

TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Chapter 2

The Start of Life: Prenatal Development

Topic		Remember the Facts	Understand the Concepts	Apply What You Know
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.	Multiple Choice	1-14	15-16	
	True/False			
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 2.2: Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.	Multiple Choice	17, 20, 22.23	19	18, 21
	True/False			
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 2.3: Describe how the sex of a child is determined.	Multiple Choice	24-26		
	True/False	153		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay	148		
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.	Multiple Choice	27-31, 33-37		32
	True/False	154-155, 157-159		156
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay	149		
LO 2.5: Describe the field of behavioral genetics.	Multiple Choice	38-39		
	True/False	160-162		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 2.6: Describe the major inherited disorders.	Multiple Choice	40, 46		41-45
	True/False	164	165	
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.	Multiple Choice	47-48, 50-68, 70		49, 69
	True/False	166-167, 169	168	
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 2.8: Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.	Multiple Choice	71-72		
	True/False	171-173	170	
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 2.9: Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.	Multiple Choice	73		
	True/False	175, 177	174, 176	
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			

TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Chapter 2

The Start of Life: Prenatal Development

Topic		Factual	Conceptual	Applied
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.	Multiple Choice	74-81		
	True/False	178, 180-184	188	179, 185
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 2.11: Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.	Multiple Choice	82.83		
	True/False	163, 186-187		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay	150		
LO 2.12: Describe the way in which genes influence the environment.	Multiple Choice	84		
	True/False	190		189
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 2.13: Explain the process of fertilization.	Multiple Choice	85-88		
	True/False			
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.	Multiple Choice	89-108		
	True/False	191		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.	Multiple Choice	109-112, 114-118		113
	True/False			
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay	151		
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?	Multiple Choice	119-133, 135-140, 142.143, 145-147		134, 141, 144
	True/False	192.195		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			152

Chapter 2

The Start of Life: Prenatal Development

MULTIPLE CHOICE

2.1. What are male reproductive cells called?

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.2. What is a female reproductive cell called?

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

Answer: D

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.3. About an hour or so after a sperm enters the ovum, these two cells suddenly fuse, becoming one cell. What is this cell called?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.4. What is the name of the new cell formed by the process of fertilization?

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

Answer: B

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.5. Male and female reproductive cells are also known as what?

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.6. What is the basic unit of genetic information?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.7. How are the blueprints for creating a person are stored and communicated?

- a) zygotes
- b) genes
- c) gametes
- d) the Golgi apparatus

Answer: B

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.8. What is 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) deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)

Answer: D

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.9. All genes are composed of specific sequences of which kind of molecules?

- a) deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
- b) calcium
- c) mitochondria
- d) ribonucleic acid (RNA)

Answer: A

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.11. What is the number of chromosomes along which genes are arranged in specific locations and in a specific order?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.12. How many pairs of chromosomes are found in each of the non-sex cells?

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

Answer: D

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

2.13. Which process accounts for the replication of most types of cells, resulting in nearly all the cells in the body containing the same 46 chromosomes as the zygote?

- a) meiosis
- b) constriction
- c) mitosis
- d) reproduction

Answer: C

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.14. Gametes are formed in the human body through what process?

- a) replication
- b) meiosis
- c) mitosis
- d) neurogenesis

Answer: B

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.15. Which process provides the potential for the vast diversity of human beings springing from just 23 chromosomes per parent?

- a) sperm competition
- b) ovum timing
- c) chromosomal abnormalities
- d) gamete cell division

Answer: D

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

2.16. How many genetic combinations are estimated to be possible from the processes of meiosis and other random genetic transformations?

- a) tens of billions
- b) tens of millions
- c) hundreds of thousands
- d) tens of trillions

Answer: D

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

Topic: Genes and Chromosomes: The Code of Life

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

2.17. What term is used to describe genetically identical twins?

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

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.2 Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.

Topic: Multiple Births: Two—or More—for the Genetic Price of One

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.18. Marissa and Melissa are twins and are genetically identical. Which term would a geneticist use to describe them?

- a) gamete-deprived twins
- b) dizygotic twins
- c) monozygotic twins
- d) replicated twins

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.2 Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.

Topic: Multiple Births: Two—or More—for the Genetic Price of One

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.19. Monozygotic twins may differ from one another as they age. What causes these differences?

- a) unfolding of genetic tendencies
- b) chromosomal differences
- c) environmental forces
- d) DNA deterioration

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.2 Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.

Topic: Multiple Births: Two—or More—for the Genetic Price of One

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

2.20. What term is used to describe twins who are produced when two separate ova are fertilized by two separate sperm at roughly the same time?

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

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.2 Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.

Topic: Multiple Births: Two—or More—for the Genetic Price of One

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.21. Shane and Sia are twins, but they are not genetically identical. Which term would a geneticist use to describe them?

- a) gamete-deprived twins
- b) dizygotic twins
- c) monozygotic twins
- d) unreplicated twins

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.2 Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.

Topic: Multiple Births: Two—or More—for the Genetic Price of One

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.22. What kind of twins are no more genetically similar than two siblings born at different times?

- a) dizygotic twins
- b) monozygotic twins
- c) sperm-based twins
- d) ovum-enhanced twins

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.2 Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.

Topic: Multiple Births: Two—or More—for the Genetic Price of One

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.23. How does the current rate of multiple births compare to the rate in the 1990s?

- a) The rate has decreased over that time period.
- b) The rate has remained the same over that time period.
- c) The rate has increased over that time period.
- d) The rate has varied up and down over that time period.

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.2 Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.

Topic: Multiple Births: Two—or More—for the Genetic Price of One

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.24. Which chromosome pairing is found on the 23rd pair of chromosomes in males?

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

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how the sex of a child is determined.

Topic: Boy or Girl? Establishing the Sex of the Child

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.25. How would a child with an XX pairing on the 23rd chromosome be genetically classified?

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

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how the sex of a child is determined.

Topic: Boy or Girl? Establishing the Sex of the Child

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.26. What is the fundamental factor that determines the sex of a child?

- a) the ovum
- b) the sperm
- c) chromosome variety
- d) chromosome division

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how the sex of a child is determined.

Topic: Boy or Girl? Establishing the Sex of the Child

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

2.27. What is the term used for the one trait that is expressed when two competing traits are present?

- a) recessive
- b) genotypic
- c) dominant
- d) phenotypic

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.28. Which term is used to describe a trait within an organism that is present but not expressed?

- a) dominant
- b) genotypic
- c) phenotype-devoid
- d) recessive

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.29. Which term is used to refer to an observable trait?

- a) a karyotype
- b) a prototype
- c) a genotype
- d) a phenotype

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.30. What do geneticists call the underlying combination of genetic material present (but not outwardly visible) in an organism?

- a) a genotype
- b) a phenotype
- c) a dominance pattern
- d) a recessive absence

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.31. When a child inherits similar genes for a given trait from her or his parents, how would a geneticist describe that child?

- a) monozygotic
- b) homozygous
- c) phenotypic
- d) heterozygous

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.32. Eric has blue eyes. Because the gene for blue eyes is recessive, what must be true of Eric regarding this trait?

- a) He is monozygotic for this trait.
- b) He is homozygous for this trait.
- c) He is phenozygotic for this trait.
- d) He is heterozygous for this trait.

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.33. When a child receives different forms of a certain gene from her or his parents, how would a geneticist describe that child?

- a) monozygous
- b) phenozygous
- c) homozygous
- d) heterozygous

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.34. 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?

- a) sickle cell disorder
- b) phenylketonuria (PKU)
- c) Prader-Willi syndrome
- d) chromosome deficiency

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.35. What kind of inheritance results in a combination of multiple gene pairs contributing to the production of a particular trait?

- a) X-lined
- b) interstitial
- c) polygenic
- d) homozygous

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

2.36. What type of gene is considered recessive and located only on the X chromosome?

- a) heterozygous
- b) X-linked
- c) homozygous
- d) recessive

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.37. Which inherited blood-clotting disorder has been a problem throughout the royal families of Europe?

- a) X-linked arrhythmia
- b) phenylketonuria (PKU)
- c) Down syndrome
- d) hemophilia

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.38. Which term refers to studying the effects of heredity on psychological characteristics and behavior?

- a) gene sequence
- b) mapping
- c) behavioral genetics
- d) human genome

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe the field of behavioral genetics.

Topic: The Human Genome and Behavioral Genetics: Cracking the Genetic Code

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.39. How many genes do humans have?

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

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe the field of behavioral genetics.

Topic: The Human Genome and Behavioral Genetics: Cracking the Genetic Code

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.40. Sometimes genes, for no known reason, change their form. What is this process called?

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

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.6 Describe the major inherited disorders.

Topic: Inherited and Genetic Disorders: When Development Deviates from the Norm

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Level: Moderate

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.41. Sara has an extra chromosome on her twenty-first pair of chromosomes. What disorder does Sara have?

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

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.6 Describe the major inherited disorders.

Topic: Inherited and Genetic Disorders: When Development Deviates from the Norm

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.42. Emily has a disorder that is produced by an injury to a gene on the X chromosome, producing a mild to moderate mental impairment. What disorder does Emily have?

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

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.6 Describe the major inherited disorders.

Topic: Inherited and Genetic Disorders: When Development Deviates from the Norm

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.43. Kevin has a blood disorder that gets its name from the shape of his malformed red blood cells. What disorder does Kevin have?

- a) sickle-cell anemia
- b) hemophilia
- c) Klinefelter's syndrome
- d) fragile X syndrome

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.6 Describe the major inherited disorders.

Topic: Inherited and Genetic Disorders: When Development Deviates from the Norm

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.44. Tera has a disorder that is untreatable and produces blindness and muscle degeneration prior to death. What disorder does Tera have?

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

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.6 Describe the major inherited disorders.

Topic: Inherited and Genetic Disorders: When Development Deviates from the Norm

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.45. Akili has the disorder that results from the presence of an extra X chromosome that produces underdeveloped genitals, extreme height, and enlarged breasts. What disorder does Akili have?

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

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.6 Describe the major inherited disorders.

Topic: Inherited and Genetic Disorders: When Development Deviates from the Norm

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.46. The sickle-cell gene confers immunity against which disease commonly found in West Africa?

- a) hemophilia
- b) diarrhea
- c) malaria
- d) anemia

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.6 Describe the major inherited disorders.

Topic: Inherited and Genetic Disorders: When Development Deviates from the Norm

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.47. Which profession focuses on helping people deal with issues related to inherited disorders?

- a) psychological counseling
- b) retroactive counseling
- c) genetic counseling
- d) family counseling

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.48. What is the earliest medical test that occurs 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

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.49. Huela 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 did the physician recommend?

- a) amniocentesis
- b) sonogram
- c) first-trimester screen
- d) embryoscopy

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.50. What is the process in which high-frequency sound waves scan a mother's womb to produce an image of an unborn baby?

- a) embryoscopy
- b) ultrasound sonography
- c) amniocentesis
- d) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.51. Which procedure involves taking samples of the hair-like material that surrounds an embryo in order to identify genetic defects?

- a) karyotypy
- b) amniocentesis
- c) ultrasound sonography
- d) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.52. Which invasive test can be used if blood tests and ultrasound have identified a potential problem with the developing child, or if there is a family history of inherited disorders?

- a) amniocentesis
- b) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- c) ultrasound sonography
- d) first-trimester screen

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.53. Which infrequently used test is performed between the 8th and 11th week of pregnancy, but produces a risk of miscarriage?

- a) amniocentesis
- b) ultrasound sonography
- c) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- d) first-trimester screen

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.54. Which process identifies genetic defects by examining a small sample of fetal cells drawn by a needle inserted into the amniotic fluid?

- a) amniocentesis
- b) karyotype
- c) ultrasound sonography
- d) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.55. Amniocentesis is usually conducted after how many weeks of pregnancy?

- a) 5 to 10
- b) 8 to 12
- c) 15 to 20
- d) 30 to 40

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.56. Which test is carried out 15 to 20 weeks into a 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) embryoscopy
- d) amniocentesis

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.57. Which test can be used to determine the sex of a child prior to birth?

- a) ultrasound sonography
- b) amniocentesis
- c) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- d) fetal blood sampling (FBS)

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.58. Which test examines the embryo or fetus during the first 23 weeks of pregnancy by means of a fiber-optic device inserted through the cervix?

- a) embryoscopy
- b) amniocentesis
- c) somnambulism
- d) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.59. Which test is performed as early as the 5th week of pregnancy, and allows access to the fetal circulatory system?

- a) amniocentesis
- b) embryoscopy
- c) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- d) ultrasound

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.60. Which test procedure 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) ultrasound

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.61. Which test is performed after 18 weeks of pregnancy by collecting a small amount of blood from the umbilical cord for testing?

- a) embryoscopy
- b) amniocentesis
- c) fetal blood sampling (FBS)
- d) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.62. Which test is used to detect Down syndrome by collecting blood from the umbilical cord after the 18th week of pregnancy?

- a) fetal blood sampling (FBS)
- b) embryoscopy
- c) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- d) amniocentesis

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.63. Which procedure is used to detect abnormalities in the first trimester of pregnancy, and involves high-frequency transvaginal probes and digital visual processing?

- a) fetal blood sampling (FBS)
- b) sonoembryology
- c) embryoscopy
- d) first-trimester screen

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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

- a) sonoembryology
- b) fetal blood sampling (FBS)
- c) embryoscopy
- d) amniocentesis

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.65. 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

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.66. Which procedure uses very high frequency sound waves to detect structural abnormalities in the developing fetus or the presence of multiple fetuses?

- a) ultrasound sonography
- b) sonoembryology
- c) embryoscopy
- d) sonogram

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.67. Which testing procedure uses high-frequency sound waves to examine the developing fetus, and is typically used in addition to other procedures?

- a) sonogram
- b) sonoembryology
- c) ultrasound sonography
- d) embryoscopy

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.68. The symptoms of Huntington's disease typically manifest themselves when people reach which decade of life?

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

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.69. Cynthia's mother will undergo a procedure to ensure her next child will be free of Fanconi anemia. Which of the following procedures will be used?

- a) preimplantation genetic diagnosis
- b) ultrasound sonography
- c) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- d) genetic ovum selectivity (GOS)

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.70. Which procedure takes cells from an embryo and then replaces them after the defective genes they contain have been repaired?

- a) germ line therapy
- b) genetic counseling
- c) preimplantation genetic diagnosis
- d) fetal blood sampling

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.71. What do developmentalists call patterns of arousal and emotionality that represent consistent and enduring characteristics in an individual?

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

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.8 Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.

Topic: The Role of the Environment in Determining the Expression of Genes: From Genotypes to Phenotypes

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.72. Which term refers to the determination of an individual's traits through a combination of both genetic and environmental factors?

- a) multifactorial transmission
- b) inheritance
- c) natural selection
- d) unifactorial transmission

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.8 Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.

Topic: The Role of the Environment in Determining the Expression of Genes: From Genotypes to Phenotypes

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.73. Monozygotic twins who are raised in different adoptive households would provide an opportunity to disentangle the relative effects of which two developmental factors?

- a) genotypes and phenotypes
- b) heredity and the environment
- c) monozygotic and dizygotic influences
- d) isolation and sociability

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.9 Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.

Topic: Studying Development: How Much Is Nature? How Much Is Nurture?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.74. As genetic similarity between two individuals increases, what also tends to reliably increase?

- a) similarity in occupation
- b) similarity in blood pressure
- c) similarity in intelligence test scores
- d) similarity in respiration rate

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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

- a) Barnard Hughes
- b) Erik Erikson
- c) Sandra Scarr
- d) Arthur Jensen

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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

- a) openness to experience
- b) neuroticism
- c) shyness
- d) extroversion

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.77. 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) agreeableness
- c) social potency
- d) extroversion

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.78. How do parents in the United States and Asian cultures compare in their attitudes toward children’s activity levels?

- a) U.S. parents encourage lower activity levels, whereas Asian parents encourage greater activity in their children.
- b) Both U.S. parents and Asian parents encourage passivity in their children.
- c) U.S. parents encourage higher activity levels, whereas Asian parents encourage greater passivity in their children.
- d) Both U.S. parents and Asian parents encourage higher activity levels in their children.

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.79. Which genetically linked trait reflects the tendency to be a masterful, forceful leader who enjoys being the center of attention?

- a) neuroticism
- b) social potency
- c) extroversion
- d) traditionalism

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.80. Which genetically linked trait reflects the tendency to endorse rules and authority?

- a) traditionalism
- b) neuroticism
- c) social potency
- d) extroversion

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.81. Which developmental scientist speculated that the underlying temperament of a given society, determined genetically, may predispose people in that society toward a particular philosophy?

- a) T.C. Frank
- b) Willard Kaiser
- c) Hugo Bratmann
- d) Jerome Kagan

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.11 Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.

Topic: Psychological Disorders: The Role of Genetics and Environment

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.82. What percent chance does a monozygotic twin have of developing schizophrenia when the other twin develops the disorder?

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

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.11 Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.

Topic: Psychological Disorders: The Role of Genetics and Environment

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.83. If genetics were the sole cause of a disorder, what would be the risk factor between monozygotic twins for developing the disorder?

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

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.11 Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.

Topic: Psychological Disorders: The Role of Genetics and Environment

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.84. Which developmental psychologist endorsed the idea that genetic endowment provided to children by their parents not only determines their genetic characteristics, but also actively influences their environment?

- a) Lee Willerman
- b) Sandra Scarr
- c) Edie Sedgwick
- d) Horst Mahler

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.12 Describe ways in which genes influence the environment.

Topic: Can Genes Influence the Environment?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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

- a) fertilization
- b) sex segregation
- c) germinal bonding
- d) prenatal determination

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.13 Explain the process of fertilization.

Topic: Fertilization: The Moment of Conception

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.86. How many ova are human females usually born with?

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

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.13 Explain the process of fertilization.

Topic: Fertilization: The Moment of Conception

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.87. During the time between puberty and menopause, females will ovulate in periods of approximately how many days?

- a) 37
- b) 28
- c) 15
- d) 60

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.13 Explain the process of fertilization.

Topic: Fertilization: The Moment of Conception

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.88. How many sperm does an adult male produce each day?

- a) one hundred thousand
- b) fourteen thousand
- c) several hundred million
- d) eight million

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.13 Explain the process of fertilization.

Topic: Fertilization: The Moment of Conception

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.89. Three days after fertilization, how many cells constitute the developing organism?

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

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.90. What is the first and shortest stage of the prenatal period called?

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

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.91. What term is used to describe the fertilized egg during the germinal stage of prenatal development?

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

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.92. Which organ provides nourishment and oxygen to a developing fetus via the umbilical cord?

- a) amniotic sac
- b) ectoderm
- c) placenta
- d) endoderm

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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) celerity stage
- d) fertilization stage

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.94. During the embryonic stage of prenatal development, which term refers to the layer of cells that will form skin, hair, teeth, sense organs, the brain, and the spinal cord?

- a) ectoderm
- b) placenta
- c) endoderm
- d) mesoderm

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.95. During the embryonic stage of prenatal development, which term refers to the layer of cells that produces the digestive system, liver, pancreas, and respiratory system?

- a) ectoderm
- b) placenta
- c) endoderm
- d) mesoderm

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.96. During the embryonic stage of prenatal development, which term refers to the layer of cells that forms the muscles, bones, blood, and circulatory system?

- a) mesoderm
- b) ectoderm
- c) endoderm
- d) placenta

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.97. During the embryonic stage of prenatal development, how many layers of cells eventually form every part of the human body?

- a) 5
- b) 3
- c) 8
- d) 10

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.98. About how long is an 8-week-old embryo?

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

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.99. During the embryonic stage of prenatal development, the head represents about how much of the total length of the embryo?

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

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.100. At what point in the embryonic stage of prenatal development does the nervous system begin to function?

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

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.101. During which stage of prenatal development does the child become easily recognizable?

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

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.102. Which stage of prenatal development formally starts when the differentiation of the major organs has occurred?

- a) fetal

- b) embryonic
- c) germinal
- d) tonsorial

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.103. Which stage of prenatal development begins at about 8 weeks after conception and continues until birth?

- a) fertilization stage
- b) zygotic stage
- c) embryonic stage
- d) fetal stage

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.104. What is the term for a developing child during the period from 8 weeks after conception until birth?

- a) embryo
- b) baby
- c) fetus
- d) zygote

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.105. In which stage of prenatal development does the child undergo astoundingly rapid change, including dramatic changes in proportion and weight?

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

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.106. The development of the major organs and basic anatomy takes place during which stage of prenatal development?

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

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Level: Moderate

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.107. How long after conception does a fetus first swallow and urinate?

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

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.108. Which hormone in males do some scientists speculate may lead to differences in male and female brain structure, and later variations in gender-related behavior?

- a) serotonin
- b) dopamine
- c) androgen
- d) oxytocin

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.109. How long a period of trying to become pregnant needs to pass before a diagnosis of infertility is made?

- a) 4 to 6 months
- b) 12 to 13 months
- c) 6 to 12 months
- d) 12 to 18 months

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.15 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Topic: Pregnancy Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.110. What percent of couples suffer from infertility?

- a) 10 percent
- b) 15 percent
- c) 25 percent
- d) 75 percent

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.15 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Topic: Pregnancy Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.111. What is the term for the procedure of fertilization in which a man's sperm is placed directly into a woman's vagina by a physician?

- a) in vitro fertilization
- b) intrafallopian transfer
- c) artificial insemination
- d) germinal insemination

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.15 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Topic: Pregnancy Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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
- b) intrafallopian transfer
- c) artificial insemination
- d) germinal insemination

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.15 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Topic: Pregnancy Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.113. Arielle and her husband want to have a child, but her husband has a medical condition that prohibits him from producing adequate sperm. She will attempt a procedure in which a fertilized egg will be implanted in her fallopian tubes. Which procedure will Arielle undergo?

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

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.15 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Topic: Pregnancy Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.114. In women younger than 35, how high is the success rate for in vitro fertilization?

- a) 67 percent
- b) 48 percent
- c) 33 percent
- d) 21 percent

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.15 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Topic: Pregnancy Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.115. What other term is sometimes used to describe a spontaneous abortion?

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

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.15 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Topic: Pregnancy Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.116. Which term describes a pregnancy that ends before the developing child is able to survive outside of the mother's womb?

- a) artificial remission
- b) spontaneous abortion
- c) in vitro fertilization
- d) polygenic rejection

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.15 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Topic: Pregnancy Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.117. Statistically, approximately how many pregnancies end in miscarriage, usually in the first several months of pregnancy?

- a) 10 to 25 percent
- b) 25 to 50 percent
- c) 50 to 65 percent
- d) 15 to 20 percent

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.15 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Topic: Pregnancy Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.118. Which term refers to a mother voluntarily terminating a pregnancy?

- a) spontaneous abortion
- b) stillbirth
- c) miscarriage
- d) abortion

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.15 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Topic: Pregnancy Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.119. Which term describes an environmental factor that produces birth defects?

- a) virus
- b) allele
- c) teratogen
- d) diffuser

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.120. Which organ keeps teratogens from reaching a developing fetus?

- a) umbilical cord
- b) placenta
- c) amniotic sac
- d) uterus

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.121. Which group has the greatest risk for a variety of pregnancy and birth complications?

- a) adolescents age 13 to 15
- b) adolescents age 15 to 20
- c) women age 20 to 25
- d) women age 30 and older

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.122. Older mothers are considerably more likely to give birth to children with which genetic disorder?

- a) Tay-Sachs disease
- b) Down syndrome
- c) Huntington's disease
- d) sickle-cell anemia

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.123. Approximately what percent of babies born to mothers over the age of 40 have Down syndrome?

- a) 5 out of 10
- b) 1 out of 4
- c) 6 out of 100
- d) 1 out of 100

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.124. Approximately what percent of babies born to mothers over the age of 50 have Down syndrome?

- a) 1 out of 4
- b) 1 out of 10
- c) 1 out of 2
- d) 1 out of 100

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.125. Which group has the greatest risk for premature delivery?

- a) women between the ages of 20 and 25
- b) women between the ages of 35 and 40
- c) adolescents
- d) women over 60

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.126. Which disease, if contracted by a pregnant woman prior to the 11th week of pregnancy, is likely to cause blindness, deafness, heart defects, or brain damage in the baby?

- a) smallpox
- b) mumps
- c) gonorrhea
- d) rubella

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.127. 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) psoriasis
- d) mumps

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.128. Which illness, when contracted by a pregnant woman, increases the risk of miscarriage?

- a) chicken pox
- b) mumps
- c) syphilis
- d) AIDS

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.129. Which sexually transmitted disease 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) Tay-Sachs disease
- d) syphilis

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.130. Which sexually transmitted disease 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

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.131. Which disease may be passed to the fetus (through the blood that reaches the placenta) from mothers who are carriers of the virus?

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

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.132. If mothers who carry the AIDS virus are treated with antiviral drugs during pregnancy, what percent of infants are born with AIDS?

- a) about 50 percent
- b) more than 25 percent
- c) less than 10 percent
- d) about 5 percent

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.133. Which medication was frequently prescribed to pregnant women during the 1970s to prevent miscarriages, but was later found to cause the daughters of the women who took the medication to develop a rare form of cancer?

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

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.134. Laurel has had difficult pregnancies and has also developed a rare form of cervical cancer. Which drug might have been prescribed to Laurel's mother when she herself was pregnant?

- a) thalidomide
- b) AZT
- c) amphetamines

- d) diethylstilbestrol (DES)

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.135. Which prescription drugs, when taken by women before they are aware they are pregnant, could cause fetal damage?

- a) birth control pills
- b) benzodiazepines
- c) diethylstilbestrol (DES)
- d) thalidomide

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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

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

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.137. Which illegal substance, when used by pregnant women, led to an epidemic of thousands of “crack babies” during the early 1990s?

- a) marijuana

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

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.138. Which illegal substance, when 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?

- a) cocaine
- b) LSD
- c) thalidomide
- d) amphetamines

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.139. Which drug, if a pregnant woman is addicted to it, may produce babies who are born addicted to it and who subsequently go through withdrawal?

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

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.140. Which disorder is caused by a pregnant mother consuming substantial quantities of alcohol during pregnancy, potentially resulting in intellectual impairment and delayed physical growth in the child?

- a) Down syndrome
- b) Parkinson's disease
- c) fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD)
- d) acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.141. Bitsy is pregnant, but continues to consumes substantial quantities of alcohol. What risk is she imposing on her unborn child?

- a) fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD)
- b) Moebius syndrome
- c) Down syndrome
- d) Prader-Willi syndrome

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.142. Approximately what percent of infants is 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

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.143. Mothers who use small amounts of alcohol during pregnancy place their children at risk for which disorder?

- a) fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD)
- b) macular degeneration
- c) fetal alcohol effects (FAE)
- d) Aarskog syndrome

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.144. Ruby displays some, although not all, of the problems of fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) due to her mother's consumption of alcohol during pregnancy. Which diagnosis is Ruby most likely to receive?

- a) alcohol-induced paralysis
- b) fetal alcohol effects (FAE)
- c) fetal alcohol deficit (FAD)
- d) fetal alcohol remission markers (FARM)

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.145. How many alcoholic drinks per day would a pregnant woman need to consume in order to produce adverse effects on intelligence, psychological functioning, and behavior in her child?

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

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.146. Which behavior has been shown to reduce the oxygen content and increase the carbon monoxide content of a pregnant woman's blood, thereby affecting the developing child?

- a) Taking LSD
- b) Smoking cigarettes
- c) Excessive exercise
- d) Ingesting cocaine

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.147. How can a father's habits affect the health of an unborn child during prenatal development?

- a) A father's nicotine intake produces DNA changes that are passed to the fetus on chromosome 23.
- b) A father's use of barbiturates interacts with a mother's use of marijuana, resulting in missing chromosomes on a child's 8th pair.
- c) A father's use of alcohol or illegal drugs can affect his sperm, which in turn may lead to chromosomal damage that affects the fetus.
- d) A father's use of crack cocaine causes sperm mutations, such that two sperm are capable of fertilizing a single ovum.

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

ESSAY QUESTIONS

2.148. Explain the contribution of the woman's ovum and the man's sperm in determining the sex of a child.

- When the ovum and sperm meet at fertilization, the ovum provides an X chromosome, whereas the sperm provides either an X or a Y chromosome.
- If the sperm contributes its X chromosome, the XX pairing will produce a girl.
- If the sperm contributes its Y chromosome, the XY pairing will produce a boy.

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how the sex of a child is determined.

Topic: Boy or Girl? Establishing the Sex of the Child

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

2.149. Explain how adoption, twin, and family studies shed light on the contributions of genetics and the environment to a person's development.

- Monozygotic twins share 100 percent of their genes in common, whereas dizygotic twins and non-twin siblings share 50 percent of their genes, and strangers share 0 percent of their genes. These facts set the stage for investigating the roles of genetics and the environment in shaping development.
- Monozygotic twins raised in the same environment wouldn't allow for the disentangling of genetic and environmental influences, given that both genes and environment are relatively constant for this group. However, monozygotic twins raised in different adoptive environments would allow an estimation of the relative contributions of genetic and environmental factors to development; genes are identical, environment differs.
- Comparing monozygotic and dizygotic twins within relatively the same environment allows for an estimation of genetic contributions; here genes differ (100 percent versus 50 percent) but environment stays the same.
- Comparing strangers within the same environment provides similar information; here there is no genetic overlap and constancy in the environment.
- One might imagine an "ideal" family composed of one set of monozygotic twins, one set of dizygotic twins, two non-twin siblings, two adopted siblings, and two non-sibling adoptees! All combinations of genetic and environmental experience could presumably be investigated.

Learning Objective: 2.9 Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.

Topic: Studying Development: How Much Is Nature? How Much Is Nurture?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

2.150. Explain what is meant when researchers say that the role of genetics is to produce a tendency toward a future course of development.

- At one time it was popular to believe that “biology is destiny;” that is, a person’s genetic makeup controlled everything about her or his developmental course.
- It was also popular, under other circumstances, to argue that “environment is all;” people of vastly different genetic propensities could equally flourish under the right environmental conditions.
- Researchers now know that when or whether a behavioral characteristic will actually be displayed depends on the nature of the environment in which the person is raised or lives.
- In other words, genes always express themselves within an environmental context, so to argue that “genes do” anything apart from recognizing the context of their expression is short-sighted.

Learning Objective: 2.11 Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.

Topic: Psychological Disorders: The Role of Genetics and Environment

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

2.151. Explain how reproductive technologies are becoming increasingly sophisticated, permitting parents to choose the sex of a baby.

- One reproductive technology involves separating sperm carrying either the X or Y chromosome and later implanting the desired type into a 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 sex, they then are implanted into the mother.

Learning Objective: 2.15 Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

Topic: Pregnancy Problems

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

2.152. Explain how a father’s behavior may influence prenatal development.

- Fathers should avoid smoking because second-hand smoke may affect the mother’s health, and in turn, this affects the unborn child. Fathers’ smoking has been linked to lower birth weight in babies.
- A father’s use of alcohol and drugs may impair 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.

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the prenatal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

TRUE/FALSE

2.153. A father's sperm does not determine the sex of the child.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how the sex of a child is determined.

Topic: Boy or Girl? Determining the Sex of the Child

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.154. In the mid-1800s, the Austrian monk Gregor Mendel conducted a series of simple experiments of cross-pollination of pea plants, which increased our understanding of genetics.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.155. Gregor Mendel's pea plant experiments established the existence of dominant and recessive traits.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.156. Even if a child's parents both have the recessive gene for phenylketonuria (PKU), the child only has a 25 percent chance of inheriting the disorder.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.157. Relatively few traits are governed by a single pair of genes; most traits are the result of polygenic inheritance.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.158. 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

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

Topic: The Basics of Genetics: The Mixing and Matching of Traits

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.160. The field of behavioral genetics specializes in the consequences of heredity on behavior.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe the field of behavioral genetics.

Topic: The Human Genome and Behavioral Genetics: Cracking the Genetic Code

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.161. The number of human genes is thought to be 25,000; thus, humans have many more genes than other far less complex organisms.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe the field of behavioral genetics.

Topic: The Human Genome and Behavioral Genetics: Cracking the Genetic Code

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.162. Scientists have discovered that 99.9 percent of the gene sequence is shared by all humans.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe the field of behavioral genetics.

Topic: The Human Genome and Behavioral Genetics: Cracking the Genetic Code

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.163. The field of behavioral genetics extends to studying the role of hereditary factors in psychological disorders such as depression, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and schizophrenia.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.11 Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.

Topic: Psychological Disorders: The Role of Genetics and Environment

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.164. Sometimes genes, for no known reason, spontaneously change their form, which is a process called spontaneous mutation.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.6 Describe the major inherited disorders.

Topic: Inherited and Genetic Disorders: When Development Deviates from the Norm

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.165. If a disorder has genetic roots, it means that there were no environmental factors that played a role in the manifestation of the disease.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.6 Describe the major inherited disorders.

Topic: Inherited and Genetic Disorders: When Development Deviates from the Norm

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

2.166. Genetic counselors are trained to use a variety of data to help people deal with issues related to inherited disorders.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.167. 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

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.168. Genetic testing does not raise difficult practical and ethical questions.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

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

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

Topic: Genetic Counseling: Predicting the Future from the Genes of the Present

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.8 Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.

Topic: The Role of the Environment in Determining the Expression of Genes: From Genotypes to Phenotypes

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

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

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.8 Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.

Topic: The Role of the Environment in Determining the Expression of Genes: From Genotypes to Phenotypes

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.172. 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

Learning Objective: 2.8 Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.

Topic: The Role of the Environment in Determining the Expression of Genes: From Genotypes to Phenotypes

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.8 Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.

Topic: The Role of the Environment in Determining the Expression of Genes: From Genotypes to Phenotypes

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.174. 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

Learning Objective: 2.9 Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.

Topic: Studying Development: How Much Is Nature? How Much Is Nurture?

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

2.175. The data from studies of identical twins raised in different environments provide indisputable evidence for the role of environmental factors in development.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.9 Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.

Topic: Studying Development: How Much Is Nature? How Much Is Nurture?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.176. By comparing behavior within pairs of dizygotic twins with that of pairs of monozygotic twins, researchers can determine if monozygotic twins are more similar on a particular trait, on average, than dizygotic twins.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.9 Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.

Topic: Studying Development: How Much Is Nature? How Much Is Nurture?

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

2.177. 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

Learning Objective: 2.9 Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.

Topic: Studying Development: How Much Is Nature? How Much Is Nurture?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.178. Obesity does not have a strong genetic component.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

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

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.181. Intelligence is a central human characteristic that differentiates humans from other species, and genetics plays a significant role in determining a person's intelligence.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.182. The IQ scores of dizygotic twins become increasingly similar over the course of time.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.183. Developmental psychologists should be asking what can be done to maximize the intellectual potential of every individual.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.184. 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

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.10 Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

Topic: Genetics and the Environment: Working Together

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

2.186. Schizophrenia is a mental disorder that runs in families, with some families showing a significantly higher incidence than other families.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.11 Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.

Topic: Psychological Disorders: The Role of Genetics and Environment

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.187. Inherited genetic factors, environmental influences, structural abnormalities, and chemical imbalances are all factors that contribute to a person developing schizophrenia.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.11 Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.

Topic: Psychological Disorders: The Role of Genetics and Environment

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.188. Human characteristics and behavior are a joint outcome of genetic and environmental factors.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.12 Describe the ways in which genes influence the environment.

Topic: Can Genes Influence the Environment?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.189. The brain becomes more sophisticated during the fetal stage, and 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

Learning Objective: 2.14 Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

Topic: The Stages of the Prenatal Period: The Onset of Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.190. A mother's use of illegal drugs, but not prescription drugs, poses serious risks to the unborn child.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.191. 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

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.192. Research indicates that fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) is now the primary preventable cause of intellectual impairment.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2.193. A father's use of alcohol and illegal drugs has no significant effect on the development of a fetus.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.16 What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

Topic: The Prenatal Environment: Threats to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for Development Across the Life Span Ninth Edition.

REVEL QUIZ QUESTIONS

EOM Quiz Question 2.1.1

The human genetic code, transmitted at the moment of conception and stored in our genes, is composed of specific sequences of _____.

- a) chromosomes
- b) DNA
- c) membranes
- d) cells

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Earliest Development

Difficulty Level:

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

EOM Quiz Question 2.1.2

A _____ is the underlying combination of genetic material present (but outwardly invisible) in an organism.

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

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Earliest Development

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

EOM Quiz Question 2.1.3

The field of _____ studies the effects of heredity on psychological characteristics such as personality and habits.

- a) behavioral genetics
- b) child development
- c) genetic counseling
- d) genome sequencing

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Earliest Development

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.5: Describe the field of behavioral genetics.

EOM Quiz Question 2.1.4

_____ is a disorder produced by the presence of an extra chromosome on the 21st pair.

- a) Down syndrome
- b) Fragile X syndrome
- c) Sickle-cell anemia
- d) Tay-Sachs disease

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Earliest Development

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.6: Describe the major inherited disorders.

EOM Quiz Question 2.1.5

The prenatal procedure by which a sample of fetal cells is drawn from the fluid surrounding the fetus is called _____.

- a) a sonogram
- b) chorionic villus sampling
- c) an embryoscopy
- d) amniocentesis

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Earliest Development

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

EOM Quiz Question 2.2.1

The fact that many human traits are determined by a combination of genetic and environmental factors is referred to as _____.

- a) natural selection
- b) multifactorial transmission
- c) joint evolution
- d) binary influence

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Topic: The Interaction of Heredity and Environment

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.8: Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.

EOM Quiz Question 2.2.2

Because the genetic backgrounds of _____ twins are identical, researchers can conclude that variations in their behavior must be due to environmental factors.

- a) dizygotic
- b) homozygous
- c) monozygotic
- d) heterozygous

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: The Interaction of Heredity and Environment

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.9: Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.

EOM Quiz Question 2.2.3

One major personality trait that has been linked to genetic factors is _____, defined as the degree to which a person is outgoing and seeks contact with others.

- a) neuroticism
- b) introversion
- c) friendliness
- d) extroversion

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: The Interaction of Heredity and Environment

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

EOM Quiz Question 2.2.4

The severe psychological disorder known as _____, in which a person loses touch with reality, has been shown to have genetic roots.

- a) bipolar disorder
- b) autism spectrum disorder
- c) schizophrenia spectrum disorder
- d) ADHD

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: The Interaction of Heredity and Environment

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.11: Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.

EOM Quiz Question 2.2.5

Theresa has been described as a “natural athlete.” Her room at home is full of soccer balls, basketball nets, softball bats, and similar sports items. This is an example of how _____ can influence _____.

- a) genes; the environment
- b) the phenotype; the genotype
- c) the environment; genetics
- d) nurture; nature

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Topic: The Interaction of Heredity and Environment

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.12: Describe ways in which genes influence the environment.

EOM Quiz Question 2.3.1

When sperm enter the vagina, they go through the cervix, and into the fallopian tube, where _____ may take place.

- a) conception
- b) ovulation
- c) ejaculation
- d) insemination

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Prenatal Growth and Change

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.13: Explain the process of fertilization.

EOM Quiz Question 2.3.2

The _____ stage is the shortest stage of the prenatal period.

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

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Prenatal Growth and Change

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

EOM Quiz Question 2.3.3

Some 15 percent of couples suffer from _____.

- a) abortion
- b) IVF
- c) miscarriage
- d) infertility

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Prenatal Growth and Change

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

EOM Quiz Question 2.3.4

A(n) _____ occurs when pregnancy ends before the developing child is able to survive outside the mother's womb.

- a) stillbirth
- b) ectopic pregnancy
- c) miscarriage
- d) premature birth

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Prenatal Growth and Change

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

EOM Quiz Question 2.3.5

An environmental agent such as a drug, chemical, virus, or other factor that produces a birth defect is called a(n) _____.

- a) teratogen
- b) exposure
- c) abnormality
- d) pollutant

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Prenatal Growth and Change

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?

EOC Quiz Question 2.1

How are a person's chromosomes organized?

- a) in rod-shaped portions of DNA
- b) in chains of 46
- c) in 23 pairs
- d) in Xs and Ys

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Earliest Development

Difficulty Level:

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

EOC Quiz Question 2.2

_____ twins are twins who are identical, whereas _____ twins come from two separate ova.

- a) Dizygotic / monozygotic
- b) Monozygotic / dizygotic
- c) Dizygotic / gametic
- d) Gametic / dizygotic

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Earliest Development

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.2: Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.

EOC Quiz Question 2.3

The _____ pair of chromosomes determines the sex of the child.

- a) first
- b) fourth
- c) twenty-third
- d) forty-sixth

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Earliest Development

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.3: Describe how the sex of a child is determined.

EOC Quiz Question 2.4

How do genotype and phenotype differ?

- a) Genotype characteristics are inherited from the mother; phenotype characteristics are inherited from the father.
- b) Genotype characteristics are inherited from the father; phenotype characteristics are inherited from the mother.
- c) Genotype characteristics are visible; phenotype characteristics are not visible.
- d) Genotype characteristics are not visible; phenotype characteristics are visible.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Earliest Development

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.

EOC Quiz Question 2.5

_____ studies the effects of heredity on behavior and psychological characteristics.

- a) Evolutionary science
- b) Behavioral psychology
- c) Behavioral genetics
- d) Operant conditioning

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Earliest Development

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.5: Describe the field of behavioral genetics.

EOC Quiz Question 2.6

Martin is from the Czech Republic and has Jewish ancestry. Before he and his wife try to have a baby, he wants to take a genetic test to see if he carries the gene for _____, which is common for people of his background.

- a) sickle-cell disease
- b) Huntington's disease
- c) Tay-Sachs disease
- d) Down syndrome

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Topic: Earliest Development

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.6: Describe the major inherited disorders.

EOC Quiz Question 2.7

In addition to prenatal testing for potential diseases, recent technology can now predict the occurrence of _____ genetic disorders in adults.

- a) 50
- b) 150
- c) 400
- d) more than 1,000

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Earliest Development

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.

EOC Quiz Question 2.8

Caleb was born with a bright and boisterous temperament. He was always laughing and was quick to engage with people. His parents belong to a very strict religious sect that forbids any overt expression of emotion in adults. How will multifactorial transmission affect Caleb?

- a) He will eventually rebel against his parental environment and exhibit outlandish behavior.
- b) His expressive demeanor will be softened by the parental environment.
- c) His expressive demeanor will be eliminated by the parental environment.
- d) He will maintain his expressive temperament throughout his life.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3

Topic: The Interaction of Heredity and Environment

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.8: Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.

EOC Quiz Question 2.9

What is one way in which researchers learn about the effect of nature vs. nurture on human development?

- a) through chronic villus sampling
- b) through genetic testing
- c) by testing the temperament of newborns
- d) by studying twins

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Topic: The Interaction of Heredity and Environment

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.9: Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.

EOC Quiz Question 2.10

The more genetically similar two people are, the more likely it is that they will share physical characteristics. Which of the following will have the *lowest* degree of shared characteristics?

- a) dizygotic twins
- b) monozygotic twins
- c) non-twin siblings of the same parents
- d) two siblings born from different sperm donors

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

Topic: The Interaction of Heredity and Environment

Skill: Analytical

LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.

EOC Quiz Question 2.11

What can decrease the chance of developing schizophrenia for someone genetically disposed to the disorder?

- a) a stress-free environment
- b) genetic testing
- c) a calm temperament
- d) nothing

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Topic: The Interaction of Heredity and Environment

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.11: Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.

EOC Quiz Question 2.12

Gina has always been a thoughtful, sensitive child who seemed to take special joy in beautiful things. Instead of a playroom filled with toys, her parents created an arts and crafts room for her—where Gina is content to create for hours. This is an example of _____.

- a) child-centered parenting
- b) genetics evoking an environmental influence
- c) the environment influencing genetics
- d) active genetic manipulation of the environment

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3

Topic: The Interaction of Heredity and Environment

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.12: Describe ways in which genes influence the environment.

EOC Quiz Question 2.13

The joining of sperm and ovum to create the single-celled zygote from which life begins is referred to as _____.

- a) fertilization
- b) ectopic pregnancy
- c) gamete creation
- d) the fetal stage

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Prenatal Growth and Change

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.13: Explain the process of fertilization.

EOC Quiz Question 2.14

The _____ serves as a filter and conduit between the mother and fetus.

- a) uterus
- b) reticulum
- c) placenta
- d) cervix

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Prenatal Growth and Change

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.

EOC Quiz Question 2.15

On a graph comparing the following four issues to the increase in a woman's age, which line will show a downward trend?

- a) potential for pregnancy
- b) potential for ectopic pregnancy
- c) potential for miscarriage
- d) potential for fetal chromosomal abnormality

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Topic: Prenatal Growth and Change

Skill: Analytical

LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.

EOC Quiz Question 2.16

In what period of prenatal development are all fetal bodily components sensitive to teratogen exposure?

- a) weeks three to four
- b) weeks five to six
- c) weeks seven to eight
- d) weeks twelve to fourteen

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Prenatal Growth and Change

Difficulty Level:

LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?