Chapter 2

The Start of Life

2-1. What is the name of the new cell formed by the process of fertilization?

a) sperm
b) zygote
c) ovum
d) gametes

Answer: b Page: 36 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-2. What is the basic unit of genetic information?

a) zygote
b) sperm
c) gene
d) gametes

Answer: c Page: 36 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-3. The male reproductive cell is called a(n)

a) sperm.
b) ovum.
c) gametes.
d) zygote.

Answer: a Page: 36 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-4. The female reproductive cell is called the

a) gamete.
b) sperm.
c) zygote.
d) ovum.

Answer: d Page: 36 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-5. About an hour or so after the sperm enters the ovum, the two gametes suddenly fuse, becoming one cell called a

a) chromosome.
b) ovum.
c) zygote.
d) genes.

Answer: c Page: 36 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-6. The potential for the vast diversity of human beings primarily resides in the nature of the processes that underlie _____ cell division.

a) sperm
b) ovum
c) chromosome
d) gamete

Answer: d Page: 38 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-7. Male and female reproductive cells are also known as

a) gametes.
b) zygotes.
c) genes.
d) chromosomes.

Answer: a Page: 36 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-8. The blueprints for creating a person are stored and communicated in our

a) zygote.
b) genes.
c) gametes.
d) ovum.

Answer: b Pages: 36 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-9. Name the substance that genes are composed of that determines the nature of each cell in the body and how it will function.

a) chromosomes
b) gametes
c) zygotes

d) DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)

Answer: d Page: 36 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-10. What is the name of the rod-shaped portions of DNA that are organized in 23 pairs?

a) genes
b) gametes
c) chromosomes
d) ovum

Answer: c Page: 36-37 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-11. All genes are composed of specific sequences of _____ molecules.

a) DNA
b) zygote
c) ovum
d) sperm

Answer: a Page: 36 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-12. Genes are arranged in specific locations and in a specific order along ____ chromosomes.

a) 52
b) 23
c) 46
d) 54

Answer: c Page: 37 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-13. Rod-shaped chromosomes, portions of DNA, are organized in ____ pairs.

a) 52
b) 23
c) 46
d) 54

Answer: b Page: 37 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-14. The ____ chromosomes in the new zygote contain the genetic blueprint that will guide cell activity for the rest of the individual's life.

a) 52
b) 46
c) 54
d) 32

Answer: b Page: 37 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-15. 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.

a) meiosis
b) cell division
c) mitosis
d) reproduction

Answer: c Pages: 37 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-16. When gametes are formed in the human body, this is called

a) division.
b) meiosis.
c) mitosis.
d) genetic instruction.

Answer: b Page: 38 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-17. The ultimate outcome of meiosis, in combination with other processes, is tens of _____ of genetic combinations.

a) billions
b) millions
c) thousands
d) trillions

Answer: d Page: 38 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-18. Twins who are genetically identical are called _____ twins.

a) gamete

b) monozygotic
c) dizygotic
d) zygote

Answer: b Page: 38 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-19. Jason and Justin are twins and are genetically identical. They are _____ twins.

a) gamete
b) dizygotic
c) monozygotic
d) zygote

Answer: c Page: 38 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-20. Any differences in future development of monozygotic twins can be attributed only to _____ factors.

a) genetic
b) chromosome
c) environmental
d) DNA

Answer: c Page: 38 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-21. Twins who are produced when two separate ova are fertilized by two separate sperm at roughly the same time are called _____ twins.

a) dizygotic
b) monozygotic
c) gamete
d) zygote

Answer: a Page: 38 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-22. Evan and Evelyn are twins but are not genetically identical. They are _____ twins.

a) gamete
b) dizygotic
c) monozygotic
d) zygote

Answer: b Page: 38 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-23. _____ twins are no more genetically similar than two siblings born at different times.

a) Dizygotic
b) Monozygotic
c) Gamete
d) Zygotic

Answer: a Page: 38 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-24. Of the following, which are the least likely to have multiple births?

a) older women
b) women who take fertility drugs
c) families in which multiple births runs in the family
d) younger women

Answer: d Page: 38 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-25. Multiple births have _____ in the last 25 years due to fertility drugs and the rising average age of mothers giving birth.

a) decreased
b) remained the same
c) increased
d) varied up and down

Answer: c Page: 38 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-26. The 23rd pair of chromosomes in males contains the ___- shaped chromosome.

a) XX
b) XY
c) YX
d) YY

Answer: b Page: 38-39 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-27. If the child has an XX pairing on the 23rd chromosome, the child will be

a) male.
b) monozygotic.
c) dizygotic.
d) female.

Answer: d Page: 38-39 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-28. A child's sex is determined by which biological factor?

a) random genetic assortment
b) the father's sperm
c) the mothers ovum
d) the characteristics of the prenatal environment

Answer: b Page: 38-39 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-29. The one trait that is expressed when two competing traits are present is called

a) recessive.
b) genotype.
c) dominant.
d) phenotype.

Answer: c Page: 39 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-30. A trait within an organism that is present but not expressed is called

a) dominant.
b) genotype.
c) phenotype.
d) recessive.

Answer: d Page: 39 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-31. An observable trait, the trait that is actually seen, is labeled

a) dominant.
b) recessive.
c) a genotype.
d) a phenotype.

Answer: d Page: 39 Level: Medium Type: Factual

Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-32. The underlying combination of genetic material present (but not outwardly visible) in an organism is called

a) a genotype.
b) a phenotype.
c) dominant.
d) recessive.

Answer: a Page: 39 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-33. When a child inherits similar genes for a given trait from his/her parents, the child is said to be _____ for that trait.

a) genotype
b) homozygous
c) phenotype
d) heterozygous

Answer: b Page: 39 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-34. Eric has blue eyes. Since the gene for blue eyes is recessive, Eric must be _____ for that trait.

a) genotype
b) homozygous
c) phenotype
d) heterozygous

Answer: b Page: 39 Level: Difficult Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-35. When a child receives different forms of a certain gene from his/her parents, he or she is said to be

a) dominant.
b) phenotype.
c) homozygous.
d) heterozygous.

Answer: d Page: 39 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-36. 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?

a) heterozygous
b) phenylketonuria (PKU)
c) homozygous
d) chromosome deficiency

Answer: b Page: 39 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-37. In _____ inheritance, a combination of multiple gene pairs is responsible for the production of a particular trait.

a) X-lined
b) PKU
c) polygenic
d) heterozygous

Answer: c Page: 40 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-38. What type of gene is considered recessive and located only on the X chromosome?

a) heterozygous
b) X-linked
c) homozygous
d) dominant

Answer: b Page: 40 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-39. What is the term applied to studying the effects of heredity on psychological characteristics and behaviour?

a) gene sequence
b) mapping
c) behavioural genetics
d) human genome

Answer: c Page: 41 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-40. What percentage of genes are shared by all humans?

a) 75%
b) 90%
c) 99%
d) 99.9%

Answer: d Page: 41 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-41. Humans have about _____ genes.

a) 50,000
b) 25,000
c) 100,000
d) 10,000

Answer: b Page: 41 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-42. Sometimes genes, for no known reason, change their form in a process called

a) spontaneous acceleration.
b) spontaneous combustion.
c) spontaneous mutation.
d) spontaneous malformation.

Answer: c Page: 41 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-43. Jose has an extra chromosome on the twenty-first pair of chromosomes. This will cause him to have

a) hemophilia.
b) fragile X syndrome.
c) sickle-cell anemia.
d) Down syndrome.

Answer: d Page: 41 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-44. Jamal has an extra chromosome on the twenty-first pair of chromosomes, causing him to have

a) hemophilia.
b) fragile X syndrome.
c) Down syndrome.
d) sickle-cell anemia.

Answer: c Page: 41 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-45. Sue has a disorder that is produced by an injury to a gene on the X chromosome, producing mild to moderate mental retardation. She has

a) Down syndrome.
b) Tay-Sachs disease.
c) Fragile X syndrome.
d) Klinefelter's syndrome.

Answer: c Page: 41 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-46. Toni has a blood disorder that gets its name from the shape of the red blood cells. She would be diagnosed with what disorder?

a) sickle-cell anemia
b) hemophilia
c) Klinefelter's syndrome
d) fragile X syndrome

Answer: a Page: 42 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-47. Tera has a disorder that is untreatable and produces blindness and muscle degeneration prior to death. Her diagnosis would be

a) Fragile X syndrome.
b) Tay-Sachs disease.
c) Klinefelter's syndrome.
d) hemophilia.

Answer: b Page: 42 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-48. 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

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

Answer: a Page: 42 Level: Medium Type: Applied

Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-49. Scientists have discovered that carrying the sickle-cell gene raises immunity to _____, which is a common disease in West Africa.

a) hemophilia
b) blood pressure
c) malaria
d) anemia

Answer: c Pages: 42 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-50. What is the profession that focuses on helping people deal with issues relating to inherited disorders?

a) psychological counseling
b) disorders counseling
c) genetic counseling
d) family counseling

Answer: c Page: 42 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-51. 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?

a) first-trimester screen
b) ultrasound sonography
c) amniocentesis
d) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: b Page: 43 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-52. What is used to find genetic defects and involves taking samples of the hair-like material that surrounds the embryo?

a) karyotype
b) amniocentesis
c) ultrasound sonography
d) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: d Page: 43 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-53. 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?

a) amniocentesis
b) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
c) ultrasound sonography
d) first-trimester screen

Answer: d Page: 42-43 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-54. 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?

a) sonogram
b) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
c) ultrasound sonography
d) first-trimester screen

Answer: b Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-55. Which prenatal test, usually performed between 8 and 11 weeks, produces a risk of miscarriage of 1 in 100 to 1 in 200 pregnancies?

a) amniocentesis
b) ultrasound sonography
c) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
d) first-trimester screen

Answer: c Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-56. 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?

a) amniocentesis
b) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
c) sonoembryology
d) embryoscopy

Answer: b Pages: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-57. 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?

a) amniocentesis
b) sonogram
c) first-trimester screen
d) embryoscopy

Answer: c Page: 42 Level: Difficult Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-58. 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.

a) amniocentesis
b) karyotype
c) ultrasound sonography
d) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: a Page: 43 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-59. Amniocentesis is carried out _____ weeks into the pregnancy.

a) 5 – 10
b) 10 – 15
c) 15 – 20
d) 20 – 25

Answer: c Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-60. 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?

a) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
b) ultrasound sonography
c) first-trimester screen
d) amniocentesis

Answer: d Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-61. Which test can be used to determine the sex of the child?

a) ultrasound sonography
b) amniocentesis
c) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
d) first-trimester screen

Answer: b Page: 43 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-62. Which test examines the embryo or fetus during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy by means of a fiber-optic device inserted through the cervix?

a) embryoscopy
b) amniocentesis
c) sonoembryology
d) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: a Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-63. 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?

a) amniocentesis
b) embryoscopy
c) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
d) sonoembryology

Answer: b Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-64. Which test procedure is recommended if either parent carries Tay-Sachs, spina bifida, sickle-cell, Down syndrome, muscular dystrophy, or Rh disease?

a) amniocentesis
b) embryoscopy
c) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
d) sonoembryology

Answer: a Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-65. Which test is performed after 18 weeks of pregnancy by collecting a small amount of blood from the umbilical cord for testing?

a) embryoscopy

b) amniocentesis
c) fetal blood sampling (FBS)
d) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Answer: c Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-66. Which test is used to detect Down syndrome by collecting blood from the umbilical cord after the 18th week of pregnancy?

a) fetal blood sampling (FBS)
b) embryoscopy
c) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
d) amniocentesis

Answer: a Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-67. What procedure is used to detect abnormalities in the first trimester of pregnancy, and involves high-frequency transvaginal probes and digital visual processing?

a) fetal blood sampling (FBS)
b) sonoembryology
c) embryoscopy
d) first-trimester screen

Answer: b Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-68. Which procedure, in combination with ultrasound, can detect more than 80% of all malformations during the second trimester?

a) sonoembryology
b) fetal blood sampling (FBS)
c) embryoscopy
d) amniocentesis

Answer: a Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-69. Which procedure produces a visual image of the uterus, fetus, and placenta?

a) amnioscentesis
b) sonogram
c) chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
d) first trimester screen

Answer: b Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-70. Which 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?

a) ultrasound sonography
b) sonoembryology
c) embryoscopy
d) sonogram

Answer: a Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-71. Which testing procedure uses high frequency sound waves and is used as an adjunct to other procedures, such as amniocentesis?

a) sonogram
b) sonoembryology
c) ultrasound sonography
d) embryoscopy

Answer: c Page: 43 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-72. Huntington's disease typically does not appear until people reach what age?

a) 20s
b) 40s
c) 50s
d) 70s

Answer: b Page: 44 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-73. What is the procedure where cells are taken from an embryo and then replaced after the defective genes they contain have been repaired?

a) germ line therapy
b) genetic counseling
c) preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD)
d) fetal blood sampling

Answer: a Page: 44 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-74. Patterns of arousal and emotionality that represent consistent and enduring characteristics in an individual are called

a) genetics.
b) genotype.
c) temperament.
d) phenotype.

Answer: c Page: 45 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L03

2-75. 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?

a) multifactorial transmission
b) inheritance
c) natural selection
d) role of environment

Answer: a Page: 45 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L03

2-76. Nonhuman animals can be useful in identifying the relative influences of genetics and environment because

a) nonhuman animals can be bred to be genetically similar.
b) nonhuman animals are naturally more genetically similar than are humans.
c) nonhuman animals often have identical developmental patterns to humans.
d) there are no ethical challenges in studies of nonhuman animals.

Answer: a Page: 46 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L03

2-77. Nature has provided the potential to carry out various kinds of "natural experiments" in the form of

a) genotypes.
b) twins.
c) phenotypes.
d) genetics.

Answer: b Page: 46 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L03

2-78. The closer the genetic link between two individuals, the greater the correspondence between their

a) weight.
b) blood pressure.
c) IQ scores.
d) respiration rate.

Answer: c Page: 47 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-79. Which researcher argued that as much as 80% of intelligence is a result of heredity?

a) Freud
b) Erikson
c) Scarr
d) Jensen

Answer: d Page: 47 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-80. Which "Big Five" personality trait refers to the degree of emotional stability an individual characteristically displays?

a) aggression
b) neuroticism
c) shyness
d) fear

Answer: b Page: 48 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-81. 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?

a) neuroticism
b) gregariousness
c) social potency
d) extroversion

Answer: d Page: 48 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-82. Western parents are more likely to encourage higher _____ levels, while Asian parents are more likely to encourage greater

a) passivity; activity.
b) neuroticism; social potency.
c) activity; passivity.
d) social potency; neuroticism.

Answer: c Page: 49 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-83. What trait reflects the tendency to be a masterful, forceful leader who enjoys being the center of attention, and has been found to be strongly associated with genetic factors?

a) neuroticism
b) social potency
c) extroversion
d) traditionalism

Answer: b Page: 49 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-84. What trait reflects the tendency to strictly endorse rules and authority, and has been found to be strongly associated with genetic factors?

a) traditionalism
b) neuroticism
c) social potency
d) extroversion

Answer: a Page: 49 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-85. The developmental psychologist _____ speculated that the underlying temperament of a given society, determined genetically, may predispose people in that society toward a particular philosophy.

a) Erikson
b) Watson
c) Freud
d) Kagan

Answer: d Page: 50 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-86. According to the text, schizophrenia is

a) a genetic disorder.

b) a disorder caused by environmental stressors.
c) a disorder caused by unknown factors.
d) a disorder caused by a combination of a genetic predisposition coupled with later environmental stressors.

Answer: d Page: 50-51 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-87. Research indicates that a monozygotic twin has almost a ____ risk of developing schizophrenia when the other twin develops the disorder.

a) 10%
b) 25%
c) 50%
d) 100%

Answer: c Page: 50 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-88. 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?

a) William was highly rewarded for physical activity, leading him to value physical activities, much like his parents.
b) William was embedded in the same socio-cultural context as his father, leading to similar values and actions.
c) 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.
d) William shares genetic traits with his father, which led him to identify similar opportunities in his environment.

Answer: d Page: 51 Level: Difficult Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-89. 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?

a) Erikson
b) Scarr
c) Kagan
d) Skinner

Answer: b Page: 51 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-90. What is the process by which a sperm and an ovum join to form a single new cell?

a) fertilization
b) sex
c) germinal stage
d) prenatal period

Answer: a Page: 53 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-91. Females are born with around _____ ova located in the two ovaries.

a) 500,000
b) 100,000
c) 1,000,000
d) 400,000

Answer: d Page: 53 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-92. From puberty until menopause, a female will ovulate about every ____ days.

a) 15
b) 28
c) 30
d) 31

Answer: b Page: 53 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-93. The process of fertilization typically takes place in the

a) ovary
b) fallopian tube
c) uterus
d) vagina

Answer: b Page: 53 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-94. An adult male typically produces several _____ sperm a day.

a) thousand
b) hundred thousand
c) million

d) hundred million

Answer: d Page: 54 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-95. Three days after fertilization, the organism consists of some ___ cells, and by the next day the number doubles.

a) 32
b) 64
c) 100
d) 150

Answer: a Page: 54 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-96. The first, and the shortest, stage of the prenatal period is called the _____ stage.

a) fertilization
b) germinal
c) conception
d) embryonic

Answer: b Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-97. 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.

a) ovum
b) sperm
c) zygote
d) blastocyst

Answer: d Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-98. A conduit between the mother and fetus, this organ provides nourishment and oxygen via the umbilical cord.

a) amniotic sac
b) ectoderm
c) placenta
d) endoderm

Answer: c Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual

Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-99. 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?

a) embryonic stage
b) fetal stage
c) fetus stage
d) fertilization stage

Answer: a Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-100. 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?

a) ectoderm
b) placenta
c) endoderm
d) mesoderm

Answer: a Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-101. In the embryonic stage, what is the term for the inner layer that produces the digestive system, liver, pancreas, and respiratory system?

a) ectoderm
b) placenta
c) endoderm
d) mesoderm

Answer: c Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-102. In the embryonic stage, what is the term for the layer that forms the muscles, bones, blood, and circulatory system?

a) mesoderm
b) ectoderm
c) endoderm
d) placenta

Answer: a Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-103. In the embryonic stage, every part of the body is formed from ____ distinct layers.

a) 3
b) 5
c) 8
d) 10

Answer: a Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-104. What is the stage that begins at about 8 weeks after conception and continues until birth?

a) fertilization stage
b) fetus stage
c) embryonic stage
d) fetal stage

Answer: d Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-105. What is the term for a developing child from 8 weeks after conception until birth?

a) embryo
b) baby
c) fetus
d) zygote

Answer: c Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-106. One of the highlights of the _____ stage is the development of the major organs and basic anatomy.

a) placenta
b) germinal
c) embryonic
d) fetal

Answer: c Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-107. 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.

a) 1

b) 2
c) 5
d) 10

Answer: a Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-108. 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.

a) 10%
b) 25%
c) 50%
d) 75%

Answer: c Page: 54 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-109. Approximately _____ neurons are produced every minute during the second month of prenatal development.

a) 1000
b) 10 000
c) 100 000
d) 1 000 000

Answer: c Page: 54 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-110. In the embryonic stage, the nervous system begins to function around the ___ week, and weak brain waves begin to be produced.

a) 2nd
b) 4th
c) 5th
d) 8th

Answer: c Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-111. It is not until the final period of prenatal development, the _____ stage, that the developing child becomes easily recognizable.

a) embryonic
b) germinal
c) fetal

d) birth

Answer: c Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-112. The _____ stage formally starts when the differentiation of the major organs has occurred.

a) fetal
b) embryonic
c) germinal
d) birth

Answer: a Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-113. In which stage of development does the developing child undergo astoundingly rapid change, increasing in length some 20 times with dramatic changes in proportion?

a) embryonic
b) fetal
c) germinal
d) birth

Answer: b Page: 54 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-114. By ____ months of age, the fetus swallows and urinates, arms and hands develop, and fingers develop nails.

a) 3
b) 5
c) 6
d) 7

Answer: a Page: 55 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-115. The hormone _____ is produced in _____, which some scientists speculate may lead to differences in male and female brain structure and later variations in gender-related behaviour(s).

a) serotonin; males
b) serotonin; females
c) androgen; males

d) androgen; females

Answer: c Page: 55 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-116.After ___ weeks the fetus is capable of demonstrating learning.

a) 8
b) 16
c) 18
d) 24

Answer: d Page: 55 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-117. 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

a) appeared to recognize the story, demonstrating learning behaviour
b) did not respond to the story, indicating that previously learned responses had been lost
c) did not respond to the story, indicating that learning had not previously taken place
d) responded to the story, indicating that learning had not taken place.

Answer: a Page: 55 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-118. Brain wave evidence of REM sleep can be detected in fetuses in the last __ weeks before birth.

a) 2
b) 6
c) 10
d) 14

Answer: c Page: 55 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-119. Individual differences in fetal behaviour are

a) likely due to genetic differences between fetuses.
b) likely due to prenatal environmental abnormalities.
c) partly due to genetic differences and partly due to environmental influences.
d) rarely evident.

Answer: c Page: 56 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual

Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-120. Infertility is the inability to conceive after _____ months of trying to become pregnant.

a) 3 to 6
b) 6 to 12
c) 12 to 18
d) 18 to 24

Answer: c Page: 56 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-121. Research indicates that some ____% of couples suffer from infertility.

a) 10
b) 15
c) 25
d) 35

Answer: b Page: 55 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-122. Rates of infertility _____ with increased parental age.

a) increase
b) decrease
c) are not correlated
d) remain constant

Answer: a Page: 62 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-123. 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?

a) in vitro fertilization
b) intrafallopian transfer
c) artificial insemination
d) germinal insemination

Answer: c Page: 56 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-124. 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?

a) in vitro fertilization (IVF)
b) intrafallopian transfer
c) artificial insemination
d) germinal insemination

Answer: a Page: 56 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-125. Gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT) and zygote intrafallopian transfer (ZIFT) are forms of what type of procedure?

a) artificial insemination
b) in vitro fertilization (IVF)
c) miscarriage
d) infertility

Answer: b Page: 56 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-126. Overall, the success rate for in vitro fertilization is about

a) 25%.
b) 33%.
c) 50%.
d) 75%.

Answer: b Page: 57 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-127. Bebe 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

a) artificial insemination.
b) embryonic implant.
c) fertilization.
d) zygote intrafallopian transfer. (ZIFT)

Answer: d Page: 56 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-128. A surrogate mother

a) is implanted with a fertilized ovum from infertile biological parents, which she brings to term.
b) provides ova which are implanted into a host mother.
c) is implanted with an embryo from donor parents, which she brings to term.
d) is able to carry a fetus to term in approximately 66% of cases.

Answer: a Page: 57 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-129. A spontaneous abortion is also known as

a) infertility.
b) insemination.
c) fertility.
d) miscarriage.

Answer: d Page: 57 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-130. When a pregnancy ends before the developing child is able to survive outside the mother's womb, it is called

a) artificial insemination.
b) spontaneous abortion.
c) in vitro fertilization.
d) surrogate birth.

Answer: b Page: 57 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-131. Researchers believe that some _____ of all pregnancies end in miscarriage, usually in the first several months of pregnancy.

a) 5 to 10%
b) 15 to 20%
c) 25 to 30%
d) 35 to 40%

Answer: b Page: 57 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-132. In _____, a mother voluntarily terminates a pregnancy.

a) spontaneous abortion
b) artificial insemination
c) miscarriage

d) abortion

Answer: d Page: 57 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-133. What is the term for an environmental agent that produces birth defects?

a) virus
b) drug
c) teratogen
d) chemical

Answer: c Page: 57 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-134. It is the job of the _____ to keep teratogens from reaching the fetus.

a) umbilical cord
b) mother's placenta
c) amniotic fluid
d) prenatal development

Answer: b Page: 57 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-135. Women who give birth over the age of ___ are at a greater risk for a variety of pregnancy and birth complications.

a) 25
b) 35
c) 40
d) 50

Answer: b Page: 59 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-136. Older mothers are considerably more likely to give birth to children with

a) Tay-Sachs.
b) Down syndrome.
c) Huntington's.
d) Charcot-Marie-Tooth.

Answer: b Page: 59 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-137. About _____ babies born to mothers over 40 have _____.

a) 1 out of 4; Tay-Sachs.
b) 1 out of 4; Down syndrome.
c) 1 out of 100; Tay-Sachs.
d) 1 out of 100; Down syndrome.

Answer: d Page: 59 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-138. About _____ babies born to mothers over 50 have _____.

a) 1 out of 4; Tay-Sachs
b) 1 out of 4; Down syndrome
c) 1 out of 100; Tay-Sachs
d) 1 out of 100; Down syndrome

Answer: b Page: 59 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-139. Women who become pregnant during _____ are more likely to have premature deliveries.

a) menopause
b) mid-life
c) adolescence
d) illness

Answer: c Page: 59 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-140. Adolescent mothers are at an increased risk of infant mortality, likely due to

a) a lack of available financial or social support.
b) their bodies being physically immature for the process of childbearing.
c) an increased likelihood of substance abuse during pregnancy.
d) an increased risk of infectious disease during pregnancy.

Answer: a Page: 59 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-141. 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.

a) pox

b) mumps
c) gonorrhea
d) rubella

Answer: d Page 59 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-142. What disease, when contracted by a pregnant woman, increases the possibility that the fetus may develop a birth defect?

a) AIDS
b) chicken pox
c) syphilis
d) mumps

Answer: b Page: 59 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-143. What sexually transmitted disease can be transmitted directly to the fetus, and will cause the fetus to be born suffering from the disease?

a) chicken pox
b) rubella
c) sickle cell
d) syphilis

Answer: d Page: 59 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-144. What illness, when contracted by a pregnant woman, increases the risk of miscarriage?

a) chicken pox
b) mumps
c) syphilis
d) AIDS

Answer: b Page: 59 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-145. What sexually transmitted disease can be communicated to the child as it passes through the birth canal to be born?

a) gonorrhea
b) syphilis
c) rubella
d) mumps

Answer: a Page: 59 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-146. Mothers who are carriers of _____ may pass the disease on to their fetuses through the blood that reaches the placenta.

a) mumps
b) syphilis
c) AIDS
d) gonorrhea

Answer: c Page: 59 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-147. 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.

a) 5%
b) 10%
c) 25%
d) 50%

Answer: a Page: 59 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-148. 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?

a) thalidomide
b) AZT
c) DES (diethylstilbestrol)
d) birth control

Answer: c Page: 59 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-149. 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.

a) thalidomide
b) AZT
c) amphetamines
d) DES (diethylstilbestrol)

Answer: d Page: 59 Level: Difficult Type: Applied
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-150. What prescriptions, when taken by women before they are aware they are pregnant, can cause fetal damage?

a) birth control
b) AZT
c) DES (diethylstilbestrol)
d) thalidomide

Answer: a Page: 60 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-151. 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?

a) cocaine
b) marijuana
c) "crack"
d) amphetamines

Answer: b Page: 60 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-152. What illegal substance used by pregnant women led to an epidemic of thousands of "crack babies"?

a) marijuana
b) amphetamines
c) cocaine
d) AZT

Answer: c Page: 60 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-153. 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?

a) cocaine
b) marijuana
c) AZT
d) amphetamines

Answer: a Page: 60 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-154. Children of mothers who are addicted to _____ may be born addicted to the drug and may suffer through the pain of withdrawal.

a) AZT
b) DES (diethylstilbestrol)
c) marijuana
d) cocaine

Answer: d Page: 60 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-155. 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?

a) "crack" babies
b) autoimmune deficiency
c) fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)
d) AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)

Answer: c Page: 60 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-156. Marta is pregnant and consumes substantial quantities of alcohol. She runs the risk of having a baby born with

a) fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).
b) autoimmune deficiency.
c) Down syndrome.
d) AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome).

Answer: a Page: 60 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-157. Research indicates that approximately _____ infants is born with fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).

a) 1 out of 250
b) 1 out of 500
c) 1 out of 750
d) 1 out of 1000

Answer: c Page: 60 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-158. Mothers who use smaller amounts of alcohol during pregnancy place their children at risk of

a) fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).
b) autoimmune deficiency.
c) fetal alcohol effects (FAE).
d) AIDS.

Answer: c Page: 60 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-159. 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

a) AIDS.
b) fetal alcohol effects (FAE).
c) fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).
d) autoimmune deficiency.

Answer: b Page: 60 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-160. 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.

a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

Answer: b Page: 60 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-161. _____ reduces the oxygen content and increases the carbon monoxide of the mother's blood. This quickly reduces the oxygen available for the fetus.

a) Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)
b) Smoking cigarettes
c) AIDS
d) Using cocaine

Answer: b Page: 60 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-162. 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.

a) drink; 5
b) smoke; 5
c) smoke; 2
d) drink; 2

Answer: c Page: 60 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-163. Fathers' negative influences on fetal development

a) are only significant before fertilization.
b) are limited to the exposure of the fetus to harmful substances.
c) are insignificant.
d) can include both substances such as cigarette smoke as well as physical and emotional abuse of the mother.

Answer: d Page: 61 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-164. What is the correct term for a newborn baby?

a) fetus
b) embryo
c) neonate
d) infant

Answer: c Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-165. The birth of a baby usually occurs _____ days after conception.

a) 250
b) 266
c) 300
d) 330

Answer: b Page: 63 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-166. When the critical hormone _____ is released in high enough concentration by the mother’s pituitary gland, the mother’s uterus begins periodic contractions.

a) oxytocin
b) corticotropin-releasing
c) cortisol
d) oxycontin

Answer: a Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-167. What hormones are high enough in the mother to cause the uterus to begin periodic contractions?

a) androgen
b) progesterone
c) oxytocin
d) estrogen

Answer: c Pages: 63 Level: Difficult Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-168. Another term for "false labor," where after the fourth month of pregnancy the uterus occasionally contracts in order to ready itself for eventual delivery, is called a(n)

a) cervix.
b) Braxton-Hicks contraction.
c) episiotomy.
d) transition.

Answer: b Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-169. The neck of the uterus that separates it from the vagina is called the

a) transition.
b) cervix.
c) Braxton-Hicks.
d) episiotomy.

Answer: b Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-170. Labor proceeds in ____ stages.

a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5

Answer: b Page: 63 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-171. When the uterine contractions occur around every 8 to 10 minutes and last about 30 seconds, this is considered the _____ stage of labor.

a) first
b) second
c) third
d) fourth

Answer: a Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-172. During the final part of the first stage of labor, the contractions increase to their greatest intensity. This period is known as

a) birth.
b) Braxton-Hicks.
c) transition.
d) episiotomy.

Answer: c Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-173. At which stage of labor does the baby's head emerge?

a) second stage
b) third stage
c) first stage
d) birth

Answer: a Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-174. When the baby is in the process of leaving the mother's body, this is considered the _____ stage of labor.

a) first
b) second
c) third
d) final

Answer: b Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-175. When the mother's cervix is fully dilated and her contractions increase to their greatest intensity, this is the _____ stage of labor.

a) second
b) third
c) first
d) transition

Answer: d Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-176. At what stage of labor are the child's umbilical cord (still attached to the neonate) and the placenta expelled from the mother's body?

a) episiotomy
b) second
c) first
d) third

Answer: d Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-177. The _____ stage of birth is the quickest and easiest, and it takes only a few minutes.

a) first
b) second
c) third
d) episiotomy

Answer: c Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-178. An incision that is sometimes made to increase the size of the opening of the vagina to allow the baby to pass is called

a) Braxton-Hicks.
b) cervix.
c) episiotomy.
d) false labor.

Answer: c Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-179. During childbirth, the obstetrician decides that there is a need for an episiotomy. That means

a) the baby is not in the correct position for birth.
b) this is the third stage of childbirth when the placenta and the umbilical cord are expelled from the mother.
c) the doctor makes an incision to enlarge the size of the vagina, making it easier for the baby's head to emerge.
d) the doctor decides the mother requires a Caesarean section procedure.

Answer: c Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-180. A standard measurement system that looks for a variety of indications of good health in newborns is called

a) bonding.
b) Apgar.
c) episiotomy.
d) Braxton-Hicks.

Answer: b Pages: 64 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-181. Which of the following traits is measured by the Apgar scale?

a) appearance (colour)
b) blood pressure
c) core body temperature
d) pupil dilation

Answer: a Pages: 64 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-182. A newborn baby scores of 6 on the Apgar scale. This indicates that the baby

a) is normal and healthy.
b) requires help to start breathing.
c) needs immediate, life-saving intervention.
d) is premature.

Answer: b Pages: 64 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-183. A newborn baby scores under 4 on the Apgar scale. This means that the baby

a) is normal and healthy.
b) requires help to start breathing.

c) needs immediate, life-saving intervention.
d) is premature.

Answer: c Pages: 64 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-184. _____ is the close physical and emotional contact between parent and child.

a) Conditioning
b) Emotional acceptance
c) Bonding
d) Stimulation

Answer: c Page: 65 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-185. 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

a) Apgar.
b) anoxia.
c) episiotomy.
d) lanugo.

Answer: b Page: 65 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-186. What is the thick, greasy, cottage-cheese-like substance that covers the newborn and smoothes the passage through the birth canal?

a) episiotomy
b) Apgar
c) lanugo
d) vernix

Answer: d Page: 65 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-187. What is the name of the fine dark fuzz that covers a newborn and soon disappears?

a) lanugo
b) vernix
c) episiotomy
d) Apgar

Answer: a Page: 65 Level: Medium Type: Factual

Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-188. During the 1970s and 1980s, psychologists and physicians argued that _____ was a crucial ingredient for forming a lasting relationship between parent and child.

a) Lamaze
b) imprinting
c) bonding
d) nursing

Answer: c Page: 65 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-189. _____ is essential to early neonatal development, including promoting growth of the infant, lactation in the mother, and improving sleep.

a) Hearing the mother's voice
b) Breastfeeding
c) Eye-contact
d) Skin-to skin contact

Answer: d Page: 65 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-190. What type of a physician specializes in delivering babies?

a) doula
b) pediatricians
c) obstetricians
d) gynecologists

Answer: c Page: 66 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-191. 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.

a) gynecologist
b) midwife
c) obstetrician
d) ophthalmologist

Answer: b Page: 66 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-192. In Canada, midwives are employed in ___ of births.

a) 3%
b) 10%
c) 50%
d) 75%

Answer: a Page: 66 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-193. Compared to Canada, much of the rest of the industrialized world uses far _____ midwives, and home births are _____ common.

a) more; more
b) more; less
c) fewer; more
d) fewer; less

Answer: a Page: 66 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-194. What is a new trend in Canada and represents a return to an older tradition that has existed for centuries in other cultures?

a) using a midwife
b) using a doula
c) using hypnosis
d) using natural birthing techniques

Answer: b Page: 66 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-195. What is a doula?

a) a midwife who delivers the child
b) an obstetrician who delivers the child
c) a person well-versed in birthing alternatives who provides emotional, psychological, and educational support to the mother
d) a hypnotist who prepares the mother for childbirth

Answer: c Page: 66 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-196. Other than a physician/obstetrician who is licensed, what other person involved in childbirth requires an additional year or two of training?

a) a doula

b) a certified midwife
c) a hypnotist
d) a birthing coach

Answer: b Page: 66 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-197. What type of medication(s) produces numbness from the waist down?

a) morphine
b) dual-spinal epidural
c) traditional epidural
d) walking epidural

Answer: c Page: 66 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-198. What type of pain reduction during childbirth uses smaller needles and a system for administering continuous doses to reduce the pain of childbirth?

a) dual spinal-epidural
b) traditional epidural
c) intravenous morphine
d) anesthesia

Answer: a Pages: 66 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-199. Which of the following is a side effect of administering anesthetics to the mother during childbirth?

a) the flow of oxygen to the baby may be temporarily depressed
b) faster labor
c) a higher level of physiological activity in the newborn
d) the baby may cry less after birth

Answer: a Page: 66 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-200.A typical hospital stay for a normal birth was a generation ago was _____ days.

a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5

Answer: d Page: 67 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-201. What is a consequence of sending mothers home earlier after childbirth?

a) infant mortality has doubled.
b) mothers are better able to bond with their children.
c) the incidence of developmental delays has increased.
d) hospital re-admissions have increased, mostly for jaundice or dehydration.

Answer: d Page: 67 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-202. Genetic disorders can be detected in newborns by

a) using the Apgar scale.
b) taking a urine sample.
c) taking a tiny quantity of blood drawn from the infant's heel.
d) testing stool samples in the first 24 hours.

Answer: c Page: 67 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-203. William and Sandy's baby was considered preterm because

a) the baby was born prior to 37 weeks of gestation.
b) the baby weighed 3,400 grams.
c) the baby weighed less than 2,500 grams.
d) the baby was born later than normal.

Answer: a Page: 62, 68 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-204. Preterm infants are at a high risk of illness and death because

a) they usually have to be born by Caesarean section.
b) they have not had time to fully develop as fetuses.
c) their mothers used anesthesia during childbirth.
d) they have a chromosomal disorder.

Answer: b Page: 68 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-205. Infants who weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth are called

a) low-birth-weight.

b) preterm.
c) small-for-gestational-age.
d) very-low-birth-weight.

Answer: a Page: 68 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-206. Although fewer than ____ of all newborns in Canada fall into the low-birth-weight category, they account for _____ of newborn deaths.

a) 7%; the majority
b) 7%; the minority
c) 15%; the majority
d) 15%; the minority

Answer: a Page: 68 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-207. Infants who are born prior to 37 weeks after conception are called

a) low-birth-weight.
b) small-for-gestational-age.
c) preterm.
d) very-low-birth-weight.

Answer: c Page: 68 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-208. The extent of danger faced by preterm babies largely depends upon

a) the mother's age.
b) whether the baby has suffered loss of oxygen (anoxia).
c) the baby's ability to regulate his/her body temperature.
d) the baby's birth-weight.

Answer: d Pages: 68 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-209. A baby is considered a small-for-gestational-age infant if

a) the baby was born 38 weeks after conception.
b) the baby weighs less than 2,500 grams.
c) because of delayed fetal growth the baby weights 90% (or less) of the average weight of other infants of the same gestational age.
d) the baby weighs less than 1,250 grams.

Answer: c Page: 68 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-210. Keeping a neonate in the hospital to gain weight is important to help the baby

a) recover from being malnourished.
b) learn to breast feed.
c) fight infection.
d) build fat layers to prevent chilling and help the baby regulate its body temperature.

Answer: d Page: 68 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-211. Newborns who are born prematurely and who have a low-birth-weight may experience respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) and require

a) blood transfusions.
b) immersion in warm water.
c) isolation to ward off infection.
d) placement in an incubator where oxygen is monitored.

Answer: d Page: 69 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-212. 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 _____.

a) high; can damage the baby's retinas, leading to permanent blindness
b) low; can damage the baby's retinas, leading to permanent blindness
c) low; can lead to jaundice
d) high; can lead to jaundice

Answer: a Page: 69 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-213. Infants who weigh less than 1,250 grams or, regardless of weight, have been in the womb less than 30 weeks are called

a) low-birth-weight.
b) very-low-birth-weight.
c) preterm.
d) small-for-gestational-age.

Answer: b Page: 69 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-214. Children that were born prematurely

a) almost always have significant developmental delays.
b) have similar outcomes, regardless of how many weeks they were premature.
c) may show cognitive, but not physical developmental impairments.
d) have an increased risk of learning disorders.

Answer: d Page: 69 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-215. Which of the following would be considered a concern for six-year-old preterm children compared to children born full term?

a) further hospitalization(s)
b) learning disabilities
c) impaired immune function
d) sensory impairment

Answer: b Page: 69 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-216. Which is considered the most extreme case of prematurity?

a) small-for-gestational-age infants
b) very-low-birth-weight infants
c) preterm infants
d) low-birth-weight infants

Answer: b Page: 69 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-217. A newborn has been categorized as a very-low-birth-weight infant. Which describes the infant's weight best?

a) 90% (or less) of average infant weight
b) 2,500 grams
c) 3,400 grams d) 1,250 grams
Answer: d Page: 69 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-218. What factor can classify an infant as meeting the criteria of very-low-birth-weight?

a) an infant who loses weight and remains for an extended stay in the hospital
b) an infant who weights 90% or less of a normal infant's weight
c) regardless of weight, an infant who was in the womb less than 30 weeks

d) an infant born prior to 38 weeks after conception

Answer: c Page: 69 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-219. Which of the following features is characteristic of very-low-birth-weight infants?

a) skin tone is lighter and more pale than expected
b) webs are apparent between the infant's fingers and toes
c) eyes may be fused shut
d) earlobes may be larger than a full terms infant in proportion to their head size

Answer: c Page: 69 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-220. What is the major reason why very-low-birth-weight babies are in grave danger from the moment they are born?

a) They are exposed to toxic air and other substances.
b) The babies are developing outside the womb.
c) There is an immaturity of their organ systems.
d) There is rejection by the mother.

Answer: c Page: 69 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-221. Which of the following best describes the "age of viability," or the point at which an infant can survive prematurely?

a) approximately 4 months or about 22 weeks
b) approximately 6 months
c) approximately 3 ½ months
d) approximately 5 months

Answer: a Page: 69 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-222. Alisha was born earlier than 30 weeks, and as such would be classified as

a) small-for-gestation.
b) very-low-birth-weight.
c) postmature.
d) low-birth-weight.

Answer: b Page: 69 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-223. 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.

a) 3; 50
b) 5; 75
c) 30; 50
d) 50; 100

Answer: a Page: 69 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-224. 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.

a) Kangaroo Care
b) holding preterm infants skin-to-skin against the parents' chests
c) massaging preterm infants several times a day
d) almost constant use of an incubator

Answer: d Page: 70 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-225. Mary'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?

a) weight gain
b) sensory development
c) parental bonding
d) increased appetite

Answer: a Page: 70 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-226. What percentage of preterm and low-birth-weight births are unexplained with regard to cause?

a) 25%
b) 33%
c) 50%
d) 67%

Answer: c Page: 70 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-227. Which of the following is associated with an increased risk of preterm birth?

a) a mother working during pregnancy
b) a long gap between pregnancies
c) a physical illness in the mother (such as the flu) during gestation
d) the mother carrying twins

Answer: d Pages: 70 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-228. Which of the following is considered a medical risk predating pregnancy?

a) overweight for height
b) two previous pregnancies
c) diseases such as diabetes and chronic hypertension
d) onset of menstruation

Answer: c Pages: 71 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-229. Which of the following is considered a medical risk during pregnancy?

a) extraordinary growth of the fetus
b) hypertension/preeclampsia/toxemia
c) long interpregnancy interval
d) mild-to-moderate morning sickness

Answer: b Page: 71 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-230. What is the term for an infant who has not yet been born two weeks after the mother's due date?

a) premature
b) postmature
c) fetal distress
d) stillbirth

Answer: b Page: 70 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-231. Melissa is two weeks past her due date, but her baby has not yet been born. Melissa's baby is

a) premature.
b) postmature.

c) in fetal distress.
d) a stillbirth.

Answer: b Page: 70 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-232. Meredith's baby is two weeks overdue. What is a potential hazard that the baby can experience because it is postmature?

a) broken limbs during birth
b) insufficient blood supply from the placenta to the baby's brain, leading to potential brain damage
c) death or being stillborn
d) lifelong obesity

Answer: b Page: 70 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-233. Approximately what percent of children in Canada are born via a Caesarean delivery?

a) 10%
b) 25%
c) 40%
d) 55%

Answer: b Page: 71 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-234. A birth in which the baby is surgically removed from the uterus, rather than traveling through the birth canal, is called

a) stillborn.
b) fetal distress.
c) Caesarean delivery.
d) postmature.

Answer: c Page: 71 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-235. What is another term for a Caesarean birth?

a) fetal distress
b) postmature
c) stillborn
d) c-section

Answer: d Page: 71 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-236. If a baby is being born feet first, this is called

a) stillborn.
b) breech position.
c) Caesarean section.
d) transverse position.

Answer: b Page: 71 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-237. 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.

a) 1 out of 100
b) 1 out of 25
c) 1 out of 10
d) 1 out of 5

Answer: b Page: 71 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-238. When the baby lies crosswise in the uterus during delivery, this is called

a) breech position.
b) transverse position.
c) Caesarean section.
d) fetal distress.

Answer: b Page: 71 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-239. The use of _____ has contributed to a sharp increase in _____.

a) fetal monitoring; Caesarean deliveries
b) Caesarean deliveries; fetal monitoring
c) Caesarean deliveries; infant mortality
d) fetal monitoring; postmature infants

Answer: a Page: 72 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-240. Which of the following is a risk involved with a Caesarean delivery?

a) The mother may not bond effectively with her child.
b) It endangers the baby's health because it is major surgery.
c) The mother has a higher risk of infection(s).
d) A Caesarean birth may promote the release of stress-related hormones into the newborn's bloodstream.

Answer: c Page: 72 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-241. What is the stress-related hormone that newborns need in their bloodstream to avoid problems, such as breathing problems?

a) estrogen
b) progesterone
c) catecholamines
d) testosterone

Answer: c Page: 72 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-242. Because of the rise in Caesarean births in Canada, medical authorities currently recommend _____ use of fetal monitors.

a) more
b) no
c) less
d) the same

Answer: c Page: 72 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-243. What is the term for a delivery of a child who is not alive?

a) Caesarean
b) fetal distress
c) breech position
d) stillbirth

Answer: d Page: 72 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-244. How common is stillbirth?

a) 1 in 25 births
b) 1 in 100 births

c) 1 in 1000 births
d) 1 in 2500 births

Answer: b Page: 72 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-245. What is the term that relates to the death of a child within the first year of life?

a) stillbirth
b) infant mortality
c) fetal distress
d) very-low-birth-weight

Answer: b Page: 72 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-246. The overall rate of infant mortality (defined as death within the first year of life) is

a) 1 death per 100 live births.
b) 7 deaths per 1,000 live births.
c) 10 deaths per 10,000 live births.
d) 70 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Answer: b Page: 72 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-247. Infant mortality has been generally _____ since the 1960s.

a) increasing
b) the same
c) declining
d) fluctuating

Answer: c Page: 72 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-248. Which of the following is considered a behavioural and environmental risk related to pregnancy?

a) exercise
b) low altitude
c) excessive sun exposure
d) poor nutrition

Answer: d Page: 71 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-249. 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?

a) postpartum depression
b) stillborn
c) infant mortality
d) crib death

Answer: a Page: 72 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-250. Following the birth of her baby, Kerry experienced a period of deep depression, triggered by swings in hormone production. Kerry was experiencing

a) false labor.
b) bonding.
c) postpartum depression.
d) hypnobirthing.

Answer: c Page: 72 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-251. Postpartum depression may be triggered by pronounced swings in hormone production that occur after birth. These hormones are

a) testosterone and progesterone.
b) estrogen and progesterone.
c) dopamine and progesterone.
d) catecholamines and progesterone.

Answer: b Page: 73 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-252. The brain of an average newborn is about _____ the size of what it will be in adulthood.

a) one-half
b) one-fourth
c) one-third
d) one-tenth

Answer: b Page: 73 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-253. A neonate enters the world with unlearned, organized, and involuntary responses that occur automatically in the presence of stimuli; these responses are called

a) crying.
b) elimination.
c) reflexes.
d) breathing.

Answer: c Page: 74 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-254. 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

a) meconium.
b) amniotic fluid.
c) neonatal jaundice.
d) pigmentation.

Answer: c Page: 74 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-255. Which of the following reflect the visual skills of a newborn?

a) adult visual acuity
b) colour-blindness
c) awareness of different levels of brightness
d) fully developed depth perception

Answer: c Pages: 74-75 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-256. Which of the following best characterises the sensory abilities of the newborn?

a) highly developed sense of smell and taste
b) relatively poor touch sensitivity
c) excellent visual acuity
d) fully developed hearing

Answer: a Page: 74-75 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-257. Newborns also can distinguish different colours, and they seem to prefer

a) red and black.
b) blue and green.

c) yellow and blue.
d) pink and blue.

Answer: b Page: 75 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-258. If a newborn baby hears a tape recording of his/her own crying, the baby is likely to

a) cry even louder and longer.
b) show a startled response/reaction.
c) fall asleep.
d) stop crying because the baby recognizes a familiar sound.

Answer: d Page: 75 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-259. Research shows that which of the following senses are not only well developed but reasonably sophisticated at birth?

a) sense of pleasure
b) sense of hearing
c) sense of touch, taste, and smell
d) sense of vision

Answer: c Page: 75 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-260. 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. What sense has the peppermint activated?

a) sense of vision
b) sense of taste and smell
c) sense of hearing
d) sense of touch

Answer: b Page: 75 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-261. Research indicates that circumcision is

a) associated with a decreased risk of penile cancer.
b) not painful if performed during infancy, due to the infant's poor physical sensitivity.
c) associated with increased sexual pleasure later in life.
d) not effective in reducing HIV transmission in high risk populations.

Answer: a Page: 75-76 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-262. Rates of circumcision in Canada vary, from a low of 6.8% in _____ to a high of 44.3% in _____.

a) British Columbia; Ontario
b) Nova Scotia; Alberta
c) Quebec; Saskatchewan
d) Manitoba; New Brunswick

Answer: b Page: 75 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-263. 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.

a) operant conditioning
b) habituation conditioning
c) modelling
d) classical conditioning

Answer: d Page: 76 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-264. The key feature to classical conditioning is

a) sensory stimulation.
b) stimulus substitution.
c) unlearned reflexes.
d) learned reactions.

Answer: b Page: 76 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-265. 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

a) habituation.
b) classical conditioning.
c) operant conditioning.
d) modelling.

Answer: b Pages: 76 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-266. 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.

a) Little Jimmie
b) Little Randy
c) Little Albert
d) Little Sammy

Answer: c Pages: 76 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-267. A form of learning in which a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened, depending on its association with positive or negative consequences is called

a) operant conditioning.
b) habituation.
c) classical conditioning.
d) modelling.

Answer: a Page: 76 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-268. The decrease in the response to a stimulus that occurs after repeated presentations of the same stimulus is called

a) modelling.
b) habituation.
c) operant conditioning.
d) classical conditioning.

Answer: b Page: 77 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-269. In what type of conditioning do infants learn to act deliberately on their environments to bring about a desired consequence?

a) modelling
b) habituation
c) operant conditioning
d) classical conditioning

Answer: c Page: 76 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-270. Elaine 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?

a) habituation
b) operant conditioning
c) modelling
d) classical conditioning

Answer: b Page: 76 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-271. What is considered the most primitive form of learning?

a) modelling
b) habituation
c) operant conditioning
d) classical conditioning

Answer: b Page: 77 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-272. 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?

a) habituation
b) operant conditioning
c) classical conditioning
d) modelling

Answer: a Page: 77 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-273. Difficulties in which type of learning signal the development of problems, such as intellectual delay?

a) modelling
b) habituation
c) operant conditioning
d) classical conditioning

Answer: b Page; 77 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-274. 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?

a) classical conditioning
b) modelling
c) operant conditioning
d) habituation

Answer: c Page: 76 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-275. 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?

a) classical conditioning
b) operant conditioning
c) habituation
d) modelling

Answer: a Page: 76 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-276. 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?

a) operant conditioning
b) classical conditioning
c) modelling
d) habituation

Answer: d Page: 77 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-277. The different degrees of sleep and wakefulness through which newborns cycle, ranging from deep sleep to great agitation, are called

a) social interaction.
b) consciousness.
c) states of arousal.
d) attentiveness.

Answer: c Page: 78 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-278. Tiffany Field's research suggests that infants can discriminate between several basic facial expressions. Which expression is the last to be discriminated by newborns?

a) fear
b) happiness
c) surprise
d) sadness

Answer: a Page: 77 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-279. When the newborn's behaviour meshes with the parental behaviour, this helps the _____ to grow.

a) baby's brain
b) baby's imitative skills
c) baby's social relationship skills
d) baby's dependency

Answer: c Page: 78 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

ESSAY QUESTIONS

2-280. Briefly explain the contribution of the woman's ovum and the man's sperm in determining the sex of the offspring.

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.

Page: 38 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-281. Briefly explain the inherited disorder called phenylketonuria (PKU).

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.

Pages: 39-40 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-282. Briefly explain how mutations can damage the fetus.

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.

Page: 41 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-283. Explain what is meant when researchers say that the role of genetics is to produce a tendency toward a future course of development.

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.

Page: 51 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-284. Briefly explain how reproductive technologies are becoming increasingly sophisticated, permitting parents to choose the sex of the baby.

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.

Page: 57 Level: Difficult Type: Applied
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-285. Briefly explain how the father's behaviour may influence prenatal development.

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.

Pages: 61 Level: Difficult Type: Applied
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-286. 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.

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

Page: 70 Level: Difficult Type: Applied
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L08

2-287. Briefly describe the meaning of "states of arousal."

Answer: Newborn infants cycle through various states of arousal, including various degrees of sleep and wakefulness that range from deep sleep to great agitation.

Page: 78 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-288. Discuss some of the important points of social competence and a baby's ability to imitate behaviour.

Answer: Research from the late 1970s suggests that babies are able to imitate a behaviour modeled 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.

Pages: 77-78 Level: Difficult Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

TRUE/FALSE

2-289. It is clear that the father's sperm determines the gender of the child.

Answer: True Page: 38-39 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-290. In the mid-1800s, the Austrian monk Gregor Mendel produced a series of simple experiments of cross-pollination of pea plants.

Answer: True Page: 39 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-291. Mendel's pea plant experiments established the existence of dominant and recessive traits.

Answer: True Page: 39 Level: Medium Type: Factual

Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-292. Even though a child's parents both have the recessive gene for PKU, the child only has a 25% chance of inheriting the disorder.

Answer: True Page: 40 Level: Difficult Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-293. Relatively few traits are governed by a single pair of genes. Most traits are the result of polygenic inheritance.

Answer: True Page: 40 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-294. 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.

Answer: True Page: 40 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-295. Heredity is the genetic endowment we receive from our biological parents.

Answer: True Pages: 36 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-296. The field of behavioural genetics specializes in the consequences of heredity on psychological characteristics.

Answer: True Page: 41 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-297. The blood disorder hemophilia is an example of a disease that is produced by X-linked genes.

Answer: True Page: 40 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-298. With 25,000 human genes, humans have many more genes than other far less complex organisms.

Answer: False Page: 40-41 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-299. Scientists have discovered that all humans share 99.9% of the gene sequence.

Answer: True Page: 41 Level: Easy Type: Factual

Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-300. The field of behavioural genetics studies psychological disorders, such as depression, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, and schizophrenia.

Answer: True Page: 41 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-301. The field of behavioural genetics is a combination of psychology and genetics that studies the effects of genetics on behaviour.

Answer: True Page: 41, 44 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L01

2-302. Sometimes genes, for no known reason, spontaneously change their form, which is a process called spontaneous mutation.

Answer: True Page: 41 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-303. If a disorder has genetic roots, it means that there were no environmental factors that played a role in the manifestation of the disease.

Answer: False Page: 42 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-304. Genetic counselors 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.

Answer: True Page: 42 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-305. The newest role of genetic counselors involves testing people to identify whether they are susceptible to future disorders because of inherited genetic abnormalities.

Answer: True Page: 44 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-306. Genetic testing raises difficult practical and ethical questions.

Answer: True Page: 44 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-307. Genetic testing can always provide a simple yes or no answer as to whether an individual will be susceptible to a disorder.

Answer: False Page: 44 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L02

2-308. As developmental research accumulates, it is becoming apparent that to view behaviour as due to either genetic or environmental factors is inappropriate.

Answer: True Page: 45 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L03

2-309. 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.

Answer: True Page: 45-46 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L03

2-310. If people eat a diet rich in health foods, it is possible for them to grow beyond their genetically imposed limitations in height.

Answer: False Page: 46 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L03

2-311. It is the unique interaction of inherited and environmental factors that determines people's patterns of development.

Answer: True Page: 50 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L03

2-312. One drawback to using nonhumans as research subjects is that we cannot be sure how well the obtained findings can be generalized to people.

Answer: True Page: 46 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L03

2-313. 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.

Answer: True Page: 36 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-314. The data from studies of identical twins raised in different environments are always without bias.

Answer: False Page: 46 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-315. 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.

Answer: True Page: 47 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-316. 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.

Answer: False Page: 47 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-317. 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.

Answer: True Pages: 46 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-318. Obesity has a strong genetic component.

Answer: True Page: 47 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-319. Physical characteristics, such as blood pressure, respiration rates, and longevity are strongly influenced by genetics.

Answer: True Page: 47 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-320. A person’s intelligence is the result of some combination of natural mental ability and environmental opportunity.

Answer: True Pages: 47-48 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-321. Intelligence is a central human characteristic that differentiates humans from other species, and genetics plays a significant role in intelligence.

Answer: True Pages: 47 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-322. The IQ scores of dizygotic twins become increasingly similar over the course of time.

Answer: False Pages: 47 Level: Medium Type: Applied

Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-323. Researchers are 100% confident that differences in behaviours of identical, monozygotic twins are due to differences in their environments.

Answer: False Page: 49 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-324. Developmental psychologist Sandra Scarr suggests that society should be asking what can be done to maximize the intellectual potential of every individual.

Answer: True Page: 48 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-325. 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.

Answer: False Page: 48 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-326. Researchers believe that political attitudes, religious interests, values, and attitudes toward human sexuality do not have genetic components.

Answer: False Page: 49 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-327. Because identical, monozygotic twins are identical genetically, any variations in their background must be entirely due to environmental factors.

Answer: True Pages: 46 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-328. 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.

Answer: True Page: 50 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-329. Schizophrenia is a mental disorder that runs in families with some families showing an unusually higher incidence than other families.

Answer: True Page: 50 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-330. Data illustrates that genetics alone influence the development of schizophrenia.

Answer: False Pages: 50 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-331. Inherited genetic factors, environmental influences, structural abnormalities, and chemical imbalances are all factors that contribute to a person developing schizophrenia.

Answer: True Pages: 50-51 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-332. 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.

Answer: True Page: 51 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-333. Human characteristics and behaviour are a joint outcome of genetic and environmental factors.

Answer: True Page: 51 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.1: Prenatal Development Learning Objective: L04

2-334. 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.

Answer: True Page: 55 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L05

2-335. A mother's use of illegal drugs--but not legal drugs--poses serious risks to the unborn child.

Answer: False Page: 59-60 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-336. Increasing evidence suggests that ingestion of even small amounts of alcohol and nicotine by a pregnant mother can disrupt the development of the fetus.

Answer: True Pages: 60 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-337. Research indicates that fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) is now the primary preventable cause of intellectual disability.

Answer: True Page: 60 Level: Easy Type: Factual

Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-338. A father's use of alcohol and illegal drugs has no significant effect upon the development of the fetus.

Answer: False Pages: 61 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.2: Prenatal Growth and Change Learning Objective: L06

2-339. The protein called corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) triggers the release of various hormones that lead to the process of birth.

Answer: True Pages: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-340. When the protein called corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) reaches a high enough concentration, the mother's uterus begins periodic contractions.

Answer: False Page: 63 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-341. In the first stage of labor, contractions increase in frequency, duration, and intensity until the baby's head is able to pass through the cervix.

Answer: True Page: 63 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-342. In the second stage of labor, the baby moves through the cervix and birth canal and leaves the mother's body.

Answer: True Page: 63 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-343. In the third stage of labor, the umbilical cord and the placenta are expelled from the mother.

Answer: True Page: 63 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-344. The number of episiotomies has increased drastically in the last decade.

Answer: False Page: 63 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-345. Immediately after birth, the birthing attendants examine the neonate using the Apgar measurement system.

Answer: True Pages: 64 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-346. 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.

Answer: True Pages: 65 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-347. Although mother-child bonding is not critical, it is important for the newborn to be gently touched and massaged soon after birth.

Answer: True Pages: 65 Level: Easy Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-348. Around the world, only people in the lowest socioeconomic groups have their babies at home.

Answer: False Page: 66 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-349. Research indicates that babies born to mothers who received anesthetics during childbirth cry less than babies whose mothers do not receive anesthesia.

Answer: False Page: 66 Level: Difficult Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-350. Most research suggests that the drugs that are currently used during labor produce only minimal risks to the fetus and neonate.

Answer: True Page: 67 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-351. The Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists include pharmacological and non-pharmacological pain relief equally in their definition of "normal childbirth."

Answer: True Page: 67 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-352. A new mothers stay in a hospital after birth is two days on average, which is a much shorter stay than a generation ago.

Answer: True Page: 67 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-353. The exact number of tests performed on a newborn is the same across all provinces and territories in Canada.

Answer: False Page: 67 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L07

2-354. More than 10% of all babies are born early.

Answer: False Page: 68 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-355. Small-for-gestational-age babies are also always considered preterm.

Answer: False Page: 68 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-356. 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.

Answer: False Page: 69 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-357. An infant who is born prior to 30 weeks is considered a low-birth-weight infant.

Answer: False Page: 68 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-358. 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.

Answer: True Page: 69 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-359. The point at which an infant can survive prematurely is about 22 weeks—4 months earlier than the term of a normal delivery.

Answer: True Page: 69 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-360. A baby born earlier than 25 weeks has a 75% chance of survival.

Answer: False Page: 70 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-361. The “age of viability” is 22 weeks.

Answer: True Page: 69 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-362. Once a very-low-birth-weight child reaches his/her first year of age, the medical care costs for that child decrease drastically.

Answer: False Page: 69 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-363. 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.

Answer: True Page: 69 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-364. "Kangaroo Care" is a term that applies to medical intervention of preterm infants that has infants held skin-to-skin against their parents' chests.

Answer: True Page: 69 Level: Easy Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-365. "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.

Answer: False Page 69 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-366. Wives of older fathers are more likely to have preterm deliveries.

Answer: True Pages: 80 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-367. Infants who remain inside their mother's womb and unborn for two weeks after the mother's due date are at no risk.

Answer: False Page: 70 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-368. There is no association between successful birth consequences and the rate of Caesarean deliveries.

Answer: True Page: 72 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-369. Relative to Canada, many countries have substantially lowered the rate of Caesarean deliveries.

Answer: False Page: 72 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-370. Babies born via Caesarean are less likely to experience breathing problems.

Answer: False Page: 72 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-371. 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.

Answer: True Pages: 72 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-372. Infant mortality has been generally increasing since the 1960s.

Answer: False Page: 72 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-373. The rate of infant mortality in Canada is 15 deaths per 1000 births.

Answer: False Page: 72 Level: Medium Type: Factual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-374. Postpartum depression affects the mother but does not affect the infant.

Answer: False Page: 73 Level: Medium Type: Applied
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L08

2-375. Even without full visual acuity, newborns actively pay attention to certain types of information.

Answer: True Pages: 74 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-376. Newborns cannot register smells and tastes with facial expressions.

Answer: False Page: 75 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09

2-377. 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.

Answer: False Pages: 78 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual
Module 2.3: Birth and the Newborn Infant Learning Objective: L09