

**25. A correlational study can conclude that the viewing of television aggression causes more aggressive behaviour in children.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 1-237

**Page-Reference:** 23

**Topic:** 1.3—Research Methods

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L010

**Answer:** b. False

**26. In an experiment the treatment (or experimental) group is exposed to the treatment variable being studied; and the other group, known as the control group, is not.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 1-238

**Page-Reference:** 26

**Topic:** 1.2—Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L010

**Answer:** a. True

## **Chapter 02: The Start of Life**

### **Chapter 02 Multiple Choice Questions**

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

- sperm
- zygote
- ovum
- gametes

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-1

**Page-Reference:** 38

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** zygote

**2. What is the basic unit of genetic information?**

zygote  
sperm  
gene  
gametes

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-2

**Page-Reference:** 38

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** gene

**3. The male reproductive cell is called a(n)**

sperm.  
ovum.  
gametes.  
zygote.

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-3

**Page-Reference:** 38

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** sperm.

**4. The female reproductive cell is called the**

gamete.  
sperm.  
zygote.  
ovum.

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-4

**Page-Reference:** 38

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** ovum.

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

chromosome.  
ovum.  
zygote.  
genes.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-5  
**Page-Reference:** 38  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** zygote.

6. The potential for the vast diversity of human beings primarily resides in the nature of the processes that underlie \_\_\_\_\_ cell division.

sperm  
ovum  
chromosome  
gamete

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-6  
**Page-Reference:** 39  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** gamete

7. Male and female reproductive cells are also known as

gametes.  
zygotes.  
genes.  
chromosomes.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-7  
**Page-Reference:** 38  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** gametes.

8. The blueprints for creating a person are stored and communicated in our

zygote.  
genes.  
gametes.  
ovum.

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-8  
**Page-Reference:** 38  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** genes.

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

chromosomes

gametes

zygotes

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-9

**Page-Reference:** 39

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)

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

genes

gametes

chromosomes

ovum

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-10

**Page-Reference:** 39

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** chromosomes

**11. All genes are composed of specific sequences of \_\_\_\_\_ molecules.**

DNA

zygote

ovum

sperm

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-11

**Page-Reference:** 39

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** DNA

12. Genes are arranged in specific locations and in a specific order along \_\_\_\_ chromosomes.

52  
23  
46  
54

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-12

**Page-Reference:** 39

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** 46

13. Chromosomes, rod-shaped portions of DNA, are organized in \_\_\_\_ pairs.

52  
23  
46  
54

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-13

**Page-Reference:** 39

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** 23

14. The \_\_\_\_ chromosomes in the new zygote contain the genetic blueprint that will guide cell activity for the rest of the individual's life.

52  
46  
54  
32

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-14

**Page-Reference:** 39

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** 46

15. 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.

meiosis  
cell division  
mitosis  
reproduction

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-15

**Page-Reference:** 39

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** mitosis

16. When gametes are formed in the human body, this is called division.

meiosis.  
mitosis.  
genetic instruction.

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-16

**Page-Reference:** 39

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** meiosis.

17. The ultimate outcome of meiosis, in combination with other processes, is tens of \_\_\_\_\_ of genetic combinations.

billions  
millions  
thousands  
trillions

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-17

**Page-Reference:** 39

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** trillions

18. Twins who are genetically identical are called \_\_\_\_\_ twins.

gamete  
monozygotic  
dizygotic  
zygote

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-18

**Page-Reference:** 40

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** monozygotic

19. Jason and Justin are twins and are genetically identical. They are \_\_\_\_\_ twins.

gamete  
dizygotic  
monozygotic  
zygote

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-19

**Page-Reference:** 40

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** monozygotic

20. Any differences in future development of monozygotic twins can be attributed only to \_\_\_\_\_ factors.

genetic  
chromosome  
environmental  
DNA

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-20

**Page-Reference:** 40

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** environmental

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

dizygotic  
monozygotic  
gamete  
zygote

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-21  
**Page-Reference:** 40  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** dizygotic

22. Evan and Evelyn are twins but are not genetically identical. They are \_\_\_\_\_ twins.  
gamete  
dizygotic  
monozygotic  
zygote

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-22  
**Page-Reference:** 40  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** dizygotic

23. \_\_\_\_\_ twins are no more genetically similar than two siblings born at different times.  
Dizygotic  
Monozygotic  
Gamete  
Zygotic

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-23  
**Page-Reference:** 40  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** Dizygotic

24. Of the following, which are the least likely to have multiple births?  
older women  
women who take fertility drugs  
families in which multiple births runs in the family  
younger women

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-24  
**Page-Reference:** 40  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L01



**Answer:** younger women

25. Multiple births have \_\_\_\_\_ in the last 30 years due to fertility drugs and the rising average age of mothers giving birth.

- decreased
- remained the same
- increased
- varied up and down

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-25

**Page-Reference:** 40

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** increased

26. The 23<sup>rd</sup> pair of chromosomes in males contains the \_\_\_\_ - shaped chromosome.

- XX
- XY
- YX
- YY

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-26

**Page-Reference:** 40

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** XY

27. If the child has an XX pairing on the 23<sup>rd</sup> chromosome, the child will be male.

- monozygotic.
- dizygotic.
- female.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-27

**Page-Reference:** 40

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** female.

**28. A child's sex is determined by which biological factor?**

- Random genetic assortment
- The father's sperm
- The mother's ovum
- The characteristics of the prenatal environment

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-28

**Page-Reference:** 40

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** The father's sperm

**29. The one trait that is expressed when two competing traits are present is called**

- recessive.
- genotype.
- dominant.
- phenotype.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-29

**Page-Reference:** 41

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** dominant.

**30. A trait within an organism that is present but not expressed is called**

- dominant.
- genotype.
- phenotype.
- recessive.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-30

**Page-Reference:** 41

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** recessive.

**31. An observable trait, the trait that is actually seen, is labeled**

- dominant.
- recessive.
- a genotype.
- a phenotype.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-31  
**Page-Reference:** 41  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** a phenotype.

32. The underlying combination of genetic material present (but not outwardly visible) in an organism is called  
a genotype.  
a phenotype.  
dominant.  
recessive.

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-32  
**Page-Reference:** 41  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** a genotype.

33. When a child inherits similar genes for a given trait from his/her parents, the child is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ for that trait.  
genotype  
homozygous  
phenotype  
heterozygous

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-33  
**Page-Reference:** 41  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** homozygous

34. Eric has blue eyes. Since the gene for blue eyes is recessive, Eric must be \_\_\_\_\_ for that trait.  
genotype  
homozygous  
phenotype  
heterozygous

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-34  
**Page-Reference:** 41  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** homozygous

35. **When a child receives different forms of a certain gene from his/her parents, he or she is said to be**  
dominant.  
phenotype.  
homozygous.  
heterozygous.

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-35

**Page-Reference:** 41

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** heterozygous.

36. **What is the name of the inherited disorder in which a child is unable to make use of an essential amino acid present in proteins found in milk and other foods and that has the potential to cause brain damage and mental retardation?**  
heterozygous  
phenylketonuria (PKU)  
homozygous  
chromosome deficiency

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-36

**Page-Reference:** 41

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** phenylketonuria (PKU)

37. **In \_\_\_\_\_ inheritance, a combination of multiple gene pairs is responsible for the production of a particular trait.**  
X-linked  
PKU  
polygenic  
heterozygous

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-37

**Page-Reference:** 42

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** polygenic

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

heterozygous  
X-linked  
homozygous  
dominant

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-38

**Page-Reference:** 42

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** X-linked

39. **What is the term applied to studying the effects of heredity on psychological characteristics and behaviour?**

gene sequence  
mapping  
behavioural genetics  
human genome

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-39

**Page-Reference:** 42-43

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** behavioural genetics

40. **What percentage of genes are shared by all humans?**

75%  
90%  
99%  
99.9%

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-40

**Page-Reference:** 42

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** 99.9%

41. **Humans have about \_\_\_\_\_ genes.**

50,000  
25,000  
100,000  
10,000

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-41  
**Page-Reference:** 42  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** 25,000

42. **Sometimes genes, for no known reason, change their form in a process called**  
spontaneous acceleration.  
spontaneous combustion.  
spontaneous mutation.  
spontaneous malformation.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-42  
**Page-Reference:** 43  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** spontaneous mutation.

43. **Jamal has an extra chromosome on the twenty-first pair of chromosomes, causing him to have**  
hemophilia.  
fragile X syndrome.  
Down syndrome.  
sickle-cell anemia.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-43  
**Page-Reference:** 43  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** Down syndrome.

44. **Sue has an inherited disorder that is produced by an injury to a gene on the X chromosome, producing mild to moderate mental retardation. She has**  
Down syndrome.  
Tay-Sachs disease.  
Fragile X syndrome.  
Klinefelter's syndrome.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-44  
**Page-Reference:** 43  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** Fragile X syndrome.

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

sickle-cell anemia  
hemophilia  
Klinefelter's syndrome  
fragile X syndrome

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-45

**Page-Reference:** 43

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** sickle-cell anemia

**46. Tara has a disorder that is untreatable and produces blindness and muscle degeneration prior to death. Her diagnosis would be**

Fragile X syndrome.  
Tay-Sachs disease.  
Klinefelter's syndrome.  
hemophilia.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-46

**Page-Reference:** 44

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** Tay-Sachs disease.

**47. 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**

Klinefelter's syndrome.  
Down syndrome.  
Tay-Sachs disease.  
fragile X syndrome.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-47

**Page-Reference:** 44

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** Klinefelter's syndrome.

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

hemophilia  
blood pressure  
malaria  
anemia

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-48

**Page-Reference:** 44

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** malaria

49. **What is the profession that focuses on helping people deal with issues relating to inherited disorders?**

Psychological counselling  
Disorders counselling  
Genetic counselling  
Family counselling

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-49

**Page-Reference:** 44

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** Genetic counselling

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?**

First-trimester screen  
Ultrasound sonography  
Amniocentesis  
Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-50

**Page-Reference:** 44-45

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** Ultrasound sonography



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

karyotype sampling  
amniocentesis  
ultrasound sonography  
chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-51

**Page-Reference:** 45

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

**52. What is the name of the earliest prenatal test that occurs in the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy and can identify chromosomal abnormalities and other disorders, such as heart problems?**

amniocentesis  
chorionic villus sampling (CVS)  
ultrasound sonography  
first-trimester screen

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-52

**Page-Reference:** 44

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** first-trimester screen

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

sonogram  
chorionic villus sampling (CVS)  
ultrasound sonography  
first-trimester screen

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-53

**Page-Reference:** 45

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

**54. Which prenatal test, usually performed between 8 and 11 weeks, produces a risk of miscarriage of 1 in 100 to 1 in 200 pregnancies?**

amniocentesis  
ultrasound sonography  
chorionic villus sampling (CVS)  
first-trimester screen

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-54

**Page-Reference:** 45

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

**55. Which test is most often performed at 8 to 11 weeks, and involves inserting a needle (abdominally) or a catheter (cervically) into the substance of the placenta (but staying outside the amniotic sac) and removing 10 to 15 milligrams of tissue, which is cleaned of maternal uterine tissue, and then grown in a culture so that a karyotype can be made?**

amniocentesis  
chorionic villus sampling (CVS)  
sonoembryology  
embryoscopy

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-55

**Page-Reference:** 45

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

**56. 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 which combines a blood test and ultrasound sonography. Which procedure was recommended?**

amniocentesis  
sonogram  
first-trimester screen  
embryoscopy

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-56

**Page-Reference:** 44

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** first-trimester screen

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

amniocentesis

karyotype

ultrasound sonography

chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-57

**Page-Reference:** 45

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** amniocentesis

**58. Amniocentesis is carried out \_\_\_\_\_ weeks into the pregnancy.**

5–10

10–15

15–20

20–25

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-58

**Page-Reference:** 45

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** 15–20

**59. 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?**

chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

ultrasound sonography

first-trimester screen

amniocentesis

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-59

**Page-Reference:** 45

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** amniocentesis

**60. Which test can be used to determine the sex of the child?**

ultrasound sonography  
amniocentesis  
chorionic villus sampling (CVS)  
first-trimester screen

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-60

**Page-Reference:** 45

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** amniocentesis

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

embryoscopy  
amniocentesis  
sonoembryology  
chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-61

**Page-Reference:** 45 [Table 2-2]

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** embryoscopy

**62. 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?**

amniocentesis  
embryoscopy  
chorionic villus sampling (CVS)  
sonoembryology

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-62

**Page-Reference:** 45

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** embryoscopy

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

amniocentesis  
embryoscopy  
chorionic villus sampling (CVS)  
sonoembryology

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-63

**Page-Reference:** 45

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** amniocentesis

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

embryoscopy  
amniocentesis  
fetal blood sampling (FBS)  
chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-64

**Page-Reference:** 45 [Table 2-2]

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** fetal blood sampling (FBS)

**65. Which test is used to detect Down syndrome by collecting blood from the umbilical cord after the 18<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy?**

fetal blood sampling (FBS)  
embryoscopy  
chorionic villus sampling (CVS)  
amniocentesis

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-65

**Page-Reference:** 45 [Table 2-2]

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** fetal blood sampling (FBS)

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

fetal blood sampling (FBS)  
sonoembryology  
embryoscopy  
first-trimester screen

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-66

**Page-Reference:** 45 [Table 2-2]

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** sonoembryology

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

sonoembryology  
fetal blood sampling (FBS)  
embryoscopy  
amniocentesis

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-67

**Page-Reference:** 45 [Table 2-2]

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** sonoembryology

**68. Which procedure produces a visual image of the uterus, fetus, and placenta?**

amnioscentesis  
sonogram  
chorionic villus sampling (CVS)  
first trimester screen

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-68

**Page-Reference:** 45 [Table 2-2]

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** sonogram

69.

**Which procedure uses very high frequency sound waves from outside of the body to detect structural abnormalities or multiple pregnancies, measure fetal growth, judge gestational age, and evaluate uterine abnormalities?**

ultrasound sonography

sonoembryology

embryoscopy

sonogram

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-69

**Page-Reference:** 45 [Table 2-2]

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** ultrasound sonography

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

sonogram

sonoembryology

ultrasound sonography

embryoscopy

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-70

**Page-Reference:** 45 [Table 2-2]

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** ultrasound sonography

**71. Huntington's disease typically does not appear until people reach what age?**

20s

40s

50s

70s

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-71  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** 40s

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

germ line therapy  
genetic counselling  
preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD)  
fetal blood sampling

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-72  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** germ line therapy

**73. Patterns of arousal and emotionality that represent consistent and enduring characteristics in an individual are called**

genetics.  
genotype.  
temperament.  
phenotype.

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-73  
**Page-Reference:** 47  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L03

**Answer:** temperament.

**74. 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?**

multifactorial transmission  
inheritance  
natural selection  
role of environment



**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-74  
**Page-Reference:** 47  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L03

**Answer:** multifactorial transmission

**75. Nonhuman animals can be useful in identifying the relative influences of genetics and environment because**  
nonhuman animals can be bred to be genetically similar.  
nonhuman animals are naturally more genetically similar than are humans.  
nonhuman animals often have identical developmental patterns to humans.  
there are no ethical challenges in studies using nonhuman animals.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-75  
**Page-Reference:** 47-48  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L03

**Answer:** nonhuman animals can be bred to be genetically similar.

**76. Nature has provided the potential to carry out various kinds of "natural experiments" in the form of**  
genotypes.  
twins.  
phenotypes.  
genetics.

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-76  
**Page-Reference:** 48  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L03

**Answer:** twins.

**77. The closer the genetic link between two individuals, the greater the correspondence between their**  
weight.  
blood pressure.  
IQ scores.  
respiration rate.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-77  
**Page-Reference:** 50  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** IQ scores.

**78. Which researcher argued that as much as 80% of intelligence is a result of heredity?**

Freud  
Erikson  
Scarr  
Jensen

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-78

**Page-Reference:** 50

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** Jensen

**79. Which "Big Five" personality trait refers to the degree of emotional stability an individual characteristically displays?**

aggression  
neuroticism  
shyness  
fear

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-79

**Page-Reference:** 50

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** neuroticism

**80. 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?**

neuroticism  
gregariousness  
social potency  
extroversion

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-80

**Page-Reference:** 50

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** extroversion

81. Western parents are more likely to encourage higher \_\_\_\_\_ levels, while Asian parents are more likely to encourage greater \_\_\_\_\_.

passivity; activity.

neuroticism; social potency.

activity; passivity.

social potency; neuroticism.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-81

**Page-Reference:** 52

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** activity; passivity.

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

neuroticism

social potency

extroversion

traditionalism

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-82

**Page-Reference:** 50

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** social potency

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

traditionalism

neuroticism

social potency

extroversion

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-83

**Page-Reference:** 50

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** traditionalism

84. The developmental psychologist \_\_\_\_\_ speculated that the underlying temperament of a given society, determined genetically, may predispose people in that society toward a particular philosophy.

Erikson

Watson

Freud

Kagan

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-84

**Page-Reference:** 52

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** Kagan

85. According to the text, schizophrenia is

a genetic disorder.

a disorder caused by environmental stressors.

a disorder caused by unknown factors.

a disorder caused by a combination of a genetic predisposition coupled with later environmental stressors.

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-85

**Page-Reference:** 52

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a disorder caused by a combination of a genetic predisposition coupled with later environmental stressors.

86. Research indicates that a monozygotic twin has almost a \_\_\_\_ risk of developing schizophrenia when the other twin develops the disorder.

10%

25%

50%

100%

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-86

**Page-Reference:** 52

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** 50%

**87. William was always a very active child, just like his father. Later, he will grow up to play hockey, just as his father did. According to the theories of Sandra Scarr, what process may have led to this outcome?**

William was highly rewarded for physical activity, leading him to value physical activities, much like his parents.

William was embedded in the same socio-cultural context as his father, leading to similar values and actions.

William's father was projecting his own need for validation on his son by urging him to participate in the same sport as he once did.

William shares genetic traits with his father, which led him to identify similar opportunities in his environment.

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-87

**Page-Reference:** 53

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** William shares genetic traits with his father, which led him to identify similar opportunities in his environment.

**88. 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?**

Erikson

Scarr

Kagan

Skinner

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-88

**Page-Reference:** 53

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** Scarr

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

fertilization

sex

germinal stage

prenatal period

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-89

**Page-Reference:** 55

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** fertilization

90. Females are born with around \_\_\_\_\_ ova located in the two ovaries.

- 500 000
- 100 000
- 1 000 000
- 400 000

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-90

**Page-Reference:** 55

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 400 000

91. From puberty until menopause, a female will ovulate about every \_\_\_\_ days.

- 15
- 28
- 30
- 31

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-91

**Page-Reference:** 55

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 28

92. The process of fertilization typically takes place in the

- ovary
- fallopian tube
- uterus
- vagina

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-92

**Page-Reference:** 55

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** fallopian tube

93. An adult male typically produces several \_\_\_\_\_ sperm a day.

- thousand
- hundred thousand
- million
- hundred million

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-93  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** hundred million

94. Three days after fertilization, the organism consists of some \_\_\_\_ cells, and by the next day the number doubles.

- 32
- 64
- 100
- 150

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-94  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 32

95. The first, and the shortest, stage of the prenatal period is called the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.

- fertilization
- germinal
- conception
- embryonic

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-95  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** germinal

96. 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.

- ovum
- sperm
- zygote
- blastocyst

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-96  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** blastocyst

97. **A conduit between the mother and fetus, this organ provides nourishment and oxygen via the umbilical cord.**

amniotic sac  
ectoderm  
placenta  
endoderm

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-97  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** placenta

98. **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?**

embryonic stage  
fetal stage  
fetus stage  
fertilization stage

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-98  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** embryonic stage

99. **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?**

ectoderm  
placenta  
endoderm  
mesoderm



**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-99  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** ectoderm

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

ectoderm  
placenta  
endoderm  
mesoderm

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-100  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** endoderm

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

mesoderm  
ectoderm  
endoderm  
placenta

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-101  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** mesoderm

102. In the embryonic stage, every part of the body is formed from \_\_\_\_ distinct layers.

3  
5  
8  
10

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-102  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 3

103. **What is the stage that begins at about 8 weeks after conception and continues until birth?**

fertilization stage  
fetus stage  
embryonic stage  
fetal stage

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-103  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** fetal stage

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

embryo  
baby  
fetus  
zygote

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-104  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** fetus

105. **One of the highlights of the \_\_\_\_\_ stage is the development of the major organs and basic anatomy.**

placenta  
germinal  
embryonic  
fetal

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-105  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** embryonic

106. An 8-week-old embryo is only \_\_\_\_ inch(es) long with what appears 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.

- 1
- 2
- 5
- 10

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-106

**Page-Reference:** 56

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 1

107. 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.

- 10%
- 25%
- 50%
- 75%

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-107

**Page-Reference:** 56

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 50%

108. Approximately \_\_\_\_\_ neurons are produced every minute during the second month of prenatal development.

- 1000
- 10 000
- 100 000
- 1 000 000

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-108

**Page-Reference:** 56

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 100 000

109. In the embryonic stage, the nervous system begins to function around the \_\_\_\_ week, and weak brain waves begin to be produced.

- 2<sup>nd</sup>
- 4<sup>th</sup>
- 5<sup>th</sup>
- 8<sup>th</sup>

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-109

**Page-Reference:** 56

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 5<sup>th</sup>

110. It is not until the final period of prenatal development, the \_\_\_\_\_ stage, that the developing child becomes easily recognizable.

- embryonic
- germinal
- fetal
- birth

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-110

**Page-Reference:** 56

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** fetal

111. The \_\_\_\_\_ stage formally starts when the differentiation of the major organs has occurred.

- fetal
- embryonic
- germinal
- birth

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-111

**Page-Reference:** 56

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** fetal

112. In which stage of development does the developing child undergo astoundingly rapid change, increasing in length some 20 times with dramatic changes in proportion?

embryonic  
fetal  
germinal  
birth

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-112

**Page-Reference:** 56

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** fetal

113. By \_\_\_\_ months of age, the fetus swallows and urinates, arms and hands develop, and fingers develop nails.

3  
5  
6  
7

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-113

**Page-Reference:** 56-57

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 3

114. The hormone \_\_\_\_\_ is produced at high levels in \_\_\_\_\_, which some scientists speculate may lead to differences in male and female brain structure and later variations in gender-related behaviour(s).

serotonin; males  
serotonin; females  
androgen; males  
androgen; females

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-114

**Page-Reference:** 57

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** androgen; males

115. After \_\_\_\_ weeks the fetus is capable of demonstrating learning.

- 8
- 16
- 18
- 24

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-115

**Page-Reference:** 57

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 24

116. DeCasper and Spence had a group of pregnant females read the story "The Cat in the Hat" two times a day during the latter stages of pregnancy. Three days after birth the babies

appeared to recognize the story, demonstrating learning behaviour

did not respond to the story, indicating that previously learned responses had been lost

did not respond to the story, indicating that learning had not previously taken place

responded to the story, indicating that learning had not taken place.

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-116

**Page-Reference:** 57

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** appeared to recognize the story, demonstrating learning behaviour

117. Brain wave evidence of REM sleep can be detected in fetuses in the last \_\_\_\_ weeks before birth.

- 2
- 6
- 10
- 14

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-117

**Page-Reference:** 57

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 10

118. Individual differences in fetal behaviour are

likely due to genetic differences between fetuses.

likely due to prenatal environmental abnormalities.

partly due to genetic differences and partly due to environmental influences.

rarely evident.

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-118  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** partly due to genetic differences and partly due to environmental influences.

119. Infertility is the inability to conceive after \_\_\_\_\_ months of trying to become pregnant.  
3 to 6  
6 to 12  
12 to 18  
18 to 24

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-119  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 12 to 18

120. Research indicates that some \_\_\_\_% of couples suffer from infertility.  
10  
15  
25  
35

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-120  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 15

121. Rates of infertility \_\_\_\_\_ with increased parental age.  
increase  
decrease  
are not correlated  
remain constant

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-121  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** increase

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

in vitro fertilization  
intrafallopian transfer  
artificial insemination  
germinal insemination

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-122

**Page-Reference:** 59

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** artificial insemination

**123. 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?**

in vitro fertilization (IVF)  
intrafallopian transfer  
artificial insemination  
germinal insemination

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-123

**Page-Reference:** 59

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** in vitro fertilization (IVF)

**124. Gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT) and zygote intrafallopian transfer (ZIFT) are forms of what type of procedure?**

artificial insemination  
in vitro fertilization (IVF)  
miscarriage  
infertility

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-124

**Page-Reference:** 59

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** in vitro fertilization (IVF)



125. **Overall, the success rate for in vitro fertilization is about**  
25%.  
33%.  
50%.  
75%.

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-125  
**Page-Reference:** 59  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 33%.

126. **Beulah has been married for five years and wants to have a child. Her husband has a medical condition which 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**  
artificial insemination.  
embryonic implant.  
fertilization.  
zygote intrafallopian transfer. (ZIFT)

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-126  
**Page-Reference:** 59  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** zygote intrafallopian transfer. (ZIFT)

127. **A surrogate mother**  
is implanted with a fertilized ovum from infertile biological parents, which she brings to term.  
provides ova which are implanted into a host mother.  
is implanted with an embryo from donor parents, which she brings to term.  
is able to carry a fetus to term in approximately 66% of cases.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-127  
**Page-Reference:** 59  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** is implanted with a fertilized ovum from infertile biological parents, which she brings to term.

128. A spontaneous abortion is also known as  
infertility.  
insemination.  
fertility.  
miscarriage.

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-128

**Page-Reference:** 59

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** miscarriage.

129. When a pregnancy ends before the developing child is able to survive outside the mother's womb, it is called  
artificial insemination.  
spontaneous abortion.  
in vitro fertilization.  
surrogate birth.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-129

**Page-Reference:** 59

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** spontaneous abortion.

130. Researchers believe that some \_\_\_\_\_ of all pregnancies end in miscarriage, usually in the first several months of pregnancy.  
5 to 10%  
15 to 20%  
25 to 30%  
35 to 40%

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-130

**Page-Reference:** 59

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** 15 to 20%

131. In \_\_\_\_\_, a mother voluntarily terminates a pregnancy.

spontaneous abortion  
artificial insemination  
miscarriage  
abortion

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-131

**Page-Reference:** 59

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** abortion

132. What is the term for an environmental agent that produces birth defects?

virus  
drug  
teratogen  
chemical

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-132

**Page-Reference:** 59

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** teratogen

133. It is the job of the \_\_\_\_\_ to keep teratogens from reaching the fetus.

umbilical cord  
mother's placenta  
amniotic fluid  
prenatal development

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-133

**Page-Reference:** 59

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** mother's placenta

134. Women who give birth over the age of \_\_\_\_ are at a greater risk for a variety of pregnancy and birth complications.

25  
35  
40  
50

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-134  
**Page-Reference:** 61  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** 35

135. **Older mothers are considerably more likely to give birth to children with**  
Tay-Sachs.  
Down syndrome.  
Huntington's.  
Charcot-Marie-Tooth.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-135  
**Page-Reference:** 61  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** Down syndrome.

136. **About \_\_\_\_\_ babies born to mothers over 40 have \_\_\_\_\_.**  
1 out of 4; Tay-Sachs.  
1 out of 4; Down syndrome.  
1 out of 100; Tay-Sachs.  
1 out of 100; Down syndrome.

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-136  
**Page-Reference:** 61  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** 1 out of 100; Down syndrome.

137. **About \_\_\_\_\_ babies born to mothers over 50 have \_\_\_\_\_.**  
1 out of 4; Tay-Sachs  
1 out of 4; Down syndrome  
1 out of 100; Tay-Sachs  
1 out of 100; Down syndrome

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-137  
**Page-Reference:** 61  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** 1 out of 4; Down syndrome

138. **Women who become pregnant during \_\_\_\_\_ are more likely to have premature deliveries.**

menopause  
mid-life  
adolescence  
illness

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-138

**Page-Reference:** 61

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** adolescence

139. **Adolescent mothers are at an increased risk for infant mortality, likely due to**

a lack of available financial or social support.  
their bodies being physically immature for the process of childbearing.  
an increased likelihood of substance abuse during pregnancy.  
an increased risk of infectious disease during pregnancy.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-139

**Page-Reference:** 61

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** a lack of available financial or social support.

140. **The onset of \_\_\_\_\_ (German measles) in the mother prior to the 11<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy is likely to cause serious consequences in the baby, including blindness, deafness, heart defects, or brain damage.**

pox  
mumps  
gonorrhea  
rubella

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-140

**Page-Reference:** 61

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** rubella

**141. What disease, when contracted by a pregnant woman, increases the possibility that the fetus may develop a birth defect?**

AIDS  
chicken pox  
syphilis  
mumps

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-141

**Page-Reference:** 61

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** chicken pox

**142. What sexually transmitted infection can be transmitted directly to the fetus, and will cause the fetus to be born suffering from the disease?**

chicken pox  
rubella  
sickle cell  
syphilis

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-142

**Page-Reference:** 61

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** syphilis

**143. What illness, when contracted by a pregnant woman, increases the risk of miscarriage?**

chicken pox  
mumps  
syphilis  
AIDS

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-143

**Page-Reference:** 61

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** mumps

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

gonorrhea  
syphilis  
rubella  
mumps

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-144

**Page-Reference:** 61

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** gonorrhea

145. Mothers who are carriers of \_\_\_\_\_ may pass the disease on to their fetuses through the blood that reaches the placenta.

mumps  
syphilis  
AIDS  
gonorrhea

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-145

**Page-Reference:** 61

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** AIDS

146. 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.

5%  
10%  
25%  
50%

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-146

**Page-Reference:** 61

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** 5%

**147. 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?**

thalidomide

AZT

DES (diethylstilbestrol)

birth control

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-147

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** DES (diethylstilbestrol)

**148. Diane has had difficult pregnancies and has also developed a rare form of cervical cancer. Diane's mother may have been prescribed \_\_\_\_\_ before Diane was born to prevent miscarriage.**

thalidomide

AZT

amphetamines

DES (diethylstilbestrol)

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-148

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** DES (diethylstilbestrol)

**149. What prescriptions, when taken by women before they are aware they are pregnant, can cause fetal damage?**

birth control

AZT

DES (diethylstilbestrol)

thalidomide

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-149

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** birth control



150. **What 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?**

cocaine  
marijuana  
"crack"  
amphetamines

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-150

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** marijuana

151. **What illegal substance used by pregnant women led to an epidemic of thousands of "crack babies"?**

marijuana  
amphetamines  
cocaine  
AZT

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-151

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** cocaine

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

cocaine  
marijuana  
AZT  
amphetamines

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-152

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** cocaine

153. **Children of mothers who are addicted to \_\_\_\_\_ may be born addicted to the drug and may suffer through the pain of withdrawal.**

AZT

DES (diethylstilbestrol)

marijuana

cocaine

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-153

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** cocaine

154. **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?**

"crack" babies

autoimmune deficiency

fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)

AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-154

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)

155. **Marta is pregnant and consumes substantial quantities of alcohol. She runs the risk of having a baby born with**

fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).

autoimmune deficiency.

Down syndrome.

AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome).

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-155

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).

156. **Research indicates that approximately \_\_\_\_\_ infants is born with fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).**

- 1 out of 250
- 1 out of 500
- 1 out of 750
- 1 out of 1000

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-156

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** 1 out of 750

157. **Mothers who use smaller amounts of alcohol during pregnancy place their children at risk of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).**

- autoimmune deficiency.
- fetal alcohol effects (FAE).
- AIDS.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-157

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** fetal alcohol effects (FAE).

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

- AIDS.
- fetal alcohol effects (FAE).
- fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).
- autoimmune deficiency.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-158

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** fetal alcohol effects (FAE).

159. Studies have found that the pregnant mother's consumption of an average of \_\_\_\_ alcoholic drink(s) a day during pregnancy is associated with adverse effects on intelligence, psychological functioning, and behaviour in her children.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-159

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** 2

160. \_\_\_\_\_ reduces the oxygen content and increases the carbon monoxide of the mother's blood. This quickly reduces the oxygen available for the fetus.

Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)

Smoking cigarettes

AIDS

Using cocaine

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-160

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** Smoking cigarettes

161. Pregnant women who \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ times more likely to have babies that are shorter with an abnormally low-birth-weight. In addition, their babies are shorter, on average, than those of non-smokers.

drink; 5

smoke; 5

smoke; 2

drink; 2

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-161

**Page-Reference:** 62-63

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** smoke; 2

**162. Fathers' negative influences on fetal development**

are only significant before fertilization.

are limited to the exposure of the fetus to harmful substances.

are insignificant.

can include both substances such as cigarette smoke as well as physical and emotional abuse of the mother.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-162

**Page-Reference:** 63

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** can include both substances such as cigarette smoke as well as physical and emotional abuse of the mother.

**163. What is the correct term for a newborn baby?**

fetus

embryo

neonate

infant

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-163

**Page-Reference:** 65

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** neonate

**164. The birth of a baby usually occurs \_\_\_\_\_ days after conception.**

250

266

300

330

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-164

**Page-Reference:** 65

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** 266

**165. When the critical hormone \_\_\_\_\_ is released in high enough concentration by the mother's pituitary gland, the mother's uterus begins periodic contractions.**

oxytocin

corticotropin

cortisol

oxycontin

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-165  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** oxytocin

166. **Which hormones are high enough in the mother to cause the uterus to begin periodic contractions?**  
androgen  
progesterone  
oxytocin  
estrogen

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-166  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** oxytocin

167. **Another term for "false labour," where after the fourth month of pregnancy the uterus occasionally contracts in order to ready itself for eventual delivery, is called a(n)**  
cervix.  
Braxton-Hicks contraction.  
episiotomy.  
transition.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-167  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** Braxton-Hicks contraction.

168. **The neck of the uterus that separates it from the vagina is called the**  
transition.  
cervix.  
Braxton-Hicks.  
episiotomy.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-168  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** cervix.

169. Labour proceeds in \_\_\_\_ stages.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-169

**Page-Reference:** 65

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** 3

170. When the uterine contractions occur around every 8 to 10 minutes and last about 30 seconds, this is considered the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of labour.

- first
- second
- third
- fourth

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-170

**Page-Reference:** 65

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** first

171. During the final part of the first stage of labour, the contractions increase to their greatest intensity. This period is known as

- birth.
- Braxton-Hicks.
- transition.
- episiotomy.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-171

**Page-Reference:** 65

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** transition.

172. **At which stage of labour does the baby's head emerge?**

- Second stage
- Third stage
- First stage
- Birth

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-172

**Page-Reference:** 65

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** Second stage

173. **When the baby is in the process of leaving the mother's body, this is considered the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of labour.**

- first
- second
- third
- final

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-173

**Page-Reference:** 65

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** second

174. **When the mother's cervix is fully dilated and her contractions increase to their greatest intensity, this is the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of labour.**

- second
- third
- first
- transition

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-174

**Page-Reference:** 65

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** transition



175. **At what stage of labour are the child's umbilical cord (still attached to the neonate) and the placenta expelled from the mother's body?**

episiotomy  
second  
first  
third

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-175

**Page-Reference:** 65

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** third

176. **The \_\_\_\_\_ stage of birth is the quickest and easiest, and it takes only a few minutes.**

first  
second  
third  
episiotomy

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-176

**Page-Reference:** 65

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** third

177. **An incision that is sometimes made to increase the size of the opening of the vagina to allow the baby to pass is called**

Braxton-Hicks.  
cervix.  
episiotomy.  
false labour.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-177

**Page-Reference:** 65

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** episiotomy.

**178. During childbirth, the obstetrician decides that there is a need for an episiotomy. That means**  
the baby is not in the correct position for birth.  
this is the third stage of childbirth when the placenta and the umbilical cord are expelled from the mother.  
the doctor makes an incision to enlarge the size of the vagina, making it easier for the baby's head to emerge.  
the doctor decides the mother requires a Caesarean section procedure.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-178  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** the doctor makes an incision to enlarge the size of the vagina, making it easier for the baby's head to emerge.

**179. A standard measurement system that looks for a variety of indications of good health in newborns is called**  
bonding.  
Apgar.  
episiotomy.  
Braxton-Hicks.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-179  
**Page-Reference:** 66  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** Apgar.

**180. Which of the following traits is measured by the Apgar scale?**  
appearance (colour)  
blood pressure  
core body temperature  
pupil dilation

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-180  
**Page-Reference:** 64  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** appearance (colour)

**181. A newborn baby scores of 6 on the Apgar scale. This indicates that the baby**  
is normal and healthy.  
requires help to start breathing.  
needs immediate, life-saving intervention.  
is premature.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-181  
**Page-Reference:** 66  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** requires help to start breathing.

182. **A newborn baby scores under 4 on the Apgar scale. This means that the baby**  
is normal and healthy.  
requires help to start breathing.  
needs immediate, life-saving intervention.  
is premature.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-182  
**Page-Reference:** 66  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** needs immediate, life-saving intervention.

183. \_\_\_\_\_ **is the close physical and emotional contact between parent and child.**  
Conditioning  
Emotional acceptance  
Bonding  
Stimulation

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-183  
**Page-Reference:** 67  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** Bonding

184. **A restriction of oxygen lasting a few minutes that produces cognitive defects, such as language delays and mental retardation due to brain cell death, is called**  
Apgar.  
anoxia.  
episiotomy.  
lanugo.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-184  
**Page-Reference:** 67  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** anoxia.

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

episiotomy  
Apgar  
lanugo  
vernix

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-185

**Page-Reference:** 67

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** vernix

**186. What is the name of the fine dark fuzz that covers a newborn and soon disappears?**

lanugo  
vernix  
episiotomy  
Apgar

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-186

**Page-Reference:** 67

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** lanugo

**187. During the 1970s and 1980s, psychologists and physicians argued that \_\_\_\_\_ was a crucial ingredient for forming a lasting relationship between parent and child.**

Lamaze  
imprinting  
bonding  
nursing

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-187

**Page-Reference:** 67

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** bonding

188. \_\_\_\_\_ is essential to early neonatal development, including promoting growth of the infant, lactation in the mother, and improving sleep.

Hearing the mother's voice

Breastfeeding

Eye-contact

Skin-to skin contact

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-188

**Page-Reference:** 67

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** Skin-to skin contact

189. What type of a physician specializes in delivering babies?

doula

pediatricians

obstetricians

gynecologists

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-189

**Page-Reference:** 68

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** obstetricians

190. In the last few decades, more mothers have chosen to use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ as the childbirth attendant who stays with her throughout labor and delivery.

gynecologist

midwife

obstetrician

ophthalmologist

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-190

**Page-Reference:** 68

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** midwife

191. In Canada, midwives are employed in \_\_\_\_ of births.

- 3%
- 10%
- 50%
- 75%

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-191

**Page-Reference:** 68

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** 3%

192. Compared to Canada, much of the rest of the industrialized world uses far \_\_\_\_\_ midwives, and home births are \_\_\_\_\_ common.

- more; more
- more; less
- fewer; more
- fewer; less

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-192

**Page-Reference:** 66

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** more; more

193. What is a new trend in Canada and represents a return to an older tradition that has existed for centuries in other cultures?

- Using a midwife
- Using a doula
- Using hypnosis
- Using natural birthing techniques

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-193

**Page-Reference:** 68

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** Using a doula

**194. What is a doula?**

A midwife who delivers the child

An obstetrician who delivers the child

A person well-versed in birthing alternatives who provides emotional, psychological, and educational support to the mother

A hypnotist who prepares the mother for childbirth

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-194

**Page-Reference:** 68

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** A person well-versed in birthing alternatives who provides emotional, psychological, and educational support to the mother

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

a doula

a certified midwife

a hypnotist

a birthing coach

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-195

**Page-Reference:** 68

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** a certified midwife

**196. What type of medication produces numbness from the waist down?**

morphine

dual-spinal epidural

traditional epidural

walking epidural

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-196

**Page-Reference:** 68

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** traditional epidural

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

dual spinal-epidural  
traditional epidural  
intravenous morphine  
anaesthesia

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-197

**Page-Reference:** 68

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** dual spinal-epidural

**198. Which of the following is a side effect of administering anaesthetics to the mother during childbirth?**

The flow of oxygen to the baby may be temporarily depressed  
Faster labour  
A higher level of physiological activity in the newborn  
The baby may cry less after birth

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-198

**Page-Reference:** 68

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** The flow of oxygen to the baby may be temporarily depressed

**199. A typical hospital stay for a normal birth was a generation ago was \_\_\_\_\_ days.**

2  
3  
4  
5

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-199

**Page-Reference:** 69

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** 5

**200. What is a consequence of sending mothers home earlier after childbirth?**

Infant mortality has doubled.  
Mothers are better able to bond with their children.  
The incidence of developmental delays has increased.  
Hospital re-admissions have increased, mostly for jaundice or dehydration.



**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-200  
**Page-Reference:** 69  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** Hospital re-admissions have increased, mostly for jaundice or dehydration.

201. **Genetic disorders can be detected in newborns by**  
using the Apgar scale.  
taking a urine sample.  
taking a tiny quantity of blood drawn from the infant's heel.  
testing stool samples in the first 24 hours.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-201  
**Page-Reference:** 69  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** taking a tiny quantity of blood drawn from the infant's heel.

202. **William and Sandy's baby was considered preterm because**  
the baby was born prior to 37 weeks of gestation.  
the baby weighed 3400 grams.  
the baby weighed less than 2500 grams.  
the baby was born later than normal.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-202  
**Page-Reference:** 70  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** the baby was born prior to 37 weeks of gestation.

203. **Preterm infants are at a high risk of illness and death because**  
they usually have to be born by Caesarean section.  
they have not had time to fully develop as fetuses.  
their mothers used anaesthesia during childbirth.  
they have a chromosomal disorder.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-203  
**Page-Reference:** 70-  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** they have not had time to fully develop as fetuses.

204. **Infants who weigh less than 2500 grams at birth are called**  
low-birth-weight.  
preterm.  
small-for-gestational-age.  
very-low-birth-weight.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-204

**Page-Reference:** 70

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** low-birth-weight.

205. **Although fewer than \_\_\_\_\_ of all newborns in Canada fall into the low-birth-weight category, they account for \_\_\_\_\_ of newborn deaths.**  
7%; the majority  
7%; the minority  
15%; the majority  
15%; the minority

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-205

**Page-Reference:** 70

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** 7%; the majority

206. **Infants who are born prior to 37 weeks after conception are called**  
low-birth-weight.  
small-for-gestational-age.  
preterm.  
very-low-birth-weight.

**Difficulty:**  
Difficult

**QuestionID:**  
2-206

**Page-Reference:**  
70

**Topic:**  
2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:**  
Factual

**Objective:**  
L08

**Answer:** preterm.

207. **The extent of danger faced by preterm babies largely depends upon**  
the mother's age.  
whether the baby has suffered loss of oxygen (anoxia).  
the baby's ability to regulate his/her body temperature.  
the baby's birth weight.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-207  
**Page-Reference:** 70  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** the baby's birth weight.

208. **A baby is considered a small-for-gestational-age infant if**  
the baby was born 38 weeks after conception.  
the baby weighs less than 2500 grams.  
because of delayed fetal growth the baby weighs 90% (or less) of the average weight of other infants of the same gestational age.  
the baby weighs less than 1250 grams.

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-208  
**Page-Reference:** 70  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** because of delayed fetal growth the baby weighs 90% (or less) of the average weight of other infants of the same gestational age.

209. **Keeping a neonate in the hospital to gain weight is important to help the baby**  
recover from being malnourished.  
learn to breast feed.  
fight infection.  
build fat layers to prevent chilling and help the baby regulate its body temperature.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-209

**Page-Reference:** 70

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** build fat layers to prevent chilling and help the baby regulate its body temperature.

210. **Newborns who are born prematurely and who have a low-birth-weight may experience respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) and require**  
blood transfusions.  
immersion in warm water.  
isolation to ward off infection.  
placement in an incubator where oxygen is monitored.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-210

**Page-Reference:** 70

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** placement in an incubator where oxygen is monitored.

211. **When a premature infant with a low-birth-weight is placed in an incubator, oxygen is carefully monitored because too \_\_\_\_\_ of a concentration of oxygen \_\_\_\_\_.**  
high; can damage the baby's retinas, leading to permanent blindness  
low; can damage the baby's retinas, leading to permanent blindness  
low; can lead to jaundice  
high; can lead to jaundice

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-211

**Page-Reference:** 70

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** high; can damage the baby's retinas, leading to permanent blindness

**212. Infants who weigh less than 1250 grams or, regardless of weight, have been in the womb less than 30 weeks are called**

low-birth-weight.

very-low-birth-weight.

preterm.

small-for-gestational-age.

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-212

**Page-Reference:** 72

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** very-low-birth-weight.

**213. Children that were born prematurely**

almost always have significant developmental delays.

have similar outcomes, regardless of how many weeks they were premature.

may show cognitive, but not physical developmental impairments.

have an increased risk of learning disorders.

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-213

**Page-Reference:** 72

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** have an increased risk of learning disorders.

**214. Which of the following would be considered a concern for 6-year-old preterm children compared to children born full term?**

Further hospitalization(s)

Learning disabilities

Impaired immune function

Sensory impairment

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-214

**Page-Reference:** 72

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** Learning disabilities

**215. Which is considered the most extreme case of prematurity?**

- small-for-gestational-age infants
- very-low-birth-weight infants
- preterm infants
- low-birth-weight infants

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-215

**Page-Reference:** 72

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** very-low-birth-weight infants

**216. A newborn has been categorized as a very-low-birth-weight infant. Which describes the infant's weight best?**

- The newborn weighs 90% (or less) of average infant weight.
- The newborn weighs under 2500 grams.
- The newborn weighs under 3400 grams.
- The newborn weighs under 1250 grams.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-216

**Page-Reference:** 72

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** The newborn weighs under 1250 grams.

**217. What factor can classify an infant as meeting the criteria of very-low-birth-weight?**

- An infant loses weight and remains for an extended stay in the hospital
- An infant weighs 90% or less of a normal infant's weight.
- An infant was in the womb for less than 30 weeks.
- An infant was born prior to 38 weeks after conception.

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-217

**Page-Reference:** 72

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** An infant was in the womb for less than 30 weeks.

**218. Which of the following features is characteristic of very-low-birth-weight infants?**

- Skin tone is lighter and more pale than expected.
- Webs are apparent between the infant's fingers and toes.
- Eyes may be fused shut.
- Earlobes may be larger than a full terms infant in proportion to their head size.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-218  
**Page-Reference:** 72  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** Eyes may be fused shut.

**219. What is the major reason why very-low-birth-weight babies are in grave danger from the moment they are born?**

They are exposed to toxic air and other substances.  
The babies are developing outside the womb.  
There is an immaturity of their organ systems.  
There is rejection by the mother.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-219  
**Page-Reference:** 72  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** There is an immaturity of their organ systems.

**220. Which of the following best describes the "age of viability," or the point at which an infant can survive prematurely?**

approximately 4 months, or about 22 weeks  
approximately 6 months  
approximately 3½ months  
approximately 5 months

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-220  
**Page-Reference:** 72  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** approximately 4 months, or about 22 weeks

**221. Alisha was born earlier than 30 weeks, and as such would be classified as**  
small-for-gestation.  
very-low-birth-weight.  
postmature.  
low-birth-weight.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-221  
**Page-Reference:** 72  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** very-low-birth-weight.

222. The average financial costs of medical care for a very-low-birth-weight infant during the first three years of life may be between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ times higher than medical costs for a full-term child.

- 3; 50
- 5; 75
- 30; 50
- 50; 100

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-222  
**Page-Reference:** 72  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** 3; 50

223. Research indicates that the following types of care, with the exception of one, appear to be effective in helping preterm infants develop. Identify the exception.

- Kangaroo Care
- Holding preterm infants skin-to-skin against the parents' chests
- Massaging preterm infants several times a day
- Almost constant use of an incubator

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-223  
**Page-Reference:** 72  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** Almost constant use of an incubator

224. Mariko's baby was born at 28 weeks, and now part of her medical care includes massage several times a day. Which of the following is an expected benefit of massage therapy?

- weight gain
- sensory development
- parental bonding
- increased appetite



**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-224  
**Page-Reference:** 72  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** weight gain

225. **What percentage of preterm and low-birth-weight births are unexplained with regard to cause?**

- 25%
- 33%
- 50%
- 67%

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-225  
**Page-Reference:** 72  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** 50%

226. **Which of the following is associated with an increased risk of preterm birth?**

- A mother working during pregnancy
- A long gap between pregnancies
- A physical illness in the mother (such as the flu) during gestation
- The mother carrying twins

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-226  
**Page-Reference:** 72  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** The mother carrying twins

227. **Which of the following is considered a medical risk predating pregnancy?**

- The woman is overweight for her height.
- The woman has had two previous pregnancies.
- The woman has a disease such as diabetes or chronic hypertension.
- The woman is experiencing the onset of menstruation.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-227  
**Page-Reference:** 73  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** The woman has a disease such as diabetes or chronic hypertension.

**228. Which of the following is considered a medical risk during pregnancy?**

extraordinary growth of the fetus  
hypertension/pre-eclampsia/toxemia  
long interpregnancy interval  
mild-to-moderate morning sickness

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-228

**Page-Reference:** 73

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** hypertension/pre-eclampsia/toxemia

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

premature  
postmature  
fetal distress  
stillbirth

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-229

**Page-Reference:** 73

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** postmature

**230. Melissa is two weeks past her due date, but her baby has not yet been born. Melissa's baby is**

premature.  
postmature.  
in fetal distress.  
a stillbirth.

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-230

**Page-Reference:** 73

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** postmature.

**231. Meredith's baby is two weeks overdue. What is a potential hazard that the baby can experience because it is postmature?**

Broken limbs during birth

Insufficient blood supply from the placenta to the baby's brain, leading to potential brain damage

Death or being stillborn

Lifelong obesity

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-231

**Page-Reference:** 73

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** Insufficient blood supply from the placenta to the baby's brain, leading to potential brain damage

**232. Approximately what percentage of children in Canada are born via a Caesarean delivery?**

10%

25%

40%

55%

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-232

**Page-Reference:** 74

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** 25%

**233. A birth in which the baby is surgically removed from the uterus, rather than traveling through the birth canal, is called**

stillborn.

fetal distress.

Caesarean delivery.

postmature.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-233

**Page-Reference:** 74

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** Caesarean delivery.

234. **What is another term for a Caesarean birth?**

fetal distress  
postmature  
stillborn  
c-section

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-234

**Page-Reference:** 74

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** c-section

235. **If a baby is being born feet first, this is called**

stillborn.  
breech position.  
Caesarean section.  
transverse position.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-235

**Page-Reference:** 74

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** breech position.

236. **Breech position births occur in approximately \_\_\_\_\_ births, and place the baby at risk because the umbilical cord may become compressed and deprive the baby of oxygen.**

1 out of 100  
1 out of 25  
1 out of 10  
1 out of 5

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-236

**Page-Reference:** 74

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** 1 out of 25

237. **When the baby lies crosswise in the uterus during delivery, this is called**

breech position.  
transverse position.  
Caesarean section.  
fetal distress.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-237  
**Page-Reference:** 74  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** transverse position.

238. The use of \_\_\_\_\_ has contributed to a sharp increase in \_\_\_\_\_.  
fetal monitoring; Cesarean deliveries  
Cesarean deliveries; fetal monitoring  
Cesarean deliveries; infant mortality  
fetal monitoring; postmature infants

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-238  
**Page-Reference:** 74  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** fetal monitoring; Cesarean deliveries

239. Which of the following is a risk involved with a Cesarean delivery?  
The mother may not bond effectively with her child.  
It endangers the baby's health because it is major surgery.  
The mother has a higher risk of infection(s).  
A Cesarean birth may promote the release of stress-related hormones into the newborn's bloodstream.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-239  
**Page-Reference:** 74  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** The mother has a higher risk of infection(s).

240. What is the stress-related hormone that newborns need in their bloodstream to avoid problems, such as breathing problems?  
estrogen  
progesterone  
catecholamines  
testosterone

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-240  
**Page-Reference:** 74  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** catecholamines

241. **Because of the rise in Caesarean births in Canada, medical authorities currently recommend \_\_\_\_\_ use of fetal monitors.**

- more
- no
- less
- the same

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-241

**Page-Reference:** 74

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** less

242. **What is the term for a delivery of a child who is not alive?**

- Caesarean
- fetal distress
- breech position
- stillbirth

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-242

**Page-Reference:** 74

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** stillbirth

243. **How common is stillbirth?**

- 1 in 25 births
- 1 in 100 births
- 1 in 1000 births
- 1 in 2500 births

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-243

**Page-Reference:** 75

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** 1 in 100 births

244. **What is the term that relates to the death of a child within the first year of life?**

stillbirth  
infant mortality  
fetal distress  
very-low-birth-weight

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-244

**Page-Reference:** 75

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** infant mortality

245. **The overall rate of infant mortality (defined as death within the first year of life) is**

1 death per 100 live births.  
7 deaths per 1,000 live births.  
10 deaths per 10,000 live births.  
70 deaths per 100,000 live births.

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-245

**Page-Reference:** 75

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** 7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

246. **Infant mortality has been generally \_\_\_\_\_ since the 1960s.**

increasing  
the same  
declining  
fluctuating

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-246

**Page-Reference:** 75

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** declining

247. **Which of the following is considered a behavioural and environmental risk related to pregnancy?**

exercise  
low altitude  
excessive sun exposure  
poor nutrition

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-247  
**Page-Reference:** 73  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** poor nutrition

248. **What is the term for a period of deep depression following the birth of a child that affects approximately 10% of all new mothers for months or even years?**

postpartum depression  
stillborn  
infant mortality  
crib death

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-248  
**Page-Reference:** 75  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** postpartum depression

249. **Following the birth of her baby, Kerry experienced a period of deep depression, triggered by swings in hormone production. Kerry was experiencing**

false labour.  
bonding.  
postpartum depression.  
hypnobirthing.

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-249  
**Page-Reference:** 75  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** postpartum depression.

250. **Postpartum depression may be triggered by pronounced swings in hormone production that occur after birth. These hormones are**

testosterone and progesterone.  
estrogen and progesterone.  
dopamine and progesterone.  
catecholamines and progesterone.



**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-250  
**Page-Reference:** 75  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** estrogen and progesterone.

251. **The brain of an average newborn is about \_\_\_\_\_ the size of what it will be in adulthood.**

- one-half
- one-fourth
- one-third
- one-tenth

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-251  
**Page-Reference:** 76  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** one-fourth

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

- crying.
- elimination.
- reflexes.
- breathing.

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-252  
**Page-Reference:** 76  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** reflexes.

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

- meconium.
- amniotic fluid.
- neonatal jaundice.
- pigmentation.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-253  
**Page-Reference:** 76  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** neonatal jaundice.

254. **Which of the following reflect the visual skills of a newborn?**

adult visual acuity  
colour-blindness  
awareness of different levels of brightness  
fully developed depth perception

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-254  
**Page-Reference:** 77  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** awareness of different levels of brightness

255. **Which of the following best characterises the sensory abilities of the newborn?**

Highly developed sense of smell and taste  
Relatively poor touch sensitivity  
Excellent visual acuity  
Fully developed hearing

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-255  
**Page-Reference:** 77  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** Highly developed sense of smell and taste

256. **Newborns also can distinguish different colours, and they seem to prefer**

red and black.  
blue and green.  
yellow and blue.  
pink and blue.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-256  
**Page-Reference:** 77  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** blue and green.

**257. If a newborn baby hears an audio recording of his/her own crying, the baby is likely to**  
cry even louder and longer.  
show a startled response/reaction.  
fall asleep.  
stop crying because the baby recognizes a familiar sound.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-257  
**Page-Reference:** 77  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** stop crying because the baby recognizes a familiar sound.

**258. Research shows that which of the following senses are not only well developed but reasonably sophisticated at birth?**  
The sense of pleasure  
The sense of hearing  
The senses of touch, taste, and smell  
The sense of vision

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-258  
**Page-Reference:** 77  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** The senses of touch, taste, and smell

**259. Martha is holding her new baby while she enjoys a bite of peppermint candy. She notices that when the candy comes close to the baby's face, the baby becomes more physically active. Which sense has the peppermint activated?**  
vision  
taste and smell  
hearing  
touch

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-259  
**Page-Reference:** 77  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** taste and smell

260. **Research indicates that circumcision is**  
associated with a decreased risk of penile cancer.  
not painful if performed during infancy, due to the infant's poor physical sensitivity.  
associated with increased sexual pleasure later in life.  
not effective in reducing HIV transmission in high risk populations.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-260  
**Page-Reference:** 78  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** associated with a decreased risk of penile cancer.

261. **Rates of circumcision in Canada vary, from a low of 6.8% in \_\_\_\_\_ to a high of 44.3% in \_\_\_\_\_.**  
British Columbia; Ontario  
Nova Scotia; Alberta  
Quebec; Saskatchewan  
Manitoba; New Brunswick

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-261  
**Page-Reference:** 78  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** Nova Scotia; Alberta

262. **Newborns are born with innate sensory abilities that they do not have to learn; however, one way they learn about their environment is via the \_\_\_\_\_ method first identified by Pavlov.**  
operant conditioning  
habituation conditioning  
modelling  
classical conditioning

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-262  
**Page-Reference:** 78  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** classical conditioning

263. **The key feature to classical conditioning is**  
sensory stimulation.  
stimulus substitution.  
unlearned reflexes.  
learned reactions.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-263  
**Page-Reference:** 79  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** stimulus substitution.

264. **The type of learning in which an organism responds in a particular way to a neutral stimulus that normally does not bring about that type of response is called**  
habituation.  
classical conditioning.  
operant conditioning.  
modelling.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-264  
**Page-Reference:** 79  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** classical conditioning.

265. **One of the earliest examples of classical conditioning was demonstrated in the case of an 11-month-old infant, named \_\_\_\_\_, whose learned fear of rats generalized to include rabbits and other furry items.**  
Little Jimmie  
Little Randy  
Little Albert  
Little Sammy

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-265  
**Page-Reference:** 79  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** Little Albert

266. **A form of learning in which a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened, depending on its association with positive or negative consequences is called**  
operant conditioning.  
habituation.  
classical conditioning.  
modelling.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-266  
**Page-Reference:** 79  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** operant conditioning.

267. **The decrease in the response to a stimulus that occurs after repeated presentations of the same stimulus is called**  
modelling.  
habituation.  
operant conditioning.  
classical conditioning.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-267  
**Page-Reference:** 79  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** habituation.

268. **In what type of conditioning do infants learn to act deliberately on their environments to bring about a desired consequence?**  
modelling  
habituation  
operant conditioning  
classical conditioning

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-268  
**Page-Reference:** 79  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** operant conditioning

269. **Elena is reading a fairy tale to her newborn baby as she feeds the baby its bottle. Although the milk in the bottle is gone, the baby continues to suck on the nipple as the mother continues to read the baby the story. This is an example of what type of conditioning?**  
habituation  
operant conditioning  
modelling  
classical conditioning

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-269  
**Page-Reference:** 79  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** operant conditioning

270. **What is considered the most primitive form of learning?**

modelling  
habituation  
operant conditioning  
classical conditioning

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-270  
**Page-Reference:** 79  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** habituation

271. **Which form of learning relies upon newborns producing an "orienting response" in which they become quiet, attentive, and experience a slowed heart rate as they "take in" the novel stimuli?**

habituation  
operant conditioning  
classical conditioning  
modelling

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-271  
**Page-Reference:** 79  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** habituation

272. **Difficulties in which type of learning signal the development of problems, such as intellectual delay?**

modelling  
habituation  
operant conditioning  
classical conditioning

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-272  
**Page-Reference:** 79  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** habituation

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

classical conditioning  
modelling  
operant conditioning  
habituation

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-273

**Page-Reference:** 79

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** operant conditioning

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

classical conditioning  
operant conditioning  
habituation  
modelling

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-274

**Page-Reference:** 79

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** classical conditioning

275.

**A newborn who shows interest and surprise at first seeing a novel toy, but may not show interest after seeing the same toy several times, is demonstrating what type of learning?**

operant conditioning  
classical conditioning  
modelling  
habituation



**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-275  
**Page-Reference:** 79  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** habituation

276. The different degrees of sleep and wakefulness through which newborns cycle, ranging from deep sleep to great agitation, are called  
social interaction.  
consciousness.  
states of arousal.  
attentiveness.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-276  
**Page-Reference:** 80  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** states of arousal.

277. Tiffany Field's research suggests that infants can discriminate between several basic facial expressions. Which expression is the last to be discriminated by newborns?  
fear  
happiness  
surprise  
sadness

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-277  
**Page-Reference:** 80  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** fear

278. When the newborn's behaviour meshes with the parental behaviour, this helps the \_\_\_\_\_ to grow.  
baby's brain  
baby's imitative skills  
baby's social relationship skills  
baby's dependency

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-278  
**Page-Reference:** 80  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** baby's social relationship skills

## Chapter 02 Essay Questions

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

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-279  
**Page-Reference:** 40  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** When the ovum and sperm meet at fertilization, the ovum provides the 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.

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

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-280  
**Page-Reference:** 41  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L02

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

3. Briefly explain how mutations can damage the fetus.

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-281  
**Page-Reference:** 43  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L02

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

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

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-282

**Page-Reference:** 53

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** When or whether a behavioural characteristic will actually be displayed depends on the nature of the environment in which the person is raised or lives.

**5. Briefly explain how reproductive technologies are becoming increasingly sophisticated, permitting parents to choose the sex of the baby.**

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-283

**Page-Reference:** 59

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L05

**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.

**6. Briefly explain how the father's behaviour may influence prenatal development.**

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-284

**Page-Reference:** 63

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L06

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

**7. Identify and describe some factors affecting the mother's health that can influence preterm and low-birth-weight deliveries, and give a brief description of why these are factors.**

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-285  
**Page-Reference:** 61-62  
**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** 1) Mothers age (under 15 or over 40); 2) Pregnancy within 6 months of previous birth; 3) Nutrition; 4) Medical care; 5) Stress; 6) Economic support

**8. Briefly describe the meaning of "states of arousal."**

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-286  
**Page-Reference:** 80-  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** Newborn infants cycle through various states of arousal, including various degrees of sleep and wakefulness that range from deep sleep to great agitation.

**9. Discuss some of the important points of social competence and a baby's ability to imitate behaviour.**

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-287  
**Page-Reference:** 79-80  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** Research from the late 1970s suggests that babies are able to imitate a behaviour modelled by an adult if the behaviour is something that the infant already performed spontaneously. Psychologist Tiffany Field reported that infants could discriminate between basic facial expressions, such as happiness, sadness, and surprise. Subsequent research has disproved some of this in that it was found that babies could not demonstrate imitative skills consistently, and that they could only produce a single imitative movement such as sticking out the tongue, which may actually be more of an exploratory action. Aspects of newborns' behaviour act as forerunners for more formal types of social interactions when they grow and develop.

## **Chapter 02 True/False**

**1. It is clear that the father's sperm determines the gender of the child.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-288  
**Page-Reference:** 40  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-289

**Page-Reference:** 41

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-290

**Page-Reference:** 41

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** a. True

4. Even though a child's parents both have the recessive gene for PKU, the child only has a 25% chance of inheriting the disorder.

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-291

**Page-Reference:** 41-42

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-292  
**Page-Reference:** 42  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** a. True

6. **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.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-293  
**Page-Reference:** 42  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** a. True

7. **Heredity is the genetic endowment we receive from our biological parents.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-294  
**Page-Reference:** 36  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** a. True

8. **The field of behavioural genetics specializes in the consequences of heredity on psychological characteristics.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-295  
**Page-Reference:** 42-43  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-296

**Page-Reference:** 42

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-297

**Page-Reference:** 42

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** b. False

11. Scientists have discovered that all humans share 99.9% of the gene sequence.

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-298

**Page-Reference:** 41

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** a. True

12. The field of behavioural genetics studies psychological disorders, such as depression, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, and schizophrenia.

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-299

**Page-Reference:** 42

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** a. True

**13. The field of behavioural genetics is a combination of psychology and genetics that studies the effects of genetics on behaviour.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-300

**Page-Reference:** 42

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-301

**Page-Reference:** 43

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-302

**Page-Reference:** 44

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** b. False

**16. Genetic counsellors are trained to use a variety of data to help people deal with issues related to inherited disorders, including the age of the mother and the father.**

- a True
- b False



**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-303  
**Page-Reference:** 44  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** a. True

17. The newest role of genetic counsellors involves testing people to identify whether they are susceptible to future disorders because of inherited genetic abnormalities.

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-304  
**Page-Reference:** 45-46  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** a. True

18. Genetic testing raises difficult practical and ethical questions.

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-305  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-306  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L02

**Answer:** b. False

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-307

**Page-Reference:** 47

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L03

**Answer:** a. True

21. 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.

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-308

**Page-Reference:** 58

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L03

**Answer:** b. False

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-309

**Page-Reference:** 52

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L03

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-310  
**Page-Reference:** 48  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L03

**Answer:** a. True

24. **Developmental researchers and other scientists study how heredity and the environment work in tandem to create and shape human beings and how that knowledge can be used to affect people's lives.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-311  
**Page-Reference:** 38  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

25. **The data from studies of identical twins raised in different environments are always without bias.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-312  
**Page-Reference:** 48  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** b. False

26. **The general conclusion among researchers is that virtually all traits, characteristics, and behaviours are the joint result of the combination and interaction of nature and nurture.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-313  
**Page-Reference:** 49  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-314

**Page-Reference:** 49

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** b. False

**28. By comparing behaviour 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.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-315

**Page-Reference:** 48

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

**29. Obesity has a strong genetic component.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-316

**Page-Reference:** 49

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

**30. Physical characteristics, such as blood pressure, respiration rates, and longevity are strongly influenced by genetics.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-317  
**Page-Reference:** 49  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-318  
**Page-Reference:** 50  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-319  
**Page-Reference:** 50  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-320  
**Page-Reference:** 50  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** b. False

34. Researchers are 100% confident that differences in behaviours of identical, monozygotic twins are due to differences in their environments.

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-321

**Page-Reference:** 53

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** b. False

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-322

**Page-Reference:** 53

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

36. 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.

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-323

**Page-Reference:** 50

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** b. False

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-324  
**Page-Reference:** 51  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** b. False

38. **Because identical, monozygotic twins are identical genetically, any variations in their background must be entirely due to environmental factors.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-325  
**Page-Reference:** 48  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

39. **The 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.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-326  
**Page-Reference:** 52  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

40. **Schizophrenia is a mental disorder that runs in families with some families showing an unusually higher incidence than other families.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-327  
**Page-Reference:** 52  
**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

**41. Data illustrates that genetics alone influence the development of schizophrenia.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-328

**Page-Reference:** 52

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** b. False

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-329

**Page-Reference:** 52-53

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

**43. 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.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-330

**Page-Reference:** 53

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

**44. Human characteristics and behaviour are a joint outcome of genetic and environmental factors.**

- a True
- b False



**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-331

**Page-Reference:** 53

**Topic:** 2.1—Prenatal Development

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L04

**Answer:** a. True

45. The brain becomes sophisticated during the fetal state, 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.

a True

b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-332

**Page-Reference:** 57

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L05

**Answer:** a. True

46. A mother's use of illegal drugs—but not legal drugs—poses serious risks to the unborn child.

a True

b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-333

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** b. False

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

a True

b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-334

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** a. True

48. **Research indicates that fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) is now the primary preventable cause of intellectual disability.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-335

**Page-Reference:** 62

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** a. True

49. **A father's use of alcohol and illegal drugs has no significant effect upon the development of the fetus.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-336

**Page-Reference:** 63

**Topic:** 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L06

**Answer:** b. False

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-337

**Page-Reference:** 65

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Difficult  
**QuestionID:** 2-338  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** b. False

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-339  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** a. True

53. In the second stage of labour, the baby moves through the cervix and birth canal and leaves the mother's body.

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-340  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** a. True

54. In the third stage of labour, the umbilical cord and the placenta are expelled from the mother.

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-341  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Applied  
**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** a. True

55. The number of episiotomies has increased drastically in the last decade.

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-342

**Page-Reference:** 65

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** b. False

56. Immediately after birth, the birthing attendants examine the neonate using the Apgar measurement system.

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-343

**Page-Reference:** 66

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-344

**Page-Reference:** 67

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** a. True

58. Although mother-child bonding is not critical, it is important for the newborn to be gently touched and massaged soon after birth.

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-345

**Page-Reference:** 67

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** a. True

59. **Around the world, only people in the lowest socioeconomic groups have their babies at home.**

a True

b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-346

**Page-Reference:** 68

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** b. False

60. **Research indicates that babies born to mothers who received anaesthetics during childbirth cry less than babies whose mothers do not receive anaesthesia.**

a True

b False

**Difficulty:** Difficult

**QuestionID:** 2-347

**Page-Reference:** 68

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** b. False

61. **Most research suggests that the drugs that are currently used during labour produce only minimal risks to the fetus and neonate.**

a True

b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-348

**Page-Reference:** 69

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** a. True

**62. The Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists include pharmacological and non-pharmacological pain relief equally in their definition of "normal childbirth."**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-349

**Page-Reference:** 69

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** a. True

**63. A new mother's stay in a hospital after birth is two days on average, which is a much shorter stay than a generation ago.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-350

**Page-Reference:** 69

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** a. True

**64. The exact number of tests performed on a newborn is the same across all provinces and territories in Canada.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-351

**Page-Reference:** 69

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L07

**Answer:** b. False

**65. More than 10% of all babies are born early.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-352  
**Page-Reference:** 70  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** b. False

66. **Small-for-gestational-age babies are also always considered preterm.**  
a True  
b False

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-353  
**Page-Reference:** 70  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** b. False

67. **Because of the difficulties they experience at birth, regardless of what kind of special care preterm infants receive, they never develop normally in the long run.**  
a True  
b False

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-354  
**Page-Reference:** 72  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** b. False

68. **An infant who is born prior to 30 weeks is considered a low-birth-weight infant.**  
a True  
b False

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-355  
**Page-Reference:** 70  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** b. False

69. **Very-low-birth-weight infants are tiny, with eyes that are fused shut, darkened skin colour (despite parental skin colour), and earlobes that look like flaps of skin on the sides of their heads.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-356

**Page-Reference:** 72

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** a. True

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-357

**Page-Reference:** 72

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** a. True

71. **A baby born earlier than 25 weeks has a 75% chance of survival.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-358

**Page-Reference:** 72

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** b. False

72. **The "age of viability" is 22 weeks.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-359

**Page-Reference:** 72

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08



**Answer:** a. True

**73. Once a very-low-birth-weight child reaches his/her first year of age, the medical care costs for that child decrease drastically.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-360

**Page-Reference:** 72

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** b. False

**74. Ethical debates have ensued because the astronomical costs of medical care for a very-low-birth-weight child cannot guarantee that the child has a better than 50% chance of survival.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-361

**Page-Reference:** 72

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** a. True

**75. "Kangaroo Care" is a term that applies to medical intervention of preterm infants that has infants held skin-to-skin against their parents' chests.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-362

**Page-Reference:** 72

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** a. True

**76. "Kangaroo Care" is a term that applies to medical intervention of small-for-gestational infants where the mother carries the child in a small bag that hangs around the mother's stomach.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-363  
**Page-Reference:** 72  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** b. False

77. **Wives of older fathers are more likely to have preterm deliveries.**  
a True  
b False

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-364  
**Page-Reference:** 73  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** a. True

78. **Infants who remain inside their mother's womb and unborn for two weeks after the mother's due date are at no risk.**  
a True  
b False

**Difficulty:** Easy  
**QuestionID:** 2-365  
**Page-Reference:** 73  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** b. False

79. **There is no association between successful birth consequences and the rate of Caesarean deliveries.**  
a True  
b False

**Difficulty:** Medium  
**QuestionID:** 2-366  
**Page-Reference:** 74  
**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** a. True

80. **Relative to Canada, many countries have substantially lowered the rate of Caesarean deliveries.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-367

**Page-Reference:** 74

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** b. False

81. **Babies born via Caesarean are less likely to experience breathing problems.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-368

**Page-Reference:** 74

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** b. False

82. **Because the increase of Caesarean deliveries are related to the use of fetal monitors, medical authorities now recommend that fetal monitors not be routinely used.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-369

**Page-Reference:** 74

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** a. True

83. **Infant mortality has been generally increasing since the 1960s.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-370

**Page-Reference:** 74

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** b. False

**84. The rate of infant mortality in Canada is 15 deaths per 1000 births.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-371

**Page-Reference:** 74

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** b. False

**85. Postpartum depression affects the mother but does not affect the infant.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-372

**Page-Reference:** 75

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Applied

**Objective:** L08

**Answer:** b. False

**86. Even without full visual acuity, newborns actively pay attention to certain types of information.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-373

**Page-Reference:** 77

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** a. True

**87. Newborns cannot register smells and tastes with facial expressions.**

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Easy

**QuestionID:** 2-374

**Page-Reference:** 77

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** b. False

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

- a True
- b False

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 2-375

**Page-Reference:** 79-80

**Topic:** 2.3—Birth and the Newborn Infant

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L09

**Answer:** b. False

## **Chapter 03: Infancy**

### **Chapter 03 Multiple Choice Questions**

**1. After birth, when does the greatest increase in height and weight occur?**

- During the first year of life
- During early childhood
- During mid-childhood
- During adolescence

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 3-1

**Page-Reference:** 86

**Topic:** 3.1—Physical Development in Infancy

**Skill:** Factual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** During the first year of life

**2. By the infant's first birthday, the average infant's weight has**

- doubled.
- tripled.
- quadrupled.
- increased nearly five times.

**Difficulty:** Medium

**QuestionID:** 3-2

**Page-Reference:** 86

**Topic:** 3.1—Physical Development in Infancy

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Objective:** L01

**Answer:** tripled.