

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) When a genetic trait is attributed to a recessive gene: 1) _____
 - A) The offspring will only partially demonstrate the trait.
 - B) The offspring does not manifest it unless the gene is received from both parents.
 - C) The offspring receives the gene from only one parent.
 - D) The offspring will demonstrate the trait, but will not pass along the gene to their offspring.

- 2) The concept that behavior is an expression of neural activity is central to the philosophy of modern neuroscience because: 2) _____
 - A) The mind controls behavior.
 - B) The mind and the brain have the same function.
 - C) The function of the brain explains all human behavior.
 - D) Neurons within both halves of the brain are mutually involved in all high levels of psychological functioning.

- 3) A client is diagnosed with a recessive genetic disease. What would be reviewed if the family resemblance methodological design is used to evaluate the client? 3) _____
 - A) A direct visualization of the client's chromosomes
 - B) The client's cerebral processes
 - C) Similarities between the client and their relatives
 - D) The structure of the client's brain

- 4) Which term best describes the genetic condition where both parents received the same gene type from only one of their parents? 4) _____
 - A) Homozygous
 - B) Recessive
 - C) Monozygotic
 - D) Heterozygous

- 5) The basic functional and physical unit for transmission of hereditary instructions is a: 5) _____
 - A) Molecule.
 - B) Gene.
 - C) Gamete.
 - D) Zygote.

- 6) Excessive negative reaction from others may predispose to abnormal behavior and even mental illness if the stress is great enough. This statement is an example of: 6) _____
 - A) Genomics.
 - B) The Stress-Diathesis Model.
 - C) Differential Exposure.
 - D) Polygenic inheritance.

- 7) Given different experiences, a person with certain hereditary potential could develop in different ways. This phenomenon is defined in: 7) _____
 - A) The Principle of Ecology.
 - B) The Principle of Differential Susceptibility.
 - C) The Principle of Differential Exposure.
 - D) The Principle of Biorhythms.

- 8) Which statement is true regarding biological rhythm? 8) _____
 - A) Biological rhythm is unique to the individual.
 - B) Biological rhythms have only been observed in people.
 - C) Biological rhythms are not self-sustaining.
 - D) Biological rhythms only affect physical functions.

- 9) Family, urbanization, sociological variables, cultures, and geographic moves are all _____ concepts. 9) _____
 A) Behavioral B) Sociological C) Ecological D) Biological
- 10) Ecologic Systems Theory describes: 10) _____
 A) Personality structure.
 B) Personality development.
 C) How a person's development is influenced by a broad range of situations and from interactive and overlapping contextual levels.
 D) Data obtained by observing the human's behavioral response to stimuli.
- 11) Which theorists create a perspective of developmental stages by studying the person more comprehensively and as a social being, using experimentation, objective observation, and self-report methods? 11) _____
 A) Psychoanalytic and NeoAnalytic B) Behavioral and NeoAnalytic
 C) Sociological and Behavioral D) Biological and NeoAnalytic
- 12) Freud, Sullivan, and Erikson are known as Stage Theorists because: 12) _____
 A) Their work is most widely known.
 B) They describe anxiety as a specific stage of development.
 C) They use the medical model of emphasizing pathology and symptoms.
 D) They emphasize that the person develops in sequential stages.
- 13) Self-efficacy is: 13) _____
 A) A judgment about one's ability to organize and execute action and to accomplish a certain level of performance in a situation.
 B) A cognitive structure, a complex concept encompassing both motor behavior and internalized thought processes.
 C) The change that results from assimilation and accommodation.
 D) An awareness of how to think and learn, and an understanding of self as a learner.
- 14) Kohlberg defines stages of moral reasoning. Development of moral judgment is stimulated whenever the person: 14) _____
 A) Is afraid or fearful.
 B) Can not work through inadequate modes of thinking.
 C) Has no opportunity for group discussion of values and can participate in a group decision making about moral issues.
 D) Has opportunity to assume responsibility for the consequences of behavior.
- 15) In Gilligan's Theory of Moral Development women's moral judgment proceeds through three distinct stages. Applying to this theory, how might a woman with breast cancer **initially** view her mastectomy? 15) _____
 A) She might feel very frightened and fear she may not see her children grow up.
 B) She might focus on the fact that she only has a cancer which can be removed.
 C) She might volunteer to raise funds for breast cancer research.
 D) She might see it as an incentive and opportunity to participate in breast cancer awareness.
- 16) The student who makes poor grades devotes much time and energy to succeed in music or sports This is an example of which type of defensive mechanism? 16) _____
 A) Displacement B) Compensation
 C) Compartmentalization D) Conversion

- 25) If parents are heterozygous for a recessive gene (both received the same gene type from only one of their parents), what percentage of the children will be affected by the gene? 25) _____
- A) 3/4 B) 1/2 C) 1/4 D) 1/3

MATCHING. Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following.

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|----------------|--|-----------|
| 26) Genotype | A) Basic functional and physical unit for transmission of hereditary instructions | 26) _____ |
| 27) Phenotype | B) All the DNA and full set of chromosome with all the genes they contain, which make up the genetic material of an organism | 27) _____ |
| 28) Genome | C) A person's observable appearance and behavior, the result of genetic and environmental influences | 28) _____ |
| 29) Chromosome | D) Threadlike package of genes and DNA in the cell nucleus | 29) _____ |
| 30) Gene | E) Chemical inside the cell nucleus that is the molecular basis of heredity | 30) _____ |
| | F) A person's entire genetic inheritance or potential | |
| | G) Agents that produce adverse effects | |

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 1) B
- 2) D
- 3) C
- 4) D
- 5) B
- 6) C
- 7) B
- 8) A
- 9) C
- 10) C
- 11) A
- 12) D
- 13) A
- 14) D
- 15) A
- 16) B
- 17) D
- 18) C
- 19) A
- 20) A
- 21) C
- 22) B
- 23) D
- 24) B
- 25) C
- 26) F
- 27) C
- 28) B
- 29) D
- 30) A