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SKU: 9780134560823-TEST-BANK

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

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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 23rd 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 23rd 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.

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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 11th to 13th 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)

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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

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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

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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

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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 18th 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)

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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

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69.
Which procedure 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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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%

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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109. **In the embryonic stage, the nervous system begins to function around the ___ week, and weak brain waves begin to be produced.**
2nd
4th
5th
8th

Difficulty: Medium
QuestionID: 2-109
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: 2.2—Prenatal Growth and Change
Skill: Factual
Objective: L05

Answer: 5th

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

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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

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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.

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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

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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)

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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.

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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%

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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

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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

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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 11th 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

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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

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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%

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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

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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

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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).

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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).

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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.

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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 8nd 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

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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

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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.

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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

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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.

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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 weights 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 weights 90% (or less) of the average weight of other infants of the same gestational age.

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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

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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

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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.

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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.

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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

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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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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; Caesarean deliveries
Caesarean deliveries; fetal monitoring
Caesarean 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; Caesarean deliveries

239. **Which of the following is a risk involved with a Caesarean 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 Caesarean 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

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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

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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

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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.

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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.

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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

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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

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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.

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.**

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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