. He has most likely adopted which theoretical perspective?

### Epigenetic view

Page: 69  
APA LO: 1.2  
Bloom's: Understand  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development  
Topic: Epigenetic view

142. Explain the genome-wide association method and how it has been used to help identify genetic variations of diseases?

Researchers obtained the DNA from those who have the disease (such as glaucoma or Alzheimers) and those who did not have the disease. Then they purified the DNA, and determined markers of genetic variation. If the genetic variation was more frequent in those with the disease, then that would point to the region in the genome connected to that particular disease.

Page: 56  
APA LO: 1.3  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Genes

143. List the four genetic principles. In your opinion, which do you think is the most serious and why?

Students' answers may vary. The four genetic principles are: dominant-recessive genes principle, sex-linked genes (X-linked inheritance), genetic imprinting, and polygenic inheritance.

Page: 56  
APA LO: 1.3  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Dominant-recessive genes  
Topic: Genetic imprinting  
Topic: Polygenic imprinting  
Topic: Sex-linked genes

144. List four sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities.

Klinefelter syndrome, fragile X syndrome, Turner syndrome, and XYY syndrome are all sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities.

Page: 57  
APA LO: 1.1  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Sex-linked genes

145. List five gene-linked abnormalities.

Cystic fibrosis, diabetes, hemophilia, Huntington's disease, sickle-cell anemia, spina bifida, Tay-Sachs disease, and phenylketonuria (PKU).

Page: 57  
APA LO: 1.1  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.  
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

146. Name and describe three prenatal diagnostic tests.

Prenatal diagnostic tests include:

- 1) Ultrasound sonography where high-frequency sound waves are directed into the pregnant woman's abdomen and the echo from the sounds is transformed into a visual representation of the fetus's inner structures.
- 2) Fetal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) where a powerful magnet and radio images are used to generate detailed images of the body's organs and structures.
- 3) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS) where a small sample of the placenta is removed to test for genetic defects and chromosomal abnormalities.

Page: 61  
APA LO: 1.1  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.  
Topic: Chorionic villus sampling  
Topic: Ultrasound sonography

147. List three possible causes of infertility in women and in men. What are the two strategies that can be used to overcome infertility?

Lack of ovulation, producing abnormal ova, blocked fallopian tubes, and disease preventing implantation of the ova in the uterus, are some of the causes of infertility in women. Sperm lacking motility, low sperm count, and blocked passageways could be causes of infertility in men.

APA LO: 1.2  
Bloom's: Understand  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.  
Topic: Infertility and reproductive technology

148. Identify and describe the two common studies used by behavior geneticists to investigate the influence of heredity on behavior.

To study the influence of heredity on behavior, behavior geneticists often use either twins or adoption situations. In the most common twin study, the behavioral similarity of identical twins (who are genetically identical) is compared with the behavioral similarity of fraternal twins. In an adoption study, investigators seek to discover whether the behavior and psychological characteristics of adopted children are more like those of their adoptive parents, who have provided a home environment, or more like those of their biological parents, who have contributed their heredity. Another form of adoption study compares adoptive and biological siblings.

Page: 66  
APA LO: 1.2  
Bloom's: Understand  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development  
Topic: Behavior genetics

149. What are the three ways that heredity and environment are correlated as described by behavior geneticist Sandra Scarr.

Behavior geneticist Sandra Scarr described three ways that heredity and environment are correlated:

- 1) Passive genotype-environment correlations that occur because biological parents, who are genetically related to the child, provide a rearing environment for the child.
- 2) Evocative genotype-environment correlations that occur because a child's characteristics elicit certain types of environments.
- 3) Active (niche-picking) genotype-environment correlations that occur when children seek out environments that they find compatible and stimulating.

Page: 66  
APA LO: 1.3  
Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Active genotype-environment correlations

Topic: Evocative genotype-environment correlations

Topic: Passive genotype-environment correlations

150. Assume that in the case study of the Jim and Jim twins, it was found that their similar development trajectories were a result of similar temperament and interests which caused them to seek out similar environments, which were compatible and stimulating to them. Which heredity-environment correlation is reflected in this scenario?

This would reflect the active (niche-picking) genotype-environment correlation that occurs when children seek out environments that they find compatible and stimulating.

Page: 58

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Active genotype-environment correlations

151. Define shared and nonshared environmental experience. Provide an example of each and point out how that example exemplifies the concept?

Shared environmental experiences are siblings' common experiences, such as their parents' personalities or intellectual orientation, the family's socioeconomic status, and the neighborhood in which they live. Nonshared environmental experiences are a child's unique experiences, both within the family and outside the family, that are not shared with a sibling. Different peer groups, different teachers, and different friends are examples.

Page: 68-69

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Nonshared environmental influences

Topic: Shared environmental influences

152. Define Gene  $\times$  environment ( $G \times E$ ) interaction. Give an example of a study (either your own or one from the book) that could illustrate the interaction between genes and the environment.

Gene  $\times$  environment ( $G \times E$ ) interaction refers to the interaction of a specific measured variation in the DNA and a specific measured aspect of the environment. In a study, adults who experienced parental loss as young children were more likely to have unresolved attachment issues as adults only when they had the short version of the 5-HTTLPR gene. The long version of the serotonin transporter gene apparently provided some protection and ability to cope better with parental loss.

Page: 69

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty Level: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development

Topic: Gene  $\times$  environment interaction

153. What are some problems adopted children face at different points of development (infancy, early childhood, middle and late childhood, and adolescence)?

During infancy children might struggle with attachment, especially if parent's expectations aren't met. By early childhood, the child begins to ask where they came from. Thus, parents must decide when and if to tell the child that they are adopted. During middle and late childhood, the child tends to show greater interest in where they came from, their birth parents and why they were put up for adoption. By adolescence, as focus becomes more about physical appearance, the teenager might notice more about their physical difference from their biological parents, and be trying to determine their own identity.

Page: 73

APA LO: 1.3

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty Level: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.

Topic: Adoption

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	128
APA LO: 1.1	62
APA LO: 1.2	37
APA LO: 1.3	54
Bloom's: Apply	49
Bloom's: Remember	69

Bloom's: Understand	35
Difficulty Level: Easy	58
Difficulty Level: Hard	23
Difficulty Level: Medium	72
Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.	16
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.	91
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.	23
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development	23
Topic: Active genotype-environment correlations	3
Topic: Adaptive behavior	3
Topic: Adoption	4
Topic: Amniocentesis	1
Topic: Behavior genetics	3
Topic: Chorionic villus sampling	2
Topic: Dominant-recessive genes	7
Topic: Down syndrome	5
Topic: Epigenetic view	2
Topic: Evocative genotype-environment correlations	6
Topic: Evolution and life-span development	5
Topic: Evolutionary developmental psychology	3
Topic: Evolutionary psychology	2
Topic: Fertilization	4
Topic: Gene X environment interaction	2
Topic: Gene-linked abnormalities	2
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities	16
Topic: Genes	17
Topic: Genetic imprinting	1
Topic: Infertility and reproductive technology	6
Topic: Meiosis	4
Topic: Mitosis	5
Topic: Natural selection	3
Topic: Nonshared environmental influences	3
Topic: Passive genotype-environment correlations	4
Topic: Polygenic imprinting	1
Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests	10
Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities	12
Topic: Sex-linked genes	2
Topic: Shared environmental influences	3
Topic: Sources of variability	18
Topic: Ultrasound sonography	1