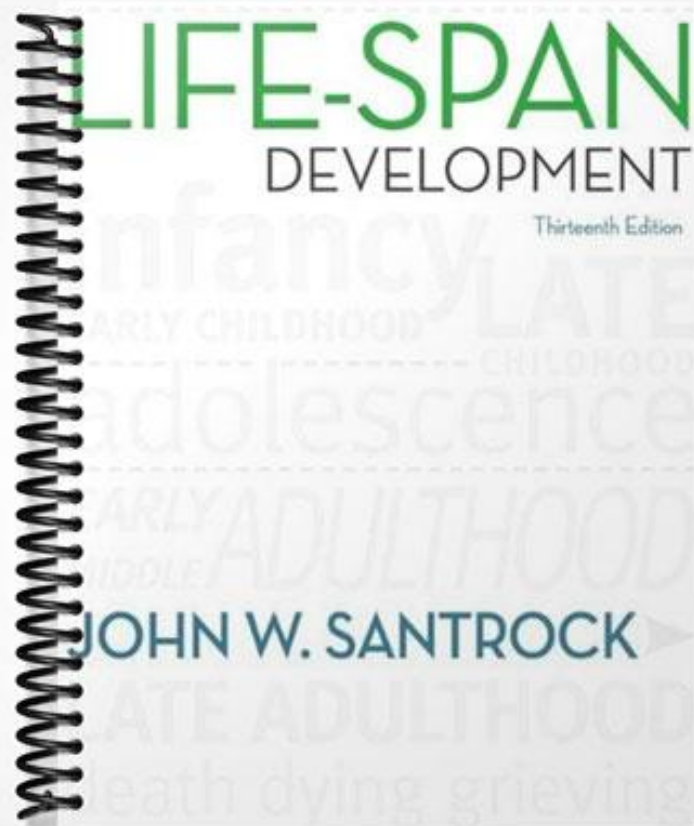


TEST BANK



CHAPTER 2: BIOLOGICAL BEGINNINGS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. _____ is the evolutionary process by which those individuals of a species that are best adapted are the ones that survive and reproduce.

- a. Genetic selection
- b. Natural adaptation
- c. Natural selection
- d. Genetic survival

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 54

2. _____ behavior is behavior that promotes an organism's survival in the natural habitat.

- a. Adaptive
- b. Aggressive
- c. Dominant
- d. Adjusting

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 55

3. _____ introduced the theory of evolution by natural selection in 1859.

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Charles Darwin
- c. Stephen Hawking
- d. Wilhelm Wundt

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 55

4. Evolution takes place:

- a. over many generations.
- b. almost immediately.
- c. when the species is ready for it.
- d. after active attempts at change on the part of the species.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 55

5. Psychology's newest approach, _____, emphasizes the importance of adaptation, reproduction, and "survival of the fittest" in shaping behavior.

- a. behavioral psychology
- b. humanistic psychology
- c. cognitive psychology
- d. evolutionary psychology

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 55

6. According to evolutionary developmental psychologists, many evolved psychological mechanisms are _____. That is, the mechanisms apply only to a specific aspect of a person's makeup.

- a. domain-specific
- b. maladjusted
- c. non-operational
- d. general purpose devices

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 56

7. The food-scarce environment of our ancestors likely led to humans' propensity to gorge when food is available and to crave high-caloric foods—a trait that might lead to an epidemic of obesity when food is plentiful. This illustrates how:

- a. many evolved psychological mechanisms are domain-specific.
- b. evolved mechanisms are not always adaptive in contemporary society.
- c. the evolution of specialized cognitive modules occur.
- d. the benefits of evolutionary selection decrease with age.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 56

8. According to Baltes, the benefits conferred with evolutionary selection _____ with age.

- a. increase
- b. stay the same
- c. decrease
- d. fluctuate

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 56

9. According to life-span developmentalist Paul Baltes, the benefits conferred by evolutionary selection decrease with age. Natural selection has not weeded out many harmful conditions and nonadaptive characteristics that appear among older adults. Why?

- a. Degeneration is an irreversible process.
- b. Natural selection operates primarily on characteristics that are tied to reproductive fitness.
- c. Human evolution excluded the previous generation.
- d. Evolved mechanisms are not always adaptive in contemporary society.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Analysis

Page(s): 56

10. Which of the following statements is true about evolutionary developmental psychology?

- a. Many evolved psychological mechanisms apply only to a specific aspect of a person's makeup.
- b. The mind is a general-purpose device that can be applied equally to a vast array of problems.
- c. All behaviors that were adaptive for our prehistoric ancestors serve us well today.
- d. Evolution has not impacted human development.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 56

11. Baltes says that natural selection among humans operates mainly during the _____ of life.

- a. second half
- b. last years
- c. first half
- d. first year

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 56

12. As the benefits of evolutionary selection decrease with age, Baltes argues, the need for all of the following increases, EXCEPT:

- a. social support
- b. medical technology
- c. job training
- d. culture

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 56

13. As an alternative to “_____ evolutionism” presented in evolutionary psychology, Albert Bandura proposed a _____ view.

- a. bidirectional; unidirectional
- b. one-sided; bidirectional
- c. dynamic; linear
- d. balanced; biased

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 56

14. A fertilized human egg cannot grow into a crocodile, duck or fish specifically because of:

- a. natural selection.
- b. evolution.
- c. adaptive behavior.
- d. genetic code.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 57

15. _____ is a complex molecule with a double helix shape, like a spiral staircase, and contains genetic information.

- a. RNA
- b. Chromosome
- c. DNA
- d. Ribosome

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 58

16. _____, the units of hereditary information, are short segments of DNA. They direct cells to reproduce themselves and to assemble proteins.

- a. Genes
- b. Chromosomes
- c. RNA
- d. Ribosomes

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 58

17. _____ are the building blocks of cells as well as the regulators that direct the body's processes.

- a. Genes
- b. Proteins
- c. Ribosomes
- d. DNA

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page (s): 58

18. Scientists had thought that humans had as many as 100,000 or more genes, but recent research indicates a figure of approximately:

- a. 250
- b. 1,500
- c. 20,500
- d. 10,00,000

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 58

19. Which of the following statements about the activity of genes is true?

- a. Genes are not collaborative.
- b. A single gene is usually the source of an inherited trait.
- c. Genetic expression is unaffected by environmental factors.
- d. Events inside of the cell can excite or inhibit genetic expression.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 58

20. What are gametes?

- a. Zygotes
- b. Embryos
- c. Fertilized eggs
- d. Eggs and sperm

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 59

21. _____ is a stage in reproduction whereby an egg and a sperm fuse to create a single cell.

- a. Fertilization
- b. Osmosis

c. Meiosis

d. Mitosis

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 59

22. During the process of _____, the cell's nucleus—including the chromosomes—duplicates itself and the cell divides.

a. meiosis

b. osmosis

c. fertilization

d. mitosis

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 59

23. Except for the sperm and the egg, all cells in the human body have _____ chromosomes.

a. 10

b. 32

c. 23

d. 46

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 59

24. During _____, a cell of the testes in men or ovaries in women duplicates its chromosomes and then divides twice, thus forming four cells, each of which has only half the genetic material of the parent cell.

a. meiosis

b. mitosis

c. osmosis

d. fertilization

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 59

25. By the end of meiosis, each egg or sperm has _____ chromosomes.

a. 46 paired

b. 23 unpaired

c. 23 paired

d. 46 unpaired

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 59

26. During fertilization, an egg and a sperm fuse to create a single cell called a(n) _____.

- a. embryo
- b. fetus
- c. spore
- d. zygote

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 59

27. Sasha's 23rd chromosome pair contains two X chromosomes. This indicates that Sasha:

- a. has Down syndrome.
- b. has fragile X syndrome.
- c. is female.
- d. is male.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 59

28. Ashley's 23rd chromosome pair consists of an X chromosome and a Y chromosome. This indicates that Ashley:

- a. has Down syndrome.
- b. has XYY syndrome.
- c. is female.
- d. is male.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 59

29. Combining the genes of two parents in offspring is one of the ways in which _____ increases in the population, which is valuable for a species because it provides more characteristics for natural selection to operate on.

- a. the number of males
- b. the number of females
- c. genetic variability
- d. gender variability

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 59-60

30. _____ develop from a single zygote that splits into two genetically identical replicas, each of which becomes a person.

- a. Dizygotic twins
- b. Identical twins
- c. Fraternal twins
- d. Duozygotic twins

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 60

31. Melody and Harmony are identical twins. This means that they developed from:

- a. a single egg that was fertilized by a single sperm.
- b. a single egg that was fertilized by two different sperm.
- c. two eggs that were fertilized by a single sperm.
- d. two eggs that were fertilized by two different sperm.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 60

32. Jerome and Tyrone are fraternal twins. This means that they developed from:

- a. a single egg that was fertilized by a single sperm.
- b. a single egg that was fertilized by two different sperm.
- c. two eggs that were fertilized by a single sperm.
- d. two eggs that were fertilized by two different sperm.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 60

33. A mistake by cellular machinery, or damage from an environmental agent such as radiation may produce a(n) _____, which is a permanently altered segment of DNA.

- a. susceptibility gene
- b. vulnerability gene
- c. longevity gene
- d. mutated gene

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 60

34. _____ genes are those that make the individual more vulnerable to specific diseases or acceleration of aging.

- a. Susceptibility
- b. Longevity
- c. Vulnerability
- d. Mutated

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 60

35. Ethel, 60, has a history of allergies and asthma. Which genes could be making her more vulnerable to these health conditions?

- a. Susceptibility genes
- b. Longevity genes
- c. Vulnerability genes
- d. Mutated genes

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 60

36. _____ genes are those that make the individual less vulnerable to certain diseases and be more likely to live to an older age.

- a. Susceptibility
- b. Longevity
- c. Vulnerability
- d. Mutated

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 60

37. Smita is 90 and still working full-time and running marathons. Which gene could be making Smita less vulnerable to diseases and more likely to live to a ripe, old age?

- a. Susceptibility genes
- b. Longevity genes
- c. Vulnerability genes
- d. Mutated genes

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 60

38. Emma and Anna are identical twins who were adopted by different families a few weeks after birth. Although genetically identical, they grew up with different physical

and psychological characteristics. For example, though both inherited a tendency to grow large, Anna was slim and athletic due to the active lifestyle practiced in her adoptive family. This variability can be explained by how:

- a. each zygote is unique.
- b. longevity genes can make an individual less vulnerable to certain diseases.
- c. for each genotype, a range of phenotypes can be expressed .
- d. mutated genes can be a source of genetic variability.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Analysis

Page(s): 60

39. _____ refers to a person's genetic heritage; the actual genetic material.

- a. Phenotype
- b. RNA
- c. Genotype
- d. Ribosomes

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 60

40. A genotype is _____ percent of a person's genetic material.

- a. 100
- b. 50
- c. 25
- d. 5

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 60

41. _____ is the way an individual's genotype is expressed in observable and measurable characteristics.

- a. RNA
- b. DNA
- c. Phenotype
- d. Stereotype

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 60

42. Marly describes her friend, Gina, as having blonde hair, green eyes, and fair skin with freckles. Marly has described Gina's _____.

- a. genotype

- b. genetic imprint
- c. phenotype
- d. X-linked inheritance

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page (s): 60

43. A phenotype can consist of _____ as well as _____ characteristics.

- a. physical; environmental
- b. conscious; subconscious
- c. genetic; derived
- d. physical; psychological

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 60

44. For each genotype, _____ phenotypes can be expressed, providing another source of variability.

- a. only single
- b. a range of
- c. two
- d. no

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 60

45. In some cases, one gene of a pair always exerts its effects, overriding the potential influence of the other gene. This is the _____ principle.

- a. sex-linked genes
- b. dominant-recessive genes
- c. genetic imprinting
- d. polygenic inheritance

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 61

46. A recessive gene exerts its influence only if:

- a. both genes in a pair are recessive.
- b. it is the stronger gene.
- c. the environment is right.
- d. the dominant gene cedes its influence.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Page(s): 61

47. Most individuals who have X-linked diseases are _____.

- a. males
- b. females
- c. intersex
- d. hemophiliacs

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Medium
Bloom's: Comprehension
Page(s): 61

48. Which of the following is an example of an X-linked inheritance disease?

- a. Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome
- b. Hemophilia
- c. Wilms tumor
- d. Diabetes

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Page(s): 61

49. _____ occurs when the expression of a gene has different effects depending on whether the mother or the father passed on the gene.

- a. Polygenic inheritance
- b. X-linked inheritance
- c. Genetic imprinting
- d. Y-linked inheritance

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Page(s): 61

50. _____ human genes appear to undergo imprinting.

- a. All
- b. A small percentage of
- c. Most
- d. About 50 percent of

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Page(s): 61

51. Vivanta has been diagnosed with Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, a growth disorder, which the doctor has indicated could be a result of _____ going awry.

- a. genetic imprinting
- b. polygenic inheritance
- c. sex-linked genes
- d. chromosomes

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 61

52. Most characteristics are:

- a. determined by a single gene.
- b. determined by a pair of genes.
- c. monogenically determined.
- d. polygenically determined.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 61

53. Chromosomal abnormalities occur when:

- a. whole chromosomes do not separate properly during meiosis.
- b. harmful genes are suppressed.
- c. extra proteins are made by the cells.
- d. there is a deficiency in the DNA in the cells.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 62

54. Jason was born with _____. The doctor tells his parents that this genetic disorder occurred because he has an extra copy of chromosome 21.

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

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 62

55. Which of the following is a chromosomal abnormality?

- a. Cystic fibrosis
- b. Huntington disease
- c. Spina bifida

d. Down syndrome

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 62

56. Which of the following women has the highest probability of giving birth to a child with Down syndrome?

a. Sarah, a 21-year-old Asian woman

b. Jane, a 41-year-old Euro-American woman

c. Ella, a 27-year-old African American woman

d. Destiny, a 38-year-old African American woman

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 62

57. Klinefelter syndrome affects:

a. males only.

b. females only.

c. both males and females equally.

d. more females than males.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 62

58. Tom is a tall man with undeveloped testes and enlarged breasts. His doctor has determined that he has an extra X chromosome leading to a diagnosis of:

a. Down syndrome.

b. fragile X syndrome.

c. Klinefelter syndrome.

d. Turner syndrome.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 62

59. Klinefelter syndrome occurs in approximately _____ live births.

a. 1 in 100

b. 1 in 600

c. 1 in 10,000

d. 1 in 100,000

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 62

60. _____ is a genetic disorder that results from an abnormality in the X chromosome, which becomes constricted and often breaks.

- a. Fragile X syndrome
- b. XYY syndrome
- c. Turner syndrome
- d. Tay-Sach's disease

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 62

61. Fragile X syndrome occurs:

- a. more often in males than in females.
- b. in females.
- c. in both sexes equally.
- d. in males.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 62

62. _____ is a chromosomal disorder in females in which either an X chromosome is missing, making the person XO instead of XX, or part of one X chromosome is deleted.

- a. Fragile X syndrome
- b. The XYY syndrome
- c. Klinefelter syndrome
- d. Turner syndrome

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 63

63. Turner syndrome occurs in approximately _____ live births.

- a. 1 in 100
- b. 1 in 2,500
- c. 1 in 22,500
- d. 1 in 40,000

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 63

64. Sandra excels in reading and spelling but struggles with mathematics. She is shorter than her peers and has a webbed neck. Her doctor has determined that she has one X chromosome missing. Sandra most likely has:

- a. XYY syndrome.
- b. Fragile X syndrome.
- c. Turner syndrome.
- d. XXO syndrome.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 63

65. Turner syndrome occurs exclusively in:

- a. females.
- b. males.
- c. people of Middle Eastern descent.
- d. people of Jewish descent.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 63

66. Early interest in the XYY syndrome focused on the belief that the extra Y chromosome found in some males contributed to _____. However, subsequent research has proved this to be _____.

- a. aggression and violence; false
- b. aggression and violence; true
- c. impotence; false
- d. impotence; true

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 63

67. Phenylketonuria (PKU) is a genetic disorder in which the individual cannot properly metabolize _____, an amino acid.

- a. ketonuria
- b. phenylalanine
- c. phenoxide
- d. ketonalanine

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 63

68. Phenylketonuria (PKU) occurs in approximately _____ live births.

- a. 1 in 100 to 200
- b. 1 in 1,000 to 2,000
- c. 1 in 10,000 to 20,000
- d. 1 in 100,000 to 150,000

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 63

69. Mateo is on a special diet because his parents are aware that he cannot metabolize phenylalanine, an amino acid. Buildup of this amino acid in his system could result in mental retardation. Mateo has:

- a. Down syndrome.
- b. phenylketonuria (PKU).
- c. sickle-cell anemia.
- d. Huntington's disease.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 63

70. Which of the following is a gene-linked abnormality?

- a. Down syndrome.
- b. Phenylketonuria (PKU).
- c. Turner syndrome
- d. Klinefelter syndrome

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 63

71. Sickle-cell anemia occurs most often in:

- a. African Americans.
- b. Hispanic Americans.
- c. Native Americans.
- d. Asian Americans.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 63

72. In this genetic disorder, the body's red blood cells take on a hook shape instead of the normal disk shape.

- a. Tay-Sach's disease
- b. Sickle-cell anemia
- c. Leukemia

d. Huntington disease

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 63

73. Approximately _____ African Americans is a carrier for sickle-cell anemia.

a. 1 in 50

b. 1 in 100

c. 1 in 10

d. 1 in 200

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 63

74. Patrick suffers from _____ a genetic abnormality in which delayed blood clotting causes internal and external bleeding.

a. hemophilia

b. PKU

c. sickle-cell anemia

d. Tay-Sachs disease

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 64 (Figure 2.7)

75. Paul suffers from hemophilia. Suggest an appropriate treatment option for Paul's condition.

a. Insulin

b. Blood transfusions/injections

c. Physical and oxygen therapy

d. Corrective surgery at birth

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 64 (Figure 2.7)

76. Samantha has been diagnosed with _____, which is a glandular dysfunction that interferes with mucus production.

a. cystic fibrosis

b. Huntington disease

c. PKU

d. Tay-Sachs disease

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application
Page(s): 64 (Figure 2.7)

77. Penny has been diagnosed with cystic fibrosis. Which of the following would be an appropriate course of treatment for her?

- a. Corrective surgery at birth, orthopedic devices
- b. Special diet
- c. Blood transfusions/injections
- d. Physical and oxygen therapy, synthetic enzymes, and antibiotics

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 64 (Figure 2.7)

78. Mary and Jim are expecting a child and prenatal diagnostic procedures have confirmed that the fetus has _____, a neural tube disorder that causes brain and spine abnormalities. Their physician has explained that this gene-linked abnormality could be treated with corrective surgery at birth, orthopedic devices, and physical or medical therapy.

- a. spina bifida
- b. Tay-Sachs disease
- c. PKU
- d. Huntington disease

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 64 (Figure 2.7)

79. Lindsay's body does not produce enough insulin, causing an abnormal metabolism of sugar. She is receiving insulin treatment. Lindsay has:

- a. spina bifida.
- b. hemophilia.
- c. PKU.
- d. diabetes.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 64 (Figure 2.7)

80. Joshua, 2, has been diagnosed with _____, a blood disorder that limits the body's oxygen supply and can cause joint swelling and heart and kidney failure. This genetic disorder can be treated through penicillin, pain medication, antibiotics and blood transfusions, and his doctor has indicated that a study named Baby HUG may offer a better drug in the future.

- a. spina bifida
- b. Tay-Sachs disease

- c. sickle-cell anemia
- d. Huntington disease

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 64 (Figure 2.7)

81. Benny has been diagnosed with a gene-linked abnormality characterized by deceleration of mental and physical development caused by an accumulation of lipids in the nervous system. He has been put on medication and a special diet, but his family has been told that he will probably not live beyond the age of five. Benny is suffering from:

- a. Spina bifida
- b. Tay-Sachs disease
- c. PKU
- d. Huntington disease

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page (s): 64 (Figure 2.7)

82. Sally and David would like to have a baby but they are worried about the prevalence of sickle-cell anemia in their family. Which of the following professionals would be best able to analyze inheritance patterns and assist the Whites with their decision to have a child or not?

- a. Pediatrician
- b. Neo-natologist
- c. High-risk obstetrics nurse
- d. Genetic counselor

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page (s): 64

83. Betty is a member of a health-care team at Ridgewater Memorial Hospital, providing information and support to families with birth defects or genetic disorders. She helps identify families at risk by analyzing inheritance patterns and explores options with the family. Betty is a(n):

- a. evolutionary psychologist.
- b. behavior geneticist.
- c. genetic counselor.
- d. high-risk obstetrics nurse.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page (s): 64

84. _____ is a prenatal medical procedure in which high-frequency sound waves are directed into the pregnant woman's abdomen.

- a. Chorionic villus sampling
- b. Triple screen
- c. Amniocentesis
- d. Ultrasound sonography

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 66

85. Seven weeks into her pregnancy, Tina's obstetrician asked her to undergo a prenatal medical procedure in which high-frequency sound waves were directed into Tina's abdomen, and echo from the sounds were transformed into a visual representation of the fetus's inner structures. This procedure is called:

- a. chorionic villus sampling.
- b. triple screen.
- c. NIPD.
- d. ultrasound sonography.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 66

86. _____ uses a powerful magnet and radio images to generate detailed images of the body's organs and structures.

- a. Triple screen
- b. MRI
- c. Ultrasound sonography
- d. Amniocentesis

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 66

87. _____ is a prenatal medical procedure in which a small sample of the placenta (the vascular organ that links the fetus to the mother's uterus) is removed.

- a. Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- b. Amniocentesis
- c. NIPD
- d. Triple screen

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 66

88. Identify a risk related to the use of CVS as a prenatal diagnostic test.

- a. Limb deformity
- b. Spina bifida
- c. Down syndrome
- d. Mental retardation

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 66

89. _____ is a prenatal medical procedure in which a sample of amniotic fluid is withdrawn by syringe and tested for chromosomal or metabolic disorders.

- a. Chorionic villus sampling
- b. Triple screen
- c. Amniocentesis
- d. NIPD

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 66-67

90. Amniocentesis brings a small risk of:

- a. mental retardation.
- b. limb deformity.
- c. miscarriage.
- d. Down syndrome.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 66-67

91. Which of the following statements regarding chorionic villus sampling (CVS) and amniocentesis is true?

- a. There is no difference in loss of pregnancy risk between CVS and amniocentesis.
- b. CVS is performed between the 18th and 20th weeks of pregnancy.
- c. The results of an amniocentesis take approximately 6 weeks to be obtained.
- d. Amniocentesis allows a decision on abortion to be made sooner.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 66-67

92. The current maternal blood screening test is called the triple screen because:

- a. it is performed three times.
- b. it diagnoses three diseases.
- c. it measures three substances in the mother's blood.

d. it is the third prenatal diagnostic test performed in a pregnancy.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 67

93. After an abnormal triple screen result, the next step is usually a(n):

a. alpha-fetoprotein test.

b. ultrasound examination.

c. PUBS.

d. nonstress test.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 67

94. Ingrid got an ultrasound examination done after receiving an abnormal triple screen result. However, the ultrasound failed to explain the abnormal result. What further testing would you, as her physician, typically recommend for her next?

a. Amniocentesis

b. CVS

c. PUBS

d. Nonstress test

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 67

95. At this point, _____ has mainly focused on the isolation and examination of fetal cells circulating in the mother's blood and analysis of cell-free fetal DNA in maternal plasma

a. amniocentesis

b. CVS

c. NIPD

d. triple screen

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 67

96. Researchers are exploring the potential for using NIPD to diagnose a baby's sex, as early as five weeks after conception, and Down syndrome. However, being able to detect an offspring's sex and various diseases and defects so early through NIPD raises ethical concerns about:

a. nature versus nurture.

b. physical and psychological consequences for children.

c. couples' motivation to terminate a pregnancy.

d. causing mental retardation in fetuses.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 67

97. Don and Ellie are trying to conceive a baby. How long should they wait before they suspect infertility?

a. 3 months

b. 12 months

c. 18 months

d. 24 months

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 67

98. Which of the following is NOT a possible explanation for infertility in a woman?

a. Abnormal ova

b. Blocked fallopian tubes

c. Eggs lack motility

d. Disease of the uterus

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 67

99. By far the most common high-tech assisted reproduction technique used is _____.

a. CVS

b. IVF

c. NIPD

d. PGD

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 68

100. David and Kelly are seeking help for infertility. Under their physician's guidance, they decide to undergo a procedure in which Kelly's eggs are combined in a laboratory dish with her husband's sperms. What is this procedure called?

a. Gamete transfer

b. Intracytoplasmic sperm injection

c. Zygote intrafallopian transfer

d. In vitro fertilization

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 68

101. Summer and Clark are considering undergoing fertility treatments. What is one of the main risk factors that the couple must be aware of while weighing their options?

- a. High birth weight in babies conceived through such treatments.
- b. An increase in the possibility of multiple births when such treatments are used.
- c. Negative psychological impact on children conceived through such treatments.
- d. Significant differences in developmental outcomes for children conceived through such treatments.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 68

102. Using measures of social adjustment and psychological functioning, Golombok and colleagues compared adolescents who were naturally conceived, adolescents conceived through in vitro fertilization, and adolescents who were adopted. Their findings revealed that:

- a. there were no differences between the three groups.
- b. the children conceived naturally fared well; the adolescents who were conceived through in vitro fertilization and the adolescents who were adopted had difficulties in these areas.
- c. the children conceived naturally and those who were conceived through in vitro fertilization fared well; the adolescents who had been adopted had difficulties in these areas.
- d. the children who were conceived naturally and those who were adopted fared well; the adolescents who were conceived through in vitro fertilization had difficulties in these areas.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 68-69

103. _____ is the social and legal process by which a parent-child relationship is established between persons unrelated at birth.

- a. Kinship care
- b. Rebirthing
- c. Guardianship
- d. Adoption

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 68

104. Increasingly, U.S. couples are adopting:

- a. only healthy children.
- b. non-Latino White infants.
- c. a much wider diversity of children.
- d. infants at birth.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 68

105. Adoptive parents in recent decades have tended to be:

- a. married.
- b. increasingly diverse.
- c. non-Latino White.
- d. from upper socioeconomic status backgrounds.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 68

106. Shakena is a 38-year-old single woman who works as a pharmaceutical representative. She would like to adopt a child. Recent changes in adoption requirements would mean that:

- a. she would not be considered as a candidate for adopting a child because she is single.
- b. she would need to prove that her income was at least \$35,000 before she would be considered as a candidate for adopting a child.
- c. she would need to show that she had a home with a separate bedroom for a child before she would be considered as a candidate for adoption.
- d. she would be considered as a candidate for adopting a child.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 68

107. Which of the following statements is true regarding the differences between outcomes for adopted and nonadopted children?

- a. Nonadopted children are likely to experience more school-related problems than adopted children.
- b. Children who are adopted very early in their lives are more likely to have positive outcomes than children adopted later in life.
- c. Adoptees were no more likely to be using mental health services than their nonadopted counterparts.
- d. Adopted adolescents were more likely to be withdrawn.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Pages(s): 68

108. When children are about _____, it is a natural time to begin to talk in simple ways to them about their adoption status:

- a. 12 to 14 years old.
- b. 8 to 10 years old.
- c. 4 to 6 years old.
- d. 10 to 12 years old.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 70

109. Lisa and Brent adopted Patricia who is now 6 years old and is asking questions about where she came from. Lisa and Brent should:

- a. put off telling her about her adoption status till she's about 10.
- b. begin to talk to her in simple ways about her adoption status.
- c. tell her that she is their biological child.
- d. create a perfect life for her and present a perfect image of themselves to her.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 70

110. Sandra-Leigh, 10, is adopted and has recently started to develop mixed feelings about being adopted and question her adoptive parents' explanations. Her parents should:

- a. recognize that this ambivalence is normal.
- b. try to create a perfect life for her.
- c. try to present a perfect image of themselves to her.
- d. recognize that this ambivalence calls for psychiatric intervention.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 70

111. Of late, Mary-Anne has started to develop more abstract and logical thinking, is focusing attention on her body, and is searching for an identity. She is having difficulty incorporating her adopted status in positive ways into her identity. Mary-Anne is most likely in:

- a. early childhood.
- b. middle or late childhood.
- c. adolescence.
- d. adulthood.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 70

112. _____ is the field that seeks to discover the influence of heredity and environment on individual differences in human traits and development.

- a. Behavior influence
- b. Behavior therapy
- c. Behavior genetics
- d. Behavior development

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 71

113. To study the influence of heredity on behavior, the most common study used by behavior geneticists is a(n):

- a. behavior study.
- b. twin study.
- c. life study.
- d. adoption study.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 71

114. Dr. Myers wants to study the behavioral similarity between identical twins Zoe and Miranda and compare it with the behavioral similarity of fraternal twins Sally and Melanie. Dr. Myers wants to do a(n):

- a. adoption study
- b. sibling study
- c. life study
- d. twin study

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 71

115. Dr. Brown is investigating whether the behavior and psychological characteristics of adopted children are more like those of their adoptive parents, who have provided a home environment, or more like those of their biological parents, who have contributed their heredity. He is doing a(n):

- a. life study.
- b. twin study.
- c. sibling study.
- d. adoption study.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 72

116. Rachel loves to read books and also encourages her daughter to read by regularly taking her to the local library and buying her lots of books. Rachel's daughter is now an avid reader. This reflects a _____ correlation:

- a. passive genotype-environment
- b. evocative genotype-environment
- c. influential genotype-environment
- d. active (niche-picking) genotype-environment

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 72

117. _____ correlations occur because a child's characteristics elicit certain types of environments.

- a. Passive genotype-environment
- b. Evocative genotype-environment
- c. Influential genotype-environment
- d. Active (niche-picking) genotype-environment

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 72

118. Charlie is a cooperative, attentive child and is a favorite at home and school and receives positive, instructive responses from adults. This is indicative of a(n):

- a. passive genotype-environment correlation.
- b. evocative genotype-environment correlation.
- c. influential genotype-environment correlation.
- d. active (niche-picking) genotype-environment correlation.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 72

119. Brad is an athletic boy who is on every sport team in school. Stephen loves math and is part of his school's math club. These instances reflect _____ correlations that occur when children seek out environments that they find compatible and stimulating.

- a. passive genotype-environment
- b. evocative genotype-environment
- c. active (niche-picking) genotype-environment
- d. influential genotype-environment

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 72

120. According to Sandra Scarr, passive genotype-environment correlations are relatively more common in the lives of:

- a. infants and young children.
- b. older children.
- c. adolescents.
- d. adults.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 73

121. Parents' personalities or intellectual orientation, the family's socioeconomic status, and the neighborhood in which they live are all instances of the _____ of siblings.

- a. nonshared environmental experiences
- b. shared genetic traits
- c. shared environmental experiences
- d. nonshared genetic traits

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 73

122. Parents often interact differently with each sibling, and siblings interact differently with parents. Even these experiences occurring within the family can be part of the _____ of siblings.

- a. shared environment
- b. nonshared environment
- c. shared genes
- d. nonshared genes

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 73

123. Behavior geneticist Robert Plomin has found that shared environment accounts for _____ of the variation in children's personality or interests.

- a. some
- b. most
- c. all
- d. little

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 73

124. Leila and Alexander are brother and sister. Every Saturday morning, Leila and her grandmother go to breakfast and then do some errands and shopping together. During that time, Alexander and his grandfather spend time “male bonding.” They like to play miniature golf or do yard work. The interactions that each child has with the grandparent would be known as what type of environmental experience?

- a. Shared
- b. Parental
- c. Nonshared
- d. Social

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 73

125. Judith Harris, in the book “The Nurture Assumption,” argues that what matters more in childrens’ and adolescents’ development is:

- a. parents and genetics.
- b. peers and genetics.
- c. parents.
- d. genetics.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 73

126. In line with the concept of a collaborative gene, Gilbert Gottlieb emphasizes the _____ view, which states that development is the result of an ongoing, bidirectional interchange between heredity and the environment.

- a. epigenetic
- b. biosocial
- c. sociogenetic
- d. congenital

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 74

127. While Sally’s mother was pregnant with her, she smoked and drank alcohol which adversely effected Sally’s lung development. After Sally was born, she was placed into an environment with two parents who smoked. As Sally continued to develop, she was diagnosed with asthma, a breathing disorder. This scenario reflects the:

- a. biomedical model.
- b. biosocial model.
- c. epigenetic view.
- d. genetic theory.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Application

Page(s): 74

128. _____ is the interaction of a specific measured variation in the DNA and a specific measured aspect of the environment.

- a. Heredity x environment (H x E) interaction
- b. Evocative genotype-environment interaction
- c. Genetic x environment (G x E) interaction
- d. Passive genotype-environment interaction

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 74

129. The field of _____ is the study of gene-environment interaction involving the individual's genotype and drug treatment (the environment factor).

- a. biogenetics
- b. pharmacogenetics
- c. pharmacokinetics
- d. biotechnology

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 74

130. Regarding the conclusions about heredity and the environment, it can be said that:

- a. full genetic expression happens once.
- b. genes invariably produce proteins throughout the life span.
- c. the relative contributions of heredity and environment are additive.
- d. complex behaviors have some genetic loading that gives people a propensity for a particular developmental trajectory.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Medium

Bloom's: Comprehension

Page(s): 74-75

Identification Questions

131. The theorist who published "On the Origin of Species" in 1859 that outlined his/her theory of natural selection.

Answer: Charles Darwin

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 54

132. Behavior that promotes an organism's survival in the natural habitat.

Answer: Adaptive behavior

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 55

133. A psychological perspective that emphasizes the importance of adaptation, reproduction, and "survival of the fittest" in shaping behavior.

Answer: Evolutionary psychology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 55

134. A complex molecule, with a double helix shape, that contains genetic information.

Answer: DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 58

135. Structures found in the nucleus of the cell that contain DNA. Arranged in pairs, the human body contains 23 of these structures.

Answer: Chromosomes

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 58

136. Short segments of DNA that are located on the chromosomes. These are considered to be the basic units of hereditary information.

Answer: Genes

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 58

137. Cell division in the eggs and sperms. A cell duplicates its chromosomes and divides twice. This leads to the formation of four cells that contain only half of the genetic material of the parent cell.

Answer: Meiosis

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 59

138. Twins that develop from a single zygote that splits into two genetically identical replicas.

Answer: Identical twins (monozygotic twins)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge
Page(s): 60

139. The observable characteristics of an individual's genetic makeup.

Answer: Phenotype
Difficulty Level: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Page(s): 60

140. A chromosomal abnormality that is characterized by an extra copy of chromosome 21. A person with this disorder typically has a round face, a flattened skull, an extra fold of skin over the eyelids, a protruding tongue, short limbs, and retardation of motor and mental abilities.

Answer: Down syndrome
Difficulty Level: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Page(s): 62

141. A prenatal test in which a small sample of the placenta is removed and analyzed to detect genetic defects and chromosomal abnormalities.

Answer: Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
Difficulty Level: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Page(s): 66

142. A heredity-environment correlation where personal characteristics elicit certain kinds of responses from others.

Answer: evocative genotype-environment correlation
Difficulty Level: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Page(s): 72

143. The behavioral geneticists who studied heredity-environment correlations and shared / non-shared environmental influences.

Answer: Sandra Scarr and Robert Plomin
Difficulty Level: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Page(s): 72-73

144. This theorist wrote the controversial book "The Nurture Assumption" where she argued that child behavior is determined primarily by genetics and peer influences, and parents have very little influence on the development of their children.

Answer: Judith Harris
Difficulty Level: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Page(s): 73

145. This theorist suggested that development is an ongoing bidirectional interaction between heredity and the environment.

Answer: Gilbert Gottlieb

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 74

146. A theory of development that states that development is the result of an ongoing, bidirectional interchange between heredity and the environment.

Answer: epigenetic view

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 74

Short Answer Questions

147. List four genetic principles.

Answer: The four genetic principles are: dominant-recessive genes principle, sex-linked genes (X-linked inheritance), genetic imprinting, and polygenic inheritance.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 60

148. List four sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities.

Answer: Klinefelter syndrome, fragile X syndrome, Turner syndrome, and XYY syndrome are all sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 61

149. List five gene-linked abnormalities.

Answer: Cystic fibrosis, diabetes, hemophilia, Huntington disease, sickle-cell anemia, spina bifida, Tay-Sachs disease, and phenylketonuria (PKU) are all gene-linked abnormalities.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 64 (Figure 2.7)

150. Name and describe three prenatal diagnostic tests.

Answer: Prenatal diagnostic tests include:

1) ultrasound sonography where high-frequency sound waves are directed into the pregnant woman's abdomen and the echo from the sounds is transformed into a visual representation of the fetus's inner structures.

2) fetal MRI which uses a powerful magnet and radio images to generate detailed images of the body's organs and structures.

- 3) chorionic villus sampling (CVS) where a small sample of the placenta is removed to test for genetic defects and chromosomal abnormalities.
- 4) amniocentesis in which a sample of amniotic fluid is withdrawn by syringe and tested for chromosomal or metabolic disorders.
- 5) maternal blood screening that identifies pregnancies that have an elevated risk for birth defects such as spina bifida and Down syndrome.
- 6) noninvasive prenatal diagnosis (NIPD) which is mainly focused on the isolation and examination of fetal cells circulating in the mother's blood and analysis of cell-free fetal DNA in maternal plasma.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 66-67

151. List three possible causes of infertility in women and in men.

Answer: Lack of ovulation, producing abnormal ova, blocked fallopian tubes, and disease preventing implantation of the ova in the uterus, are some of the causes of infertility in women. Sperm lacking motility, low sperm count, and blocked passageways could be causes of infertility in men.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 67

152. Chapter 1 mentions how John Bowlby illustrated an important application of ethological theory to human development by stressing that attachment to a caregiver over the first year of life has important consequences throughout the life span. How would you connect this ethological concept to the differences in outcomes for adopted and non-adopted children?

Answer: John Bowlby's contribution to ethological theory is reflected in research focusing on outcomes for adopted children that indicate that children who are adopted very early in their lives are more likely to have positive outcomes than children adopted later in life. In one study, the later adoption occurred, the more problems the adoptees had. Infant adoptees had the fewest adjustment difficulties; those adopted after they were 10 years of age had the most problems. These studies effectively bear out John Bowlby's view that emphasizes the importance of attachment over the first year of birth to human development.

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Synthesis

Page(s): 68-69-70

153. Identify and describe the two common studies used by behavior geneticists to investigate the influence of heredity on behavior.

Answer: To study the influence of heredity on behavior, behavior geneticists often use either twins or adoption situations. In the most common twin study, the behavioral similarity of identical twins (who are genetically identical) is compared with the behavioral similarity of fraternal twins. In an adoption study, investigators seek to discover whether the behavior and psychological characteristics of adopted children are

more like those of their adoptive parents, who have provided a home environment, or more like those of their biological parents, who have contributed their heredity. Another form of adoption study compares adoptive and biological siblings.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 71-72

154. What are the three ways that heredity and environment are correlated as described by behavior geneticist Sandra Scarr.

Answer: Behavior geneticist Sandra Scarr described three ways that heredity and environment are correlated:

- 1) Passive genotype-environment correlations that occur because biological parents, who are genetically related to the child, provide a rearing environment for the child.
- 2) Evocative genotype-environment correlations that occur because a child's characteristics elicit certain types of environments.
- 3) Active (niche-picking) genotype-environment correlations that occur when children seek out environments that they find compatible and stimulating.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 72-73

155. Define shared and nonshared environmental experiences and give an example of each.

Answer: Shared environmental experiences are siblings' common experiences, such as their parents' personalities or intellectual orientation, the family's socioeconomic status, and the neighborhood in which they live. Nonshared environmental experiences are a child's unique experiences, both within the family and outside the family, that are not shared with a sibling. Different peer groups, different teachers, and different friends are examples.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge

Page(s): 73

156. Assume that in the case study of the Jim and Jim twins it is found that their similar development trajectories were a result of their similar characteristics which caused them to seek out similar environments compatible and stimulating to them. Which heredity-environment correlation is reflected in this scenario?

Answer: This would reflect the active (niche-picking) genotype-environment correlation that occurs when children seek out environments that they find compatible and stimulating.

Difficulty Level: Hard

Bloom's: Synthesis

Page(s): 74