Unit Test #2 (Chapters 3,4,5)

1. How many pairs of chromosomes does a normal human being have?
   A. 22
   B. 23
   C. 44
   D. 46

2. The __________ is the basic unit that determines inherited characteristics.
   A. zygote
   B. gene
   C. follicle
   D. gamete

3. If Carol and Robert both pass on the gene for red hair, their child will have red hair. This is an example of __________ inheritance.
   A. dominant
   B. recessive
   C. sex-linked
   D. multiple-allele

4. When the police ask you to give a description of an assailant and you say that she is tall with black, curly hair, you are describing the assailant’s
   A. incomplete dominance.
   B. genetic pattern.
   C. phenotype.
   D. genotype.

5. Which of the following is NOT the responsibility of a genetic counselor?
   A. taking a family history of prospective parents
   B. making clients aware of the statistical probabilities of certain genetic conditions
   C. presenting options of alternative courses of action
   D. advising clients on which course of action to take

6. Which of the following most clearly demonstrates the influence of environment?
   A. Georgio, who was adopted at birth, and died at the same age as his biological father did
   B. Sally, who was adopted at the age of 2, and walks like her adoptive mother
   C. Bill and Jim, identical twins who were separated at birth, and are both overweight
   D. Ann and Jennie, fraternal twins who were reared apart, only Ann has high blood pressure

7. William came from a disadvantaged background, with abusive parents. In high school, he turned his exceptional ability to win arguments into a positive characteristic by participating on the school debate team. When the debate team visited the nation’s capital, William was so inspired by what he saw there that he decided to pursue a career in government. Which of the following terms best explains William’s development?
   A. genotype-environment interaction
   B. canalization
   C. chorion control
   D. shared environmental effects

8. The correct order for the three prenatal stages is:
   A. fetal; embryonic; and, germinal.
B. embryonic; fetal; and, germinal.
C. germinal; fetal; and, embryonic.
D. germinal; embryonic; and, fetal.

9. Christie’s baby is in the third and final stage of gestation. The major characteristic of this fetal stage of development is the
A. formation of the systems of the body.
B. implantation of the organism in the uterine wall.
C. growth and refinement of the organism’s structures.
D. differentiation of the ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm.

10. Environmental factors that may produce birth defects are called
A. blastocysts.
B. allergens.
C. teratogens.
D. toxinogens.

11. Doctors have found that increasing a woman’s folic acid consumption by just 5 milligrams each day reduces the incidence of __________ by 85 percent.
A. cleft palate
B. cerebral palsy
C. Down syndrome
D. neural tube defects

12. Suppose you are a health care worker who is examining a child with the following symptoms: facial and bodily malformations, short attention span, hyperactivity, and motor impairments. Which drug would you suspect that the child’s mother used during pregnancy?
A. cocaine
B. marijuana
C. heroin
D. alcohol

13. The Apgar scale does not measure
A. pulse.
B. temperature.
C. respiration.
D. activity.

14. Betty was born after a 30-week gestation period. She is called a __________ infant.
A. postterm
B. preterm
C. PKU
D. prefuctional

15. Who is most likely to have a low-birth-weight baby?
A. Adele, who is 25, in good health, and has had one normal delivery
B. Bianca, who is 40, in generally good health but has high blood pressure, and has had no previous pregnancies
C. Carol, who is 17, pregnant for the first time, and in good health
D. Dana, who is 37, underweight, smokes, and has had five previous pregnancies