

**PSY 130**  
**Review #3**  
**Chapter 3**

1. The term that describes the principle of prenatal development in which the sequence of growth is from the head to the feet is
  - A. proximodistal.
  - B. cephalocaudal.
  - C. cephagestation.
  - D. top to bottom.
2. According to research cited in the text, what is likely to happen to children who were infected with HIV prenatally?
  - A. Most will develop AIDS before they are 1 year old, and most will die before age 3.
  - B. Most will not develop AIDS until they are teens and become sexually active.
  - C. Some develop AIDS early in life, but some may go for years without any symptoms.
  - D. Most will be stillborn or spontaneously aborted.
3. Long-term improvement for children suffering from autism may involve
  - A. behavioral therapy to improve social skills.
  - B. lack of stimulation.
  - C. authoritative parenting.
  - D. unstructured play situations.
4. Within each cell nucleus are these coils of DNA called
  - A. genes.
  - B. human genomes.
  - C. chromosomes.
  - D. zygotes.
5. Some infants are born with sex-linked disorders. These disorders are
  - A. never seen in females.
  - B. generally passed from father to son.
  - C. generally passed from mother to daughter.
  - D. often carried by a female although not apparent in her phenotype.
6. Permanent alterations in genetic material that occur due to environmental conditions such as radiation or environmental hazards is/are called
  - A. incomplete dominations.
  - B. recessive defects.
  - C. alleles.
  - D. mutations.
7. According to the text, which of the following may be a problem associated with caffeine consumption during pregnancy?
  - A. leukemia
  - B. miscarriage
  - C. hyperactivity
  - D. all of these

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8. Lisa is concerned because she is 8 months pregnant and has just contracted rubella. Which birth defect is likely to be present in her child as a consequence?
- A. mild retardation
  - B. blindness
  - C. deafness
  - D. No birth defects are likely to be present.
9. Who would show more concordance for a chiefly hereditary trait?
- A. fraternal twins
  - B. identical twins
  - C. both identical and fraternal twins
  - D. siblings who are not twins
10. Which of the following is TRUE of the process of meiosis?
- A. Meiosis results in two cells, each with 46 chromosomes.
  - B. It results in the number of chromosomes being reduced by half.
  - C. The process adds an extra twenty-first chromosome.
  - D. Meiosis is the process by which the egg and sperm combine.
11. According to the text, approximately how many extra calories should a woman consume each day during pregnancy?
- A. 50–200
  - B. 300–500
  - C. 700–900
  - D. over 1000
12. The increased use of fertility drugs, along with delayed childbearing, has resulted in
- A. an increase in multiple births.
  - B. a decrease in multiple births.
  - C. no change in multiple births.
  - D. no relationship between these factors.
13. The name for a leading cause of mental retardation caused by mothers who drink alcohol heavily during their pregnancies is
- A. drinker's syndrome.
  - B. fetal alcohol syndrome.
  - C. drunk woman's syndrome.
  - D. mental retardation syndrome.
14. A couple's genetic counselor shows them magnified photographs of each parent's chromosomes arranged on a chart according to size and structure. What is this chart called?
- A. allele typing
  - B. phenotype
  - C. gamete analysis
  - D. karyotype

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15. A problem in studying the effects of tobacco smoking during pregnancy is that
- A. it is difficult to separate effects of prenatal and postnatal exposure.
  - B. long-term follow-up, as the children reach adulthood, is difficult.
  - C. the effects are so small they are hard to detect.
  - D. most smokers increase their alcohol consumption during pregnancy.
16. The environment often reflects or reinforces genetic differences; that is, certain genetic and environmental influences tend to act in the same direction. This tendency is called
- A. environment-genotype covariance.
  - B. genotype-environment correlation.
  - C. niche-picking.
  - D. shared environment.
17. Traits that are affected by many genes are
- A. only expressed through homozygous alleles.
  - B. usually recessive for females.
  - C. generally dominant in monozygotic twins.
  - D. influenced through polygenic inheritance.
18. A person's observable characteristics are his or her
- A. alleles.
  - B. genetic imprint.
  - C. phenotype.
  - D. genotype.
19. Which of the following statements about environmental influences is NOT true?
- A. Children growing up in the same family have the same environment.
  - B. Some individual experiences, like illness and injury, become environmental influences.
  - C. Siblings are usually more different than alike.
  - D. The home is the primary environment in the early years of life.
20. A psychological disorder marked by loss of contact with reality and demonstrating such symptoms as hallucinations and delusions, which also seems to have a strong genetic component, is
- A. neuroticism.
  - B. depression.
  - C. schizophrenia.
  - D. mental retardation.
21. Women who gain less than 20 pounds during pregnancy are
- A. more likely to have healthy babies.
  - B. less likely to have late miscarriages.
  - C. less likely to have complications.
  - D. more likely to have low-birthweight babies.

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22. A couple has a 2-year-old son who has never been very responsive to social stimulation, shows little language development, and engages in repetitive behaviors. A probable diagnosis for this child is
- A. depression.
  - B. alpha thalassemia.
  - C. Down syndrome.
  - D. autism.
23. Suppose you are a health-care worker who is examining a child with the following symptoms: facial and bodily malformations, a short attention span, hyperactivity, and motor impairments. Which drug would you suspect that the child's mother took during pregnancy?
- A. cocaine
  - B. birth control pills
  - C. heroin
  - D. alcohol
24. Marlin has been asked to go on a blind date with his friend Roger's sister. If Marlin wants to know facts like hair color, body type, etc. Roger will need to describe his sister's
- A. incomplete dominance.
  - B. phenotype.
  - C. genotypic manifestation.
  - D. allele differentiation.
25. In human development class, Tasha and Vladimir learned that it is the chromosomes of \_\_\_\_\_ that will determine the sex of the child they hope to have together.
- A. the mother
  - B. the father
  - C. both parents
  - D. chance
26. Miscarriages are most commonly caused by
- A. sudden movements or jolts
  - B. fear
  - C. stress
  - D. chromosomal abnormalities
27. The name for the process of cell division that produces copies of cells with the 46 chromosomes is
- A. diffusion.
  - B. meiosis.
  - C. translocation.
  - D. mitosis.
28. If contracted in the second or third trimester, \_\_\_\_\_ can cause severe brain damage, severely impaired eyesight, seizures, miscarriage, and death of the baby.
- A. rubella
  - B. toxoplasmosis
  - C. genital herpes
  - D. gonorrhea

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29. Monozygotic twins tend to be \_\_\_\_\_ concordant than dizygotic twins in IQ, certain personality patterns and cholesterol levels.
- A. less
  - B. more
  - C. no difference
  - D. research is inconclusive
30. Which of the following statements about the influences of heredity and environment is correct according to your textbook?
- A. A person's height is determined by his or her genes.
  - B. A person's potential range of height is genetically determined, but actual height may be influenced by nutrition.
  - C. The genetic upper limit or range of height can be raised by improved nutrition.
  - D. Nutrition is more important than genetic limits or range.
31. Generalizing from the text: children of mothers who smoked during pregnancy are at a higher than normal risk for all of the following EXCEPT
- A. hyperactivity.
  - B. face and limb malformations.
  - C. social maladjustment.
  - D. sudden infant death syndrome.
32. The thickened mass of cells on the blastocyst from which the baby will develop is called the
- A. embryonic disk.
  - B. germinal disk.
  - C. amniotic thickening.
  - D. lateral ridge.
33. Most of the serious malformations that increase the risk of dying shortly after birth involve
- A. the nervous system.
  - B. the heart and blood vessels.
  - C. the respiratory system.
  - D. the circulatory and the nervous system.
34. Beth is 17 weeks into her pregnancy and undergoes a maternal blood test that shows a high level of alpha fetoprotein. This indicates that the baby she is carrying may be at risk of
- A. hemophilia.
  - B. spina bifida.
  - C. Turner's syndrome.
  - D. polycystic kidney disease.
35. Of the following, the family with the LEAST need for genetic counseling is the one who
- A. already had a child with a genetic defect.
  - B. has a family history of hereditary illness.
  - C. has a general concern about defects.
  - D. includes a parent who suffers from conditions suspected to be inherited.

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1. (p. 85) B
2. (p. 96) C
3. (p. 84) A
4. (p. 65) C
5. (p. 72) D
6. (p. 72) D
7. (p. 95) B
8. (p. 97) D
9. (p. 77) B
10. (p. 65) B
11. (p. 91) B
12. (p. 64) A
13. (p. 61) B
14. (p. 74) D
15. (p. 94) A
16. (p. 80) B
17. (p. 69) D
18. (p. 69) C
19. (p. 75) A
20. (p. 83) C
21. (p. 91) D
22. (p. 83) D
23. (p. 93) D
24. (p. 69) B
25. (p. 65) B
26. (p. 89) D
27. (p. 65) D
28. (p. 98) B
29. (p. 77) B
30. (p. 75) B
31. (p. 94) B
32. (p. 85) A
33. (p. 69) D
34. (p. 101) B
35. (p. 74) C