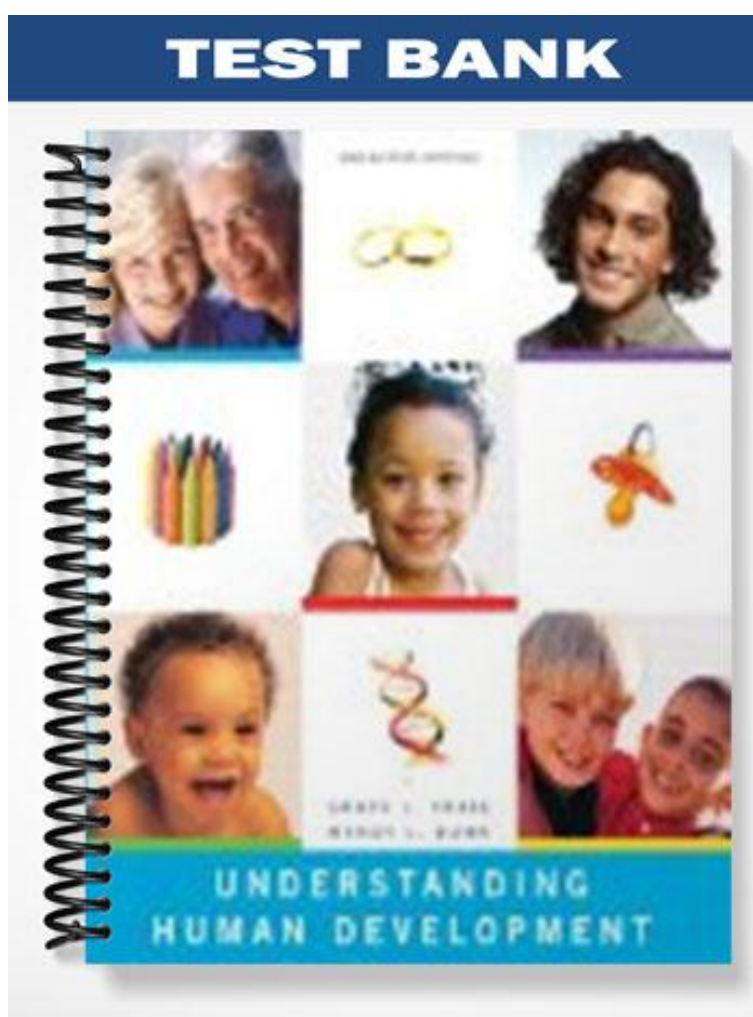


TEST BANK



UNDERSTANDING
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Name _____

Chapter 2 - Quick Quiz 1

1. This is the basic unit of heritance that may be several hundred to several million base pairs long.
 - a. chromosome
 - b. gene
 - c. DNA
 - d. nucleotide
2. A photograph of a cell's chromosomes arranged in pairs according to size is a:
 - a. genotype
 - b. karyotype
 - c. phenotype
 - d. polypeptide chain
3. Colorblindness occurs because of which of the following:
 - a. mutation during development
 - b. error during transcription
 - c. gene imprinting
 - d. recessive gene
4. Some people experience unreasonable fear in certain situations, such as fear of being in closed spaces or fear of spiders. Such unreasonable fears are called:
 - a. delusions
 - b. hallucinations
 - c. phobias
 - d. reactivations
5. Which of the following is NOT one of the four nitrogen-carbon-hydrogen bases that make up DNA?
 - a. guanine
 - b. thymine
 - c. cytosine
 - d. adrenalin
6. When one group of individuals views another group of individuals as inferior because of differences in religious views, which of the following has occurred?
 - a. normative history-graded influence
 - b. ethnocentrism
 - c. genetic-cultural bias
 - d. nonnormative influence
7. Which of the following is a protein found in red blood cells?
 - a. collagen
 - b. hemoglobin
 - c. hormones
 - d. enzymes
8. Down syndrome becomes progressively more common as the
 - a. father's age increases
 - b. number of prior children increases
 - c. mother's age increases
 - d. number of prior pregnancies increases
9. Which of the following represents a normal male offspring?
 - a. XX
 - b. YY
 - c. XY
 - d. XYY
10. A teenager breaks his curfew, and his parents take away his driving privileges. This parental response is an example of which of the following?
 - a. positive reinforcement
 - b. negative punishment
 - c. negative reinforcement
 - d. positive punishment

Name _____

Chapter 2 - Quick Quiz 2

1. This structure is a chain of genes, which is visible under an ordinary microscope.
 - a. chromosome
 - b. gene
 - c. DNA
 - d. nucleotide
2. Humans normally have how many chromosomes?
 - a. 2
 - b. 46
 - c. 4600
 - d. Scientists do not yet know for sure.
3. This technique involves attempting to cure a genetic disorder by directly altering the molecular structure of the patient's DNA.
 - a. gene imprinting
 - b. gene duplication
 - c. gene transcription
 - d. gene therapy
4. The symptoms of this disorder around the age of 35, which include a lopsided staggering walk, random jerking movements, dementia, and ultimately death.
 - a. Huntington's disease
 - b. cystic fibrosis
 - c. Prader-Willi syndrome
 - d. Angelman syndrome
5. Which of the following is not one of the bases of DNA?
 - a. nucleases
 - b. cytosine
 - c. adenine
 - d. thymine
6. When a child's genetic makeup includes features not present in either parent, then a _____ has occurred.
 - a. transcription
 - b. karyotype
 - c. mutation
 - d. meiosis
7. Which of the following would NOT be an example of nonnormative influences?
 - a. illness
 - b. marrying
 - c. divorce
 - d. career changes
8. What age group is most often affected by history-graded influences?
 - a. children
 - b. middle-aged adults
 - c. adolescents and young adults
 - d. adults in late adulthood
9. Sex-linked traits are determined by genes on which chromosome pair?
 - a. 4th
 - b. 11th
 - c. 21st
 - d. 23rd
10. Parents can reward children for producing desired responses. By systematically reinforcing successes or near successes in producing the desired response, parents can _____ children's behavior.
 - a. cancel
 - b. extinguish
 - c. prevent
 - d. shape

Quick Quiz Answers

Quick Quiz 2.1

1. b
2. b
3. d
4. c
5. d
6. b
7. b
8. c
9. c
10. c

Quick Quiz 2.2

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. d
8. c
9. d
10. d

Chapter 2 Heredity and Environment

Molecular Genetics

- 2.1. Which of the following is NOT contained in a nucleotide?
a. base
b. enzyme
c. phosphate molecule
d. sugar molecule
b, factual, medium, p. 45
- 2.2. Human DNA is composed of how many base pairs?
a. 312
b. 3,120
c. 3.12 million
d. 3.12 billion
d, factual, medium, p. 45
- 2.3. DNA refers to:
a. di-nucleic antibody
b. duonucleic acid
c. deoxyribonucleic acid
d. dynonucleic antigen
c, factual, easy, p. 45
- 2.4. What percentage of human DNA is the same for all people (whose development is normal)?
a. .1%
b. 50%
c. 100%
d. 99.9%
d, factual, medium, p. 45
- 2.5. This type of protein functions to protect the body from disease.
a. collagen
b. antibody
c. enzyme
d. insulin
b, factual, easy p. 47
- 2.6. A single human gene is composed of about how many base pairs?
a. anywhere from 1 to several dozen
b. anywhere from several dozen to 100
c. anywhere from 100 to 1000
d. anywhere from several hundred to several million
d, factual, medium, p. 47
- 2.7. How many different proteins have been identified in humans?
a. 200
b. 2,000
c. 20,000
d. 200,000
d, factual, difficult, p. 47

Genes, Chromosomes, and Cell Division

- 2.8. The chromosomes of a cell, excluding those that determine sex, are called:
a. gametes
b. alleles
c. autosomes
d. enzymes
c, factual, easy, p. 48

2.9. How many pairs of chromosomes are in a human cell?

- a. 12
- b. 23
- c. 46
- d. 92

b, factual, easy, p. 48

2.10. A photograph of a cell's chromosomes arranged in pairs according to size is referred to as a:

- a. phenotype
- b. karyotype
- c. chromotype
- d. genotype

b, factual, medium, p. 48

2.11. Cell division occurring in autosomes, in which cells divide and duplicate themselves exactly, is called:

- a. mutation
- b. fertilization
- c. meiosis
- d. mitosis

d, factual, easy, p. 48

2.12. What chromosomal pair determines the sex of an individual?

- a. 19th
- b. 20th
- c. 22nd
- d. 23rd

d, conceptual, medium, p. 48

2.13. These are alternate versions of a gene that perform the same function; one is inherited from the mother and one is inherited from the father.

- a. alleles
- b. chromosomes
- c. autosomes
- d. gametes

a, factual, easy, p. 49

2.14. This process results in the formation of gametes, which are the ova in the female and sperm in the male.

- a. meiosis
- b. gene imprinting
- c. transcription
- d. mitosis

a, factual, easy, p. 49

2.15. Which of the follow refers to a pair of genes found on corresponding chromosomes that affect the same trait?

- a. phenotypes
- b. genotypes
- c. alleles
- d. gametes

c, factual, easy, p. 49

2.16. Which of the following is created during meiosis?

- a. fertilized ovum
- b. alleles
- c. gametes
- d. proteins

c, factual, medium, p. 49

2.17. Another term used to refer to either ova or sperm is:

- a. alleles
- b. gametes
- c. phenotypes
- d. proteins

b, factual, easy, p. 49

2.18. What is the biochemical makeup of an individual called?

- a. genotype
- b. heredity
- c. gene locus
- d. phenotype

a, factual, easy, p. 49

2.19. A mother and a father have four children (biological not adopted). All four children have blue eyes. Which of the following statements must be true?

- a. Each parent has brown eyes, but also has a recessive gene for blue eyes.
- b. Both parents have brown eyes, but only one has a recessive gene for blue eyes.
- c. One parent has blue eyes, and the other has brown eyes, with a recessive gene for blue eyes.
- d. Both parents have blue eyes.

d, applied, medium, p. 50

2.20. If a disorder is caused by a recessive gene carried by both parents, what percent of their children would be expected to inherit the disorder?

- a. 0 percent
- b. 25 percent
- c. 50 percent
- d. 75 percent

b, applied, difficult, p. 50

2.21. What is polygenic inheritance?

- a. a particular trait expressed by a single gene pair
- b. the genetic makeup of a given individual
- c. a trait that is expressed in the individual
- d. a trait caused by an interaction of several genes or gene pairs

d, factual, easy, p. 50

2.22. What disorder is caused by the abnormal shape of red blood cells?

- a. sickle-cell anemia
- b. phenylketonuria
- c. Tay-Sachs disease
- d. cystic fibrosis

a, factual, easy, p. 50

2.23. It is possible for a male offspring to inherit color blindness if he inherits the:

- a. recessive gene on the X chromosome from his mother
- b. dominant gene on the X chromosome from his mother
- c. recessive gene on the Y chromosome from his father
- d. dominant gene on the X chromosome from his father

a, conceptual, difficult, p. 50

2.24. The sickle-cell trait is an example of:

- a. dominance
- b. incomplete dominance
- c. recessive alleles
- d. codominance

b, factual, difficult, p. 50

2.25. The AB blood type is an example of :

- a. dominance
- b. incomplete dominance
- c. recessive alleles
- d. codominance

d, factual, difficult, p. 50

2.26. A child inherits an allele for blue eyes (b) from her father and an allele for brown eyes (B) from her mother. What is the child's genotype?

- a. Bb
- b. BB
- c. brown eyes
- d. blue eyes

a, applied, difficult, p. 50

2.27. Stacey's father has blue eyes, and her mother has brown eyes. Stacey has brown eyes. What is Stacey's phenotype?

- a. brown eyes
- b. blue eyes
- c. one *brown eye* gene and one *blue eye* gene
- d. two "brown eye" genes

a, applied, difficult, p. 50

2.28. The number of genetically unique children that a mother and a father can produce has been estimated to be:

- a. thousands
- b. hundreds of millions
- c. hundreds of billions
- d. hundreds of trillions

d, factual, medium, p. 51

2.29. The last stage of meiotic division, in which chance determines which half of the chromosome pairs will go into which sperm or ovum, is called:

- a. mitosis
- b. independent assortment
- c. recombination
- d. codominant configuration

b, factual, difficult, p. 51

Genetic and Chromosomal Disorders

2.30. What percent of babies born in the United States are healthy and normal?

- a. 60 percent
- b. 73 percent
- c. 87 percent
- d. 97 percent

d, factual, medium, p. 52

2.31. Which of the following is NOT a sex-linked disorder?

- a. Down syndrome
- b. hemophilia
- c. Fragile X syndrome
- d. color blindness

a, factual, medium, p. 52-55

2.32. Which of the following sex-linked disorders occurs most often?

- a. Klinefelter's syndrome
- b. Turner's syndrome
- c. hemophilia
- d. color blindness

d, factual, medium, p. 53

2.33. Which of the following sex-linked disorders occurs least often?

- a. Klinefelter's syndrome
- b. Turner's syndrome
- c. hemophilia
- d. color blindness

b, factual, medium, p. 53

2.34. This inherited disorder results in problems with blood clotting.

- a. Klinefelter's syndrome
- b. Turner's syndrome
- c. hemophilia
- d. color blindness

c, factual, easy, p. 53

- 2.35. Defects in the sex chromosomes may involve any of the following except:
 a. the presence of autosomes
 b. the presence of extra chromosomes
 c. chromosomal breakage
 d. the absence or inactivity of a chromosome
 a, conceptual, difficult, p. 54-55
- 2.36. Which of the following syndromes can be diagnosed only in females?
 a. Down syndrome
 b. Turner's syndrome
 c. Klinefelter's syndrome
 d. Fragile X syndrome
 b, conceptual, medium, p. 53
- 2.37. Todd is mentally retarded, sterile, and has small external genitalia, undescended testicles, and breast enlargement. His chromosome pattern is XXY. Since puberty, he has received hormone replacement therapy in order to maintain his secondary-sex characteristics. What sex-linked abnormality does Todd have?
 a. Klinefelter syndrome
 b. Supermale syndrome
 c. Turner's syndrome
 d. Fragile X syndrome
 a, applied, medium, p. 53
- 2.38. Olaf has been diagnosed with Klinefelter's syndrome. What is his chromosomal pattern?
 a. XO
 b. XY
 c. XXY
 d. XYY
 c, applied, medium, p. 53
- 2.39. What sex-linked abnormality can occur in both males and females?
 a. Fragile X syndrome
 b. Klinefelter's syndrome
 c. Turner's syndrome
 d. Down syndrome
 a, conceptual, medium, p. 53
- 2.40. Melissa has an XO pattern, an immature female appearance, and lacks internal reproductive organs. What is her condition?
 a. Down syndrome
 b. Turner's syndrome
 c. Fragile X syndrome
 d. Klinefelter's syndrome
 b, applied, medium, p. 53
- 2.41. Andre is a hemophiliac, which means that he has problems with:
 a. blood clotting
 b. exocrine glands
 c. amino acid metabolism
 d. muscle control
 a, applied, easy, p. 53
- 2.42. Individuals with this syndrome have a functional X chromosome, but either a missing or inactive second X chromosome.
 a. Klinefelter's syndrome
 b. Fragile X syndrome
 c. superfemale syndrome
 d. Turner's syndrome
 d, factual, medium, p. 53
- 2.43. Rene has Down syndrome, which means that she has an extra:
 a. chromosome 7
 b. chromosome 18
 c. chromosome 21
 d. chromosome 23
 c, applied, medium, p. 53

- 2.44. Down syndrome is the most common:
 a. sex-linked abnormality
 b. single-gene disorder
 c. autosomal anomaly
 d. multifactorial disorder
 c, conceptual, easy, p. 53
- 2.45. The chance that a child is born with Down syndrome has been shown to be related to which of the following:
 a. father's age
 b. mother's age
 c. parents' ethnic background
 d. mother's diet during pregnancy
 b, conceptual, medium, p. 53
- 2.46. What disorder is most common among African-Americans?
 a. sickle-cell anemia
 b. cystic fibrosis
 c. Tay-Sachs disease
 d. Thalassemia
 a, conceptual, easy, p. 55
- 2.47. Which of the following disorders is not associated with mental retardation?
 a. cystic fibrosis
 b. Prader-Willi syndrome
 c. Down syndrome
 d. Fragile X syndrome
 a, factual, easy, p. 55
- 2.48. All newborns in the United States are routinely screened for this autosomal disorder.
 a. Huntington's disease
 b. Prader-Willi syndrome
 c. color blindness
 d. phenylketonuria (PKU)
 d, factual, easy, p. 55
- 2.49. Which of the following disorders is the most common in the U.S.?
 a. Down syndrome
 b. sickle-cell anemia
 c. cystic fibrosis
 d. Huntington's disease
 b, factual, medium, p. 55
- 2.50. Which of the following disorders occurs due to the expression of genes from the mother?
 a. Prader-Willi syndrome
 b. Angelman syndrome
 c. Fragile X syndrome
 d. Down syndrome
 a, factual, difficult, p. 55
- 2.51. What abnormality is associated with a defect on the autosomes?
 a. Fragile X syndrome
 b. Turner's syndrome
 c. Klinefelter's syndrome
 d. Down syndrome
 d, conceptual, medium, p. 55
- 2.52. Which of the following is a recessive disorder?
 a. Down syndrome
 b. Turner's syndrome
 c. Huntington's disease
 d. Tay-Sachs disease
 d, factual, difficult, p. 55
- 2.53. What is the recessive genetic disease of childhood occurring in 1 of 2500 people of white European ancestry, which involves the function of the exocrine glands?
 a. cystic fibrosis
 b. Tay-Sachs disease
 c. phenylketonuria
 d. sickle-cell anemia
 a, conceptual, medium, p. 55

2.54. What recessive genetic disorder occurs primarily among people of European Ashkanazi Jewish ancestry, resulting in early death in those children afflicted with it?

- a. cystic fibrosis
- b. Tay-Sachs disease
- c. phenylketonuria
- d. sickle-cell anemia

b, factual, easy, p. 55

2.55. At birth, Debbie was given a mandatory screening test and tested positive for a disorder that required her immediately to be on a restricted diet to control her symptoms. What is her condition?

- a. sickle-cell anemia
- b. Huntington's disease
- c. cystic fibrosis
- d. phenylketonuria

d, applied, difficult, p. 55

2.56. What abnormality is carried by dominant genes?

- a. cystic fibrosis
- b. Tay-Sachs disease
- c. Huntington's disease
- d. phenylketonuria

c, factual, difficult, p. 55

2.57. At age 52, Arthur began having random jerking movements, a staggering walk, and symptoms of dementia. What is his diagnosis?

- a. phenylketonuria
- b. Tay-Sachs disease
- c. cystic fibrosis
- d. Huntington's disease

d, applied, difficult, p. 55

2.58. If a child has mutated genes on chromosome 15 contributed by the mother, he or she will have _____. If the mutated genes are from the father, he or she will have _____.

- a. Angelman syndrome; Prader-Willi syndrome
- b. Prader-Willi syndrome; Angelman syndrome
- c. Turner's syndrome; Klinefelter's syndrome
- d. Klinefelter's syndrome; Turner's syndrome

b, factual, medium, p. 55

2.59. Susan and William are considering having a baby. At what age is Susan a candidate for genetic counseling, due to an increased risk of chromosomal damage?

- a. 22
- b. 25
- c. 30
- d. 36

d, applied, difficult, p. 56

2.60. A procedure in which individual genes are repaired or substituted to correct defects is called:

- a. gene therapy
- b. cloning
- c. amniocentesis
- d. behavioral genetics

a, conceptual, easy, p. 56

Behavior Genetics

2.61. Couples wishing to have a child may consult a genetic counselor. Which of the following types of information would NOT be of interest to a genetic counselor?

- a. parents' ages
- b. parents' relatedness to one another
- c. parents' ethnic background
- d. parents' income

d, applied, difficult, p. 58

- 2.62. Studies of adopted children's IQ scores showed that they were most similar to those of their:
- a. unadopted peers
 - b. adoptive siblings
 - c. adoptive parents
 - d. biological parents
- d, factual, easy, p. 60

- 2.63. Studies of twins show that similarity in activity level and sociability:
- a. lasts a lifetime
 - b. diminishes in adolescence
 - c. diminishes in later adulthood
 - d. does not occur
- c, factual, easy, p. 60

Environmental Influences and Contexts

- 2.64. Research suggests that a portion of intelligence is inherited. What percentage of an individual's intelligence is generally believed to be due to genetics?
- a. 10% or less
 - b. around 50%
 - c. around 75%
 - d. over 90%
- b, factual, medium, p. 62

- 2.65. Three-year-old Kayla has been seeing her pediatrician for checkups every six months and fears the shots she receives each time. Now, even though he does not administer the shots, Kayla cries when the pediatrician enters the room because she associates him with receiving shots. The pediatrician has become a(n):
- a. conditioned stimulus
 - b. conditioned response
 - c. unconditioned stimulus
 - d. unconditioned response
- a, applied, medium, p. 62

- 2.66. Sometimes a person will develop a general fear of something, such as bees, after a specific incident, as after a single bee sting. This type of generalization can be the result of which of the following?
- a. classical conditioning
 - b. punishment
 - c. operant conditioning
 - d. habituation
- a, applied, easy, p. 62

- 2.67. When a person experiences the same stimulus over time, he or she will tend to respond to it less and less. This process is referred to as:
- a. classical conditioning
 - b. punishment
 - c. operant conditioning
 - d. habituation
- d, applied, easy, p. 62

- 2.68. An unreasonable fear of an object or a situation is referred to as a:
- a. phobia
 - b. conditioning
 - c. habituation
 - d. reinforcer
- a, factual, easy, p. 63

- 2.69 For as long as Brian can remember, he has been fearful of being in high places. Just the idea of climbing stairs or riding in an elevator causes him to be overcome with uncontrollable fear. Brian likely suffers from:
- a. phobia
 - b. conditioning
 - c. habituation
 - d. reinforcer
- a, applied, easy, p. 63

2.70. Systematically reinforcing successive approximations to a desired act defines:
a. shaping
b. counterconditioning
c. stimulus generalization
d. systematic desensitization
a, factual, easy, p. 64

2.71. Which of the following is not involved in behavior modification?
a. reinforcement
b. gene therapy
c. shaping
d. reward
b, factual, easy, p. 64

2.72. What an individual is actually capable of doing in a given situation is self-_____.
a. efficacy
b. control
c. concept
d. identity
a, factual, easy, p. 65

Environment in a Broader Context: Family and Culture

2.73. The tendency to assume that one's own beliefs are normal and those of others are abnormal is referred to as:
a. cohesion
b. socialization
c. ethnocentrism
d. indoctrination
c, factual, easy, p. 67

2.74. Which of the following is an example of a normative history-graded influence on development?
a. retirement
b. career change
c. economic depression
d. unemployment
c, factual, easy, p. 68

2.75. At age 65, Reggie retired from high school teaching. This change reflects a:
a. normative, age-graded influence
b. normative, history-graded influence
c. non-normative influence
d. normative, gender-graded influence
a, applied, medium, p. 68

2.76. Individuals who grew up during the Great Depression were so devastated by the collapse of the economy that they became distrustful of depositing large sums of money in banks. This event was a:
a. normative, age-graded influence
b. normative, history-graded influence
c. non-normative influence
d. normative, economic-graded influence
b, applied, difficult, p. 68

2.77. After Bill's parents' divorce, he and his mother were forced to move into an apartment and he had to switch schools. The losses Bill experienced following the divorce marked a turning point in his life, because from then on, he did poorly in school. His parents' divorce was a:
a. normative, age-graded influence
b. normative, history-graded influence
c. non-normative influence
d. normative, gender-graded influence
c, applied, difficult, p. 68

2.78. Which of the following is NOT an example of a normative history-graded influence?
a. epidemic
b. war
c. conceptual, medium, p. 69
c. menopause
d. economic depression

2.79. Which of the following is NOT an example of a normative age-graded influence?
a. having children
b. puberty
c. conceptual, medium, p. 69
c. divorce
d. menopause

2.80. Which of the following is NOT an example of a non-normative influence?
a. retirement
b. career change
a, conceptual, difficult, p. 69
c. illness
d. moving to a new community

True/False

2.81. We share about 98% of our genes with chimpanzees.
True, p. 44

2.82. The human body is comprised of over 200 different kinds of cells.
True, p. 45

2.83. In the human body there are approximately 20 different kinds of cells, which are arranged in different ways to create different tissues and organs.
False, p. 45

2.84. Scientists have been able to identify markers in the human DNA that distinguishes different races of people.
False, p. 45

2.85. Mitochondria are the “powerhouses” of a cell.
True, p. 45

2.86. The DNA of each normal human being is about 75% the same as that of every other normal human being.
False, p. 45

2.87. Antibodies speed up the chemical reactions within cells.
False, p. 47

2.88. Antibodies protect the body from disease.
True, p. 47

2.89. Collagen controls the glucose level in the blood.
False, p. 47

2.90. Collagen forms the basis for connective tissue in the body.
True, p. 47

- 2.91. Contractile proteins form the basis for connective tissue in the body.
False, p. 47
- 2.92. Contractile proteins form the muscles in the body.
True, p. 47
- 2.93. Enzymes protect the body from disease.
False, p. 47
- 2.94. Enzymes speed up chemical reactions within cells and throughout the body.
True, p. 47
- 2.95. Hormones serve in gene expression.
False, p. 47
- 2.96. Hormones adjust the body under stress.
True, p. 47
- 2.97. Dave and Mary have 46 chromosomes on each of their body cells. When their sperm and ovum unite, their baby will have 92 chromosomes in each body cell.
False, p. 49
- 2.98. The inheritance of eye color is determined by a single gene pair.
True, p. 50
- 2.99. Most human traits involve polygenic inheritance (multiple genes) rather than a single gene.
True, p. 50
- 2.100. Blood type is a sex-linked trait, which means that certain blood types are more common in males than in females.
False, p. 50
- 2.101. A mutation occurring during development may result in a miscarriage.
True, p. 51
- 2.102. Mutations are always maladaptive.
False, p. 51
- 2.103. Mutations occur frequently during development.
True, p. 51
- 2.104. Each year in the United States congenital anomalies (or birth defects) affect between 10% and 15% of all births.
False, p. 52
- 2.105. Hemophilia and color blindness are examples of abnormalities associated with genes on the sex chromosomes.
True, p. 52
- 2.106. Most children born with congenital anomalies (or birth defects) each year do not survive.
False, p. 52

- 2.107. There is no evidence that one's genetic make-up can influence behavior.
False, p. 58
- 2.108. The studies of twins that have been conducted in the United States have yielded different results than twin studies conducted in other countries, such as Japan and India.
False, p. 60
- 2.109. Only the most primitive cultures exhibit ethnocentrism, which is the working assumption that one's own beliefs, perceptions, customs, and values are correct and that those of others are inferior.
False, p. 67
- 2.110. Because the Fragile X disorder is on the X chromosome, females are affected much more often and more seriously than males.
False, p. 53
- 2.111. Down syndrome is the most common cause of mental retardation in the United States.
False, p. 54
- 2.112. Individuals with Down syndrome have an extra chromosome 21.
True, p. 54
- 2.113. Emotional reactions, such as phobias, are subject to classical conditioning.
True, p. 63
- 2.114. The Great Depression is an example of a normative, history-graded influence.
True, p. 68
- 2.115. Graduating from high school is an example of a normative age-graded influence.
True, p. 69

Short Answers

- 2.116. In your own words, explain the difference between a gene and a chromosome.
p. 46-48
- 2.117. Describe the process of protein synthesis.
p. 47
- 2.118. How do mitosis and meiosis differ?
p. 48-49
- 2.119. How are dominant genes and recessive genes different?
p. 49
- 2.120. What is meant when a trait is labeled as a sex-linked trait? What are two examples of sex-linked traits?
p. 51
- 2.121. What is an autosomal disorder? What is the most common autosomal disorder?
p. 54

- 2.122. Explain how sex-linked disorders and nonsex-linked disorders are transmitted. Provide examples of specific disorders for each.
p. 52-54
- 2.123. Explain the difference between the terms self-concept and self-efficacy.
p. 65
- 2.124. Discuss the use of genetic counseling, and identify individuals who are candidates for such counseling.
p. 56
- 2.125. Explain the rationale for using adoption studies and twin studies in learning about genetic influences on behavior.
p. 60
- 2.126. Distinguish between normative age-graded influences and normative history-graded influences.
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- 2.127. Distinguish between a reinforcer and a punishment in conditioning research.
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Essays

- 2.128. What has been learned about the composition of human deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)? What elements make up DNA? How are these elements arranged?
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- 2.129. What occurs during the process of mitosis and the process of meiosis? How do the processes of mitosis and meiosis differ?
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- 2.130. Discuss the difference between dominant and recessive genes. What must occur in order for a recessive gene to be expressed?
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- 2.131. What is the key difference between sex-linked disorders and autosomal disorders?
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