Chapter 02
Biological Beginnings

Multiple Choice Questions

1. *(p. 49)* As the environment changes, some species adapt in a way that helps them survive and reproduce, while other species do not adapt well and die. This process is called:
A. canalization.
B. sociobiology.
C. natural selection.
D. genetic inheritance.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Natural Selection

2. *(p. 49)* Natural selection favors individuals of a species that are best able to _____ and _____.
A. survive; reproduce
B. find food; hide
C. survive change; adapt
D. change; adapt

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Natural Selection

3. *(p. 49)* Many species of fish produce very large numbers of offsprings; yet size of the overall population remains fairly constant. This is an example of:
A. progressive behavior.
B. natural selection.
C. canalized population traits.
D. assimilative behavior.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Natural Selection

4. *(p. 49)* The type of behavior that promotes an organism's survival in its natural habitat is called _____ behavior.
A. receptive
B. adaptive
C. progressive
D. recessive

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Adaptive Behavior

5. *(p. 49)* Evolutionary psychology holds that:
A. natural selection does not ring true for personality characteristics.
B. natural selection favors certain behaviors as well as physical characteristics.
C. biological evolution explains why humans live well beyond child-bearing years.
D. only physical development is stage-like in process.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

6. *(p. 49)* Natural selection operates primarily on characteristics that are tied to:
A. group social interaction.
B. psychological wellness.
C. reproductive fitness.
D. developmental plasticity.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Natural Selection

7. *(p. 49-50)* Which of the following statements describes the main idea of David Buss's theory of evolutionary psychology?
A. It is not useful to compare human social behavior with social behavior in other species.
B. Evolutionary processes can influence behavior as well as physical features.
C. Behavior is determined by the environmental consequences it brings about.
D. Development proceeds in a series of stages.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

8. *(p. 50)* Which of the following is the BEST explanation for an extended childhood period in human development?
A. During this time, a human's immune system reaches its full potential.
B. A long childhood period is a "left over" adaptation from the time when the human life span was considerably shorter than it is today.
C. Rebellion against authority is a necessary step in the evolutionary development of independent behavior.
D. During this time, humans develop a large brain and gain experience required to master the complexities of human society.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

9. *(p. 50)* Which of the following statements is NOT an idea held by evolutionary developmental psychologists?
A. Many aspects of childhood function as preparations for adulthood.
B. Some characteristics of childhood are adaptive at specific developmental points and do not function as preparation for adulthood.
C. All evolved mechanisms are adaptive in contemporary society.
D. Many evolved psychological mechanisms are domain-specific.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Evolutionary Developmental Psychology

10. *(p. 50-51)* Baltes holds that physical natural selection operates:
A. primarily during the first half of life.
B. across the life span.
C. through the end of the adolescent period.
D. through the end of late childhood.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Evolution and Life-Span Development

11. *(p. 50-51)* According to Baltes, older adults have an increased need for:
A. generativity.
B. culture-based resources.
C. biological hardiness.
D. developmental plasticity.

APA Outcome: 1.1
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Evolution and Life-Span Development

12. *(p. 51)* A bidirectional view of evolutionism suggests that:
A. social behavior is a product of evolved biology.
B. evolved biology is a product of social behavior.
C. environmental and biological conditions influence each other.
D. there is no such thing as social evolution.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Evolutionary Developmental Psychology

13. *(p. 52)* Which of the following is a double-helix-shaped molecule that contains genetic information?
A. genome
B. genotype
C. DNA
D. phenotype

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Genes

14. *(p. 53)* Approximately how many genes does a typical human have?
A. more than 100,000
B. 50,000-75,000
C. 35,000-40,000
D. 20,000-30,000

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Genes

15. *(p. 53)* What did researchers working on the Human Genome project accomplish?
A. They estimated how many genes humans have.
B. They determined that DNA is collaborative.
C. They completed a preliminary map of the human genome.
D. all of these

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Genes

16. *(p. 53)* In his book *The Dependent Gene*, David Moore reports that DNA:
A. is collaborative.
B. acts independently.
C. has a one-to-one correspondence with proteins.
D. is not affected by environmental conditions.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Genes

17. *(p. 53-54)* Which of the following statements BEST explains the nature of genetic expression?
A. A single gene is the source of a single protein's genetic information.
B. Events outside of cell cannot excite or inhibit genetic expression.
C. Only internal events inside a cell can influence genetic expression.
D. The activity of genes is affected by the internal and external environment.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Genes

18. *(p. 54)* Which of the following does NOT have 46 chromosomes?
A. zygotes
B. the sperm and egg
C. parent cells
D. duplicate cells

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Genes

19. *(p. 54)* In a human body, all cells except the sperm and egg reproduce by a process called:
A. meiosis.
B. mitosis.
C. fertilization.
D. helixation.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Mitosis

20. *(p. 54)* _____ is a specialized form of cell division that occurs to form eggs and sperm.
A. Meiosis
B. Mitosis
C. Reproduction
D. Fertilization

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Meiosis

21. *(p. 54)* How many chromosomes does an egg or a sperm have?
A. 46
B. 24
C. 23
D. 48

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Genes

22. *(p. 54)* Fertilization results in the formation of a(n):
A. ovum.
B. zygote.
C. gamete.
D. DNA helix.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Fertilization

23. *(p. 54)* In _____, the number of cells doubles, whereas in _____, the number of chromosomes is halved.
A. meiosis; mitosis
B. mitosis; meiosis
C. genotype; phenotype
D. phenotype; genotype

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Meiosis
Topic: Mitosis

24. *(p. 55)* All of a person's genetic material makes up the _____, whereas the _____ consists of only observable characteristics.
A. phenotype; genotype
B. genotype; phenotype
C. dominant phenotype; recessive phenotype
D. dominant genotype; recessive genotype

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Genes

25. *(p. 55)* Angela describes her friend as tall and slender with blue eyes and red hair. She is describing her friend's:
A. genotype.
B. phenotype.
C. reaction range.
D. gamete expression.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Genes

26. *(p. 55)* You notice that Lou's eyes are a unique shade of green. You have observed his:
A. genotype.
B. phenotype.
C. dominant genetic trait.
D. gamete type.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Genes

27. *(p. 56)* Which of the following principles is demonstrated when one gene overrides the effect of a second gene?
A. polygenic inheritance
B. facilitated gene action
C. dominant-recessive genes
D. forward-backward gene operation

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Dominant-Recessive Genes

28. *(p. 56)* Kevin has curly hair, but both of his parents have straight hair. What might account for their differing phenotypes?
A. polygenic inheritance
B. reaction range
C. sex-linked genes
D. dominant-recessive genes

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Dominant-Recessive Genes

29. *(p. 56)* X-linked inheritance describes the inheritance of a(n):
A. unaltered gene that is carried on the Y chromosome.
B. altered gene that is carried on the Y chromosome.
C. unaltered gene that is carried on the X chromosome.
D. altered gene that is carried on the X chromosome.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Sex-Linked Genes

30. *(p. 56)* Melinda and Joseph both have brown eyes. Their child has blue eyes, showing that:
A. both Melinda and Joseph are carrying a recessive gene for blue eyes.
B. either Melinda or Joseph is carrying a recessive gene for blue eyes.
C. both Melinda and Joseph are carrying a dominant gene for blue eyes.
D. either Melinda or Joseph is carrying a dominant gene for blue eyes.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Dominant-Recessive Genes

31. *(p. 56)* It is believed that many genes interact to influence a psychological characteristic. This is the concept of:
A. dominant-recessive inheritance.
B. sex-linked inheritance.
C. genetic imprinting.
D. polygenic inheritance.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Polygenic Inheritance

32. *(p. 56)* Most people who have hemophilia or fragile-X syndrome are:
A. children.
B. females.
C. males.
D. adults.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Sex-Linked Chromosomal Abnormalities

33. *(p. 57)* _____ is a genetic disorder which occurs less often with mothers who are 16 to 34 years old but more often with younger or older women.
A. Down syndrome
B. Turner syndrome
C. Sickle-cell anemia
D. Phenylketonuria (PKU)

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Down Syndrome

34. *(p. 57)* _____ are both genetic disorders that are both caused by the presence of an extra chromosome.
A. Down syndrome and Turner syndrome
B. Turner syndrome and sickle-cell anemia
C. Klinefelter syndrome and Down syndrome
D. Phenylketonuria (PKU) and XYY syndrome

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Sex-Linked Chromosomal Abnormalities

35. *(p. 57)* _____ syndrome causes males to have undeveloped testes, enlarged breasts, and tallness. Boys with this chromosomal disorder often have language, academic, attentional, and motor impairments.
A. Down
B. Klinefelter
C. Turner
D. Fragile X

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Sex-Linked Chromosomal Abnormalities

36. *(p. 57)* Which of the following characteristics is likely to be exhibited in boys with fragile X syndrome?
A. a flattened skull
B. aggression and violence
C. hyperactivity
D. mental deficiency

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Sex-Linked Chromosomal Abnormalities

37. *(p. 58)* Conditions, such as phenylketonuria or sickle cell anemia, are produced by _____ abnormalities.
A. gamete
B. sex-linked
C. polygenic
D. gene-linked

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Gene-Linked Chromosomal Abnormalities

38. *(p. 58)* _____ is a genetic disorder that can be controlled by diet.
A. Down syndrome
B. Turner syndrome
C. sickle-cell anemia
D. phenylketonuria (PKU)

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Gene-Linked Chromosomal Abnormalities

39. *(p. 5)* Which of the following genetic disorders occurs primarily in African Americans?
A. Down syndrome
B. Turner syndrome
C. sickle-cell anemia
D. phenylketonuria (PKU)

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Gene-Linked Chromosomal Abnormalities

40. *(p. 59)* Mr. and Mrs. Higgins learned that they both carry the gene for phenylketonuria. To learn about the odds of a future child getting the disease and possible prevention, they should participate in:
A. genetic counseling.
B. selective gene removal.
C. preventive surgery.
D. hormone therapy.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Gene-Linked Chromosomal Abnormalities

41. *(p. 60)* Behavior genetics is the field of study that seeks to discover how individual differences in human traits and development are influenced by:
A. environment.
B. heredity.
C. heredity and environment.
D. disease.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Behavior Genetics

42. *(p. 60)* Dr. Santos designs studies to examine the influence of heredity and environment on individual differences in human traits and development. She investigates:
A. behavior genetics.
B. evolutionary genetics.
C. evolutionary psychology.
D. developmental genetics.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Behavior Genetics

43. *(p. 60)* Researchers are comparing identical twins Carrie and Devon, who were reared apart. They are MOST likely studying the effect of:
A. cohort effects on personality.
B. heredity on development.
C. adoption on parenting styles.
D. environment on aptitude.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Behavior Genetics

44. *(p. 60)* Which comparison of siblings would give you the MOST information if you wanted to study how much genetics influences personality?
A. comparing two fraternal twins reared apart
B. comparing two identical twins reared apart
C. comparing two fraternal twins reared together
D. comparing two identical twins reared together

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Behavior Genetics

45. *(p. 60)* Brent is an athlete who loves to play catch or shoot baskets with his son Todd. Todd is quickly developing the same affinity for sports. This is an example of which type of genotype-environment correlation?
A. active
B. passive
C. evocative
D. niche-picking

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Passive Genotype-Environment Correlations

46. *(p. 60)* An individual's genes may influence the type of environment he/she is exposed to. This is called a(n):
A. heredity-environment correlation.
B. environment canalization.
C. reaction range coefficient.
D. correlation coefficient.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Passive Genotype-Environment Correlations

47. *(p. 60)* Maura is genetically predisposed to have above-average intelligence. Her cognitive abilities lead to additional educational opportunities and eventually success and wealth. This is an example of a(n):
A. environment canalization.
B. reaction range coefficient.
C. heredity-environment correlation.
D. correlation coefficient.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Passive Genotype-Environment Correlations

48. *(p. 60)* Katrina played basketball in high school and in college. She recently enrolled her son in a junior basketball league. This is an example of which type of genotype-environment correlation?
A. passive
B. evocative
C. active
D. suggestive

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Passive Genotype-Environment Correlations

49. *(p. 61)* Kylie is friendly and outgoing. Because of this, people treat her well and often seem drawn to her. This is an example of which type of genotype-environment correlation?
A. active
B. passive
C. evocative
D. niche-picking

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Evocative Genotype-Environment Correlations

50. *(p. 61)* Hannah is an "easy" child. She rarely cries and is cooperative and pleasant. As a result, she receives much attention and nurturing. This is an example of which type of genotype-environment correlation?
A. passive
B. evocative
C. active
D. suggestive

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Evocative Genotype-Environment Correlations

51. *(p. 61-62)* Dani loves dinosaurs. She always chooses library books about dinosaurs and has even asked her parents to enroll her in a junior paleontology club. This is an example of which type of genotype-environment correlation?
A. passive
B. evocative
C. active
D. suggestive

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Active Genotype-Environment Correlations

52. *(p. 61-62)* Elise has enrolled in a parenting program aimed at teaching parents to recognize and support a child's natural abilities and chosen activities. Which type of genotype-environment interaction will she learn to encourage?
A. passive
B. evocative
C. active
D. suggestive

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Active Genotype-Environment Correlations

53. *(p. 61-62)* Allison began singing at an early age. She requested vocal lessons and now she participates in the school choral program. This is an example of which type of genotype-environment correlation?
A. passive
B. evocative
C. active
D. suggestive

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Active Genotype-Environment Correlations

54. *(p. 62)* Which of the following is a genotype-environment interaction that plays a smaller role in development as children grow older?
A. passive
B. evocative
C. active
D. direct

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Passive Genotype-Environment Correlations

55. *(p. 62)* Louis has accepted a scholarship opportunity to study art in Europe for a semester. His twin sister will continue her schooling at a local university. Their experiences are labeled as:
A. shared environmental.
B. nonshared environmental.
C. epigenetic environmental.
D. active heredity-environment.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Nonshared Environmental Influences

56. *(p. 62)* More similarities are seen among twins than among siblings who are different ages because twins may have:
A. more shared environmental influences.
B. more non-shared environmental influences.
C. fewer nonshared environmental influences.
D. identical shared environmental and hereditary influences.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Shared Environmental Influences

57. *(p. 62)* Stephanie and Pamela love to reminisce about their childhood experiences. They laugh about their parents' personalities and different mishaps in their old neighborhood. Their experiences would be labeled:
A. shared environmental.
B. nonshared environmental.
C. shared heritable.
D. non-shared heritable.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Shared Environmental Influences

58. *(p. 62)* The epigenetic view of development states that development is:
A. becoming less and less influenced by heredity and more impacted by enriched environmental experiences.
B. completely random with no reliability as to the influence of biology or environment.
C. 50 percent nature and 50 percent nurture.
D. the result of an ongoing, bidirectional interchange between heredity and the environment.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Epigenetic View

59. *(p. 62-63)* The relative contributions of heredity and environment are not additive. This means:
A. genetic loading cannot account for development alone—an environment is required.
B. some characteristics are solely due to heredity and others to environmental conditions.
C. certain characteristics are more linked to heredity and others to environmental conditions.
D. that the person we become is due to X percent nature and X percent nurture.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Epigenetic View

60. *(p. 63)* What do MOST developmentalists today believe about the contributions of heredity and the environment to development?
A. Heredity plays the dominant role in development.
B. Environment plays the dominant role in development.
C. Heredity and environment interact to produce development.
D. Development follows its own path regardless of heredity or environment.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Epigenetic View

61. *(p. 65)* During which prenatal development period does differentiation of cells take place?
A. embryonic
B. germinal
C. fetal
D. zygotic

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Germinal Period

62. *(p. 65)* Which of the following is the prenatal development period that takes place during the first 2 weeks after conception, includes creation of a zygote, and ends with attachment of the zygote to the uterine wall?
A. germinal
B. embryonic
C. fetal
D. fertilization

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Germinal Period

63. *(p. 65)* When does the zygote implant in the lining of the mother's uterus?
A. immediately after conception
B. within 2 days after conception
C. about 10 to 14 days after conception
D. at the end of the embryonic period

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Germinal Period

64. *(p. 65)* During which prenatal developmental period do the following changes take place? Eyes appear, four chambers of the heart take shape, spinal cord begins to form, and the intestinal tract develops.
A. germinal
B. embryonic
C. fetal
D. zygotic

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Embryonic Period

65. *(p. 65)* Which of the following is the correct order of an embryo's layering of cells (outermost, middle, and inner layers)?
A. mesoderm, endoderm, ectoderm
B. mesoderm, ectoderm, endoderm
C. endoderm, mesoderm, ectoderm
D. ectoderm, mesoderm, endoderm

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Embryonic Period

66. *(p. 65)* When baby Juanita was born, she had problems with her eyes, ears, and nose. MOST likely, Juanita's problems came from defects in the formation of the:
A. ectoderm.
B. endoderm.
C. mesoderm.
D. trophoblast.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Embryonic Period

67. *(p. 65)* Baby Weston's digestive system did not fully develop and does not function properly. This problem likely arose from a defect in the formation of the:
A. ectoderm.
B. endoderm.
C. mesoderm.
D. trophoblast.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Embryonic Period

68. *(p. 65)* The doctor tells Sharice and Jayden that their unborn baby is having problems because of a drastic change in temperature. The _____ has failed to perform its protective function.
A. uterus
B. amnion
C. placenta
D. trophoblast

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Embryonic Period

69. *(p. 65)* The _____ connects a baby to the placenta.
A. amniotic sac
B. amnion
C. umbilical cord
D. uterine wall

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Embryonic Period

70. *(p. 65)* When a blood test was performed on Cindy's fetus, the doctors found some of Cindy's red blood cells in the fetus's circulatory system. We know that this most likely:
A. is normal because the mother's red blood cells are shared with the fetus.
B. indicates a problem with the blastocyst, which should not contain red blood cells.
C. indicates a problem with the placenta, which should block the mother's red blood cells.
D. indicates a problem with the amnion, which should eliminate the mother's red blood cells.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Embryonic Period

71. *(p. 65)* Iyanla is concerned that the bacteria from her ear infection may pass to her baby. She does not need to worry because:
A. although the bacteria will pass to the fetus, supercharged white blood cells in the umbilical cord will successfully destroy the infection.
B. the bacteria will be destroyed by the amniotic fluid.
C. bacteria are large molecules and will be filtered out by the placenta and not reach the fetus.
D. the baby's sinuses are filled with amniotic fluid and are immune to sinus bacteria.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Embryonic Period

72. *(p. 66)* During which prenatal developmental period do the following changes—rapid weight gain, active movement of arms and legs, face, forehead, eyelids, nose, and chin become distinguishable—take place?
A. germinal
B. embryonic
C. fetal
D. monozygotic

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Fetal Period

73. *(p. 66)* What is approximately the earliest point that a fetus can survive outside the womb?
A. 5 months
B. 6 months
C. 7 months
D. 8 months

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Fetal Period

74. *(p. 66)* Sidney is expecting her first child and recently began to feel kicking movements. Sidney is MOST likely in the _____ month of her pregnancy.
A. second
B. fourth
C. sixth
D. seventh

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Fetal Period

75. *(p. 66)* Which of the following would handle information processing at the cellular level?
A. teratogens
B. neurons
C. mitochondria
D. neural tubes

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Prenatal Brain Development

76. *(p. 66)* During which of the following stages of prenatal development is the basic structural design of the human brain developed?
A. first trimester
B. second trimester
C. third trimester
D. first and second trimesters

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Trimesters

77. *(p. 66)* Teri's doctor has recommended that she take folic acid regularly throughout her pregnancy. The doctor is most likely trying to prevent which of the following from occurring?
A. abnormal brain development
B. fetal neural tube defects
C. maternal postpartum depression
D. maternal diabetes

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Prenatal Brain Development

78. *(p. 67)* At approximately 6 to 24 weeks after conception, cells move outward from their point of origin to their appropriate locations and create the different levels, structures, and regions of the brain. This is known as _____.
A. anencephaly
B. neuronal viability
C. neurogenesis
D. neuronal migration

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Prenatal Brain Development

79. *(p. 67)* Which of the following involves the process of cells moving outward from their point of origin to their appropriate locations in the brain?
A. neuronal migration
B. neurogenesis
C. implantation
D. organogenesis

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Prenatal Brain Development

80. *(p. 68)* Which of the following prenatal diagnostic tests would involve removing a small sample of the placenta?
A. ultrasound sonography
B. amniocentesis
C. maternal blood sampling
D. chorionic villi sampling

APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Chorionic Villus Sampling

81. *(p. 69)* Which of the following prenatal diagnostic tests would detect spina bifida?
A. ultrasound sonography
B. amniocentesis
C. maternal blood screening
D. chorionic villi sampling

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Maternal Blood Screening

82. *(p. 69)* While pregnant, Cindy lived in an old home with lead-based paint and she smoked and frequently drank alcohol. She likely exposed her unborn child to many:
A. legal drugs.
B. hallucinogens.
C. teratogens.
D. carcinogens.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Teratogen

83. *(p. 69)* Stephanie's doctor reduces the dosage of her daily medication when she begins trying to get pregnant. The principle behind this action states that:
A. teratogens can affect a woman's menstrual cycle.
B. the genotype of the child could be so closely linked to that of the mother that it will benefit from the medication in the same way the mother does.
C. the greater the dose of a teratogen, the greater the effect on prenatal development.
D. the effect of any teratogen is greater in the early stages of prenatal development.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Teratogen

84. *(p. 70)* During which prenatal developmental period is the probability of a structural defect the greatest?
A. implantation
B. fetal
C. embryonic
D. germinal

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Embryonic Period

85. *(p. 69-70)* Which of the following statements about teratogens is NOT true?
A. Female fetuses are far more likely to be affected by teratogens than male fetuses.
B. The greater the dose of a teratogen, the greater the effect.
C. Differences in placental membranes can affect a fetus' exposure to a teratogen.
D. The time of exposure to a teratogen impacts the type and degree of damage to the fetus.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Teratogen

86. *(p. 70)* Exposure to teratogens after organgenesis may result in:
A. a less intelligent child.
B. stunted growth.
C. fetal alcohol spectrum disorders.
D. birth defects.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Teratogen

87. *(p. 71)* Recent research shows that high doses of aspirin during pregnancy can contribute to which of the following?
A. low intelligence
B. miscarriage
C. Down syndrome
D. maternal and fetal bleeding

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Prescription and Nonprescription Drugs

88. *(p. 71)* Psychoactive drugs affect the _____ system.
A. endocrine
B. nervous
C. respiratory
D. digestive

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Prescription and Nonprescription Drugs

89. *(p. 71)* Gina is pregnant and is a heavy smoker. Compared to the baby of a nonsmoker, her baby is MORE likely to suffer from which of the following?
A. facial and limb deformities
B. sudden infant death syndrome
C. cleft palate
D. tremors and increased general irritability

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Nicotine

90. *(p. 70-71)* Which of the following prescription and nonprescription drugs can have harmful effects on an embryo or fetus?
A. aspirin
B. some antibiotics and hormones
C. diet pills
D. all of these

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Prescription and Nonprescription Drugs

91. *(p. 71)* The BEST way to prevent fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) is to:
A. drink only beer during pregnancy.
B. maintain good nutrition during pregnancy.
C. completely abstain from drinking during the entire pregnancy.
D. drink only wine during pregnancy.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Alcohol

92. *(p. 71)* Maria is a social drinker but has vowed that she will stop drinking as soon as she gets pregnant. Maria may be unaware that:
A. pregnancy will cause her to crave alcohol.
B. moderate drinking of alcohol during pregnancy does not affect the fetus.
C. even moderate use of alcohol will decrease her chance of becoming pregnant.
D. many developmental problems can occur even before a woman knows she is pregnant.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Alcohol

93. *(p. 71)* Facial deformities, defective limbs, learning problems, below-average intelligence, and impaired memory development are all linked to which teratogen?
A. cocaine
B. psychoactive drugs
C. nicotine
D. alcohol

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Alcohol

94. *(p. 71)* Neonatal deaths, preterm births, low birth weights, respiratory problems, and sudden infant death syndrome are all linked to which teratogen?
A. cocaine
B. psychoactive drugs
C. nicotine
D. alcohol

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Nicotine

95. *(p. 72)* Cocaine exposure during prenatal development is linked to which of the following?
A. increased likelihood of being in special education and receiving support services
B. impaired language development and information processing
C. impaired motor development and slower growth rate
D. all of these

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Cocaine

96. *(p. 72)* Newborn babies are likely to exhibit signs of withdrawal if a mother heavily used which teratogen?
A. alcohol
B. nicotine
C. caffeine
D. heroin

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Heroin

97. *(p. 72)* Newborn Brock cries most of the day, does not sleep well, and has impaired motor control. Which of the following substances that his mother used during pregnancy account for these problems?
A. heroin
B. caffeine
C. alcohol
D. nicotine

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Heroin

98. *(p. 73)* Which of the following teratogens is MOST damaging in later prenatal development?
A. nicotine
B. syphilis
C. rubella
D. cocaine

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Teratogen

99. *(p. 73)* What is the BEST way to keep the effects of maternal genital herpes from harming a fetus/infant?
A. A cesarean section can be performed.
B. Antibiotics should be delivered for a minimum of 6 hours before delivery.
C. A vaccination for the disease should be administered before the woman gets pregnant.
D. A vaccination for the disease should be administered after the woman gets pregnant.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Maternal Diseases

100. *(p. 72-73)* Which of the following presents a risk to a developing fetus?
A. A mother has received the vaccine RhoGAM.
B. A woman has a negative Rh factor and her partner has a positive Rh factor.
C. A woman and her partner have positive Rh factors, but the fetus is Rh negative.
D. A woman has type O blood and the fetus has type A blood.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Incompatible Blood Types

101. *(p. 72-73)* Laura has a negative Rh factor, and her baby has a positive Rh factor. Which of the following may happen?
A. Laura's antibodies may attack the fetus.
B. The baby may die soon after birth.
C. Miscarriage or stillbirth, brain damage, and/or heart defects.
D. all of these

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Incompatible Blood Types

102. *(p. 73)* If a mother is HIV positive, but her infant does not show signs of AIDS at birth, then the infant may:
A. not have HIV.
B. not develop AIDS.
C. still develop AIDS.
D. be a carrier for AIDS.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Maternal Diseases

103. *(p. 73)* Which of the following is NOT a way for a mother infected with HIV to pass the virus to her child?
A. during gestation across the amnion
B. during gestation through the umbilical cord
C. during delivery through contact with maternal blood
D. after birth through breast-feeding

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Maternal Diseases

104. *(p. 73-74)* Nutritional status during pregnancy is:
A. influenced only by the amount of protein that a woman intakes each day.
B. easily determined simply by calculating the number of calories consumed.
C. influenced by relative levels of protein, vitamins, minerals, and total calories.
D. difficult to determine, since one must monitor complex interactions of several substances.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Maternal Diet and Nutrition

105. *(p. 74)* Who among the following is LEAST likely to receive prenatal care?
A. a first-time mother in her mid-30s
B. a mother with two or more other children
C. a working woman over 25
D. a pregnant adolescent

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Maternal Age

106. *(p. 75)* Tammy is pregnant and is 45 years old. Her doctor considers her a "high-risk" pregnancy. Which of the following risks is Tammy's doctor concerned about?
A. increased risk for Down syndrome
B. increased risk for low birth weight
C. increased risk for preterm delivery and fetal death
D. all of these

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Maternal Age

107. *(p. 75)* Which of the following paternal characteristics is LEAST likely to affect a child's development?
A. exposure to lead and radiation
B. exposure to certain pesticides and petrochemicals
C. cigarette smoking
D. age

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Paternal Factors

108. *(p. 76)* Centering Pregnancy, an innovative prenatal care program, is rapidly expanding in the United States and provides _____.
A. free prenatal care to low-income mothers
B. in-home prenatal care by a midwife
C. prenatal care in a peer group setting
D. confidential prenatal care to pregnant adolescents

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Prenatal Care

109. *(p. 76-77)* Which of the following outcomes of prenatal education is of the MOST value for pregnant women living in poverty?
A. Participants receive coupons for free goods and services.
B. These women can be linked to other valuable social services.
C. Classes encourage these mothers to bottle-feed so that they can maintain employment.
D. Participants are offered free postpartum birth control.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Prenatal Care

110. *(p. 78)* During which stage of childbirth does the cervix dilate?
A. first
B. second
C. third
D. afterbirth

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Stages of Birth

111. *(p. 78)* During which stage of childbirth is the fetus expelled from the womb?
A. first
B. second
C. third
D. pushing

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Stages of Birth

112. *(p. 78)* Myriam received a drug that will numb the entire lower area of her body during labor. Myriam was likely given a(n):
A. anesthetic.
B. pitocin.
C. analgesic.
D. hormone.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Medication

113. *(p. 79)* Which of the following is an example of an analgesic?
A. Demerol
B. heroin
C. pitocin
D. epidural block

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Medication

114. *(p. 79)* Which of the following does the natural childbirth method use to reduce a mother's pain during labor and delivery?
A. nonprescription drugs
B. education and relaxation techniques
C. Lamaze breathing
D. Apgar coaching

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Natural and Prepared Childbirth

115. *(p. 79)* Melissa plans to use the prepared childbirth method to reduce her pain during labor and delivery. Which of the following will she employ?
A. nonprescription drugs
B. epidural block
C. Lamaze breathing
D. Apgar coaching

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Natural and Prepared Childbirth

116. *(p. 80)* A breech position is undesirable because it means that:
A. the third stage of birth will be longer and more complicated.
B. a cesarean section will be necessary to safely deliver the baby.
C. delivery will take place too quickly, resulting in brain hemorrhaging.
D. the fetus will be at increased risk for respiratory problems during delivery.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Caesarean Delivery

117. *(p. 80)* Diane's doctor has suggested that a cesarean delivery of her child may be necessary. What is the MOST likely reason?
A. The doctor will be out of town during the week that Diane is due to deliver her baby.
B. The fetus is very small.
C. Diane is allergic to pain medication.
D. The fetus is in a breech position.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Caesarean Delivery

118. *(p. 80)* An Apgar scale score of 3 signals a newborn's condition is:
A. excellent.
B. good.
C. average.
D. high risk.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Apgar Scale

119. *(p. 80)* Renee's baby was born just minutes ago, and the doctor is checking the baby's heart rate, respiratory effort, and muscle tone. Renee's baby is being given a(n):
A. Apgar Scale test.
B. Preterm Outcome test.
C. Rogers-Randall Assessment.
D. Brazelton Neonatal Assessment.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Apgar Scale

120. *(p. 82)* The designation preterm is determined by:
A. ratio of weight at birth to time of gestation.
B. time of gestation.
C. weight at birth.
D. time of gestation plus weight.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Low Birth Weight and Preterm Infants

121. *(p. 82)* Baby Alec was born during his mother's 38^{th} week of pregnancy and weighed 5 lbs 2 oz. He is considered:
A. preterm.
B. low birth weight.
C. very low birth weight.
D. large for date.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Low Birth Weight and Preterm Infants

122. *(p. 82)* Twins Diego and Demare were delivered during their mother's 34th week of pregnancy and weighed 4 lbs 3 oz and 4 lbs 15 oz, respectively. They are considered:
A. preterm and low birth weight.
B. term and low birth weight.
C. term and small for date.
D. preterm and very low birth weight.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Low Birth Weight and Preterm Infants

123. *(p. 82)* Angie was born after 40 weeks of gestation and weighed 4 pounds. Angie is considered:
A. preterm.
B. premature.
C. low birth weight.
D. very low birth weight.

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Low Birth Weight and Preterm Infants

124. *(p. 82)* Tamara delivered her babies preterm. All of the following are possible reasons for the preterm delivery EXCEPT:
A. Tamara was pregnant with triplets.
B. Tamara was 43 years old.
C. Tamara's tobacco use.
D. Tamara had low stress.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Low Birth Weight and Preterm Infants

125. *(p. 83)* According to Tiffany Field's research, what can increase weight gain, alertness, and activity in preterm infants?
A. massage therapy
B. letting a mother be the first to hold the baby
C. breast feeding
D. visual stimulation

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Low Birth Weight and Preterm Infants

Short Answer Questions

126. *(p. 49)* Define *natural selection* and *adaptive behavior*.

Natural selection is the evolutionary process that favors individuals of a species that are best adapted to survive and reproduce.
Adaptive behavior promotes an organism's survival in its natural habitat.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Adaptive Behavior
Topic: Natural Selection

127. *(p. 49)* Describe evolutionary psychology.

Evolutionary psychology emphasizes the importance of adaptation, reproduction, and "survival of the fittest" in shaping behavior. Evolution favors certain behaviors that can increase chances for reproductive success.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

128. *(p. 50-51)* Evolution has not weeded out many harmful conditions that have their onset in old age. Give a possible reason for this.

Natural selection operates primarily on characteristics that are tied to reproductive fitness.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-01 Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development
Topic: Evolutionary Psychology
Topic: Natural Selection

129. *(p. 52-53)* Briefly discuss the relationships among human chromosomes, DNA, and genes.

Each human cell contains 46 chromosomes that come in 23 pairs. Chromosomes contain DNA, a complex molecule containing genetic information. Genes are short segments of DNA.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Genes

130. *(p. 53-54)* Why is genetic variability in the population valuable?

Genetic variability provides more characteristics for natural selection to operate on.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Genes

131. *(p. 55)* Explain the difference between genotype and phenotype.

Genotype is a person's entire genetic heritage.
Phenotype is the way an individual's genotype is expressed in observed and measurable characteristics.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Genes

132. *(p. 56)* Explain the dominant-recessive genes principle, and give an example of a dominant characteristic that rules over its recessive counterpart.

Dominant-recessive genes principle: If one gene in a pair is dominant and one is recessive, the dominant gene exerts its effect and overrides the potential influence of the recessive gene.
Examples: brown eyes over blue eyes, farsightedness over nearsightedness, dimples over no dimples, no freckles over freckles.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Dominant-Recessive Genes

133. *(p. 56-57)* Describe the chromosomal abnormality of two sex-linked syndromes.

Klinefelter syndrome—occurs in males when there is an extra X chromosome, making them XXY instead of XY.
Fragile X syndrome—abnormality in the X chromosome that becomes constricted and often breaks.
Turner syndrome—occurs in females when one of the X chromosomes is missing, making them XO instead of XX or when the second X chromosome is partially deleted.
XYY syndrome—occurs in males when there is an extra Y chromosome, making them XYY instead of XY.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe what genes are and how they influence human development
Topic: Sex-Linked Genes

134. *(p. 60)* How might the results from a twin study be misinterpreted?

The environments of identical twins may be more similar than those of fraternal twins. Environmental influences might get overlooked when results are interpreted.

APA Outcome: 1.1
APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Behavior Genetics

135. *(p. 60-61)* Describe the three types of heredity-environment correlations, and give an example of each.

Passive genotype-environment correlations occur because biological parents provide a rearing environment for the child. (Any example of a parent(s) providing opportunities for their child(ren) for which the parent(s) or child(ren) may have a predisposed biological ability.)
Evocative genotype-environment correlations occur when a child's genetically shaped characteristics elicit certain types of physical and social environments. (Any example of a child's natural abilities or personality characteristics evoking certain reactions from parents.)
Active genotype-environment correlations occur when children seek out environments that they find compatible or stimulating. (Any example of a child preferring and choosing certain settings, friends, and activities.)

APA Outcome: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.3
Blooms Taxonomy: Apply
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Learning Objective: 02-03 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

136. *(p. 62)* Describe shared and nonshared environmental experiences.

Shared environmental experiences are siblings' common experiences, such as parents' intellectual orientations, values, socioeconomic status, and neighborhood.
Nonshared environmental experiences are a child's unique experiences within and outside the family.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Nonshared Environmental Influences

137. *(p. 62)* It is common for children raised in the same household to have very different personalities and interests. What might this indicate about the nonshared experiences of siblings?

Some behavior geneticists argue that heredity influences the nonshared environments of siblings as described in the active genotype-environment interaction. Children who have genetic propensities toward certain abilities will spend more time in those types of environments.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Nonshared Environmental Influences

138. *(p. 62-63)* Describe an epigenetic view of development.

Development is the result of an ongoing bidirectional interchange between heredity and the environment. Developmental outcome is not determined by a certain percentage of heredity and a certain percentage of environment. Genetic expression happens throughout the lifespan.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Epigenetic View

139. *(p. 65-66)* List three developmental characteristics or events from each of the germinal, embryonic, and fetal periods of prenatal development.

Germinal

-takes place in first 2 weeks after conception
-includes creation of a zygote
-rapid cell division begins
-cell differentiation begins

Embryonic

-occurs from 2 to 8 weeks after conception
-zygote attaches to the uterine wall
-rate of cell differentiation intensifies
-support systems for cells form
-organs appear
-endoderm, ectoderm, and mesoderm develop
-urogenital system is apparent
-arm and leg buds emerge
-four chambers of the heart take place
-intestinal track develops

Fetal

-begins 2 months after conception and lasts for 7 months
-fetus becomes active, moving limbs, head, and opening and closing mouth
-face, forehead, eyelids, nose, and chin are distinguishable
-genitals can be identified as male or female
-rapid growth and weight gain
-prenatal reflexes become stronger
-skin structures form
-organ function intensifies
-fatty tissues develop

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Embryonic Period
Topic: Fetal Period
Topic: Germinal Period

140. *(p. 65)* Describe the three layers of cells that develop at the beginning of the embryonic period.

Endoderm: the inner layer of cells, which will develop into the digestive and respiratory systems
Ectoderm: the outermost layer, which will become the nervous system, sensory receptors (e.g., ear, nose, and eyes), and skin parts (e.g., hair and nails)
Mesoderm: the middle layer, which will become the circulatory system, bones, muscle, excretory system, and reproductive system.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Embryonic Period

141. *(p. 68-69)* Describe four prenatal diagnostic tests and when they are administered.

Ultrasound sonography: high-frequency sound waves are directed into the pregnant woman's abdomen to assess growth and development, can be given anytime during pregnancy.
Fetal MRI is used to diagnose fetal malformations. MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a powerful magnet and radio waves to generate detailed images of the body's organs and structures. This provides more detailed images than ultrasound. In many instances, ultrasound will indicate a possible abnormality and fetal MRI will then be used to obtain a clearer, more detailed image. Among the fetal malformations that fetal MRI may be able to detect better than ultrasound sonography are certain central nervous system, chest, gastrointestinal, genital/urinary, and placental abnormalities.
Chorionic villi sampling: a small sample of the placenta is removed, given between the 8^{th} and 11^{th} week of pregnancy.
Amniocentesis: a sample of amniotic fluid is withdrawn by syringe to determine if any chromosomal or metabolic disorders are present in the developing fetus, given between the 12^{th} and 16^{th} weeks of pregnancy.
Maternal blood test (alpha-fetoprotein test—AFP): blood is drawn and tested to determine if defects are present in brain and spinal cord of the fetus, given between the 14^{th} and 20^{th} week of pregnancy.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

142. *(p. 69-72)* Define a *teratogen* and list five teratogens.

A teratogen is any agent that can cause a birth defect.
Teratogens include but are not limited to nicotine, alcohol, heroin, caffeine, toxins (such as lead and various pollutants), cocaine, marijuana, some prescription and nonprescription drugs, infectious diseases, radiation, and so on.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Teratogen

143. *(p. 69-72)* Discuss three conditions that affect the severity of the damage and/or type of birth defects teratogens may cause.

Dose: The greater the dose of a teratogenic agent, the greater its effect.
Genetic susceptibility: Genotypes of the woman and of the fetus influence the effect of a given teratogen.
Time of exposure: Teratogens do more damage at some points in development than others.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Teratogen

144. *(p. 71)* Define *fetal alcohol spectrum disorders* (FASD), and list two possible abnormalities that can occur as a result.

Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders is a cluster of abnormalities that appear in the offspring of mothers who drink alcohol heavily during pregnancy. Abnormalities include: (1) facial deformities, (2) defective limbs, (3) defective heart, (4) below-average intelligence, (5) mental retardation.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Alcohol

145. *(p. 71-72)* Explain three effects of nicotine on fetal development.

Nicotine use by the mother when pregnant can lead to the following problems in the fetus or infant: (1) respiratory problems, (2) poor language and cognitive development, (3) low birth weight, (4) preterm births, and (5) a higher incidence of fetal and neonatal deaths, (6) higher incidence of SIDS.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Nicotine

146. *(p. 72)* What are the three ways that a mother infected with HIV may transmit the virus to her offspring?

1. during gestation across the placenta
2. during delivery through contact with maternal blood or fluids
3. after birth through breast-feeding

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Maternal Diseases

147. *(p. 73)* What are the three possible outcomes for a child born to a mother infected with HIV?

1. infected and symptomatic
2. infected and asymptomatic
3. not infected

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Maternal Diseases

148. *(p. 75)* List three environmental hazards that can endanger the fetus.

1. radiation
2. toxic wastes
3. other chemical pollutants

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Environmental Hazards

149. *(p. 75)* List three paternal factors that can influence fetal development.

1. exposure to radiation
2. exposure to lead
3. exposure to certain pesticides
4. exposure to petrochemicals
5. smoking

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-04 Characterize the course of prenatal development and its hazards
Topic: Paternal Factors

150. *(p. 78)* List two characteristics of each of the three stages of birth.

First Stage:

-longest of the three stages
-uterine contractions begin
-cervix stretches and opens

Second Stage:

-lasts an average of 1 1/2 hours
-baby's head starts to move through the cervix and the birth canal
-baby completely emerges from the mother's body

Third Stage (or afterbirth):

-shortest of the three stages
-placenta, umbilical cord, and other membranes are detached and expelled

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Stages of Birth

151. *(p. 80)* What would necessitate a cesarean delivery?

If the baby is in a breech position, a cesarean delivery is usually performed because a breech birth can cause respiratory problems for the baby.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Understand
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Caesarean Delivery

152. *(p. 80-81)* List four of the five health signs evaluated by the Apgar Scale.

1. heart rate
2. respiratory effort
3. muscle tone
4. body color
5. reflex irritability

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Apgar Scale

153. *(p. 82)* Define *low birth weight*, *preterm*, and *small-for-date* infants.

Low birth weight infants weigh less than 5 1/2 pounds at birth.
Preterm infants are those born three weeks or more before pregnancy has reached full term (35 or fewer weeks after conception).
Small-for-date infants may be preterm or full term and have a below-normal weight for their gestational age.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Low Birth Weight and Preterm Infants

154. *(p. 82-83)* List three possible consequences of low birth weight.

-brain damage
-learning problems or disabilities
-attention deficit disorder
-breathing problems

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Remember
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Consequences of Low Birth Weight

155. *(p. 83-84)* Discuss three points in the issue of bonding between mother and newborn.

Bonding is the formation of a connection between parent and newborn.
Sometimes hospital conditions can interfere with bonding (pain drugs make the mother drowsy, separation of mother and newborn after delivery, preterm infants may be isolated from the mother, etc.).
Some physicians believe that parent and child need to form an emotional attachment shortly after birth in order for optimal development in years to come.
The extreme bonding hypothesis that a newborn must have close contact with the mother in the first few days of life to develop optimally is simply not true.
Many hospitals offer rooming-in arrangements in which a baby can remain in the mother's room most of the time during its hospital stay.

APA Outcome: 1.2
Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Learning Objective: 02-05 Summarize how birth takes place and describe the nature of the postpartum period
Topic: Bonding