Life Span Development 16th edition Santrock Test Bank

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Chapter 02
Test Bank

1. Red-feathered and blue-feathered birds occupy the same environment. The birds with the red feathers are better able to survive and avoid predators. This means that the population of red-feathered birds should increase in future generations. This illustrates the process of:
A. genetic selection.
B. natural adaptation.
C. natural selection.
D. genetic survival.

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty Level: Hard
Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.
Topic: Natural selection

2. _____ introduced the theory of evolution by natural selection in 1859.
A. Sigmund Freud
B. Charles Darwin
C. Stephen Hawking
D. Wilhelm Wundt

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Topic: Natural selection

3. If a baboon learns to eat many different kinds of fruit instead of relying on only one kind for its nutritive needs, we would argue that this behavior promotes its survival. Thus, the behavior is:
A. adaptive.
B. aggressive.
C. dominant.
D. submissive.

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Topic: Adaptive behavior

4. Evolution takes place:
A. over the course of many generations.
B. almost immediately.
C. when a species is ready for it.
D. due to active attempts at change on the part of a species.

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Topic: Adaptive behavior

5. Psychology's newest approach, _____, emphasizes the importance of adaptation, reproduction, and "survival of the fittest" in shaping behavior.
A. behavioral psychology
B. humanistic psychology
C. cognitive psychology
D. evolutionary psychology

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Topic: Evolutionary psychology

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6. According to evolutionary developmental psychologists, many evolved psychological mechanisms are _____. That is, the mechanisms apply only to a specific aspect of a person's makeup.
A. domain-specific
B. maladjusted
C. non-operational
D. unconditional

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Topic: Evolutionary developmental psychology

7. Which of the following statements is true about evolutionary developmental psychology?
A. Many evolved psychological mechanisms apply only to a specific aspect of a person's makeup.
B. The mind is a general-purpose device that can be applied equally to a vast array of problems.
C. All behaviors that were adaptive for our prehistoric ancestors serve us well today.
D. Evolution has not impacted human development.

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Topic: Evolutionary developmental psychology

8. The food-scarce environment of our ancestors likely led to humans' propensity to gorge when food is available and to crave high-caloric foods—a trait that might lead to an epidemic of obesity when food is plentiful. This illustrates how:
A. socialization influences the development of behavior and cognitive skills in human beings.
B. evolved mechanisms are not always adaptive in contemporary society.
C. organisms pass on characteristics they had acquired during their lifetime to their offspring.
D. the benefits of evolutionary selection decrease with age.

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Topic: Evolutionary developmental psychology

9. According to Paul Baltes, the benefits conferred with evolutionary selection _____ with age.
A. increase
B. stay the same
C. decrease
D. fluctuate

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Topic: Evolution and life-span development

10. According to life-span developmentalist Paul Baltes, the benefits conferred by evolutionary selection decrease with age. Natural selection has not weeded out many harmful conditions and nonadaptive characteristics that appear among older adults. Why?
A. Degeneration aids in the transmission of desirable traits to future generations.
B. Natural selection operates primarily on characteristics that are tied to reproductive fitness.
C. Human evolution has no effect on previous generations.
D. Evolved mechanisms are always adaptive in contemporary society.

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Topic: Evolution and life-span development

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

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A. second half
B. last years
C. first half
D. first year

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12. As the benefits of evolutionary selection decrease with age, Baltes argues, the need for all of the following increases, EXCEPT:
A. social support.
B. medical technology.
C. job training.
D. culture.

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13. As an alternative to "_____ evolutionism" presented in evolutionary psychology, Albert Bandura proposed a _____
A. bidirectional; unidirectional
B. one-sided; bidirectional
C. dynamic; linear
D. balanced; biased

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Topic: Evolution and life-span development

14. A fertilized human egg cannot grow into a crocodile, duck, or fish specifically because of:
A. social influence.
B. environmental influence.
C. adaptive behavior.
D. genetic code.

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Topic: Genes

15. _____ is a complex molecule with a double helix shape, like a spiral staircase, and contains genetic information.
A. RNA
B. Chromosome
C. DNA
D. Ribosome

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Topic: Genes

16. _____, the units of hereditary information, are short segments of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). They direct cells to reproduce themselves and to assemble proteins.
A. Genes
B. Chromosomes
C. RNA
D. Ribosomes

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Topic: Genes

17. The nucleus of each human cell contains _____, which are threadlike structures made up of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).
A. mitochondria
B. ribosomes
C. chromosomes
D. mesosomes

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Topic: Genes

18. _____ are the building blocks of cells as well as the regulators that direct the body's processes.
A. Genes
B. Proteins
C. Ribosomes
D. DNA

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Topic: Genes

19. Scientists had thought that humans had as many as 100,000 or more genes, but recent research indicates a figure of approximately:
A. 250.
B. 1,500.
C. 20,500.
D. 1,000,000.

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Topic: Genes

20. Adam was diagnosed with cardiovascular disease, he participated in a research study in which his DNA as well as the DNA of others with cardiovascular disease was compared to the DNA of those who don't have the disease, in order to pinpoint the region in the human genome connected to the disease. This type of study method is referred to as:
A. next-generation sequencing.
B. linkage analysis.
C. thousand genomes project.
D. genome-wide association method.

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Topic: Genes

21. Which of the following statements about the activity of genes is TRUE?
A. Genes are not collaborative.
B. A single gene codes for a single, specific protein.
C. Genetic expression is unaffected by environmental factors.
D. Events that occur inside of the cell can excite or inhibit genetic expression.

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Topic: Genes

22. What are gametes?
A. Zygotes
B. Embryos
C. Fertilized eggs
D. Eggs and sperm

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Topic: Meiosis

23. _____ is a stage in reproduction whereby an egg and a sperm fuse to create a single cell.
A. Fertilization
B. Osmosis
C. Meiosis
D. Mitosis

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Topic: Fertilization

24. During the process of _____, the cell's nucleus—including the chromosomes—duplicates itself and the cell divides resulting in the formation of two cells.
A. meiosis
B. osmosis
C. fertilization
D. mitosis

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Topic: Mitosis

25. A cell that contains 46 chromosomes arranged in 23 pairs undergoes the process of _____ to produce two new cells, each containing the same DNA as the original cell, arranged in the same 23 pairs of chromosomes.
A. mitosis
B. osmosis
C. meiosis
D. fertilization

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Topic: Mitosis

26. Which of the following is true of mitosis?
A. Mitosis is the cellular reproduction that occurs to form the sperm and the egg cells.
B. Mitosis results in the formation of four new cells.
C. Mitosis results in the formation of new cells with 23 pairs of chromosomes.
D. Mitosis results in the formation of three new cells.

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Topic: Mitosis

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27. A cell that contains 23 pairs of chromosomes, divides by mitosis to form two new cells. How many pairs of chromosomes does each new cell contain?
A. 12
B. 23
C. 6
D. 48

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28. Except for the sperm and the egg, all cells in the human body have _____ chromosomes.
A. 10
B. 32
C. 23
D. 46

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Topic: Mitosis

29. During _____, a cell of the testes in men or ovaries in women duplicates its chromosomes and then divides twice, thus forming four cells, each of which has only half the genetic material of the parent cell.
A. meiosis
B. mitosis
C. osmosis
D. fertilization

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Topic: Meiosis

30. In human beings, by the end of meiosis, each egg or sperm has _____ chromosomes.
A. 46 paired
B. 23 unpaired
C. 23 paired
D. 46 unpaired

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Topic: Meiosis

31. During fertilization, an egg and a sperm fuse to create a single cell called a _____.
A. blastocyst
B. fetus
C. gamete
D. zygote

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Topic: Fertilization

32. Sasha's 23rd chromosome pair contains two X chromosomes. This indicates that Sasha:
A. has Down syndrome.

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B. has fragile X syndrome.
C. is a female.
D. is a male.

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Topic: Fertilization

33. Jule's 23rd chromosome pair consists of an X chromosome and a Y chromosome. This indicates that Jule:
A. has Down syndrome.
B. has XYY syndrome.
C. is a female.
D. is a male.

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Topic: Fertilization

34. Combining the genes of two parents in offspring increases _____ in the population, which is valuable for a species because it provides more characteristics for natural selection to operate on.
A. the number of males
B. the number of females
C. genetic variability
D. genetic uniformity

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Topic: Sources of variability

35. _____ develop from a single zygote that splits into two genetically matching replicas, each of which becomes a person.
A. Triplets
B. Identical twins
C. Fraternal twins
D. Quadruplets

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Topic: Sources of variability

36. Melody and Harmony are identical twins. This means that they developed from:
A. a single egg that was fertilized by a single sperm.
B. a single egg that was fertilized by two different sperms.
C. two eggs that were fertilized by a single sperm.
D. two eggs that were fertilized by two different sperms.

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Topic: Sources of variability

37. Jerome and Tyrone are fraternal twins. This means that they developed from:
A. a single egg that was fertilized by a single sperm.
B. a single egg that was fertilized by two different sperms.
C. two eggs that were fertilized by a single sperm.
D. two eggs that were fertilized by two different sperms.

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Topic: Sources of variability

38. A mistake by the cellular machinery, or damage from an environmental agent such as radiation, may produce a _____, which is a permanently altered segment of DNA.
A. susceptibility gene
B. vulnerability gene
C. longevity gene
D. mutated gene

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39. _____ genes are those that make the individual more vulnerable to specific diseases or acceleration of aging.
A. Susceptibility
B. Longevity
C. Vulnerability
D. Mutated

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Topic: Sources of variability

40. Ethel is 50 years old but appears much more aged. Most of Ethel's relatives have not lived past the age of 60. Which of the following genes are responsible for the accelerated aging that is observed in Ethel and her family members?
A. Susceptibility genes
B. Longevity genes
C. Vulnerability genes
D. Mutated genes

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Topic: Sources of variability

41. _____ genes are those that make an individual less vulnerable to certain diseases and make it more likely for him/her to live till an older age.
A. Susceptibility
B. Longevity
C. Vulnerability
D. Mutated

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Topic: Sources of variability

42. Erin is 90 years old. She has relatively good health, and is fully mobile. Most of Erin's blood relatives live to a ripe, old age. Which of the following genes might be responsible for this?
A. Susceptibility genes
B. Longevity genes
C. Vulnerability genes
D. Mutated genes

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Topic: Sources of variability

43. Emma and Anna are identical twins who were adopted by different families a few weeks after birth. Although genetically identical, they grew up with different physical and psychological characteristics. For example, though both inherited a tendency to grow large, Anna was slim and athletic due to the active lifestyle practiced in her adoptive family. This variability can be explained by how:
A. each zygote is unique.
B. longevity genes can make an individual less vulnerable to certain diseases.
C. for each genotype, a range of phenotypes can be expressed.
D. mutated genes can be a source of genetic variability.

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Topic: Sources of variability

44. Vanda's genetic makeup is composed of thousands of genes in which some are expressed and directly observable, while some are not. When we talk about all of her genetic material we are talking about her:
A. phenotype.
B. RNA.
C. genotype.
D. ribosomes.

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45. A genotype is _____ percent of a person's genetic material.
A. 100
B. 50
C. 25
D. 5

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46. _____ is the way an individual's genotype is expressed in observable and measurable characteristics.
A. RNA
B. DNA
C. Phenotype
D. Stereotype

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Topic: Sources of variability

47. Marly describes her friend Gina as having blonde hair, green eyes, and fair skin with freckles. Marly has described Gina's:
A. genotype.
B. genetic imprint.
C. phenotype.
D. X-linked inheritance.

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48. A phenotype can consist of _____ as well as _____ characteristics.
A. physical; environmental
B. conscious; subconscious
C. biological; ecological
D. physical; psychological

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49. For each genotype, a range of _____ can be expressed, thus providing a source of variability.
A. genetic imprints
B. phenotypes
C. karyotypes
D. mesotypes

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Topic: Sources of variability

50. In some cases, one gene of a pair always exerts its effects overriding the potential influence of the other gene. This is the _____ principle.
A. sex-linked genes
B. dominant-recessive genes
C. genetic imprinting
D. polygenic inheritance

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Topic: Dominant-recessive genes

51. Clark's genotype contains a dominant gene for brown eye color and recessive gene for blue eye color. According to the dominant-recessive gene principle, which of the following phenotypes is most likely to be observed in Clark?
A. Black eyes
B. Blue eyes
C. Grey eyes
D. Brown eyes

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Topic: Dominant-recessive genes

52. Mary's mother has blonde hair and her father has brown hair. Mary has a gene for brown hair and a gene for blonde hair. She has brown hair. This indicates that the gene for brown hair is a:
A. dominant gene.
B. recessive gene.
C. susceptible gene.
D. longevity gene.

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Topic: Dominant-recessive genes

53. Carrie's parents have brown hair. However, Carrie gets genes for blond hair from both of her parents, and as a result she has blonde hair. This indicates that the gene for blonde hair is a:
A. recessive gene.
B. dominant gene.
C. susceptibility gene.
D. longevity gene.

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Topic: Dominant-recessive genes

54. A(n) _____ gene overrides the potential influence of a recessive gene.
A. longevity
B. dominant
C. susceptible
D. aggressive

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Topic: Dominant-recessive genes

55. A recessive gene exerts its influence only if:
A. both genes in a pair are recessive.
B. it is the stronger gene.
C. the environment is right.
D. the dominant gene is also present in the pair.

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Topic: Dominant-recessive genes

56. Females who have one abnormal copy of a mutated gene on the X chromosome are known as:
A. inhibitors.
B. patients.
C. carriers.
D. promoters.

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57. Most individuals who have X-linked diseases are:
A. males.
B. females.
C. intersex.
D. hemophiliacs.

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58. Victor has an X-linked inheritance disease. Which of the following conditions is Victor most likely to have?
A. Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome
B. Hemophilia
C. Wilms tumor
D. Diabetes

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Topic: Genes

59. _____ occurs when the expression of a gene has different effects depending on whether the mother or the father passed on the gene.
A. Polygenic inheritance
B. X-linked inheritance
C. Genetic imprinting
D. Y-linked inheritance

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60. Vivanta has been diagnosed with Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, a growth disorder, which the doctor has indicated could be a result of _____ going awry.
A. genetic imprinting
B. polygenic inheritance
C. sex-linked genes
D. chromosomes

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Topic: Genes

61. Most characteristics are:
A. determined by a single gene.
B. determined by a pair of genes.
C. not determined by genes.
D. determined polygenically.

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Genes

62. Which of the following is an example of chromosomal abnormality that occurs when whole chromosomes do not separate properly during meiosis?
A. Down syndrome
B. Hemophilia
C. Huntington's disease
D. Sickle-cell anemia

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Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Down syndrome

63. Jason was born with _____. The doctor tells his parents that this genetic disorder occurred because he has an extra copy of chromosome 21.
A. Fragile X syndrome
B. Klinefelter disease

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C. Down syndrome
D. Tay Sach's disease

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Down syndrome

64. Which of the following is true of Down syndrome?
A. It primarily occurs in African American children.
B. It occurs when genetic imprinting goes awry.
C. Its symptoms include retardation of motor and mental abilities.
D. It is caused by the presence of an extra copy of chromosome Y.

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Topic: Down syndrome

65. Which of the following women has the highest probability of giving birth to a child with Down syndrome?
A. Sarah, a 21-year-old Asian woman
B. Jane, a 41-year-old Euro-American woman
C. Ella, a 27-year-old African American woman
D. Destiny, a 38-year-old African American woman

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Down syndrome

66. Human embryos must possess _____ to be viable.
A. at least one X chromosome
B. two Y chromosomes
C. at least one Y chromosome
D. three Y chromosomes

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

67. Klinefelter syndrome affects:
A. only males.
B. only females.
C. both males and females equally.
D. more females than males.

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Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

68. Tom is a tall man with undeveloped testes and enlarged breasts. His doctor has determined that he has an extra X chromosome leading to the diagnosis of:
A. Down syndrome.
B. Fragile X syndrome.
C. Klinefelter syndrome.
D. Turner syndrome.

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

69. Klinefelter syndrome occurs approximately _____ live male births.
A. once in every 100
B. once in every 1,000
C. once in every 10,000
D. once in every 100,000

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

70. Tristan has a genetic disorder that results from an abnormality in the X chromosome, which becomes constricted and often breaks. His doctor informed Tristan's mother that he has:
A. Fragile X syndrome.
B. XYY syndrome.
C. Turner syndrome.
D. Tay-Sach's disease.

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

71. Fragile X syndrome occurs:
A. more often in males than in females.
B. only in females.
C. in both sexes equally.
D. only in males.

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Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

72. Harry has been suffering from mental retardation and a learning disability since infancy. Subsequent tests revealed an abnormality in his X chromosome, which becomes constricted and often breaks. Identify the syndrome that Harry suffers from.
A. Turner syndrome
B. Fragile X syndrome
C. XYY syndrome
D. Klinefelter syndrome

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Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

73. Angelique has a chromosomal disorder characterized by a missing X chromosome making her XO instead of XX. Angelique's doctors have diagnosed her with _____.
A. Fragile X syndrome
B. XYY syndrome
C. Klinefelter syndrome
D. Turner syndrome

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

74. Turner syndrome occurs in approximately _____ live female births.
A. 1 of every 100
B. 1 of every 2,500
C. 1 of every 22,500
D. 1 of every 40,000

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

75. Sandra excels in reading and spelling but struggles with mathematics. She is shorter than her peers and has a webbed neck. Her doctor has determined that she has one X chromosome missing. Sandra most likely has:
A. XYY syndrome.
B. Fragile X syndrome.
C. Turner syndrome.
D. XXO syndrome.

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Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

76. Which of the following statements about Turner syndrome is true?
A. Turner syndrome occurs exclusively in females.
B. People with Turner syndrome have extremely poor verbal ability.
C. Males with Turner syndrome are short in stature and have webbed necks.
D. Turner syndrome occurs in approximately 1 of every 25,000 live female births.

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Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

77. Early interest in the XYY syndrome focused on the belief that the extra Y chromosome found in some males contributed to _____. However, subsequent research has proved this to be _____.
A. aggression and violence; false
B. aggression and violence; true
C. impotence; false
D. impotence; true

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities

78. Brianna went to a doctor who specialized in identifying genetic flaws to help prevent risk of abnormalities. This doctor is called:
A. a genealogist.
B. a genetic counselor.
C. a chromosomal advisor.
D. a physiologist.

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Bloom's: Understand
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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

79. Phenylketonuria (PKU) is a genetic disorder in which the individual cannot properly metabolize phenylalanine, which is a(n):
A. vitamin.
B. amino acid.
C. mineral.
D. carbohydrate.

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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked abnormalities

80. Phenylketonuria (PKU) occurs in approximately _____ live births.
A. 1 of every 100 to 200
B. 1 of every 1,000 to 2,000
C. 1 of every 10,000 to 20,000
D. 1 of every 100,000 to 150,000

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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked abnormalities

81. Which of the following is true of phenylketonuria?
A. It results from a recessive gene.
B. It is a chromosomal disorder.
C. It results in death by the age of five.
D. It is caused by an accumulation of lipids in the nervous system.

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Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

82. Mateo is on a special diet because his parents are aware that he cannot metabolize phenylalanine, an amino acid. Buildup of this amino acid in his system could result in mental retardation. Mateo has:
A. Down syndrome.
B. phenylketonuria (PKU).
C. sickle-cell anemia.
D. Huntington's disease.

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

83. Which of the following is a gene-linked abnormality?
A. Down syndrome
B. Phenylketonuria (PKU)
C. Turner syndrome
D. Klinefelter syndrome

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84. Tamera has a genetic disorder where her red blood cells take on a hook shape instead of the normal disk shape. The doctors tell Tamera's parents that she has _____, and that this condition also provides her with a resistance to malaria.
A. Tay-Sach's disease
B. Sickle-cell anemia
C. Leukemia
D. Huntington's disease

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

85. Approximately, _____ African Americans is a carrier for sickle-cell anemia.
A. 1 in 50
B. 1 in 100
C. 1 in 10
D. 1 in 200

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Bloom's: Remember
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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

86. Patrick suffers from _____, a genetic abnormality in which delayed blood clotting causes internal and external bleeding.
A. hemophilia
B. phenylketonuria
C. sickle-cell anemia
D. Tay-Sachs disease

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

87. Paul suffers from hemophilia. Suggest an appropriate treatment option for Paul's condition.
A. Insulin treatment
B. Blood transfusions/injections
C. Physical therapy
D. Oxygen therapy

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

88. Samantha has been diagnosed with _____, which is a glandular dysfunction that interferes with mucus production.
A. cystic fibrosis
B. Huntington's disease
C. phenylketonuria
D. Tay-Sachs disease

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

89. _____ is a gene-linked abnormality in which the central nervous system deteriorates, producing problems in muscle coordination and mental deterioration.
A. Cystic fibrosis
B. Phenylketonuria

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C. Huntington's disease
D. Tay-Sachs disease

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

90. Penny has been diagnosed with cystic fibrosis. Which of the following would be an appropriate course of treatment for her?
A. Medication for pain, antibiotics, blood transfusions, and hydroxyurea
B. Insulin treatment
C. Blood transfusions/injection
D. Physical and oxygen therapy, synthetic enzymes, and antibiotics

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

91. Mary and Jim are expecting a child and prenatal diagnostic procedures have confirmed that the fetus has _____, a neural tube disorder that causes brain and spine abnormalities. Their physician has explained that this gene-linked abnormality could be treated with corrective surgery at birth, orthopedic devices, and physical or medical therapy.
A. spina bifida
B. Tay-Sachs disease
C. phenylketonuria
D. Huntington's disease

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

92. Lindsay's body does not produce enough insulin, causing an abnormal metabolism of sugar. She is receiving insulin treatment. Lindsay has:
A. spina bifida.
B. hemophilia.
C. phenylketonuria.
D. diabetes.

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Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

93. Joshua, a two-year-old, has been diagnosed with _____, a blood disorder that limits the body's oxygen supply and can cause joint swelling and heart and kidney failure. This genetic disorder can be treated through penicillin, pain medication, antibiotics and blood transfusions. His doctor has indicated that a study named Baby HUG may offer a better drug in the future.
A. spina bifida
B. Tay-Sachs disease
C. sickle-cell anemia
D. Huntington's disease

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Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

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

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B. Tay-Sachs disease.
C. phenylketonuria.
D. Huntington's disease.

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Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

95. Gwendolyn is having a prenatal test where her doctor uses high-frequency sound waves directed into her abdomen to check her fetus. She is most likely having a(n):
A. chorionic villus sampling.
B. triple screen.
C. amniocentesis.
D. ultrasound sonography.

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

96. _____ refers to a form of mental retardation involving an abnormally small brain.
A. Spina bifida
B. Klinefelter syndrome
C. Hemophilia
D. Microencephaly

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Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

97. _____ uses a powerful magnet and radio images to generate detailed images of the body's organs and structures.
A. Triple screen
B. MRI
C. Ultrasound sonography
D. Amniocentesis

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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

98. Esperanza is having a prenatal test to remove a small sample of the placenta for genetic testing. Identify the test that her doctor is performing.
A. Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
B. Amniocentesis
C. Noninvasive prenatal diagnosis (NIPD)
D. Triple screen

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Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

99. Which of the following is the vascular organ that links the fetus to the mother's uterus?
A. Fallopian tube
B. Ovary
C. Placenta
D. Cervix

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Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

100. Identify a risk related to the use of chorionic villus sampling (CVS) as a prenatal diagnostic test.
A. Limb deformity
B. Spina bifida
C. Down syndrome
D. Mental retardation

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

101. Amniocentesis brings a small risk of:
A. mental retardation.
B. limb deformity.
C. miscarriage.
D. Down syndrome.

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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

102. Which of the following statements regarding chorionic villus sampling (CVS) and amniocentesis is true?
A. Both CVS and amniocentesis provide valuable information about the presence of birth defects.
B. Both CVS and amniocentesis increase the risk of miscarriage.
C. Both CVS and amniocentesis increase the risk of limb deformities in the fetus.
D. Amniocentesis allows a decision on abortion to be made sooner than chorionic villus sampling.

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Difficulty Level: Hard
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Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

103. The current maternal blood-screening test is called the triple screen because:
A. it is performed three times.
B. it diagnoses three diseases.
C. it measures three substances in the mother's blood.
D. it is the third prenatal diagnostic test performed in a pregnancy.

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

104. _____ mainly focuses on the isolation and examination of fetal cells circulating in the mother's blood and analysis of cell-free fetal DNA in maternal plasma.
A. Amniocentesis
B. Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
C. Noninvasive prenatal diagnosis (NIPD)
D. Triple screen

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Prenatal Diagnostic Tests

105. Don and Ellie are trying to conceive a baby. How long should they wait before they suspect infertility?
A. 3 months
B. 12 months
C. 18 months
D. 24 months

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Infertility and reproductive technology

106. Which of the following is NOT a possible explanation for infertility in a woman?
A. Abnormal ova
B. Blocked fallopian tubes
C. Eggs lack motility
D. Disease of the uterus

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Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Infertility and reproductive technology

107. By far the most common high-tech assisted reproduction technique used is:
A. artificial insemination.
B. in vitro fertilization.
C. spermatogenesis.
D. in vivo fertilization.

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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Infertility and reproductive technology

108. David and Kelly are seeking help for infertility. Under their physician's guidance, they decide to undergo a procedure in which Kelly's eggs are combined in a laboratory dish with her husband's sperms. What is this procedure called?
A. Gamete transfer
B. Intracytoplasmic sperm injection
C. Zygote intrafallopian transfer
D. In vitro fertilization

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty Level: Hard
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Infertility and reproductive technology

109. Summer and Clark are considering undergoing fertility treatments. What is one of the main risk factors that the couple must be aware of while weighing their options?
A. High birth weight in babies conceived through such treatments.
B. An increase in the possibility of multiple births when such treatments are used.
C. Negative psychological impact on children conceived through such treatments.
D. Significant differences in developmental outcomes for children conceived through such treatments.

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110. _____ is the social and legal process by which a parent-child relationship is established between persons unrelated at birth.
A. Kinship care
B. Rebirthing
C. Guardianship
D. Adoption

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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Adoption

111. Shakena is a 38-year-old single woman who works as a pharmaceutical representative. She would like to adopt a child. Recent changes in adoption requirements would mean that:
A. she would not be considered as a candidate for adopting a child because she is in a same-sex relationship.
B. she would not be considered as a candidate for adopting a child because she is of African-American descent.
C. she would be able to adopt a child after she gets married.
D. she would be considered as a candidate for adopting a child.

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty Level: Hard
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Adoption

112. Which of the following statements is true about adopted children?
A. Nonadopted children are more likely to experience school-related problems than adopted children.
B. Children who are adopted early in life are more likely to have positive outcomes than those adopted later in life.
C. Adopted children should never be allowed to meet their birth parents.
D. Most adopted children struggle with school, peer relationships, and self-esteem.

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Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Adoption

113. _____ is the field that seeks to discover the influence of heredity and environment on individual differences in human traits and development.
A. Behavior influence
B. Behavior therapy
C. Behavior genetics
D. Behavior development

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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Behavior genetics

114. During twin studies it is most common:
A. to assess behavioral similarities of identical twins compared to non-twin siblings.
B. to determine behavioral similarities of identical twins compared to that of fraternal twins.
C. to conduct genetic studies of the difference between identical twins in their genetic makeup.
D. To compare adopted fraternal twins to each other.

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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Behavior genetics

115. Rachel loves to read books, and she also encourages her daughter to read by regularly taking her to the local library and buying her lots of books. Rachel's daughter is now an avid reader. This reflects a(n) _____ correlation.
A. passive genotype-environment

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B. evocative genotype-environment
C. influential genotype-environment
D. active (niche-picking) genotype-environment

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Passive genotype-environment correlations

116. Tracy's parents are avid sports fans. Since she was a child, they took her to numerous baseball and football games, and Tracy regularly watched the sports channel with her dad. When she was old enough, her parents made her join the little league team at her school and she performed well. This is an example of a(n):
A. evocative genotype-environment correlation.
B. active (niche-picking) genotype-environment correlation.
C. passive genotype-environment correlation.
D. gene-gene correlation.

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Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Passive genotype-environment correlations

117. _____ correlations occur because a child's genetically influenced characteristics elicit certain types of environments.
A. Passive genotype-environment
B. Evocative genotype-environment
C. Influential genotype-environment
D. Active (niche-picking) genotype-environment

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APA LO: 1.1
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Evocative genotype-environment correlations

118. Charlie is a cooperative, attentive child and is a favorite at home and school; he receives positive, instructive responses from adults. This is indicative of a(n):
A. passive genotype-environment correlation.
B. evocative genotype-environment correlation.
C. influential genotype-environment correlation.
D. active (niche-picking) genotype-environment correlation.

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Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Evocative genotype-environment correlations

119. Timothy is a quiet six-year-old who is usually withdrawn in class. As a result, he does not receive much attention from his peers and mostly plays by himself. According to Sandra Scarr, this is an example of a(n):
A. passive genotype-environment correlation.
B. active (niche-picking) genotype-environment correlation.
C. gene x environment interaction.
D. evocative genotype-environment correlation.

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Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Evocative genotype-environment correlations

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

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B. evocative genotype-environment
C. active (niche-picking) genotype-environment
D. influential genotype-environment

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Active genotype-environment correlations

121. According to Sandra Scarr, passive genotype-environment correlations are relatively more common in the lives of:
A. infants and young children.
B. older children.
C. adolescents.
D. adults.

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Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Evocative genotype-environment correlations

122. Which of the following is an example of a passive genotype-environment correlation?
A. Uncooperative, distractible children receive more unpleasant and disciplinary action from parents and teachers.
B. Outgoing children tend to seek out social contexts in which to interact with people.
C. Parents who have a genetic predisposition to be musically inclined encourage their children to learn how to play a musical instrument.
D. Infants who smile more receive more attention from the individuals in their social environment.

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Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Passive genotype-environment correlations

123. Parents' personalities or intellectual orientation, the family's socioeconomic status, and the neighborhood in which they live are all instances of the _____ of siblings.
A. nonshared environmental experiences
B. shared genetic traits
C. shared environmental experiences
D. nonshared genetic traits

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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Shared environmental influences

124. Parents often interact differently with each sibling, and siblings interact differently with parents. Even these experiences occurring within the family can be part of the _____ of siblings.
A. shared environment
B. nonshared environment
C. shared genes
D. nonshared genes

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Nonshared environmental influences

125. Behavior geneticist Robert Plomin has found that shared environment:
A. is independent of heredity influences.
B. accounts for most of the variation in children's personality or interests.
C. is responsible for higher incidence of rivalry and aggression between siblings.
D. accounts for little of the variation in children's personality or interests.

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Topic: Shared environmental influences

126. Leila and Alexander are siblings. Every Saturday morning, Leila and her grandmother cook breakfast together and then do some errands and shopping together. During that time, Alexander and his grandfather spend some quality "male bonding" time. They like to play miniature golf or do yard work. The interactions that each child has with the grandparent would be known as what type of environmental experience?
A. Shared environmental experiences
B. Evocative genotype-environment correlations
C. Nonshared environmental experiences
D. Shared experiences with peers

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty Level: Hard
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Nonshared environmental influences

127. The _____ view states that development is the result of an ongoing, bidirectional interchange between heredity and the environment.
A. epigenetic
B. biosocial
C. sociogenetic
D. congenital

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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Epigenetic view

128. _____ is the interaction of a specific measured variation in the DNA and a specific measured aspect of the environment.
A. Heredity-environment correlation
B. Evocative genotype-environment correlation
C. Gene × environment (G × E) interaction
D. Passive genotype-environment interaction

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Gene X environment interaction

129. Name the theorist who published *On the Origin of Species*, in 1859, that outlined his/her theory of natural selection.
Charles Darwin

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.
Topic: Natural selection

130. What is the behavior that promotes an organism's survival in the natural habitat?
Adaptive behavior

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.
Topic: Adaptive behavior

131. What is the psychological perspective that emphasizes the importance of adaptation, reproduction, and "survival of the fittest" in shaping human behavior?

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Evolutionary psychology

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Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.1: Discuss the evolutionary perspective on life-span development.
Topic: Evolutionary psychology

132. What is a complex molecule, with a double helix shape, that contains genetic information?
DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)

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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Genes

133. What are the short segments of DNA that are located on the chromosomes, and are considered to be the basic units of hereditary information?
Genes

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Genes

134. Cell division in the eggs and sperms. A cell duplicates its chromosomes and divides twice. This leads to the formation of four cells that contain only half of the genetic material of the parent cell. What is this process called?
Meiosis

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Meiosis

135. Palomar is pregnant. During the early stages of her pregnancy, the single zygote splits into two genetically identical replicas. Her doctor tells her she is going to have _____ twins.
identical (monozygotic)

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Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Sources of variability

136. Xiomarra is tall with dark curly hair and brown eyes. She is outgoing and friendly. Name these observable characteristics of her genetic makeup.
Phenotype

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Difficulty Level: Hard
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Sources of variability

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

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Down syndrome

138. Violet is undergoing a prenatal test where the doctor takes a small sample of the placenta and then analyzes it to detect genetic defects and chromosomal abnormalities. Name the procedure she is undergoing.

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Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

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Difficulty Level: Hard
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Chorionic villus sampling

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

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Amniocentesis

140. Yelena is an outgoing person, therefore, people naturally tend to like her and find her personable. According to Scarr-McCartney, which genotype-environment interaction does this best represent?
Evocative genotype-environment correlation

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Evocative genotype-environment correlations

141. Deshawn believes that development is the result of an ongoing, bidirectional interchange between heredity and the environment. He has most likely adopted which theoretical perspective?
Epigenetic view

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Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Epigenetic view

142. Explain the genome-wide association method and how it has been used to help identify genetic variations of diseases?

Researchers obtained the DNA from those who have the disease (such as glaucoma or Alzheimers) and those who did not have the disease. Then they purified the DNA, and determined markers of genetic variation. If the genetic variation was more frequent in those with the disease, then that would point to the region in the genome connected to that particular disease.

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Genes

143. List the four genetic principles. In your opinion, which do you think is the most serious and why?

Students' answers may vary. The four genetic principles are: dominant-recessive genes principle, sex-linked genes (X-linked inheritance), genetic imprinting, and polygenic inheritance.

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Dominant-recessive genes
Topic: Genetic imprinting
Topic: Polygenic imprinting
Topic: Sex-linked genes

144. List four sex-linked chromosomal abnormalities.

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

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Sex-linked genes

145. List five gene-linked abnormalities.

Cystic fibrosis, diabetes, hemophilia, Huntington's disease, sickle-cell anemia, spina bifida, Tay-Sachs disease, and phenylketonuria (PKU).

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe what genes are and how they influence human development.
Topic: Gene-linked chromosomal abnormalities

146. Name and describe three prenatal diagnostic tests.

Prenatal diagnostic tests include:
1) Ultrasound sonography where high-frequency sound waves are directed into the pregnant woman's abdomen and the echo from the sounds is transformed into a visual representation of the fetus's inner structures.
2) Fetal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) where a powerful magnet and radio images are used to generate detailed images of the body's organs and structures.
3) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS) where a small sample of the placenta is removed to test for genetic defects and chromosomal abnormalities.

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Chorionic villus sampling
Topic: Ultrasound sonography

147. List three possible causes of infertility in women and in men. What are the two strategies that can be used to overcome infertility?

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

APA LO: 1.2
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty Level: Hard
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Infertility and reproductive technology

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

To study the influence of heredity on behavior, behavior geneticists often use either twins or adoption situations. In the most common twin study, the behavioral similarity of identical twins (who are genetically identical) is compared with the behavioral similarity of fraternal twins. In an adoption study, investigators seek to discover whether the behavior and psychological characteristics of adopted children are more like those of their adoptive parents, who have provided a home environment, or more like those of their biological parents, who have contributed their heredity. Another form of adoption study compares adoptive and biological siblings.

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Difficulty Level: Hard
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Behavior genetics

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

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

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Difficulty Level: Medium
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Active genotype-environment correlations
Topic: Evocative genotype-environment correlations
Topic: Passive genotype-environment correlations

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

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

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Difficulty Level: Hard
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Active genotype-environment correlations

151. Define shared and nonshared environmental experience. Provide an example of each and point out how that example exemplifies the concept?

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

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Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Nonshared environmental influences
Topic: Shared environmental influences

152. Define Gene × environment (G × E) interaction. Give an example of a study (either your own or one from the book) that could illustrate the interaction between genes and the environment.

Gene × environment (G × E) interaction refers to the interaction of a specific measured variation in the DNA and a specific measured aspect of the environment. In a study, adults who experienced parental loss as young children were more likely to have unresolved attachment issues as adults only when they had the short version of the 5-HTTLPR gene. The long version of the serotonin transporter gene apparently provided some protection and ability to cope better with parental loss.

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Difficulty Level: Hard
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain some of the ways that heredity and environment interact to produce individual differences in development
Topic: Gene X environment interaction

153. What are some problems adopted children face at different points of development (infancy, early childhood, middle and late childhood, and adolescence)?

During infancy children might struggle with attachment, especially if parent's expectations aren't met. By early childhood, the child begins to ask where they came from. Thus, parents must decide when and if to tell the child that they are adopted. During middle and late childhood, the child tends to show greater interest in where they came from, their birth parents and why they were put up for adoption. By adolescence, as focus becomes more about physical appearance, the teenager might notice more about their physical difference from their biological parents, and be trying to determine their own identity.

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Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify some important reproductive challenges and choices.
Topic: Adoption

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