TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Chapter 2

The Start of Life: Prenatal Development

Topic		Factual	Conceptual	Applied
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. The male reproductive cell is called a(n)

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

Answer: A
Level: Easy
Page: 46
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-2. The female reproductive cell is called the

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

Answer: D
Level: Easy
Page: 46
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-3. About an hour or so after the sperm enters the ovum, the two gametes suddenly fuse, becoming one cell called a

a) chromosome.
b) ovum.
c) zygote.
d) genes.

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 46
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-4. What is the name of the new cell formed by the process of fertilization?

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 46
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 46
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 46
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: B
Level: Easy
Page: 46
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

a) chromosomes
b) gametes
c) zygotes
d) DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)

Answer: D
Level: Easy
Page: 46
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-9. All genes are composed of specific sequences of _____ molecules.

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

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 46
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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) ovum

Answer: C
Level: Easy
Page: 46
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: C
Level: Easy
Page: 46
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-12. Rod-shaped chromosomes, portions of DNA, are organized in ____ pairs.

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

Answer: B
Level: Easy
Page: 46
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-13. The process of _____ accounts for the replication of most types of cells, so nearly all the cells of the body will contain the same 46 chromosomes as the zygote.

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

Answer: C
Page: 46
Level: Difficult
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-14. When gametes are formed in the human body, this is called

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

Answer: B
Level: Difficult
Page: 47
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: D
Level: Difficult
Page: 47
Skill: Conceptual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Understand

2-16. The ultimate outcome of meiosis, in combination with other processes, is tens of _____ of genetic combinations.

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

Answer: D
Level: Difficult
Page: 47
Skill: Conceptual
LO 2.1: Describe how genes and chromosomes provide our basic genetic endowment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Understand

2-17. Twins who are genetically identical are called _____ twins.

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 47
Skill: Factual
LO 2.2: Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-18. Jason and Justin are twins and are genetically identical. They are _____ twins.

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 47
Skill: Applied
LO 2.2: Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-19. Any differences in the future development of monozygotic twins can be attributed only to _____ factors.

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 47
Skill: Conceptual
LO 2.2: Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Understand

2-20. Twins who are produced when two separate ova are fertilized by two separate sperm at roughly the same time are called _____ twins.

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

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 47
Skill: Factual
LO 2.2: Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-21. Evan and Evelyn are twins but are not genetically identical. They are _____ twins.

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 47
Skill: Applied
LO 2.2: Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-22. _____ twins are no more genetically similar than two siblings born at different times.

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

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 47
Skill: Factual
LO 2.2: Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-23. Multiple births have _____ in the last 25 years due to fertility drugs and the rising average age of mothers giving birth.

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 48
Skill: Factual
LO 2.2: Compare monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-24. The 23rd pair of chromosomes in males contains the ___ chromosome pair.

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

Answer: B
Level: Difficult
Page: 48
Skill: Factual
LO 2.3: Describe how the sex of a child is determined.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-25. If a child has an XX pairing of the 23rd chromosomes, they will be

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

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 48
Skill: Factual
LO 2.3: Describe how the sex of a child is determined.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-26. The fact that the _____ determines the gender of the child is leading to the development of techniques that will allow parents to increase the chances of choosing the child's gender.

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 48
Skill: Factual
LO 2.3: Describe how the sex of a child is determined.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-27. The one trait that is expressed when two competing traits are present is called

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 49
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-28. A trait within an organism that is present but not expressed is called

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

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 49
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-29. An observable trait is labeled

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

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 49
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-30. The underlying combination of genetic material present (but not outwardly visible) in an organism is called

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

Answer: A
Level: Difficult
Page: 49
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-31. When a child inherits similar genes for a given trait from his/her parents, the child is said to be _____ for that trait.

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

Answer: B
Level: Difficult
Page: 49
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-32. Eric has blue eyes. Since the gene for blue eyes is recessive, Eric must be _____ for that trait.

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

Answer: B
Level: Difficult
Page: 49
Skill: Applied
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-33. When a child receives different forms of a certain gene from his/her parents, he or she is said to be

a) dominant.
b) a phenotype.
c) homozygous.
d) heterozygous.

Answer: D
Level: Difficult
Page: 49
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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 and other foods and that has the potential to cause brain damage and mental retardation?

a) heterozygous
b) phenylketonuria (PKU)
c) homozygous
d) chromosome deficiency

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 49-50
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-35. In _____ inheritance, a combination of multiple gene pairs is responsible for the production of a particular trait.

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

Answer: C
Level: Difficult
Page: 50-51
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
Level: Easy
Page: 51
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-37. What is the term for the inherited blood-clotting disorder that has been a problem throughout the royal families of Europe, such as the descendants of Queen Victoria?

a) X-linked
b) PKU disease
c) polygenic inheritance
d) hemophilia

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 51
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-38. What is the term applied to studying the effects of heredity on psychological characteristics and behavior?

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 51-52
Skill: Factual
LO 2.5: Describe the field of behavioral genetics.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-39. Humans have about _____ genes.

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

Answer: B
Level: Difficult
Page: 51-52
Skill: Factual
LO 2.5: Describe the field of behavioral genetics.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-40. Sometimes genes, for no known reason(s), change their form in a process called

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 53
Skill: Factual
LO 2.6: Describe the major inherited disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-41. Jose has an extra chromosome on the twenty-first pair of chromosomes. The disorder was once referred to as mongolism. This will cause him to have

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

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 53
Skill: Applied
LO 2.6: Describe the major inherited disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-42. Sue has a disorder that is produced by an injury to a gene on the X chromosome, producing a mild to moderate mental retardation. She has

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 53
Skill: Applied
LO 2.6: Describe the major inherited disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-43. Toni has a blood disorder that gets its name from the shape of the red blood cells. She would be diagnosed with what disorder?

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

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 53-54
Skill: Applied
LO 2.6: Describe the major inherited disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-44. Tera has a disorder that is untreatable and produces blindness and muscle degeneration prior to death. Her diagnosis would be

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 54
Skill: Applied
LO 2.6: Describe the major inherited disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

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. She has

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

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 54
Skill: Applied
LO 2.6: Describe the major inherited disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-46. Scientists have discovered that carrying the sickle-cell gene raises immunity to _____, which is a common disease in West Africa.

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

Answer: C
Level: Easy
Page: 54
Skill: Factual
LO 2.6: Describe the major inherited disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-47. What is the profession that focuses on helping people deal with issues related to inherited disorders?

a) psychological counseling
b) disorders counseling
c) genetic counseling
d) family counseling

Answer: C
Page: 54
Level: Medium
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-48. What is the name of the earliest 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
Level: Medium
Page: 54
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-49. Huela is going to have her first child and talks to her physician about assessing the health of her unborn child. The physician recommends a test that combines a blood test and ultrasound sonography. Which procedure was recommended?

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

Answer: C
Level: Difficult
Page: 54
Skill: Applied
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-50. What is the process in which high-frequency sound waves scan the mother's womb to produce an image of the unborn baby, whose size and shape can then be assessed?

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-51. What is used to find genetic defects and involves taking samples of the hair-like material that surrounds the embryo?

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

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-52. What is the more invasive test that can be employed if blood tests and ultrasound have identified a potential problem or if there is a family history of inherited disorders?

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

Answer: B
Level: Difficult
Page: 55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-53. What infrequently used test is usually performed between the 8^{th} and 11^{th} week of pregnancy but produces a risk of miscarriage of 1 in 100 to 1 in 200 pregnancies?

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

Answer: C
Level: Difficult
Page: 55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-54. Name the process of identifying genetic defects by examining a small sample of fetal cells drawn by a needle inserted into the amniotic fluid surrounding the unborn fetus.

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

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 55-56
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-55. Amniocentesis is carried out _____ weeks into the pregnancy.

a) 5–10
b) 10–15
c) 15–20
d) 20–25

Answer: C
Level: Difficult
Page: 55-56
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-56. Which test is carried out 15 to 20 weeks into the pregnancy and allows the analysis of fetal cells that can identify a variety of genetic defects with nearly 100% accuracy?

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

Answer: D
Level: Difficult
Page: 55-56
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-57. Which test can be used to determine the sex of the child?

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 55-56
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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) sonoembryology
d) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: A
Level: Difficult
Page: 55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-59. Which test is performed as early as week 5 and allows access to the fetal circulation and direct visualization of the embryo, permitting the diagnosis of malformations?

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

Answer: B
Level: Difficult
Page: 55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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) sonoembryology

Answer: A
Level: Difficult
Page: 55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
Level: Difficult
Page: 55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
Level: Difficult
Page: 55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-63. What 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
Level: Difficult
Page: 55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-64. Which procedure, in combination with ultrasound, can detect more than 80% of all malformations during the second trimester?

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

Answer: A
Level: Difficult
Page: 55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
Level: Difficult
Page: 55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-66. Which procedure uses very high frequency sound waves to detect structural abnormalities or multiple pregnancies, measure fetal growth, judge gestational age, and evaluate uterine abnormalities?

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

Answer: A
Page: 55
Level: Difficult
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-67. Which testing procedure uses high-frequency sound waves and is used as an adjunct to other procedures such as amniocentesis?

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

Answer: C
Level: Difficult
Page: 55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-68. Huntington's disease typically appears when people reach what age?

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

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 56
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
d) genetic ovum selling

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page 57
Skill: Applied
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

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

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

Answer: A
Level: Difficult
Page: 57
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-71. Patterns of arousal and emotionality that represent consistent and enduring characteristics in an individual are called

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

Answer: C
Level: Easy
Page: 59
Skill: Factual
LO 2.8: Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-72. What is the term for the determination of traits by a combination of both genetic and environmental factors, in which a genotype provides a range within which a phenotype may be expressed?

a) multifactorial transmission
b) inheritance
c) natural selection
d) role of environment

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 59
Skill: Factual
LO 2.8: Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-73. Nature has provided the potential to carry out various kinds of "natural experiments" in the form of

a) genotypes.
b) twins.
c) phenotypes.
d) genetics.

Answer: B
Level: Easy
Page: 61
Skill: Factual
LO 2.9: Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-74. The closer the genetic link between two individuals, the greater the correspondence between their

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 63
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-75. Which researcher argued that as much as 80% of intelligence is a result of heredity?

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

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 63
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-76. Which “Big Five” personality trait refers to the degree of emotional stability an individual characteristically displays?

a) aggression
b) neuroticism
c) shyness
d) fear

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 64
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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) gregariousness
c) social potency
d) extroversion

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 64
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-78. Parents in the United States are more likely to encourage higher _____ levels, while Asian parents are more likely to encourage greater _____ levels.

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 65
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 65
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 65
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-81. The developmental psychologist _____ speculated that the underlying temperament of a given society, determined genetically, may predispose people in that society toward a particular philosophy.

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

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 67
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-82. Research indicates that a monozygotic twin has almost a ____ risk of developing schizophrenia when the other twin develops the disorder.

a) 25%
b) 100%
c) 50%
d) 10%

Answer: C
Level: Difficult
Page: 66
Skill: Factual
LO 2.11: Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-83. Along with schizophrenia, all of the psychological disorders below have been shown to be related, at least in part, to genetic factors. Which of the following disorders is likely to have a genetic factor, according to the text?

a) gender dysphoria
b) anorexia nervosa
c) attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder
d) anxiety

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 66
Skill: Factual
LO 2.11: Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: B
Level: Difficult
Page: 68
Skill: Factual
LO 2.12: Describe ways in which genes influence the environment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

a) fertilization
b) sex
c) germinal stage
d) prenatal period

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 69
Skill: Factual
LO 2.13: Explain the process of fertilization.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: D
Level: Difficult
Page: 69
Skill: Factual
LO 2.13: Explain the process of fertilization.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

a) 30
b) 28
c) 15
d) 60

Answer: B
Level: Easy
Page: 69
Skill: Factual
LO 2.13: Explain the process of fertilization.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: C
Level: Difficult
Page: 69
Skill: Factual
LO 2.13: Explain the process of fertilization.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-89. Three days after fertilization, the organism consists of some ___ cells, and by the next day the number doubles.

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

Answer: B
Level: Difficult
Page: 69
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-90. The first, and the shortest, stage of the prenatal period is called the _____ stage.

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 70
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-91. During the germinal stage, the fertilized egg is now called a(n) _____ and travels toward the uterus, where it becomes implanted in the uterus's wall.

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

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 70
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 70
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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) fetus stage
d) fertilization stage

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 70
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-94. In the embryonic stage, what is the term for the outer layer that will form skin, hair, teeth, sense organs, the brain, and the spinal cord?

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

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 70
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-95. In the embryonic stage, what is the term for the inner layer that produces the digestive system, liver, pancreas, and respiratory system?

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 70-71
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-96. In the embryonic stage, what is the term for the layer that forms the muscles, bones, blood, and circulatory system?

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

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 70
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-97. In the embryonic stage, every part of the body is formed from ____ layers.

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 70
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 70
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

a) 25%
b) 10%
c) 50%
d) 75%

Answer: C
Level: Difficult
Page: 70
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-100. In the embryonic stage, the nervous system begins to function around the ___ week, and weak brain waves begin to be produced.

a) 2^{nd}
b) 5^{th}
c) 4^{th}
d) 8^{th}

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 71
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 70-71
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-102. The _____ stage formally starts when the differentiation of the major organs has occurred.

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

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 70
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-103. What is the stage that 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
Level: Medium
Page: 71
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 71
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-105. In which stage of development does the child undergo astoundingly rapid change, and increase some 20 times in size, including dramatic changes in proportion and weight?

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 71
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-106. One of the highlights of the _____ stage is the development of the major organs and basic anatomy.

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 70
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-107. By ____ months of age, the fetus swallows and urinates, arms and hands develop, and fingers develop nails.

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

Answer: D
Level: Difficult
Page: 71
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-108. The hormone _____ is produced in _____, which some scientists speculate may lead to differences in male and female brain structure, and later variations in gender-related behavior(s).

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

Answer: C
Level: Difficult
Page: 71
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

a) 15 to 20
b) 12 to 20
c) 6 to 12
d) 12 to 18

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 72
Skill: Factual
LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-110. Research indicates that some ____% of couples suffer from infertility.

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

Answer: D
Level: Difficult
Page: 72
Skill: Factual
LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
Level: Medium
Page: 72
Skill: Factual
LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
Level: Medium
Page: 72
Skill: Factual
LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-113. Bebe has been married for five years and wants to have a child. Her husband has a medical condition that prohibits him from producing enough sperm cells. She will attempt a procedure in which a fertilized egg will be implanted in her fallopian tubes. The procedure is referred to as

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

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 72
Skill: Applied
LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-114. In younger women, the success rate for in vitro fertilization is as high as

a) 48%.
b) 67%.
c) 33%.
d) 21%.

Answer: A
Level: Difficult
Page: 73
Skill: Factual
LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-115. A spontaneous abortion is also known as

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

Answer: D
Level: Easy
Page: 74
Skill: Factual
LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-116. When a pregnancy ends before the developing child is able to survive outside of the mother's womb, this is called

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 74
Skill: Factual
LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-117. Researchers believe that some _____ of all pregnancies end in miscarriage, usually in the first several months of pregnancy.

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

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 74
Skill: Factual
LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-118. What is the term for a mother voluntarily terminating a pregnancy?

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

Answer: D
Level: Easy
Page: 75
Skill: Factual
LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-119. What is the term for an environmental factor that produces birth defects?

a) virus
b) drug
c) teratogen
d) chemical

Answer: C
Level: Easy
Page: 74
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-120. It is the job of the _____ to keep teratogens from reaching the fetus.

a) umbilical cord
b) placenta
c) amniotic fluid
d) prenatal development

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 75
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-121. Women who give birth over the age of ___ are at a greater risk for a variety of pregnancy and birth complications.

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 77
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-122. Older mothers are considerably more likely to give birth to children with

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 76
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-123. About _____ babies born to mothers over 40 have _____.

a) 5 out of 10; Fragile X syndrome.
b) 1 out of 4; Turner syndrome.
c) 6 out of 100; Tay-Sachs.
d) 1 out of 100; Down syndrome.

Answer: D
Level: Difficult
Page: 77
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-124. About _____ babies born to mothers over 50 have _____.

a) 1 out of 4; Down syndrome
b) 1 out of 10; Down syndrome
c) 1 out of 4; Tay-Sachs
d) 1 out of 10; Tay-Sachs

Answer: A
Level: Difficult
Page: 77
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-125. Women who become pregnant during _____ are more likely to have premature deliveries.

a) menopause
b) mid-life
c) adolescence
d) illness

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 76
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-126. The onset of _____ (German measles) in the mother prior to the 11th week of pregnancy is likely to cause serious consequences including blindness, deafness, heart defects, or brain damage in the baby.

a) pox
b) mumps
c) gonorrhea
d) rubella

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page 77
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-127. What 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
Level: Difficult
Page: 77
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-128. What illness, when contracted by a pregnant woman, increases the risk of miscarriage?

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 77
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-129. What 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) sickle-cell
d) syphilis

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 77
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-130. What 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
Level: Medium
Page: 77
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-131. What disease may be passed on to the fetus from mothers who are merely carriers of the virus through the blood that reaches the placenta?

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 77
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-132. If mothers who carry the AIDS virus are treated with antiviral drugs such as AZT during pregnancy, less than _____ of infants are born with AIDS.

a) 25%
b) 10%
c) 5%
d) 50%

Answer: C
Level: Difficult
Page: 78
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-133. What was frequently prescribed by physicians to pregnant women in 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 vaginal or cervical cancer and to have more difficult pregnancies?

a) thalidomide
b) AZT
c) DES (diethylstilbestrol)
d) birth control

Answer: C
Level: Difficult
Page: 78
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-134. Diane has had difficult pregnancies and also developed a rare form of cervical cancer. Diane's mother may have been prescribed _____ before Diane was born to prevent miscarriage.

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

Answer: D
Level: Difficult
Page: 77
Skill: Applied
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-135. What prescriptions, when taken by women before they were aware they were pregnant, could also cause fetal damage?

a) birth control
b) AZT
c) DES (diethylstilbestrol)
d) thalidomide

Answer: A
Level: Difficult
Page: 78
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-136. What federally illegal drug, when used during pregnancy, can restrict the oxygen that reaches the fetus and lead to infants who are irritable, nervous, and easily disturbed?

a) cocaine
b) marijuana
c) "crack"
d) amphetamines

Answer: B
Level: Difficult
Page: 78
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-137. What illegal substance, when used by pregnant women, led to an epidemic of thousands of "crack babies"?

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

Answer: C
Level: Easy
Page: 77
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-138. What 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, and increases the risks of fetal death and a number of birth defects and disabilities?

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

Answer: A
Level: Medium
Page: 78
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-139. Children of mothers who are addicted to _____ may be born addicted to the drug and may suffer through the pain of withdrawal.

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

Answer: D
Level: Medium
Page: 77
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-140. What is the disorder caused by the pregnant mother consuming substantial quantities of alcohol during pregnancy, potentially resulting in mental retardation and delayed growth in the child?

a) "crack" babies
b) autoimmune deficiency
c) fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)
d) AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)

Answer: C
Level: Easy
Page: 79
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-141. Marta is pregnant and consumes substantial quantities of alcohol. She runs the risk of having a baby born with

a) fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).
b) autoimmune deficiency.
c) Down syndrome.
d) AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome).

Answer: A
Level: Easy
Page: 79
Skill: Applied
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-142. Research indicates that approximately _____ infants is born with fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).

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

Answer: A
Level: Difficult
Page: 79
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-143. Mothers who use smaller amounts of alcohol during pregnancy place their children at risk of

a) fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).
b) autoimmune deficiency.
c) fetal alcohol effects (FAE).
d) AIDS.

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 79
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-144. A child displays some, although not all, of the problems of fetal alcohol syndrome due to the mother's consumption of alcohol during pregnancy. The child was born with

a) AIDS.
b) fetal alcohol effects (FAE).
c) fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).
d) autoimmune deficiency.

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 79
Skill: Applied
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-145. Studies have found that maternal consumption of an average of ___ alcoholic drink(s) a day during pregnancy is associated with adverse effects on intelligence, psychological functioning, and behavior in their children.

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

Answer: C
Level: Medium
Page: 78
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-146. _____ reduces the oxygen content and increases the carbon monoxide of the mother's blood. This quickly reduces the oxygen available for the fetus. Further, the respiration rate slows and speeds up its heart.

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

Answer: B
Level: Medium
Page: 78
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-147. Pregnant women who _____ are _____ times more likely to have babies that are shorter with an abnormally low birth weight.

a) drink; 5
b) smoke; 5
c) smoke; 2
d) drink; 2

Answer: C
Level: Difficult
Page: 78
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

ESSAY QUESTIONS

2-148. Briefly explain the contribution of the woman's ovum and the man's sperm in determining the sex of the offspring.

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

Level: Medium
Page: 48
Skill: Factual
LO 2.3: Describe how the sex of a child is determined.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-149. Briefly explain the inherited disorder called phenylketonuria (PKU).

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

Page: 49-50
Level: Medium
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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.

Answer: 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.

Level: Medium
Page: 66
Skill: Factual
LO 2.11: Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-151. Briefly explain how reproductive technologies are becoming increasingly sophisticated, permitting parents to choose the sex of the baby.

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

Level: Difficult
Page: 74
Skill: Factual
LO 2.15: Describe some of the physical and ethical challenges that relate to pregnancy.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-152. Briefly explain how the father's behavior may influence prenatal development.

Answer: 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. The father's exposure to environmental toxins such as lead or mercury may cause toxins to bind to sperm and cause birth defects.

Level: Difficult
Page: 80
Skill: Applied
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the prenatal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

TRUE/FALSE

2-153. It is clear that the father's sperm does not determine the sex of the child.

Answer: False
Level: Easy
Page: 48
Skill: Factual
LO 2.3: Describe how the sex of a child is determined.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-154. In the mid-1800s, the Austrian monk Gregor Mendel produced a series of simple experiments of cross-pollination of pea plants.

Answer: True
Level: Easy
Page: 49
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-155. Mendel's pea plant experiments established the existence of dominant and recessive traits.

Answer: True
Level: Medium
Page: 49
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-156. Even though a child's parents both have the recessive gene for phenylketonuria, the child only has a 25% chance of inheriting the disorder.

Answer: True
Level: Difficult
Page: 50
Skill: Applied
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-157. Relatively few traits are governed by a single pair of genes. Most traits are the result of polygenic inheritance.

Answer: True
Level: Medium
Page: 50-51
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
Level: Medium
Page: 50-51
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-159. The blood disorder hemophilia is an example of a disease that is produced by X-linked genes.

Answer: True
Level: Medium
Page: 51
Skill: Factual
LO 2.4: Explain the mechanisms by which genes transmit information.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-160. The field of behavioral genetics specializes in the consequences of heredity on behavior.

Answer: True
Level: Easy
Page: 51
Skill: Factual
LO 2.5: Describe the field of behavioral genetics.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-161. The human gene sequence number is thought to be 25,000; thus, humans have many more genes than other far less complex organisms.

Answer: False
Level: Medium
Page: 51-52
Skill: Factual
LO 2.5: Describe the field of behavioral genetics.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-162. Scientists have discovered that 99.9% of the gene sequence is shared by all humans.

Answer: True
Level: Easy
Page: 51-52
Skill: Factual
LO 2.5: Describe the field of behavioral genetics.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-163. The field of behavioral genetics studies psychological disorders such as depression, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and schizophrenia.

Answer: True
Level: Easy
Page: 65-66
Skill: Factual
LO 2.11: Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-164. Sometimes genes, for no known reason, spontaneously change their form, which is a process called spontaneous mutation.

Answer: True
Level: Easy
Page: 53
Skill: Factual
LO 2.6: Describe the major inherited disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
Level: Medium
Page: 53
Skill: Conceptual
LO 2.6: Describe the major inherited disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Understand

2-166. Genetic counselors are trained to use a variety of data to help people deal with issues related to inherited disorders due to such reasons as the age of the mother and father.

Answer: True
Level: Easy
Page: 54-55
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
Page: 55-57
Level: Easy
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-168. Genetic testing does not raise difficult practical and ethical questions.

Answer: False
Level: Easy
Page: 55-57
Skill: Conceptual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Understand

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
Level: Medium
Page: 56
Skill: Factual
LO 2.7: Describe the role of genetic counselors and differentiate between different forms of prenatal testing.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
Level: Easy
Page: 59
Skill: Conceptual
LO 2.8: Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Understand

2-171. Research on pregnant women who were severely malnourished during famines during World War II found that their children were, on average, unaffected physically or intellectually as adults.

Answer: True
Level: Easy
Page: 60
Skill: Factual
LO 2.8: Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-172. If people eat a diet rich in health foods, it is possible for them to grow beyond their genetically imposed limitations in height.

Answer: False
Level: Easy
Page: 60
Skill: Factual
LO 2.8: Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-173. It is the unique interaction of inherited and environmental factors that determines people's patterns of development.

Answer: True
Level: Easy
Page: 60
Skill: Factual
LO 2.8: Explain how the environment and genetics work together to determine human characteristics.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
Level: Easy
Page: 61
Skill: Conceptual
LO 2.9: Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Understand

2-175. The data from studies of identical twins raised in different environments are always without bias.

Answer: False
Level: Medium
Page: 61
Skill: Factual
LO 2.9: Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-176. By comparing behavior within pairs of dizygotic twins (fraternal twins) with that of pairs of monozygotic twins (identical twins), researchers can determine if monozygotic twins are more similar on a particular trait, on average, than dizygotic twins.

Answer: True
Page: 61
Level: Medium
Skill: Conceptual
LO 2.9: Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Understand

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
Level: Easy
Page: 62
Skill: Factual
LO 2.9: Summarize how researchers study the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-178. Obesity does not have a strong genetic component.

Answer: False
Level: Easy
Page: 62-63
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-179. Physical characteristics such as blood pressure, respiration rates, and longevity are not strongly influenced by genetics.

Answer: False
Level: Medium
Page: 63
Skill: Applied
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-180. A person's intelligence is the result of some combination of natural mental ability and environmental opportunity.

Answer: True
Page: 63
Level: Easy
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-181. Intelligence is a central human characteristic that differentiates humans from other species, and genetics plays a significant role in intelligence.

Answer: True
Level: Easy
Page: 63
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-182. The IQ scores of dizygotic twins become increasingly similar over the course of time.

Answer: False
Level: Medium
Page: 63
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-183. Developmental psychologist Sandra Scarr suggests that society should be asking what can be done to maximize the intellectual potential of every individual.

Answer: True
Level: Easy
Page: 64
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
Level: Easy
Page: 64
Skill: Factual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-185. Researchers believe that political attitudes, religious interests, values, and attitudes toward human sexuality do not have genetic components.

Answer: False
Level: Medium
Page: 64-65
Skill: Applied
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-186. Schizophrenia is a mental disorder that runs in families, with some families showing a significantly higher incidence than other families.

Answer: True
Level: Easy
Page: 65
Skill: Factual
LO 2.11: Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-187. Inherited genetic factors, environmental influences, structural abnormalities, and chemical imbalances are all factors that contribute to a person developing schizophrenia.

Answer: True
Level: Medium
Page: 66-67
Skill: Factual
LO 2.11: Explain the role genetics and the environment play in the development of psychological disorders.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-188. Researcher Jerome Kagan suggests that Chinese children enter the world temperamentally calmer, and therefore Buddhist philosophical notions of serenity are more in tune with their natural inclinations.

Answer: True
Page: 66
Level: Easy
Skill: Conceptual
LO 2.10: Explain how genetics and the environment jointly influence physical traits, intelligence, and personality.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Understand

2-189. A genetically-driven temperament of a child may also evoke environmental influences. For example, a child who learns songs easily and sings frequently around the house may prompt a parent to give the child music lessons.

Answer: True
Page: 68
Level: Easy
Skill: Applied
LO 2.12: Describe the ways in which genes influence the environment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Apply

2-190. Human characteristics and behavior are a joint outcome of genetic and environmental factors.

Answer: True
Level: Easy
Page: 68
Skill: Factual
LO 2.12: Describe the ways in which genes influence the environment.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-191. The brain becomes 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
Level: Easy
Page: 71
Skill: Factual
LO 2.14: Summarize the three stages of prenatal development.
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-192. A mother's use of illegal drugs, but not legal drugs, poses serious risks to the unborn child.

Answer: False
Level: Easy
Page: 78
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-193. 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
Level: Easy
Page: 79
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-194. Research indicates that fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) is now the primary preventable cause of mental retardation.

Answer: True
Level: Easy
Page: 79
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

2-195. A father's use of alcohol and illegal drugs has no significant effect upon the development of the fetus.

Answer: False
Level: Easy
Page: 80
Skill: Factual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?
Bloom's Taxonomy Level: Remember

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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Conceptual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Conceptual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Conceptual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Applied
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
Skill: Conceptual
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
Skill: Applied
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 villius 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
Skill: Conceptual
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
Skill: Conceptual
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
Skill: Applied
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
Skill: Conceptual
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
Skill: Factual
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
Skill: Conceptual
LO 2.16: What are the threats to the fetal environment, and what can be done about them?