

Chapter 2 The Start of Life

2-1. The male reproductive cell is called a(n) _____.

- a) sperm
- b) ovum
- c) gametes
- d) zygote

Answer: a

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: Introduction

APA LO: 1.2

2-2. The female reproductive cell is called the _____.

- a) gamete
- b) sperm
- c) zygote
- d) ovum

Answer: d

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: Introduction

APA LO: 1.2

2-3. What is the name of the new cell formed by the process of fertilization?

- a) Sperm
- b) Zygote
- c) Ovum
- d) Gametes

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: Introduction

APA LO: 1.2

2-4. About an hour or so after the sperm enters the ovum, the two gametes suddenly fuse, becoming a single cell organism called a(n) _____.

- a) chromosome
- b) ovum
- c) zygote
- d) gene

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: Introduction

APA LO: 1.2

2-5. Male and female reproductive cells are also known as _____.

- a) gametes
- b) zygotes
- c) genes
- d) chromosomes

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: Introduction

APA LO: 1.2

2-6. What is the basic unit of genetic information?

- a) Zygote
- b) Sperm
- c) Gene
- d) Gamete

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-7. The blueprints for creating a person are stored and communicated in our _____.

- a) zygote
- b) genes
- c) gametes
- d) ovum

Answer: b

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-8. Name the substance that genes are composed of that determines the nature of each cell in the body and how it will function.

- a) Chromosomes
- b) Gametes
- c) Zygotes
- d) DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)

Answer: d

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-9. What is the name of the rod-shaped portions of DNA that are organized in 23 pairs?

- a) Genes
- b) Gametes
- c) Chromosomes
- d) Ovum

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-10. All genes are composed of specific sequences of _____ molecules.

- a) DNA
- b) zygote
- c) ovum
- d) sperm

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-11. Genes are arranged in specific locations and in a specific order along _____ chromosomes.

- a) 52
- b) 23
- c) 46
- d) 54

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-12. Rod-shaped portions of DNA called chromosomes are organized into _____ pairs.

- a) 52
- b) 23
- c) 46
- d) 54

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-13. The _____ pairs of chromosomes in the new zygote contain the genetic blueprint that will guide cell activity for the rest of the individual's life.

- a) 21
- b) 23
- c) 24
- d) 26

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-14. The process of _____ accounts for the replication of most types of cells, so nearly all the cells of the body will contain the same 46 chromosomes as the zygote.

- a) meiosis
- b) cell division
- c) mitosis
- d) reproduction

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-15. The potential for the vast diversity of human beings resides primarily in the nature of the processes that underlie _____ cell division.

- a) sperm
- b) ovum
- c) chromosome
- d) gamete

Answer: d

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-16. Gametes are formed in the human body in a process called _____.

- a) division
- b) meiosis
- c) mitosis
- d) genetic instruction

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-17. The ultimate outcome of meiosis, in combination with other processes, is tens of _____ of genetic combinations.

- a) billions
- b) millions
- c) thousands
- d) trillions

Answer: d

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-18. Twins who are genetically identical are called _____ twins.

- a) gamete
- b) monozygotic
- c) dizygotic
- d) zygote

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-19. Jason and Justin are twins and are genetically identical. They are _____ twins.

- a) gamete
- b) dizygotic
- c) monozygotic
- d) zygote

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-20. Any differences in future development of monozygotic twins can be attributed only to _____ factors.

- a) genetic
- b) chromosome
- c) environmental
- d) DNA

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-21. Twins who are produced when two separate ova are fertilized by two separate sperm at roughly the same time are called _____ twins.

- a) dizygotic
- b) monozygotic
- c) gamete
- d) zygote

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-22. Evan and Evelyn are twins but are not genetically identical. They are _____ twins.

- a) gamete
- b) dizygotic
- c) monozygotic
- d) zygote

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-23. _____ twins are no more genetically similar than two siblings born at different times.

- a) Dizygotic
- b) Monozygotic
- c) Gamete
- d) Zygotic

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-24. Which of the following are more likely to have multiple births?

- a) White American couples
- b) Women not taking fertility drugs
- c) Families in which multiple births do not run in the family
- d) Older women

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-25. Multiple births have _____ in the last 25 years due to fertility drugs and the rising average age of mothers giving birth.

- a) decreased
- b) remained the same
- c) increased
- d) varied up and down

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-26. The 23rd pair of chromosomes in males contains the _____ - shaped chromosome.

- a) XX
- b) XY
- c) YX
- d) YY

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-27. If the child has an XX pairing on the 23rd chromosome, the child will be _____.

- a) male
- b) monozygotic
- c) dizygotic
- d) female

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-28. Because the _____ determines the gender of a child, new techniques are being developed that will allow parents to increase the chances of choosing the child's gender.

- a) woman's ovum
- b) man's sperm
- c) chromosome type
- d) chromosome similarity

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-29. The one trait that is expressed when two competing traits are present is called _____.

- a) recessive
- b) genotype
- c) dominant
- d) phenotype

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-30. A trait within an organism that is present but not expressed is called _____.

- a) dominant
- b) genotype
- c) phenotype
- d) recessive

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-31. The underlying combination of genetic material present (but outwardly visible) in an organism is called _____.

- a) a genotype
- b) a phenotype
- c) dominant
- d) recessive

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-32. An observable trait—a trait that is actually seen—is labeled _____.

- a) dominant
- b) recessive
- c) a genotype
- d) a phenotype

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-33. When a child inherits similar genes for a given trait from his or her parents, the child is said to be _____ for that trait.

- a) genotype
- b) homozygous
- c) phenotype
- d) heterozygous

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-34. Eric has blue eyes. Because the gene for blue eyes is recessive, Eric must be _____ for that trait.

- a) genotype
- b) homozygous
- c) phenotype
- d) heterozygous

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-35. When a child receives different forms of a certain gene from his/her parents, he or she is said to be _____.

- a) dominant
- b) phenotypical
- c) homozygous
- d) heterozygous

Answer: d

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-36. What is the name of the inherited disorder in which a child is unable to make use of an essential amino acid present in proteins found in milk and other foods and that has the potential to cause brain damage and intellectual disabilities?

- a) Heterozygous regulation disorder (HRD)
- b) Phenylketonuria (PKU)
- c) Homozygous enzymatic palsy (HEP)
- d) Chromosome deficiency syndrome (CDS)

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-37. In _____ inheritance, a combination of multiple gene pairs is responsible for the production of a particular trait.

- a) X-lined
- b) PKU
- c) polygenic
- d) heterozygous

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-38. Which type of gene is considered recessive and located only on the X chromosome?

- a) Heterozygous
- b) X-linked
- c) Homozygous
- d) Dominant

Answer: b

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-39. What is the term for the inherited blood-clotting disorder that has been a problem in the royal families of Europe?

- a) X-linked
- b) PKU disease
- c) Polygenic inheritance
- d) Hemophilia

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-40. Humans have about _____ genes.

- a) 10,000
- b) 25,000
- c) 50,000
- d) 100,000

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: O2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-41. What is the term applied to studying the effects of heredity on psychological characteristics and behavior?

- a) Gene sequence
- b) Mapping
- c) Behavioral genetics
- d) Human genome

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-42. Sometimes genes, for no known reason, change their form in a process called spontaneous _____.

- a) acceleration
- b) combustion
- c) mutation
- d) malformation

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-43. Jose has an extra chromosome on the 21st pair of chromosomes. The disorder was once referred to as mongolism. This will cause him to have _____.

- a) hemophilia
- b) Fragile X syndrome
- c) sickle-cell anemia
- d) Down syndrome

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-44. Sue has a disorder that is produced by an injury to a gene on the X chromosome, resulting in mild to moderate intellectual disability. She has _____.

- a) Down syndrome
- b) Tay-Sachs disease
- c) Fragile X syndrome
- d) Klinefelter's syndrome

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-45. Toni has a blood disorder that gets its name from the shape of the red blood cells. She would be diagnosed with what disorder?

- a) Sickle-cell anemia
- b) Hemophilia
- c) Klinefelter's syndrome
- d) Fragile X syndrome

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-46. Tera has a disorder that is untreatable and produces blindness and muscle degeneration before death. Her diagnosis would be _____.

- a) Fragile X syndrome
- b) Tay-Sachs disease
- c) Klinefelter's syndrome
- d) hemophilia

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-47. Michael has the disorder that results from the presence of an extra X chromosome and produces underdeveloped genitals, extreme height, and enlarged breasts. He has _____.

- a) Klinefelter's syndrome
- b) Down syndrome
- c) Tay-Sachs disease
- d) Fragile X syndrome

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-48. Scientists have discovered that carrying the sickle-cell gene raises immunity to _____, which is a common disease in West Africa.

- a) hemophilia
- b) blood pressure
- c) malaria
- d) anemia

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-49. Which profession focuses on helping people deal with issues relating to inherited disorders?

- a) Psychological counseling
- b) Disorders counseling
- c) Genetic counseling
- d) Family counseling

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-50. Which test examines the embryo or fetus during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy by means of a fiber-optic device inserted through the cervix?

- a) Embryoscopy
- b) Amniocentesis
- c) Sonoembryology
- d) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: O2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-51. Which test is performed as early as week five and allows access to the fetal circulation and direct visualization of the embryo, permitting the diagnosis of malformations?

- a) Amniocentesis
- b) Embryoscopy
- c) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- d) Sonoembryology

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-52. Which test is recommended if either parent carries Tay-Sachs, spina bifida, sickle-cell, Down syndrome, muscular dystrophy, or Rh disease?

- a) Amniocentesis
- b) Embryoscopy
- c) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- d) Sonoembryology

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-53. Which test is performed after 18 weeks of pregnancy by collecting and testing a small amount of blood from the umbilical cord?

- a) Embryoscopy
- b) Amniocentesis
- c) Fetal blood sampling (FBS)
- d) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-54. What procedure is used to detect abnormalities in the first trimester of pregnancy and involves high-frequency transvaginal probes and digital-image processing?

- a) Fetal blood sampling (FBS)
- b) Sonoembryology
- c) Embryoscopy
- d) First-trimester screen

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-55. Which procedure, in combination with ultrasound, can detect more than 80 percent of all malformations during the second trimester?

- a) Sonoembryology
- b) Fetal blood sampling (FBS)
- c) Embryoscopy
- d) Amniocentesis

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-56. Which procedure produces a visual image of the uterus, fetus, and placenta?

- a) Sonoembryology
- b) Sonogram
- c) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- d) Embryoscopy

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-57. Which procedure uses very-high-frequency sound waves to detect structural abnormalities or multiple pregnancies, measure fetal growth, judge gestational age, and evaluate uterine abnormalities?

- a) Ultrasound sonography
- b) Sonoembryology
- c) Embryoscopy
- d) Sonogram

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-58. Which testing procedure uses high-frequency sound waves and is used as an adjunct to other procedures, such as amniocentesis?

- a) Sonogram
- b) Sonoembryology
- c) Ultrasound sonography
- d) Embryoscopy

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-59. What is the name of the earliest prenatal test, which is performed in the 11th to 13th week of pregnancy and can identify chromosomal abnormalities and other disorders, such as heart problems?

- a) Amniocentesis
- b) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- c) Ultrasound sonography
- d) First-trimester screen

Answer: d

Pages: 48–49

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-60. Huela is going to have her first child and talks to her physician about assessing the health of her unborn child. The physician recommends a test that combines a blood test and ultrasound sonography. Which procedure was recommended?

- a) Amniocentesis
- b) Sonogram
- c) First-trimester screen
- d) Embryoscopy

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-61. What is the process in which high-frequency sound waves scan the mother's womb to produce an image of the unborn baby, whose size and shape can then be assessed?

- a) First-trimester screen
- b) Ultrasound sonography
- c) Amniocentesis
- d) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: b

Pages: 48–49

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-62. What is used to find genetic defects and involves taking samples of the hairlike material that surrounds the embryo?

- a) Karyotype
- b) Amniocentesis
- c) Ultrasound sonography
- d) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: d

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-63. What is the more invasive prenatal test that can be employed if blood tests and ultrasound have identified a potential problem or if there is a family history of inherited disorders?

- a) Embryoscopy
- b) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- c) Ultrasound sonography
- d) First-trimester screen

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-64. Which infrequently used test is usually performed between the 8th and 11th week of pregnancy but produces a 1 in 100 risk of miscarriage in 1 in 200 pregnancies?

- a) Amniocentesis
- b) Ultrasound sonography
- c) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- d) First-trimester screen

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-65. Name the process of identifying genetic defects by examining a small sample of fetal cells that are drawn by a needle inserted into the amniotic fluid surrounding the unborn fetus.

- a) Amniocentesis
- b) Karyotype
- c) Ultrasound sonography
- d) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-66. Amniocentesis is carried out _____ weeks into the pregnancy.

- a) 5–10
- b) 10–15
- c) 15–20
- d) 20–25

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-67. Which test is carried out 15 to 20 weeks into the pregnancy and allows the analysis of fetal cells that can identify a variety of genetic defects with nearly 100 percent accuracy?

- a) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- b) Ultrasound sonography
- c) First-trimester screen
- d) Amniocentesis

Answer: d

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-68. Which test can be used to determine the sex of the child?

- a) Ultrasound sonography
- b) Amniocentesis
- c) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- d) First-trimester screen

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-69. Huntington's disease typically does not appear until people reach what age?

- a) 20s
- b) 40s
- c) 50s
- d) 70s

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-70. What is the procedure in which cells are taken from an embryo and then replaced after the defective genes they contain have been repaired?

- a) Germ line therapy
- b) Genetic counseling
- c) Preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD)
- d) Fetal blood sampling

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-71. Recent research suggests prenatal screenings for Edwards syndrome return a false-positive result about _____ of the time and a false-positive rate of _____ for younger women.

- a) 5 percent; 10 percent
- b) 12 percent; 24 percent
- c) 36 percent; 60 percent
- d) 40 percent; 65 percent

Answer: c

Page: 50

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-72. Patterns of arousal and emotionality that represent consistent and enduring characteristics in an individual are called _____.

- a) genetics
- b) genotype
- c) temperament
- d) phenotype

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.4

APA LO: 1.2

2-73. What is the term for the determination of traits by a combination of both genetic and environmental factors, in which a genotype provides a range within which a phenotype may be expressed?

- a) Multifactorial transmission
- b) Inheritance
- c) Natural selection
- d) Role of environment

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.4

APA LO: 1.2

2-74. Developmentalists study identical twins adopted at birth who are raised in substantially different environments, allowing researchers to draw conclusions about _____.

- a) the impact of parenting techniques of each adoptive family
- b) the relative contributions of genetics and environment
- c) the impact of socioeconomic status of each adoptive family
- d) the impact of adoptive parents' education level on adoptive children's intellect

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Analyze It

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.4

APA LO: 2.5

2-75. The closer the genetic link between two individuals, the greater the correspondence between their _____.

- a) weight
- b) blood pressure
- c) IQ scores
- d) respiration rate

Answer: c

Page: 53

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-76. Which researcher argued that as much as 80 percent of intelligence is a result of heredity?

- a) Freud
- b) Erikson
- c) Scarr
- d) Jensen

Answer: d

Page: 53

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-77. Which “Big Five” personality trait refers to the degree of emotional stability an individual characteristically displays?

- a) Aggression
- b) Neuroticism
- c) Shyness
- d) Fear

Answer: b

Page: 54

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-78. Which “Big Five” personality trait refers to the degree to which a person seeks to be with others, to behave in an outgoing manner, and generally to be sociable?

- a) Neuroticism
- b) Gregariousness
- c) Social potency
- d) Extroversion

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-79. Which trait reflects the tendency to be a masterful, forceful leader who enjoys being the center of attention and has been found to be strongly associated with genetic factors?

- a) Neuroticism
- b) Social potency
- c) Extroversion
- d) Traditionalism

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.2

2-80. Which trait reflects the tendency to strictly endorse rules and authority and has been found to be strongly associated with genetic factors?

- a) Traditionalism
- b) Neuroticism
- c) Social potency
- d) Extroversion

Answer: a

Page: 55

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-81. Parents in the United States are more likely to encourage higher _____ levels, while Asian parents are more likely to encourage greater _____.

- a) passivity; activity
- b) neuroticism; social potency
- c) activity; passivity
- d) social potency; neuroticism

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-82. Developmental psychologist _____ speculated that the underlying temperament of a given society, determined genetically, may predispose people in that society toward a particular philosophy.

- a) Erikson
- b) Watson
- c) Freud
- d) Kagan

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-83. Research indicates that a monozygotic twin has almost a _____ risk of developing schizophrenia spectrum disorder when the other twin develops the disorder.

- a) 10 percent
- b) 25 percent
- c) 50 percent
- d) 100 percent

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.2

2-84. Which developmental psychologist endorses the idea that genetic endowment provided to children by their parents not only determines their genetic characteristics but also actively influences their environment?

- a) Erikson
- b) Scarr
- c) Kagan
- d) Skinner

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.6

APA LO: 1.2

2-85. What is the process by which a sperm and an ovum join to form a single new cell?

- a) Fertilization
- b) Sex
- c) Germinal stage
- d) Prenatal period

Answer: a

Page: 60

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-86. Females are born with around _____ ova located in the two ovaries.

- a) 100,000
- b) 400,000
- c) 500,000
- d) 1,000,000

Answer: b

Page: 60

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-87. From puberty until menopause, a female will ovulate about every _____ days.

- a) 15
- b) 28
- c) 35
- d) 41

Answer: b

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-88. An adult male typically produces several _____ sperm a day.

- a) thousand
- b) hundred thousand
- c) million
- d) hundred million

Answer: d

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-89. The first and shortest stage of the prenatal period is called the _____ stage.

- a) fertilization
- b) germinal
- c) conception
- d) embryonic

Answer: b

Page: 61

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-90. During the germinal stage, the fertilized egg is called a(n) _____ and travels toward the uterus, where it becomes implanted in the uterus's wall.

- a) ovum
- b) sperm
- c) gamete
- d) blastocyst

Answer: d

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: Lo2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-91. Three days after fertilization, the organism consists of some _____ cells; by the next day, the number doubles.

- a) 32
- b) 64
- c) 100
- d) 150

Answer: a

Page: 61

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-92. A conduit between the mother and fetus, this organ provides nourishment and oxygen via the umbilical cord.

- a) Amniotic sac
- b) Ectoderm
- c) Placenta
- d) Endoderm

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-93. What is the name of the period from 2 to 8 weeks following fertilization during which significant growth occurs in the major organs and body systems?

- a) Embryonic stage
- b) Fetal stage
- c) Zygotic stage
- d) Germinal stage

Answer: a

Page: 61

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-94. In the embryonic stage, every part of the body is formed from _____ distinct layers.

- a) three
- b) five
- c) eight
- d) ten

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-95. In the embryonic stage, what is the term for the outer layer that will form skin, hair, teeth, sense organs, the brain, and the spinal cord?

- a) Ectoderm
- b) Placenta
- c) Endoderm
- d) Mesoderm

Answer: a

Page: 61

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-96. In the embryonic stage, what is the term for the inner layer that produces the digestive system, liver, pancreas, and respiratory system?

- a) Ectoderm
- b) Placenta
- c) Endoderm
- d) Mesoderm

Answer: c

Page: 61

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-97. In the embryonic stage, what is the term for the layer that forms the muscles, bones, blood, and circulatory system?

- a) Mesoderm
- b) Ectoderm
- c) Endoderm
- d) Placenta

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-98. An 8-week-old embryo is only _____ inch(es) long, with what appear to be gills and a tail-like structure, as well as rudimentary eyes, nose, lips, teeth, and stubby bulges that will form into arms and legs.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 5
- d) 10

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-99. In the embryonic stage, the brain begins to undergo rapid development, which causes the head to represent about _____ of the total length of the embryo.

- a) 10 percent
- b) 25 percent
- c) 50 percent
- d) 75 percent

Answer: c

Page: 61

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-100. In the embryonic stage, the nervous system begins to function around the _____ week and emits weak brain waves.

- a) 2nd
- b) 4th
- c) 5th
- d) 8th

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-101. It is not until the final period of prenatal development, the _____ stage, that the developing child becomes easily recognizable.

- a) embryonic
- b) germinal
- c) fetal
- d) birth

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-102. What is the stage that begins at about 8 weeks after conception and continues until birth?

- a) Zygotic stage
- b) Germinal stage
- c) Embryonic stage
- d) Fetal stage

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-103. The _____ stage formally starts when the differentiation of the major organs has occurred.

- a) fetal
- b) embryonic
- c) germinal
- d) birth

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-104. What is the term for a developing child from 8 weeks after conception until birth?

- a) Embryo
- b) Baby
- c) Fetus
- d) Zygote

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-105. In which stage of development does the developing child undergo astoundingly rapid change, increasing in length some 20 times with dramatic changes in its proportions?

- a) Embryonic
- b) Fetal
- c) Germinal
- d) Birth

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-106. By _____ months of age, the fetus swallows and urinates, arms and hands develop, and fingers develop nails.

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 7

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-107. High levels of the hormone _____ are produced in _____, which some scientists speculate may lead to differences in male and female brain structure and later variations in gender-related behavior(s).

- a) serotonin; males
- b) serotonin; females
- c) androgen; males
- d) androgen; females

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-108. Research indicates that some _____ percent of couples suffer from infertility.

- a) 10
- b) 15
- c) 25
- d) 35

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.8

APA LO: 1.2

2-109. Infertility is the inability to conceive after _____ months of trying to become pregnant.

- a) 3 to 6
- b) 6 to 12
- c) 12 to 18
- d) 18 to 24

Answer: c

Page: 62

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.8

APA LO: 1.2

2-110. Infertility is _____ correlated with age.

- a) not
- b) negatively
- c) positively
- d) inversely

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.8

APA LO: 1.2

2-111. What is the term for the process of fertilization in which a man's sperm is placed directly into a woman's reproductive tract by a physician?

- a) In vitro fertilization
- b) Intrafallopian transfer
- c) Artificial insemination
- d) Germinal insemination

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.8

APA LO: 1.2

2-112. What is the term for the procedure in which a woman's ova are removed from her ovaries and a man's sperm are used to fertilize the ova in a laboratory?

- a) In vitro fertilization (IVF)
- b) Intrafallopian transfer
- c) Artificial insemination
- d) Germinal insemination

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.8

APA LO: 1.2

2-113. Gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT) and zygote intrafallopian transfer (ZIFT) are forms of what type of procedure?

- a) Artificial insemination
- b) In vitro fertilization (IVF)
- c) Miscarriage
- d) Infertility

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.8

APA LO: 1.2

2-114. Bebe has been married for 5 years and wants to have a child. Her husband has a medical condition that prohibits him from producing enough sperm cells. She will have a procedure, called _____, in which a fertilized egg will be implanted in her fallopian tubes.

- a) artificial insemination
- b) embryonic implant
- c) fertilization
- d) zygote intrafallopian transfer (ZIFT)

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.8

APA LO: 1.2

2-115. Pregnancy rates for in vitro fertilization in women under 35 run as high as _____.

- a) 25 percent
- b) 48 percent
- c) 60 percent
- d) 75 percent

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.8

APA LO: 1.2

2-116. A spontaneous abortion is also known as _____.

- a) infertility
- b) insemination
- c) fertility
- d) a miscarriage

Answer: d

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.8

APA LO: 1.2

2-117. When a pregnancy ends before the developing child is able to survive outside the mother's womb, it is called _____.

- a) artificial insemination
- b) spontaneous abortion
- c) in vitro fertilization
- d) surrogate birth

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.8

APA LO: 1.2

2-118. Researchers believe that some _____ of all pregnancies end in miscarriage, usually in the first several months of pregnancy.

- a) 5 to 10 percent
- b) 15 to 20 percent
- c) 25 to 30 percent
- d) 35 to 40 percent

Answer: b

Page: 64

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.8

APA LO: 1.2

2-119. In _____, a mother voluntarily terminates a pregnancy.

- a) spontaneous abortion
- b) artificial insemination
- c) miscarriage
- d) abortion

Answer: d

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.8

APA LO: 1.2

2-120. What is the term for an environmental agent that produces birth defects?

- a) Virus
- b) Drug
- c) Teratogen
- d) Chemical

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-121. It is the job of the _____ to keep teratogens from reaching the fetus.

- a) Umbilical cord
- b) Placenta
- c) Amniotic fluid
- d) Prenatal development

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-122. A mother's diet plays an important role in fetal development; recommendations include eating a _____.

- a) high-fat diet
- b) high-protein diet
- c) vegetarian diet
- d) high nutrient-varied diet

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 2.5

2-123. Women over the age of _____ who give birth are at a greater risk for a variety of pregnancy and birth complications.

- a) 25
- b) 30
- c) 40
- d) 50

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-124. Older mothers are considerably more likely to give birth to children with _____.

- a) Tay-Sachs
- b) Down syndrome
- c) Huntington's
- d) Charcot-Marie-Tooth

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-125. About _____ babies born to mothers over 40 have _____.

- a) 1 in 4; Tay-Sachs
- b) 1 in 4; Down syndrome
- c) 1 in 100; Tay-Sachs
- d) 1 in 100; Down syndrome

Answer: d

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-126. Women who become pregnant during _____ are more likely to have premature deliveries.

- a) menopause
- b) midlife
- c) adolescence
- d) illness

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-127. The onset of _____ (German measles) in the mother prior to the 11th week of pregnancy is likely to cause serious consequences in the baby, including blindness, deafness, heart defects, and brain damage.

- a) pox
- b) mumps
- c) gonorrhoea
- d) rubella

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-128. Which disease, when contracted by a pregnant woman, increases the possibility that the fetus may develop a birth defect?

- a) AIDS
- b) Chicken pox
- c) Syphilis
- d) Mumps

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-129. Which disease, when contracted by a pregnant woman, increases the risk of miscarriage?

- a) Chicken pox
- b) Mumps
- c) Syphilis
- d) AIDS

Answer: b

Page: 67

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-130. What sexually transmitted infection can be transmitted directly to the fetus and will cause the fetus to be born suffering from the disease?

- a) Chicken pox
- b) Rubella
- c) Sickle cell
- d) Syphilis

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-131. What sexually transmitted infection can be communicated to the child as it passes through the birth canal to be born?

- a) Gonorrhea
- b) Syphilis
- c) AIDS
- d) Mumps

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-132. Mothers who are carriers of _____ may pass the disease on to their fetuses through the blood that reaches the placenta.

- a) mumps
- b) syphilis
- c) AIDS
- d) gonorrhea

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-133. If mothers with AIDS are treated with antiviral drugs such as AZT during pregnancy, fewer than _____ of infants are born with AIDS.

- a) 5 percent
- b) 10 percent
- c) 25 percent
- d) 50 percent

Answer: a

Page: 67

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-134. If a woman suffers from clinical depression during pregnancy, the child _____.

- a) may exhibit negative effects on his or her development
- b) will likely suffer from physical malformation
- c) is rarely affected
- d) will show symptoms of depression at birth

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-135. In the 1970s, what medication did physicians frequently prescribe to pregnant women to prevent miscarriages which was later found to cause the daughters of the women who took the medication to develop a rare form of vaginal or cervical cancer and to have more difficult pregnancies?

- a) Thalidomide
- b) AZT
- c) DES (diethylstilbestrol)
- d) Birth control medications

Answer: c

Pages: 67–68

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-136. Diane has had difficult pregnancies and has also developed a rare form of cervical cancer. Diane's mother may have been prescribed _____, before Diane was born, to prevent miscarriage.

- a) thalidomide
- b) AZT
- c) amphetamines
- d) DES (diethylstilbestrol)

Answer: d

Pages: 67–68

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-137. What prescription medication, when taken by women before they are aware they are pregnant, can cause fetal damage?

- a) Birth control medication
- b) AZT
- c) DES (diethylstilbestrol)
- d) Thalidomide

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-138. Which illegal drug, when used during pregnancy, can restrict the oxygen that reaches the fetus and lead to infants who are irritable, nervous, and easily disturbed?

- a) Cocaine
- b) Marijuana
- c) "Crack"
- d) Amphetamines

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-139. What illegal substance used by pregnant women led to an epidemic of thousands of “crack babies”?

- a) Marijuana
- b) Amphetamines
- c) Cocaine
- d) AZT

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-140. What illegal substance used by pregnant women produces an intense restriction of the arteries, causing a significant reduction in the flow of blood and oxygen to the fetus, thereby increasing the risk of fetal death and a number of birth defects and disabilities?

- a) Cocaine
- b) Marijuana
- c) AZT
- d) Amphetamines

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-141. Children of mothers who are addicted to _____ may be born addicted to the drug and may suffer through the pain of withdrawal.

- a) AZT
- b) amphetamines
- c) marijuana
- d) cocaine

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-142. What is the disorder caused by the consumption of substantial quantities of alcohol during pregnancy, potentially resulting in intellectual disability and delayed growth in the child?

- a) “Crack babies”
- b) Autoimmune deficiency
- c) Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD)
- d) AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-143. Marta is pregnant and consumes substantial quantities of alcohol. She runs the risk of having a baby with _____.

- a) fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD)
- b) autoimmune deficiency
- c) Down syndrome
- d) AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)

Answer: a

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-144. Research indicates that approximately _____ infants are born with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD).

- a) 1 out of 250
- b) 1 out of 500
- c) 1 out of 750
- d) 1 out of 1000

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-145. Mothers who use smaller amounts of alcohol during pregnancy place their children at risk for _____.

- a) fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD)
- b) autoimmune deficiency
- c) fetal alcohol effects (FAE)
- d) AIDS

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-146. A child displays some, though not all, of the problems of fetal alcohol syndrome due to the mother's consumption of alcohol during pregnancy. The child was born with _____.

- a) AIDS
- b) fetal alcohol effects (FAE)
- c) fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD)
- d) autoimmune deficiency

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-147. Studies have found that a mother's consumption of an average of _____ alcoholic drink(s) a day during pregnancy is associated with adverse effects on intelligence, psychological functioning, and behavior in her children.

- a) one
- b) two
- c) three
- d) four

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-148. _____ reduces the oxygen content and increases the carbon monoxide of the mother's blood. This quickly reduces the oxygen available for the fetus.

- a) Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)
- b) Smoking cigarettes
- c) AIDS
- d) Using cocaine

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: O2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-149. Pregnant women who _____ are _____ times more likely to have babies that are shorter with an abnormally low birthweight. In addition, their babies are shorter, on average, than those of nonsmokers.

- a) drink; five
- b) smoke; five
- c) smoke; two
- d) drink; two

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-150. What is the correct term for a newborn baby?

- a) fetus
- b) embryo
- c) neonate
- d) infant

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: Introduction

APA LO: 1.2

2-151. The birth of a baby usually occurs _____ days after conception.

- a) 250
- b) 266
- c) 300
- d) 330

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-152. When the critical hormone _____ is released in high enough concentration by the mother's pituitary gland, the uterus begins periodic contractions.

- a) oxytocin
- b) corticotropin-releasing hormone
- c) cortisol
- d) estradiol

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-153. The attending nurse tells the expectant mother that her contractions are approximately 5 minutes apart. The level of which hormone is high enough in the mother to cause the uterus to begin periodic contractions?

- a) Androgen
- b) Progesterone
- c) Oxytocin
- d) Estrogen

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-154. Another term for “false labor,” in which after the 4th month of pregnancy the uterus occasionally contracts to ready itself for eventual delivery, is _____.

- a) the Lamaze transition
- b) Braxton-Hicks contractions
- c) neonatal tending
- d) epidural posturing

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-155. The neck of the uterus that separates it from the vagina is called the _____.

- a) transition
- b) cervix
- c) Braxton-Hicks
- d) episiotomy

Answer: b

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-156. Labor proceeds in _____ stages.

- a) two
- b) three
- c) four
- d) five

Answer: b

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-157. When uterine contractions occur around every 8 to 10 minutes and last about 30 seconds, this is considered the _____ stage of labor.

- a) first
- b) second
- c) third
- d) fourth

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-158. During the final part of the first stage of labor, the contractions increase to their greatest intensity. This period is known as _____.

- a) birth
- b) Braxton-Hicks
- c) transition
- d) episiotomy

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-159. At which stage of labor does the baby's head emerge?

- a) second stage
- b) third stage
- c) first stage
- d) birth

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-160. When the baby is in the process of leaving the mother's body, this is considered the _____ stage of labor.

- a) first
- b) second
- c) third
- d) final

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-161. An incision that is sometimes made to increase the size of the opening of the vagina to allow the baby to pass is called a(n)_____.

- a) Braxton-Hicks
- b) cervix
- c) episiotomy
- d) false labor

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-162. As a patient is going through labor, the obstetrician decides that there is a need for an episiotomy. That means _____.

- a) this is a necessary step in the Bradley method
- b) the patient is in the third stage of childbirth, when the placenta and the umbilical cord are expelled from the mother
- c) the doctor will make an incision to enlarge the size of the mother's vagina, making it easier for the baby's head to emerge
- d) the doctor has decided that the mother requires a Cesarean section procedure

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-163. At what stage of labor are the child's umbilical cord (still attached to the neonate) and the placenta expelled from the mother's body?

- a) Episiotomy
- b) Second
- c) First
- d) Third

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-164. The _____ stage of birth is the quickest and easiest, taking only a few minutes.

- a) first
- b) second
- c) third
- d) episiotomy

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-165. A standard measurement system that looks for a variety of indications of good health in newborns is called _____.

- a) bonding
- b) the Apgar scale
- c) the Lamaze method
- d) the Bradley method

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-166. Which of the following is a measurement using the Apgar scale?

- a) Metabolism
- b) Hearing
- c) Grimace (reflex irritability)
- d) Pupil dilation

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-167. A newborn baby scores 6 on the Apgar scale. This indicates that the baby _____.

- a) is normal and healthy
- b) requires help to start breathing
- c) needs immediate, life-saving intervention
- d) is premature

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-168. A newborn baby scores under 4 on the Apgar scale. This means that the baby _____.

- a) is normal and healthy
- b) requires help to start breathing
- c) needs immediate, life-saving intervention
- d) is premature

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-169. A restriction of oxygen lasting a few minutes that produces cognitive defects, such as language delays and intellectual disability due to brain cell death, is called _____.

- a) Apgar
- b) anoxia
- c) episiotomy
- d) lanugo

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-170. Sickle-cell anemia is an example of a disorder that can be detected in newborns by _____.

- a) using the Apgar scale
- b) taking a urine sample
- c) drawing a tiny quantity of blood from the infant's heel
- d) administering a DNA test

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-171. The American College of Medical Genetics recommends that all newborns be screened for _____ disorders ranging from hearing difficulties to extremely rare conditions.

- a) 29
- b) 40
- c) 50
- d) 100

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-172. Each year in the United States, _____ infants suffer from disorders that could have been detected at birth with appropriate screening.

- a) 500
- b) 1,000
- c) 1,500
- d) 2,000

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-173. What is the thick, greasy, cottage-cheese-like substance that covers the newborn and smoothes the passage through the birth canal?

- a) Episiotomy
- b) Apgar
- c) Lanugo
- d) Vernix

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-174. What is the name of the fine, dark fuzz that covers a newborn and soon disappears?

- a) Lanugo
- b) Vernix
- c) Episiotomy
- d) Apgar

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-175. During the 1970s and 1980s, psychologists and physicians argued that _____ was a crucial ingredient for forming a lasting relationship between parent and child.

- a) Lamaze
- b) imprinting
- c) bonding
- d) nursing

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-176. _____ is the close physical and emotional contact between parent and child during the period immediately following birth.

- a) Conditioning
- b) Emotional acceptance
- c) Bonding
- d) Stimulation

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-177. Which birthing method has achieved widespread popularity in the United States and involves breathing techniques and relaxation training?

- a) Apgar
- b) Lamaze
- c) Bradley
- d) Natural

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-178. What is the birthing method that provides training that allows women to cope with painful contractions by concentrating on their breathing and producing relaxation response, rather than by tensing up, which can make pain more acute?

- a) Lamaze
- b) Apgar
- c) Bradley
- d) Hypnobirthing

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-179. Which childbirth method is known as “husband-coached childbirth”?

- a) Lamaze
- b) Hypnobirthing
- c) Bradley
- d) Apgar

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-180. One childbirth method is based on the principle that childbirth should be as natural as possible and involve no medication or medical intervention. Parents are urged to take responsibility for childbirth, and the use of physicians is viewed as unnecessary and sometimes dangerous. This method is known as _____.

- a) Bradley
- b) Lamaze
- c) natural
- d) hypnobirthing

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-181. Which childbirth method is quite controversial because it discourages the use of traditional medical interventions?

- a) Lamaze
- b) Natural
- c) Bradley
- d) Hypnobirthing

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-182. Which childbirth method involves a form of self-hypnosis during delivery that produces a sense of peace and calm that reduces pain?

- a) Hypnobirthing
- b) Bradley
- c) Lamaze
- d) Natural

Answer: a

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-183. Water birthing is considered to carry which risk?

- a) Increased pain of labor
- b) Infection
- c) Prolonged labor
- d) Higher newborn mortality rate

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-184. Home birth is a common practice in _____.

- a) the United States
- b) poor countries only
- c) countries at various levels of economic development
- d) mostly urbanized countries

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-185. What type of physician specializes in delivering babies?

- a) Doula
- b) Pediatrician
- c) Obstetrician
- d) Gynecologist

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-186. In the last few decades, more mothers have chosen to use a(n) _____ as the childbirth attendant who stays with them throughout labor and delivery.

- a) gynecologist
- b) midwife
- c) obstetrician
- d) doula

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-187. In the United States, midwives are employed in _____ of births.

- a) 5 percent
- b) 10 percent
- c) 50 percent
- d) 75 percent

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-188. In parts of the world other than the United States, midwives help deliver about _____ of babies, often in the _____.

- a) 75 percent; home
- b) 50 percent; hospital
- c) 80 percent; home
- d) 65 percent; hospital

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-189. What is a doula?

- a) A midwife who delivers the child
- b) An obstetrician who delivers the child
- c) A person well versed in birthing alternatives who provides emotional, psychological, and educational support to the mother
- d) A hypnotist who prepares the mother for childbirth

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-190. What is a new trend in the United States that represents a return to an older tradition that has existed for centuries in other cultures?

- a) Using a midwife
- b) Using a doula
- c) Using hypnosis
- d) Using natural birthing techniques

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-191. Other than a physician/obstetrician who is licensed, what other person involved in childbirth requires an additional year or two of training?

- a) A doula
- b) A certified midwife
- c) A hypnotist
- d) A birthing coach

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-192. What type of pain reduction administered before childbirth produces numbness from the waist down?

- a) Morphine
- b) Traditional epidural
- c) General anesthesia
- d) Walking epidural

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-193. What type of pain reduction during childbirth uses smaller needles and a system for administering continuous doses to reduce the pain of childbirth?

- a) Dual spinal-epidural
- b) Traditional epidural
- c) Intravenous morphine
- d) Anesthesia

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-194. What is a physical advantage of administering a walking epidural or dual spinal-epidural during childbirth?

- a) A walking epidural uses larger needles.
- b) A walking epidural permits the woman to move about more freely during labor.
- c) A walking epidural has more side effects than traditional epidurals.
- d) A walking epidural costs less to administer.

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-195. Which is a side effect of administering anesthetics to a mother during childbirth?

- a) Temporary depression in the flow of oxygen to the baby
- b) Fast labor
- c) Higher level of physiological activity in the newborn
- d) Less difficulty for the baby when initiating breastfeeding

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-196. In the 1970s in the United States, the average hospital stay for a normal birth was _____ days.

- a) 2.0
- b) 3.9
- c) 4.5
- d) 5.0

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-197. In the 1990s in the United States, the average hospital stay for a normal birth was _____ days, in large part because of insurance companies.

- a) 2.0
- b) 3.9
- c) 4.5
- d) 5.0

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-198. Which is not a good reason for sending mothers and their newborns home within 24 hours after birth?

- a) It saves costs.
- b) Mothers may bleed if they tear tissue during childbirth.
- c) Newborns who need intensive care in a hospital should not be discharged prematurely.
- d) Mothers are better rested and more satisfied when they stay longer in the hospital after birth.

Answer: a

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-199. The American Academy of Pediatrics and the U.S. Congress agree that women should stay in the hospital no less than _____ hours after giving birth.

- a) 24
- b) 48
- c) 72
- d) 96

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-200. William and Sandy's baby was considered preterm because _____.

- a) the baby was born before 38 weeks after conception
- b) the baby weighed 3,400 grams
- c) the baby weighed less than 2,500 grams
- d) the baby was born earlier than normal

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-201. Preterm infants are at a high risk of illness and death because _____.

- a) they usually have to be born by Cesarean section
- b) they have not had time to fully develop as fetuses
- c) their mothers used anesthesia during childbirth
- d) they have a chromosomal disorder

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-202. The extent of danger faced by preterm babies largely depends on _____.

- a) the mother's age
- b) whether the baby has suffered loss of oxygen (anoxia)
- c) the baby's ability to regulate his or her body temperature
- d) the baby's birthweight

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-203. Infants who weigh less than 2,500 grams (5½ pounds) at birth are called _____.

- a) low birthweight
- b) preterm
- c) small for gestational age
- d) very low birthweight

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-204. Although _____ of all newborns in the United States fall into the low-birthweight category, they account for _____ of newborn deaths.

- a) 7 percent; the majority
- b) 7 percent; the minority
- c) 15 percent; the majority
- d) 15 percent; the minority

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-205. A baby is considered a small-for-gestational-age infant if _____.

- a) the baby was born 38 weeks after conception
- b) the baby weighs less than 2,500 grams
- c) because of delayed fetal growth the baby weighs 90 percent (or less) of the average weight of other infants of the same gestational age
- d) the baby weighs less than 1,250 grams

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-206. Keeping a neonate in the hospital to gain weight is important to help the baby _____.

- a) recover from being malnourished
- b) learn to breastfeed
- c) fight infection
- d) build fat layers to prevent chilling and thus regulate his or her body temperature

Answer: d

Pages: 78–79

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-207. An effective intervention such as _____, where infants are held skin-to-skin against their parents' chests, appears to provide positive outcomes for preterm infants.

- a) massage
- b) Kangaroo Care
- c) music therapy
- d) swaddling

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-208. Newborns who are born prematurely and who have a low birthweight may experience respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) and require _____.

- a) blood transfusions
- b) immersion in warm water
- c) isolation to ward off infection
- d) placement in an incubator where oxygen is monitored

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-209. When a premature infant with a low birthweight is placed in an incubator, oxygen is carefully monitored because too _____ a concentration of oxygen _____.

- a) high; can damage the baby's retinas, leading to permanent blindness
- b) low; can damage the baby's retinas, leading to permanent blindness
- c) low; can prove fatal for the baby
- d) high; can prove fatal for the baby

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-210. By age 6, approximately _____ of preterm infants have mild problems such as learning disabilities or behavior disorders.

- a) 25 percent
- b) 38 percent
- c) 50 percent
- d) 65 percent

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-211. Which of the following would not be considered a concern for 6-year-old preterm children compared to children born full term?

- a) Further hospitalization(s)
- b) Learning disabilities
- c) Behavioral disorders
- d) Lower-than-average IQ

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-212. Which infants are considered the most extreme case of prematurity?

- a) Small-for-gestational-age infants
- b) Very-low-birthweight infants
- c) Preterm infants
- d) Low-birthweight infants

Answer: b

Page: 80

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-213. Infants who weigh less than 1,250 grams or, regardless of weight, have been in the womb less than 30 weeks are called _____.

- a) low-birthweight
- b) very-low-birthweight
- c) preterm
- d) small for gestational age

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-214. A newborn has been categorized as a very-low-birthweight infant. Which best describes the infant's weight?

- a) 90 percent (or less) of average infant weight
- b) Less than 1,250 grams (around 2¼ pounds)
- c) Less than 2,500 grams (around 5½ pounds)
- d) Around 3,400 grams (about 7½ pounds)

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-215. Alisha was born earlier than 25 weeks after conception and as such would be classified as _____.

- a) small-for-gestation
- b) very-low-birthweight
- c) postmature
- d) low-birthweight

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-216. Which of the following is a characteristic of very-low-birthweight infants?

- a) Skin is a darkened bluish color despite race.
- b) Webs are apparent between the fingers and toes.
- c) Eyes may be fused shut.
- d) Earlobes are fully developed.

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-217. What is the major reason that very-low-birthweight babies are in grave danger from the moment they are born?

- a) They are exposed to toxic air and other substances.
- b) They are developing outside the womb.
- c) Their organ systems are immature.
- d) They may be rejected by their mothers.

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-218. Which of the following best describes the “age of viability,” or the point at which an infant can survive prematurely?

- a) About 22 weeks
- b) Approximately 6 months
- c) Approximately 3½ months
- d) Approximately 5 months

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO212

APA LO: 1.2

2-219. A baby born earlier than 25 weeks has less than a _____ chance of survival.

- a) 25 percent
- b) 50 percent
- c) 75 percent
- d) 90 percent

Answer: b

Page: 80

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-220. The average financial costs of medical care for a very-low-birthweight infant during the first 3 years of life may be between _____ and _____ times higher than medical costs for a full-term child.

- a) 3; 50
- b) 5; 75
- c) 30; 50
- d) 50; 100

Answer: a

Pages: 80–81

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-221. Which type of care is considered the most effective for treating preterm infants?

- a) Koala Care
- b) Kangaroo Care
- c) Aromatherapy
- d) Constant use of an incubator

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-222. Mary's baby was born at 28 weeks, and now part of the baby's medical care includes massage several times a day. Which of the following are the benefits of the massage?

- a) Weight loss
- b) Muscle development
- c) Increased stress
- d) Increased appetite

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-223. What percentage of preterm and low-birthweight births are unexplained?

- a) 25 percent
- b) 33 percent
- c) 50 percent
- d) 67 percent

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-224. Which of the following may cause preterm births?

- a) A mother working during pregnancy
- b) A father's age
- c) The strength of the mother's social support system
- d) The mother carrying a single fetus

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-225. Which of the following is considered a medical risk predating pregnancy?

- a) Low height for weight
- b) Number of previous pregnancies
- c) Diseases such as childhood leukemia or anxiety
- d) Onset of menstruation

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-226 Which of the following is considered a behavioral and environmental risk to pregnancy?

- a) Smoking
- b) Low altitude
- c) Vegan diet
- d) Aerobic exercise

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-227. The percentage of low-birthweight infants born to African American mothers is _____ times that for Caucasian American mothers.

- a) two
- b) three
- c) five
- d) ten

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-228. What is the term for an infant who has not yet been born two weeks after the mother's due date?

- a) Premature
- b) Postmature
- c) Fetal distress
- d) Stillbirth

Answer: b

Page: 82

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-229. Melissa is 2 weeks past her due date, but her baby has not yet been born. Melissa's baby is _____.

- a) premature
- b) postmature
- c) in fetal distress
- d) a stillbirth

Answer: b

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-230. Meredith's baby is 2 weeks overdue. What is a potential hazard that the baby can experience because it is postmature?

- a) Broken limbs during birth
- b) Insufficient blood supply from the placenta to the baby's brain, leading to potential brain damage
- c) Death or being stillborn
- d) Lifelong obesity

Answer: b

Page: 82

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-231. Approximately how many children in the United States are born via cesarean delivery?

- a) 500,000
- b) 1 million
- c) 1.5 million
- d) 3.4 million

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-232. A birth in which the baby is surgically removed from the uterus, rather than traveling through the birth canal, is called _____.

- a) stillbirth
- b) fetal distress
- c) cesarean delivery
- d) postmature

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-233. What is another term for a cesarean birth?

- a) Fetal distress
- b) Postmature
- c) Stillborn
- d) C-section

Answer: d

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-234. Which of the following is a warning sign during a pregnant woman's labor that a cesarean delivery is needed?

- a) The mother is over 23.
- b) Urine is seen coming from the mother's urethra during labor.
- c) The fetus has a sudden change in heart rate.
- d) The Lamaze techniques are no longer effective.

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-235. If a baby is being born feet first, this is called _____.

- a) stillbirth
- b) breech position
- c) cesarean section
- d) transverse position

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-236. Breech position occurs in approximately _____ births and places the baby at risk because the umbilical cord may become compressed and deprive the baby of oxygen.

- a) 1 out of 100
- b) 1 out of 25
- c) 1 out of 10
- d) 1 out of 5

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-237. When the baby lies crosswise in the uterus during delivery, this is called _____.

- a) breech position
- b) transverse position
- c) cesarean section
- d) fetal distress

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-238. The use of _____ has contributed to a sharp increase in _____.

- a) fetal monitoring; cesarean deliveries
- b) cesarean deliveries; fetal monitoring
- c) cesarean deliveries; infant mortality
- d) fetal monitoring; postmature infants

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-239. Which of the following is a risk related to cesarean delivery?

- a) The mother's recovery can be lengthy.
- b) It endangers the baby's health because it is major surgery.
- c) The mother has a lower risk of infection(s).
- d) A cesarean birth triggers the normal release of stress-related hormones into the newborn's bloodstream.

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-240. What is the stress-related hormone that newborns need in their bloodstream to avoid problems such as breathing problems?

- a) Estrogen
- b) Progesterone
- c) Catecholamines
- d) Testosterone

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 1.2

2-241. Because of the rise in cesarean births in the United States, medical authorities currently recommend _____ use of fetal monitors.

- a) more
- b) no
- c) less
- d) the same

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-242. What is the term for a delivery of a child who is not alive? This type of birth occurs in less than 1 delivery in 100.

- a) Cesarean
- b) Fetal distress
- c) Breech position
- d) Stillbirth

Answer: d

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-243. What is the term that relates to the death of a child within the first year of life?

- a) Stillbirth
- b) Infant mortality
- c) Fetal distress
- d) Very-low-birthweight

Answer: b

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-244. The overall rate of infant mortality (defined as death within the first year of life) is approximately _____.

- a) 1 death per 100 live births
- b) 6 deaths per 1,000 live births
- c) 10 deaths per 10,000 live births
- d) 70 deaths per 100,000 live births

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-245. Infant mortality generally has been _____ since the 1960s.

- a) increasing
- b) the same
- c) declining
- d) fluctuating

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-246. Corleta's newborn has died. While obviously suffering from depression, she may also develop _____.

- a) dysthymia
- b) cyclothymia
- c) bipolar disorder
- d) posttraumatic stress disorder

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-247. The rate of infant mortality in the United States is higher than that in many other countries. A factor that plays a role in this higher rate is the _____.

- a) number of first-time mothers over age 35
- b) lack of availability of prenatal care
- c) rate of normal deliveries
- d) proportion of people living in poverty

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-248. The infant mortality rate of the United States is _____ that of Japan.

- a) almost the same as
- b) lower than
- c) half
- d) almost double

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-249. Approximately _____ percent of Caucasian American women and approximately _____ percent of African American women receive no prenatal care early in their pregnancies.

- a) 10; 25
- b) 10; 50
- c) 20; 40
- d) 20; 80

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-250. Other countries do significantly better than the United States in preventing infant mortality by providing _____.

- a) high-cost prenatal care
- b) transportation benefits for medical visits for pregnant women
- c) extended unpaid maternity leave
- d) birth control

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-251. What is the term for the period of deep sadness and related symptoms following the birth of a child that affects approximately 10 percent of all new mothers for months or even years?

- a) Postpartum depression
- b) Stillbirth
- c) Infant mortality
- d) Crib death

Answer: a

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-252. Following the birth of her baby, Kerry experienced a period of deep sadness, triggered by swings in hormone production. Kerry was experiencing _____.

- a) false labor
- b) bonding
- c) postpartum depression
- d) hypnobirthing

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-253. Postpartum depression may be triggered by pronounced swings in hormone production that occur after birth. These hormones are _____.

- a) testosterone and progesterone
- b) estrogen and progesterone
- c) dopamine and progesterone
- d) catecholamines and progesterone

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-254. The brain of an average newborn is about _____ the size it will be in adulthood.

- a) one-half
- b) one-quarter
- c) one-third
- d) one-tenth

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: Introduction

APA LO: 1.2

2-255. A neonate enters the world with which of the following abilities?

- a) Breathing automatically despite no longer being attached to the umbilical cord that provided oxygen in the womb
- b) Moro reflex, which involves turning in the direction of the source of stimulation
- c) Underdeveloped sense of smell and taste
- d) Perfect hearing

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.15

APA LO: 1.2

2-256. A neonate enters the world with unlearned, organized, and involuntary responses that occur automatically in the presence of stimuli; these responses are called _____.

- a) crying
- b) elimination
- c) reflexes
- d) breathing

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.15

APA LO: 1.2

2-257. Neonates are born with a variety of reflexes, including _____.

- a) smiling
- b) swallowing
- c) shivering
- d) elimination

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.15

APA LO: 1.2

2-258. Because a neonate's liver does not work effectively at first, almost half of all newborns develop a yellowish tinge to their bodies and eyes called _____.

- a) meconium
- b) amniotic fluid
- c) neonatal jaundice
- d) pigmentation

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.15

APA LO: 1.2

2-259. Which of the following describes the visual skills of a newborn?

- a) Excellent visual acuity
- b) Inattention to objects that sharply contrast with the rest of their environment
- c) Unawareness of different levels of brightness
- d) Sense of size constancy

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.16

APA LO: 1.2

2-260. Newborns can distinguish different colors, and they seem to prefer _____.

- a) red and black
- b) blue and green
- c) yellow and blue
- d) pink and blue

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.16

APA LO: 1.2

2-261. If a newborn baby hears a tape recording of his or her own crying, the baby is likely to _____.

- a) cry even louder and longer
- b) show a startle response/reaction
- c) fall asleep
- d) stop crying, possibly because the baby recognizes a familiar sound

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.16

APA LO: 1.2

2-262. Research shows that which sense(s) is/are not only well developed but reasonably sophisticated at birth?

- a) Sense of pleasure
- b) Sense of hearing
- c) Sense of touch, taste, and smell
- d) Sense of vision

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.16

APA LO: 1.2

2-263. Martha is holding her new baby while she enjoys a bite of peppermint candy. She notices that when the candy comes close to the baby's face, the baby becomes more physically active. What sense has the peppermint activated?

- a) Sense of vision
- b) Sense of taste and smell
- c) Sense of hearing
- d) Sense of touch

Answer: b

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.16

APA LO: 1.2

2-264. Estimates suggest _____ of males in the United States are circumcised, while worldwide the rate is approximately _____.

- a) 95 percent; 50 percent
- b) 80 percent; 45 percent
- c) 75 percent; 30 percent
- d) 65 percent; 25 percent

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.16

APA LO: 2.5

2-265. Newborns are born with innate sensory abilities that they do not have to learn; however, one way they learn about their environment is via the _____ method first identified by Pavlov.

- a) operant conditioning
- b) habituation conditioning
- c) modeling
- d) classical conditioning

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.17

APA LO: 1.2

2-266. The key feature of classical conditioning is _____.

- a) sensory stimulation
- b) stimulus substitution
- c) unlearned reflexes
- d) learned reactions

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.17

APA LO: 1.2

2-267. The type of learning in which an organism responds in a particular way to a neutral stimulus that normally does not bring about that type of response is called _____.

- a) habituation
- b) classical conditioning
- c) operant conditioning
- d) modeling

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.17

APA LO: 1.2

2-268. A hungry baby who stops crying when his mother picks him up because he has learned to associate being picked up with being fed demonstrates what type of learning?

- a) Classical conditioning
- b) Operant conditioning
- c) Habituation
- d) Modeling

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: L012

APA LO: 1.2

2-269. One of the earliest demonstrations of classical conditioning was the case of an 11-month-old infant, named _____, whose learned fear of rats generalized to include rabbits and other furry items.

- a) Little Jimmie
- b) Little Randy
- c) Little Albert
- d) Little Sammy

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.17

APA LO: 1.2

2-270. A form of learning in which a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened, depending on its association with positive or negative consequences, is called _____.

- a) operant conditioning
- b) habituation
- c) classical conditioning
- d) modeling

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.17

APA LO: 1.2

2-271. In what type of conditioning do infants learn to act deliberately on their environments to bring about a desired consequence?

- a) Modeling
- b) Habituation
- c) Operant conditioning
- d) Classical conditioning

Answer: c

Page: 89

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.17

APA LO: 1.2

2-272. Elaine is reading a fairy tale to her newborn baby as she feeds the baby its bottle. Although the milk in the bottle is gone, the baby continues to suck on the nipple as the mother continues to read the story. This is an example of what type of conditioning?

- a) Habituation
- b) Operant conditioning
- c) Modeling
- d) Classical conditioning

Answer: b

Page: 89

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.17

APA LO: 1.2

2-273. An infant who learns that smiling at his or her parents brings positive attention and therefore begins to smile more often is demonstrating what type of learning?

- a) Classical conditioning
- b) Modeling
- c) Operant conditioning
- d) Habituation

Answer: c

Page: 89

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.17

APA LO: 1.2

2-274. What is considered the most primitive form of learning?

- a) Modeling
- b) Habituation
- c) Operant conditioning
- d) Classical conditioning

Answer: b

Page: 89

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.17

APA LO: 1.2

2-275. The decrease in the response to a stimulus that occurs after repeated presentations of the same stimulus is called _____.

- a) modeling
- b) habituation
- c) operant conditioning
- d) classical conditioning

Answer: b

Page: 89

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.17

APA LO: 1.2

2-276. Which form of learning relies on newborns producing an orienting response, in which they become quiet and attentive and experience a slowed heart rate as they take in the novel stimuli?

- a) Habituation
- b) Operant conditioning
- c) Classical conditioning
- d) Modeling

Answer: a

Page: 89

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.17

APA LO: 1.2

2-277. Difficulties in which type of learning will signal the development of problems such as intellectual disabilities?

- a) Modeling
- b) Habituation
- c) Operant conditioning
- d) Classical conditioning

Answer: b

Page; 89

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.17

APA LO: 1.2

2-278. A newborn who shows interest and surprise at first seeing a new toy but may not show interest after seeing the same toy several times is demonstrating what type of learning?

- a) Operant conditioning
- b) Classical conditioning
- c) Modeling
- d) Habituation

Answer: d

Page: 89

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.17

APA LO: 1.2

2-279. Tiffany Field's research suggests that infants can discriminate between which of the following basic facial expressions?

- a) Boredom
- b) Shame
- c) Guilt
- d) Sadness

Answer: d

Page: 90

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.18

APA LO: 1.2

2-280. When the newborn's behavior meshes with the parents' behavior, this helps the baby's _____ to grow.

- a) brain
- b) imitative skills
- c) social relationship skills
- d) dependency

Answer: c

Page: 90

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.18

APA LO: 1.2

2-281. The different degrees of sleep and wakefulness through which newborns cycle, ranging from deep sleep to great agitation, are called _____.

- a) social interaction
- b) consciousness
- c) states of arousal
- d) attentiveness

Answer: c

Page: 90

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.18

APA LO: 1.2

ESSAY QUESTIONS

2-282. Briefly explain the contribution of the woman's ovum and the man's sperm in determining the sex of the offspring.

Answer: When the ovum and sperm meet at fertilization, the ovum provides an X chromosome, while the sperm provides either an X or Y chromosome. If the sperm contributes its X chromosome, the child will have an XX pairing and the child will be a girl. If the sperm contributes its Y chromosome, the child will have an XY pairing and the child will be a boy.

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-283. Briefly explain the inherited disorder called phenylketonuria (PKU).

Answer: PKU is an inherited disorder in which a child is unable to make use of phenylalanine, an essential amino acid present in proteins found in milk and other foods. If left untreated, PKU allows phenylalanine to build to toxic levels, causing brain damage and intellectual disabilities.

Page: 45

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-284. Briefly explain how mutations can damage the fetus.

Answer: Genes may become physically damaged due to wear and tear or chance events during the cell division processes of meiosis and mitosis or may spontaneously change their form in a process called spontaneous mutation. When damaged genes are passed on to a fetus, the results can be disastrous in terms of future physical and cognitive development.

Page: 47

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-285. Briefly explain how reproductive technologies are becoming increasingly sophisticated, allowing parents to choose the sex of the baby.

Answer: One technique is to separate sperm carrying the X and Y chromosome and implant the desired type into the woman's uterus. In another technique, eggs are removed from a woman and fertilized with sperm using in vitro fertilization. Three days after fertilization, the embryos are tested to determine their sex. If they are the desired gender, they are implanted into the mother.

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.8

APA LO: 1.2

2-286. Briefly explain how the father's behavior may influence prenatal development.

Answer: Fathers should avoid smoking because secondhand smoke may affect the mother's health, which in turn affects the unborn child. A father's smoking has been linked to lower birthweight in babies. A father's use of alcohol and illegal drugs impairs sperm and may lead to chromosomal damage that may affect the fetus at conception. Use of alcohol and drugs, as well as physical and/or emotional abuse, may increase stress in the mother's, and therefore the unborn child's, environment. A father's exposure to environmental toxins, such as lead or mercury, may cause toxins to bind to sperm and cause birth defects.

Page: 69

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-287. Briefly identify what pregnant women can do to optimize the prenatal environment.

Answer: (1) Before becoming pregnant, schedule nonemergency medical procedures and update required immunizations. (2) Discontinue birth control at least 3 months before trying to conceive. (3) Eat regular, well-balanced meals, particularly those high in folic acid. (4) Restrict intake of alcohol and other drugs, unless prescribed by a physician. (5) Limit consumption of caffeine. (6) Don't smoke. (7) Exercise regularly.

Page: 70

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-288. What are some of the things that countries other than the United States provide to reduce their infant mortality rate?

Answer: Other countries have a lower percentage of low-birthweight and preterm deliveries. Other countries do not have as high a population living in poverty as the United States does. Other countries provide better prenatal care, which is low in cost or free. Some other countries offer paid maternity leave, which sometimes lasts up to 51 weeks, as well as free transportation to health care services and living expenses to stay near the hospital when they are ready to deliver.

Pages: 84–85

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-289. Briefly describe the meaning of “states of arousal.”

Answer: Newborn infants cycle through various states of arousal, which are different degrees of sleep and wakefulness ranging from deep sleep to great agitation.

Page: 90

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.18

APA LO: 1.2

2-290. Discuss some of the findings about a baby's ability to imitate behavior and its implications for later social competence.

Answer: Research from the late 1970s suggests that babies are able to imitate a behavior modeled by an adult if the behavior is something the infant has already performed spontaneously. Developmental psychologist Tiffany Field reported that infants could discriminate between basic facial expressions, such as happiness, sadness, and surprise. Subsequent research has questioned these results: however, consistent evidence was found for only one movement, sticking out the tongue, which may actually be more of an exploratory action. It does seem clear that imitative behavior begins early. Imitative skills rely partly on the ability to react to other people appropriately and understand the meaning of others' emotional states. Imitative skills provide an important foundation for social interaction later in life.

Pages: 90–91

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.18

APA LO: 1.2

TRUE/FALSE

2-291. The basics of heredity involve the genetic transmission of characteristics from biological parents to their children.

Answer: True

Page: 41

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: Introduction

APA LO: 1.2

2-292. It is clear that the father's sperm does not determine the gender of the child.

Answer: False

Page: 43

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.1

APA LO: 1.2

2-293. In the mid-1800s, Austrian monk Gregor Mendel performed a series of simple experiments involving the cross-pollination of pea plants.

Answer: True

Page: 44

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-294. Mendel's pea plant experiments established the existence of dominant and recessive traits.

Answer: True

Page: 44

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-295. If a child's parents both have the recessive gene for PKU, the child has only a 25 percent chance of inheriting the disorder.

Answer: True

Page: 45

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-296. Relatively few traits are governed by a single pair of genes. Most traits are the result of polygenic inheritance.

Answer: True

Page: 45

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-297. Genes vary in terms of their reaction range, which is the potential degree of variation in the actual expression of a trait due to environmental conditions.

Answer: True

Page: 45

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-298. The blood disorder hemophilia is an example of a disease that is produced by X-linked genes.

Answer: True

Page: 46

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-299. With 25,000 human genes, humans have many more genes than other far less complex organisms.

Answer: False

Page: 46

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-300. Scientists have discovered that all humans share 99.9 percent of the gene sequence.

Answer: True

Page: 46

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-301. The field of behavioral genetics studies psychological disorders such as depression, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, and schizophrenia.

Answer: True

Page: 47

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-302. Sometimes genes, for no known reason, spontaneously change their form in a process called spontaneous mutation.

Answer: True

Page: 47

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-303. If a disorder has genetic roots, it means that no environmental factors played a role in the manifestation of the disease.

Answer: False

Page: 48

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.2

APA LO: 1.2

2-304. Genetic counselors are trained to use a variety of data to help people deal with issues related to inherited disorders, including the age of the mother and the father.

Answer: True

Page: 48

Level: Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-305. The newest role of genetic counselors involves testing people to identify whether they are susceptible to future disorders because of inherited genetic abnormalities.

Answer: True

Page: 49

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-306. Genetic testing does not raise difficult practical and ethical questions.

Answer: False

Page: 49

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-307. Genetic testing can always provide a simple yes or no answer as to whether an individual will be susceptible to a disorder.

Answer: False

Page: 49

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.3

APA LO: 1.2

2-308. As developmental research accumulates, it is becoming apparent that to view behavior as due to either genetic or environmental factors is inappropriate.

Answer: True

Page: 50

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.4

APA LO: 1.2

2-309. Research on pregnant women who were severely malnourished during famines during World War II found that their children were, on average, unaffected physically or intellectually as adults.

Answer: True

Page: 51

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.4

APA LO: 1.2

2-310. If people eat a diet rich in healthy foods, it is possible for them to grow beyond their genetically imposed limitations in height.

Answer: False

Page: 51

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.4

APA LO: 1.2

2-311. It is the unique interaction of inherited and environmental factors that determines people's patterns of development.

Answer: True

Page: 51

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.4

APA LO: 1.2

2-312. One drawback to using nonhumans as research subjects is that we cannot be sure how well the obtained findings can be generalized to people.

Answer: True

Page: 51

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.4

APA LO: 1.2

2-313. The data from studies of identical twins raised in different environments are always without bias.

Answer: False

Page: 52

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.4

APA LO: 1.2

2-314. By comparing behavior within pairs of dizygotic twins (fraternal twins) with that of pairs of monozygotic twins (identical twins), researchers can determine whether monozygotic twins are more similar on a particular trait, on average, than dizygotic twins.

Answer: True

Page: 52

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.4

APA LO: 1.2

2-315. The general conclusion among researchers is that virtually all traits, characteristics, and behaviors are the joint result of the combination and interaction of nature and nurture.

Answer: True

Page: 53

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.4

APA LO: 1.2

2-316. Dizygotic twins are a good example of the fact that the more genetically similar two people are, the more likely they are to share physical characteristics.

Answer: False

Page: 53

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-317. Obesity does not have a strong genetic component.

Answer: False

Page: 53

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-318. Physical characteristics such as blood pressure, respiration rates, and longevity are not strongly influenced by genetics.

Answer: False

Page: 53

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-319. Intelligence is a central human characteristic that differentiates humans from other species, and genetics plays a significant role in intelligence.

Answer: True

Page: 53

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-320. The IQ scores of dizygotic twins become increasingly similar over the course of time.

Answer: False

Page: 53

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-321. A person's intelligence is the result of some combination of natural mental ability and environmental opportunity.

Answer: True

Page: 53

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-322. Developmental psychologist Sandra Scarr suggests that society should be asking what can be done to maximize the intellectual potential of every individual.

Answer: True

Page: 53

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-323. Humans possess a novelty-seeking gene that affects the production of the brain chemical dopamine, which makes some people more prone to seek out novel situations and to take risks.

Answer: True

Page: 54

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-324. Researchers believe that political attitudes, religious interests, values, and attitudes toward human sexuality do not have genetic components.

Answer: False

Page: 55

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-325. Researchers are 100 percent confident that differences in behaviors of identical, monozygotic twins are due to differences in their environments.

Answer: False

Page: 55

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-326. Researcher Jerome Kagan suggests that Chinese children enter the world temperamentally calmer, and, therefore, Buddhist philosophical notions of serenity are more in tune with their natural inclinations.

Answer: True

Page: 56

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-327. Schizophrenia spectrum disorder is a mental disorder that runs in families, with some families showing an unusually higher incidence than others.

Answer: True

Page: 56

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-328. Data illustrate that genetics alone influences the development of schizophrenia spectrum disorder..

Answer: False

Page: 57

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-329. Inherited genetic factors, environmental influences, structural abnormalities, and chemical imbalances are all factors that contribute to the development of schizophrenia spectrum disorder.

Answer: True

Page: 57

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.5

APA LO: 1.2

2-330. The genetically driven temperament of a child may evoke environmental influences. For example, a child who learns songs easily and sings frequently around the house may prompt a parent to give the child music lessons.

Answer: True

Page: 58

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.6

APA LO: 1.2

2-331. Human characteristics and behavior are a joint outcome of genetic and environmental factors.

Answer: True

Page: 58

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.1: *Prenatal Development*

Learning Objective: LO2.6

APA LO: 1.2

2-332. During the fetal stage, the neurons become coated with an insulating material called myelin that helps speed the transmission of messages from the brain to the rest of the body.

Answer: True

Page: 62

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.7

APA LO: 1.2

2-333. A pregnant woman's use of illegal drugs, but not legal drugs, poses serious risks to the unborn child.

Answer: False

Page: 67

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-334. Research indicates that fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) is now the primary preventable cause of intellectual disability.

Answer: True

Page: 68

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-335. Increasing evidence suggests that ingestion of even small amounts of alcohol and nicotine by a pregnant mother can disrupt the development of the fetus.

Answer: True

Page: 69

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-336. A father's use of alcohol and illegal drugs has no significant effect on the development of the fetus.

Answer: False

Page: 69

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.2: *Prenatal Growth and Change*

Learning Objective: LO2.9

APA LO: 1.2

2-337. The protein called corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) triggers the release of various hormones that lead to the process of birth.

Answer: True

Page: 72

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-338. When the protein called corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) reaches a high enough concentration, the mother's uterus begins periodic contractions.

Answer: False

Page: 72

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-339. In the first stage of labor, contractions increase in frequency, duration, and intensity until the baby's head is able to pass through the cervix.

Answer: True

Page: 72

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-340. In the second stage of labor, the baby moves through the cervix and birth canal and leaves the mother's body.

Answer: True

Page: 72

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-341. The number of episiotomies has increased drastically in the last decade.

Answer: False

Page: 72

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-342. In the third stage of labor, the umbilical cord and the placenta are expelled from the mother.

Answer: True

Pages: 72–73

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-343. Immediately after birth, the birthing attendants examine the neonate using the Apgar measurement system.

Answer: True

Page: 73

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-344. Developmental researchers failed to find supporting evidence that bonding within the first few hours after birth is essential for a lasting responsive relationship between mother and child.

Answer: True

Pages: 74–75

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.10

APA LO: 1.2

2-345. There is extensive, definitive research on the benefits of the Lamaze technique to both mother and newborn.

Answer: False

Page: 75

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-346. Around the world, only people in the lowest socioeconomic groups have their babies at home.

Answer: False

Page: 76

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-347. Research indicates that babies born to mothers who received anesthetics during childbirth cry less than babies whose mothers do not receive anesthesia.

Answer: False

Page: 77

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-348. Most research suggests that the drugs currently used during labor produce only minimal risks to the fetus and neonate.

Answer: True

Page: 77

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-349. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists suggests that a woman's request for pain relief during childbirth should be honored only as a last resort following the failure of other childbirth techniques.

Answer: False

Page: 77

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-350. In the 1990s, insurance companies advocated hospital stays of 48 hours following a birth in order to reduce costs.

Answer: False

Pages: 77–78

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-351. The American Academy of Pediatrics and the U.S. Congress disagree about mandating minimum insurance coverage of 48 hours' hospitalization for childbirth.

Answer: False

Page: 78

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-352. Mothers who spend more time in the hospital following the birth of a child do better than those discharged after a shorter period.

Answer: True

Page: 73

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.11

APA LO: 1.2

2-353. More than 10 percent of all babies are born early.

Answer: True

Page: 78

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-354. Small-for-gestational-age babies are always considered preterm.

Answer: False

Page: 78

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-355. Routinely massaging preterm infants promotes weight gain and the ability to cope with stress.

Answer: True

Page: 79

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-356. Because of the difficulties preterm infants experience at birth, regardless of what kind of special care they receive, they never develop normally in the long run.

Answer: False

Page: 79

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-357. An infant who is born before 30 weeks is considered a low-birthweight infant.

Answer: False

Page: 80

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-358. Very-low-birthweight infants are tiny, with eyes that may be fused shut, darkened skin color (despite race), and earlobes that look like flaps of skin on the sides of their heads.

Answer: True

Page: 80

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-359. The point at which an infant can survive prematurely is about 22 weeks—4 months earlier than the term of a normal delivery.

Answer: True

Page: 80

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-360. The “age of viability” is 22 weeks.

Answer: True

Page: 76

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-361. A baby born earlier than 25 weeks has a 75 percent chance of survival.

Answer: False

Page: 80

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-362. Once a very-low-birthweight child reaches his or her first year of age, the medical care costs for that child decrease drastically.

Answer: False

Pages: 80–81

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-363. Ethical debates have ensued because the astronomical costs of medical care for a very-low-birthweight child cannot guarantee a positive outcome.

Answer: True

Page: 81

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-364. “Kangaroo Care” is a term that applies to the practice of holding preterm infants skin-to-skin against their parents’ chests.

Answer: True

Page: 81

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-365. “Kangaroo Care” is a term that applies to a medical intervention for small-for-gestational infants in which the mother carries the child in a small bag hanging around the mother’s stomach.

Answer: False

Page 81

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-366. Wives of older fathers are more likely to have preterm deliveries.

Answer: True

Page: 81

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-367. Infants who remain unborn for 2 weeks after the mother’s due date are at no risk.

Answer: False

Page: 82

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.12

APA LO: 1.2

2-368. There is no association between successful birth consequences and the rate of cesarean deliveries.

Answer: True

Page: 82

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-369. Countries other than the United States have substantially increased their rates of cesarean deliveries.

Answer: False

Page: 83

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-370. Babies born via cesarean delivery are less likely to experience breathing problems.

Answer: False

Page: 83

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-371. Because the increase in cesarean deliveries is related to the use of fetal monitors, medical authorities now recommend that fetal monitors not be routinely used.

Answer: True

Page: 83

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.13

APA LO: 1.2

2-372. Infant mortality has been generally increasing since the 1960s.

Answer: False

Page: 84

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-373. The infant mortality rate in the United States is half that of Japan.

Answer: False

Page: 84

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-374. Ultimately, the lack of prenatal care services results in a higher mortality rate.

Answer: True

Page: 85

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-375. Postpartum depression affects the mother but not the infant.

Answer: False

Page: 85

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.14

APA LO: 1.2

2-376. Even without full visual acuity, newborns actively pay attention to certain types of information.

Answer: True

Page: 87

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.16

APA LO: 1.2

2-377. Newborns cannot register smells and tastes with facial expressions.

Answer: False

Page: 87

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.16

APA LO: 1.2

2-378. The final determination whether newborns are born with the capability to imitate facial expressions has been made, and the result is unequivocally that newborns can.

Answer: False

Page: 90

Level: 1-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 2.3: *Birth and the Newborn Infant*

Learning Objective: LO2.18

APA LO: 1.2

REVEL QUIZ QUESTIONS

Chapter 2

The Start of Life

Quiz: Prenatal Development

1. The blueprints for creating a human are stored and communicated in our _____, which determine(s) the nature and function of every cell in the human body.

- A. genes
- B. DNA
- C. chromosomes
- D. zygote

Answer: A. genes

Question Title: EOM Q2.1.1

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

Objective: 2.1 Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.

Consider This: In humans, there are approximately 25,000 of them that serve as biological “software.” 2.1 Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.

2. Aaron complains to his parents that he is experiencing significant pain in his right leg, and he does not have much of an appetite. Aaron’s father takes him to the doctor for a thorough exam. After getting lab results, the doctor reports, “The pain in his leg is likely due to the presence of misshapen red blood cells.” Of the following disorders, which is the most likely diagnosis of Aaron’s condition?

- A. Tay-Sachs disease
- B. sickle-cell anemia
- C. Klinefelter’s syndrome
- D. Down syndrome

Answer: B. sickle-cell anemia

Question Title: EOM Q2.1.2

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply

Objective: 2.2 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Consider This: It is a disease carried in approximately 1 in 10 individuals of African descent. 2.2

Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

3. Amniocentesis is a fetal monitoring technique that involves drawing a sample of cells from the _____.

- A. umbilical cord
- B. placenta
- C. fluid surrounding the fetus
- D. fetus

Answer: C. fluid surrounding the fetus

Question Title: EOM Q2.1.3

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand

Objective: 2.3 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Consider This: The procedure allows the analysis of the fetal cells and is carried out 15 to 20 weeks into the pregnancy. 2.3 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

4. Terrance and Jayson are identical twins who were adopted at birth into two separate families. Despite these environmental differences, both boys are painfully shy as reflected in results of an assessment of shyness. The similarity in assessment scores suggests that shyness is a result of _____.

- A. genetics only
- B. quality of early education
- C. emotional detachment of adoptive parents
- D. the interaction between nature and nurture

Answer: D. the interaction between nature and nurture

Question Title: EOM Q2.1.4

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze

Objective: 2.4 Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics. Consider This: Most developmental researchers conclude that the determinants of behavior are complex. 2.4 Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.

5. According to Tellegen et al. (1988), which of the following personality traits reflects the greatest degree of genetic influence?

- A. desire for social intimacy
- B. desire to be the center of attention
- C. level of aggressive expression
- D. political affiliation

Answer: B. desire to be the center of attention

Question Title: EOM Q2.1.5

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand

Objective: 2.5 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Consider This: A person high in the trait in question is a masterful, forceful leader. 2.5 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Quiz: Prenatal Growth and Change

1. At six weeks after fertilization, a developing human is most accurately defined as a(n)

- _____.
- A. fetus
 - B. blastocyst
 - C. embryo
 - D. zygote

Answer: C. embryo

Question Title: EOM Q2.2.1

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

Objective: 2.7 Explain the process of fertilization and the three stages of development.

Consider This: One of the highlights at this stage is the development of major organs and body systems. 2.7 Explain the process of fertilization and the three stages of development.

2. Raquelle and Basil have been trying unsuccessfully to create a family. After consulting with a reproductive specialist, they have determined the best course of action is to use a procedure in which Basil's sperm is placed directly into Raquelle's uterus by their physician. This technique is referred to as _____.

- A. intrauterine insemination
- B. intracervical insemination
- C. in vitro fertilization
- D. zygote intrafallopian transfer

Answer: A. intrauterine insemination

Question Title: EOM Q2.2.2

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply

Objective: 2.8 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Consider This: In this procedure, sperm is deposited after being "washed," a process that concentrates sperm in a small amount of fluid. 2.8 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

3. Research reveals that children conceived through emerging reproductive technologies _____.

- A. experience an increased risk of mental disorders
- B. experience a higher incidence of intellectual delays
- C. experience psychological adjustment similar to that of children conceived naturally
- D. have reduced risk of physical abnormalities

Answer: C. experience psychological adjustment similar to that of children conceived naturally

Question Title: EOM Q2.2.3

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze

Objective: 2.8 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Consider This: The later psychological adjustment of children conceived through IVF and artificial insemination is no different from that of children conceived through natural techniques.

2.8 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

4. A woman's age plays a role in the health of the newborn. Research suggests that older mothers are at increased risk of giving birth to children _____.

- A. with Down syndrome
- B. born overweight
- C. born later than 40 weeks
- D. with physical abnormalities

Answer: A. with Down syndrome

Question Title: EOM Q2.2.4

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand

Objective: 2.9 Describe the threats to the fetal environment and what can be done about them.

Consider This: It describes a form of intellectual disability. 2.9 Describe the threats to the fetal environment and what can be done about them.

5. Braylon's coach notices that Braylon has somewhat unusual facial deformities, is much shorter than his peers, and has a difficult time remembering the coach's play calls despite regular drills and ongoing practice. After a conversation with her developmental psychologist friend, the coach suspects that Braylon's mother might have _____ while pregnant with him.

- A. run marathons
- B. smoked marijuana
- C. drunk alcohol
- D. injected heroin

Answer: C. drunk alcohol

Question Title: EOM Q2.2.5

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply

Objective: 2.9 Describe the threats to the fetal environment and what can be done about them.

Consider This: Studies have found that maternal consumption of an average of just two doses a day during pregnancy is associated with lower intelligence in offspring at age 7. 2.9 Describe the threats to the fetal environment and what can be done about them.

Quiz: Birth and the Newborn Infant

1. Within minutes after Mackenzie was born, the attending nurses quickly assessed her pulse, her respiration, the color of her skin, her muscle tone, and her reflex irritability. Mackenzie received a score of 8. What type of assessment were the nurses using?

- A. Braxton-Hicks
- B. neonate scale
- C. ability to bond score
- D. Apgar scale

Answer: D. Apgar scale

Question Title: EOM Q2.3.1

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply

Objective: 2.10 Describe the normal process of labor and the events that occur in the first few hours of a newborn's life.

Consider This: A measure of overall health in newborns, a score of 7–10 is considered normal.

2.10 Describe the normal process of labor and the events that occur in the first few hours of a newborn's life.

2. A recent trend in childbirth is the presence of a(n) _____, a birthing attendant who provides emotional, psychological, and educational support during birth but is not a medical attendant.

- A. birthing coach
- B. doula
- C. nurse–midwife
- D. obstetrician

Answer: B. doula

Question Title: EOM Q2.3.2

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

Objective: 2.11 Describe the major current approaches to childbirth.

Consider This: Although the individual's role does not include medical examinations, her presence often reduces the reliance on drugs and increases the speed of delivery. 2.11 Describe the major current approaches to childbirth.

3. Kia was born 37 weeks after conception and weighs 2 pounds. Kia would be described as _____.

- A. preterm and very low birthweight
- B. full-term and normal birthweight
- C. preterm and normal birthweight
- D. full-term and extremely low birthweight

Answer: A. preterm and very low birthweight

Question Title: EOM Q2.3.3

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply

Objective: 2.12 Describe the causes of, consequences of, and treatments for preterm births and the risks that postmature babies face.

Consider This: A full-term pregnancy lasts approximately 38 to 40 weeks. 2.12 Describe the causes of, consequences of, and treatments for preterm births and the risks that postmature babies face.

4. A cesarean section is most accurately considered _____.

- A. a genetic screening of the infant prior to birth
- B. the surgical removal of a fetus
- C. vaginal childbirth
- D. a commonly found form of maternal toxin

Answer: B. the surgical removal of a fetus

Question Title: EOM Q2.3.4

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

Objective: 2.13 Describe the process of caesarean delivery, and explain the reasons for its increase in use.

Consider This: With this procedure, the risk of maternal infection is high. 2.13 Describe the process of caesarean delivery, and explain the reasons for its increase in use.

5. Which statement is most reflective of postpartum depression?
- A. The onset of postpartum depression is predictable.
 - B. It is experienced by 90 percent of new mothers following the birth of her child.
 - C. It typically lasts two to three weeks and is no cause for concern.
 - D. Women with a history of depression are at higher risk of developing postpartum depression.

Answer: D. Women with a history of depression are at higher risk of developing postpartum depression.

Question Title: EOM Q2.3.5

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze

Objective: 2.14 Explain the factors that lead to stillbirth, infant mortality, and postpartum depression.

Consider This: It is defined as a period of deep depression following the birth of a child. 2.14 Explain the factors that lead to stillbirth, infant mortality, and postpartum depression.

Chapter Quiz: The Start of Life

1. If you are looking through a microscope at a normal sperm cell, you should see _____ chromosomes.
- A. 12
 - B. 20
 - C. 23
 - D. 46

Answer: C. 23

Question Title: EOC Q2.1

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

Objective: 2.1 Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.

Consider This: Chromosomes are rod-shaped portions of DNA that are organized in pairs. 2.1

Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.

2. Sophia is brunette, outgoing, and has blue eyes and full lips. These characteristics reflect Sophia's _____.
- A. genotype
 - B. genetic code
 - C. recessive genes
 - D. phenotype

Answer: D. phenotype

Question Title: EOC Q2.2

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand

Objective: 2.2 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Consider This: They are observable traits, ones that are actually seen. 2.2 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

3. A type of fetal development monitoring technique that involves inserting a thin needle into the placenta and removing small samples of hairlike material surrounding the embryo is called _____.

- A. amniocentesis
- B. chorionic villus sampling
- C. ultrasound sonography
- D. fetal blood sampling

Answer: B. chorionic villus sampling

Question Title: EOC Q2.3

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

Objective: 2.3 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Consider This: It can be done between the 8th and 11th weeks of pregnancy, but carries a risk of miscarriage. 2.3 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

4. Josette typically weighs more than others in her peer group. However, she is not considered overweight given her large frame and muscular build. Josette sees a very thin model in a fashion magazine and, determined to slim down, spends \$250 for a 12-week fitness program at the local gym. Why is Josette unlikely to achieve the same figure as the fashion model?

- A. All fashion models reach model weight by starving themselves.
- B. Josette's natural body type is genetically determined.
- C. Fitness goals take at least 36 weeks to accomplish.
- D. Josette will need to adopt a vegan diet as well as the fitness program.

Answer: B. Josette's natural body type is genetically determined.

Question Title: EOC Q2.4

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze

Objective: 2.4 Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.

Consider This: A person's genotype provides a range within which a phenotype may be expressed. 2.4 Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.

5. Which statement best explains the current understanding of the role of nature and nurture in intelligence?
- A. A person's score on an IQ test is determined only by the influence of environmental factors.
 - B. Intelligence is based solely on nature.
 - C. Intelligence is strongly influenced by genetics but is impacted by environmental factors.
 - D. Interventions aimed at improving IQ scores in schools are a waste of educational funding.

Answer: C. Intelligence is strongly influenced by genetics but is impacted by environmental factors.

Question Title: EOC Q2.5

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Analyze

Objective: 2.5 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Consider This: No other nature–nurture issue has generated more research and controversy than the origin of intelligence. 2.5 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

6. Which individual with a genetic predisposition toward introversion appears to have chosen a suitable career?
- A. Kahlil, who is a car salesman
 - B. Makayla, who is a political lobbyist
 - C. Tawana, who is an archive specialist in the Library of Congress
 - D. Christof, who is a sports broadcaster

Answer: C. Tawana, who is an archive specialist in the Library of Congress

Question Title: EOC Q2.6

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply

Objective: 2.6 Describe ways in which genes influence the environment.

Consider This: People attend to those aspects of the environment in which their genetically determined abilities can flourish. 2.6 Describe ways in which genes influence the environment.

7. During the _____ stage, the fertilized egg begins to divide and grow, traveling toward the uterus for implantation.

- A. germinal
- B. embryonic
- C. fetal
- D. ectodermal

Answer: A. germinal

Question Title: EOC Q2.7

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

Objective: 2.7 Explain the process of fertilization and the three stages of development.

Consider This: It is the first and shortest stage of prenatal development, taking place during the first two weeks following conception. 2.7 Explain the process of fertilization and the three stages of development.

8. Janae and her partner, Melissa, wish to have a family and are considering the many options available to them. They decide that Melissa will undergo _____, wherein her eggs are removed and fertilized in a laboratory using sperm the couple selected from a sperm bank, with the resulting fertilized egg implanted in Melissa's uterus.

- A. artificial insemination
- B. in vitro fertilization
- C. gamete intrafallopian transfer
- D. zygote intrafallopian transfer

Answer: B. in vitro fertilization

Question Title: EOC Q2.8

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply

Objective: 2.8 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Consider This: Fertilization takes place outside the woman's body. 2.8 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

9. Which statement relating to threats to the fetal environment is true?
- A. With today's technology, a mother's age has little bearing on the risk to the fetus.
 - B. A diet of poor nutritional value can be overcome with regular use of multivitamins during pregnancy.
 - C. Over-the-counter drugs can have injurious consequences to the developing fetus.
 - D. A few alcoholic drinks and occasional cigarettes during pregnancy will not negatively impact the developing fetus.

Answer: C. Over-the-counter drugs can have injurious consequences to the developing fetus.

Question Title: EOC Q2.9

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze

Objective: 2.9 Describe the threats to the fetal environment and what can be done about them.

Consider This: Some common headache remedies can lead to fetal bleeding and growth impairments. 2.9 Describe the threats to the fetal environment and what can be done about them.

10. At five months pregnant, Paige is energetic and quite active, working full-time and maintaining her own floral shop. One afternoon, Paige is surprised to feel what seem to be contractions, but she is assured by her physician that she is likely experiencing _____, a response by the uterus as it accommodates the growing fetus.

- A. Braxton-Hicks contractions
- B. the first stage of labor
- C. the second stage of labor
- D. anoxia

Answer: A. Braxton-Hicks contractions

Question Title: EOC Q2.10

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply

Objective: 2.10 Describe the normal process of labor and the events that occur in the first few hours of a newborn's life.

Consider This: It is often called "false labor" because it can fool anxious parents. 2.10 Describe the normal process of labor and the events that occur in the first few hours of a newborn's life.

11. Which statement is most reflective of current childbirth techniques for reducing pain and discomfort during delivery?

- A. Medications should never be used in the delivery room.
- B. Deep breathing and relaxation training are useful practices.
- C. Calming into a state of internalized focus does little to reduce pain.
- D. Giving birth in a pool of cool water helps the baby acclimate outside the womb and keeps the mother from becoming overheated.

Answer: B. Deep breathing and relaxation training are useful practices.

Question Title: EOC Q2.11

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze

Objective: 2.11 Describe the major current approaches to childbirth.

Consider This: The discouragement of traditional interventions is highly controversial. 2.11 Describe the major current approaches to childbirth.

12. Which newborn is at greatest risk of developing blindness?

- A. Jarrod, born at 36 weeks weighing 6 pounds, 12 ounces
- B. Quentin, born at 41 weeks weighing 9 pounds, 14 ounces following an induced labor
- C. Suki, born weighing 7 pounds, 6 ounces via cesarean section
- D. Piper, born weighing 4 pounds, 14 ounces, who received highly concentrated oxygen following birth

Answer: D. Piper, born weighing 4 pounds, 14 ounces, who received highly concentrated oxygen following birth

Question Title: EOC Q2.12

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Apply

Objective: 2.12 Describe the causes of, consequences of, and treatments for preterm births and the risks that postmature babies face.

Consider This: Low-birthweight infants are often placed in incubators to carefully monitor temperature and oxygen levels. 2.12 Describe the causes of, consequences of, and treatments for preterm births and the risks that postmature babies face.

13. Under what circumstances might a doctor order an emergency cesarean delivery?

- A. when the fetus is facing head first in the birth canal
- B. if there are indications of a sudden rise in fetal heart rate
- C. to accommodate the maternal grandparents' 30th wedding anniversary
- D. for a mother carrying twins

Answer: B. if there are indications of a sudden rise in fetal heart rate

Question Title: EOC Q2.13

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze

Objective: 2.13 Describe the process of cesarean delivery, and explain the reasons for its increase in use.

Consider This: Cesarean deliveries occur most frequently when the fetus shows distress. 2.13 Describe the process of cesarean delivery, and explain the reasons for its increase in use.

14. In which of the following countries do newborns have the lowest chance of survival?

- A. Japan
- B. Cuba
- C. United States
- D. Hungary

Answer: C. United States

Question Title: EOC Q2.14

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

Objective: 2.14 Explain the factors that lead to stillbirth, infant mortality, and postpartum depression.

Consider This: It is considered the richest country in the world. 2.14 Explain the factors that lead to stillbirth, infant mortality, and postpartum depression.

15. Kavya's father notices that when he lightly strokes his newborn daughter's cheek, she turns her head toward his hand. Kavya is most likely displaying the _____ reflex.

- A. rooting
- B. sucking
- C. swallowing
- D. blinking

Answer: A. rooting

Question Title: EOC Q2.15

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

Objective: 2.15 Describe the physical capabilities of the newborn.

Consider This: It guides infants toward nearby sources of food, such as a bottle or breast. 2.15 Describe the physical capabilities of the newborn.

16. _____, performed on nearly 75 percent of males born in the United States, is generally considered medically unnecessary.

- A. Circumspection
- B. Urethra cleanse
- C. Circumcision
- D. Foreskin realignment

Answer: C. Circumcision

Question Title: EOC Q2.16

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand

Objective: 2.16 Describe the sensory capabilities of the newborn.

Consider This: The procedure provides protection against sexually transmitted diseases. 2.16 Describe the sensory capabilities of the newborn.

17. One day David took his son, Carlton, for a walk in the park. As Carlton was reaching for a pink flower along the park trail, a bee appeared and stung him on the cheek. When Carlton and his father returned home, Carlton began to cry uncontrollably at the sight of a bouquet of pink flowers on the kitchen table. Carlton's automatic response of fear at the sight of the flowers is an example of _____.

- A. operant conditioning
- B. habituation
- C. an orienting response
- D. classical conditioning

Answer: D. classical conditioning

Question Title: EOC Q2.17

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply

Objective: 2.17 Describe the learning capabilities of the newborn.

Consider This: It is a type of learning in which an organism responds in a particular way to a neutral stimulus that normally does not bring about that type of response. 2.17 Describe the learning capabilities of the newborn.

18. Newborns cycle through various states of _____, different degrees of sleep and wakefulness that range from deep sleep to great agitation.

- A. circadian rhythm
- B. action
- C. arousal
- D. attention

Answer: C. arousal

Question Title: EOC Q2.18

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Understand

Objective: 2.18 Describe the social competencies of newborns.

Consider This: Caregivers become involved in easing the baby through transitions from one state to another. 2.18 Describe the social competencies of newborns.