

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. When a particular inherited characteristic is controlled more by one gene of a pair than by the other, the stronger gene is called:
 - A) dominant.
 - B) phenotypic.
 - C) recessive.
 - D) genotypic.
2. An XX pattern in the 23rd pair of chromosomes indicates the fetus will:
 - A) have Down syndrome.
 - B) be female.
 - C) be male.
 - D) be homosexual.
3. Among the most common correlates of chromosomal abnormalities such as Down syndrome and Klinefelter syndrome is:
 - A) father's age.
 - B) child's age.
 - C) ethnic background.
 - D) mother's age.
4. If a human characteristic is the result of the interaction of genes and the environment, the characteristic is considered to be:
 - A) multifactorial.
 - B) mosaical.
 - C) dominant.
 - D) additive.
5. Approximately 10 days after conception:
 - A) the male's sperm is deposited into the body of the female.
 - B) the developing organism nestles into the lining of the uterus.
 - C) fertilization of the ovum by sperm takes place
 - D) the placenta begins to function
6. The third period of prenatal development is the period of the:
 - A) embryo.
 - B) ovum.
 - C) trimester.
 - D) fetus.
7. Births that occur at _____ or fewer weeks after conception are referred to as preterm.
 - A) 35
 - B) 36
 - C) 37
 - D) 38
8. Each molecule of DNA is called:
 - A) a cell.
 - B) an amino acid.
 - C) a chromosome.
 - D) a genome.
9. Monozygotic twins are produced when:
 - A) two ova are fertilized by a single sperm.
 - B) two ova are fertilized by different sperm.
 - C) one ovum is fertilized by one sperm, but then splits to form two halves.
 - D) one ovum is fertilized by two sperm, which causes a split.
10. Full-term pregnancies typically last:
 - A) 32 weeks from the date of conception.
 - B) 34 weeks from the date of conception.
 - C) 36 weeks from the date of conception.
 - D) 38 weeks from the date of conception.

11. Since 1996, neural-tube defects have decreased by over 25 percent in the United States and Canada. No decrease has occurred in Europe. What is the reason for the decrease in the United States and Canada?
 - A) Environmental changes in climate are responsible.
 - B) Physicians routinely check for neural-tube defects at birth, thus causing the decrease.
 - C) Cereals and breads in the United States and Canada are now fortified with folic acid.
 - D) Europeans are genetically predisposed to neural-tube defects.
12. The second stage of labor begins when the:
 - A) mother starts experiencing contractions.
 - B) cervix begins dilating.
 - C) baby's head appears at the opening of the vagina.
 - D) placenta is expelled.
13. The "age of viability" refers to the point when the preterm newborn:
 - A) can survive.
 - B) begins to move.
 - C) will survive.
 - D) has developed all its major organs.
14. The fragile and tiny cell mass that is composed of cells from the duplicated, divided, and differentiated zygote is called:
 - A) a blastocyst.
 - B) an embryo.
 - C) a fetus.
 - D) dizygotic.
15. The longest period of prenatal development is the:
 - A) period of the embryo.
 - B) period of the fetus.
 - C) first trimester.
 - D) germinal period.
16. Approximately what percentage of zygotes successfully become implanted?
 - A) 20 percent
 - B) 40 percent
 - C) 70 percent
 - D) 90 percent
17. During the germinal period, the first task of the outer cells is to:
 - A) divide as rapidly as possible.
 - B) differentiate into different types of tissue.
 - C) implant in the uterus.
 - D) find a permanent location in the ovaries.
18. The international definition for *low birthweight* is weighing less than:
 - A) 2.5 kilograms or 5 1/2 pounds.
 - B) 3.4 kilograms or 7 1/2 pounds.
 - C) 1.5 kilograms or 3 pounds.
 - D) 2.7 kilograms or 6 pounds.
19. Postpartum depression is partly influenced by:
 - A) the amount of time spent in labor.
 - B) having a Cesarean section.
 - C) giving birth to a preterm infant.
 - D) the mother's beliefs about her ability to care for her infant.
20. Approximately how many genes are contained in the human genome?
 - A) 25
 - B) 250
 - C) 25,000
 - D) 2.5 million

21. Phenotype is a result of:
 - A) genetics only.
 - B) environment only.
 - C) both genetics and environment.
 - D) neither genetics nor environment.
22. Alcoholism is caused by:
 - A) a personality defect and weak moral character.
 - B) genetic and environmental factors.
 - C) the influence of culture.
 - D) an addictive personality.
23. Brain waves indicate responsiveness in the fetus:
 - A) in the first trimester.
 - B) in the second trimester.
 - C) in the third trimester.
 - D) starting at birth.
24. Pregnancy is most likely to end:
 - A) before the germinal period.
 - B) in spontaneous abortion in the period of the embryo.
 - C) in spontaneous abortion in the period of the fetus.
 - D) in induced abortion in the second trimester.
25. The critical factor in attaining the age of viability is:
 - A) weighing at least 5 pounds (2.3 kg).
 - B) having adequate brain development.
 - C) having functioning digestive and respiratory systems.
 - D) surviving at least 28 weeks past conception.
26. During the embryonic period, the very first sign of human body structure appears as a thin line down the middle of the embryo. At its time of appearance, this thin line is called:
 - A) the neural tube.
 - B) the spine.
 - C) the primitive streak.
 - D) the central nervous system.
27. The Apgar is used one minute and five minutes after birth to:
 - A) measure sensory abilities.
 - B) measure the health of the new mother.
 - C) help the mother recover from childbirth.
 - D) determine whether the newborn needs immediate medical care.
28. The condition where one substance intensifies the effects of another substance is the:
 - A) critical period effect.
 - B) threshold effect.
 - C) fetal teratogen effect.
 - D) interaction effect.
29. The heart is the most susceptible to developing birth defects:
 - A) during the first two weeks after conception.
 - B) between the third and sixth weeks after conception.
 - C) between the eighth and twelfth weeks after conception.
 - D) during the two months immediately before birth.
30. An allele is:
 - A) a normal variation of a particular gene.
 - B) either an X or a Y.
 - C) the gene that causes twins to develop.
 - D) an individual's actual appearance and behavior.