**CHAPTER 3**

**Nature, Nurture, and Human Diversity**

1. A human sperm cell contains:

 a. 23 chromosomes.

 b. 23 genes.

 c. 46 chromosomes.

 d. 46 genes.

2. A segment of DNA capable of synthesizing a specific protein is called a(n):

 a. gene.

 b. gender schema.

 c. chromosome.

 d. hormone.

 e. neurotransmitter.

3. Human genetic diversity consists of the variations in the sequence of our:

 a. nucleotides.

 b. synapses.

 c. memes.

 d. gender schemas.

 e. hormones.

4. Dmitry Belyaev and Lyudmilla Trut successfully domesticated wild foxes by means of:

 a. cloning.

 b. gender typing.

 c. selective mating.

 d. gene splicing.

 e. hormone injections

5. Evolutionary psychology is most relevant to an understanding of how behavior contributes to:

 a. erotic plasticity.

 b. genetic mutations.

 c. cultural diversity.

 d. reproductive success.

6. If a genetically based attraction to beautiful people contributes to survival, that trait will likely be passed on to subsequent generations. This best illustrates:

 a. gender typing.

 b. natural selection.

 c. behavior genetics.

 d. gender schema theory.

7. Which of the following is the source of genetic diversity?

 a. erotic plasticity

 b. gender schemas

 c. mutations

 d. memes

8. Compared with women, men are more likely to:

 a. initiate sexual activity.

 b. express permissive attitudes regarding sexual activity.

 c. comply with direct requests for casual sex.

 d. do all the above.

9. A behavior geneticist would be most interested in studying hereditary influences on:

 a. skin color.

 b. sexual anatomy.

 c. physical attractiveness.

 d. personality traits.

10. Twin studies suggest that Alzheimer’s disease is influenced by:

 a. testosterone.

 b. gender schemas.

 c. heredity.

 d. memes.

11. Two individuals are most likely to share similar personality traits if they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twins who were reared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. fraternal; together

 b. identical; apart

 c. fraternal; apart

 d. identical; together

12. Adopted children are *least* likely to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that resemble those of their adoptive parents.

 a. personality traits

 b. religious beliefs

 c. political attitudes

 d. moral values

13. Pat is normally very restless and fidgety, whereas Shelley is usually quiet and easygoing. The two children apparently differ in:

 a. brain maturation.

 b. gender schemas.

 c. erotic plasticity.

 d. temperament.

 e. physical health.

14. A child’s temperament is likely to be:

 a. difficult to observe.

 b. stable over time.

 c. a product of parenting style.

 d. a reflection of their gender schemas.

15. Who are likely to show the greatest similarity in temperament?

 a. Ruth and Ramona, identical twins

 b. Philip and Paul, fraternal twins

 c. Larry and Laura, brother and sister

 d. Vincent Sr. and Vincent Jr., father and son

16. Adopted children raised in the same family are not especially likely to have similar personality traits. This most clearly implies that we should be cautious about attributing personality to:

 a. genetic predisposition.

 b. parental influence.

 c. gender differences.

 d. peer influence.

17. In order to prevent teens from smoking, intervention programs for youth should first pay attention to the impact of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on teen smoking habits.

 a. peer influence

 b. family environments

 c. genetic predispositions

 d. gender schemas

18. The enduring traditions, ideas, attitudes, and behaviors shared by a large group of people and transmitted from one generation to the next define their:

 a. temperament.

 b. roles.

 c. racial identity.

 d. culture.

19. Those who study cultural influences on behavior are most likely to highlight the importance of:

 a. natural selection.

 b. temperament.

 c. schemas.

 d. norms.

20. Compared with today’s North American parents, many Asian and African parents are more likely to encourage their children to value:

 a. civil rights.

 b. racial equality.

 c. social harmony.

 d. nonconformity.

 e. self‑reliance.

21. A human egg contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosome and a human sperm contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosome.

 a. a Y; either an X or a Y

 b. either an X or a Y; an X

 c. an X; either an X or a Y

 d. either an X or a Y; a Y

22. Female children have been observed to dress and play in ways more typical of males if they were exposed to excess \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during their prenatal development.

 a. nucleotides

 b. testosterone

 c. endorphins

 d. estrogen

23. Gender role refers to;

 a. one’s biological sex.

 b. the sense of being male or female.

 c. the set of expected behaviors for males and females.

 d. the sense of being homosexual or heterosexual.

 e. how masculine a boy is or how feminine a girl is.

24. Gender identity refers to:

 a. one’s biological sex.

 b. the sense of being male or female.

 c. the set of expected behaviors for males and for females.

 d. how masculine a boy is or how feminine a girl is.

 e. a person’s identification with the parent of the opposite sex.

25. A boy who consistently exhibits traditionally masculine interests and behavior patterns demonstrates the impact of:

 a. sexual orientation.

 b. erotic plasticity.

 c. the X chromosome.

 d. gender‑typing.

26. Mr. Eskenazi frowns when his 7‑year‑old boy cries but hugs his 8‑year‑old daughter when she cries. Mr. Eskenazi’s contribution to the gender‑typing of his children would most likely be emphasized by:

 a. behavior genetics theory.

 b. social learning theory.

 c. gender schema theory.

 d. evolutionary theory.

27. Which theory of gender‑typing suggests that people understand and classify their own behavior and personality traits in terms of masculine and feminine categories?

 a. social learning theory

 b. behavior genetics theory

 c. evolutionary theory

 d. gender schema theory

28. Chromosomes are composed of small segments of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. DNA; genes

 b. DNA; neurotransmitters

 c. genes; DNA

 d. DNA; enzymes

29. Each cell of the human body has a total of:

 a. 23 chromosomes.

 b. 23 genes.

 c. 46 chromosomes.

 d. 46 genes.

30. A psychologist working from the evolutionary perspective is likely to suggest that people are biologically predisposed to:

 a. protect their offspring.

 b. fear extreme heights.

 c. be attracted to fertile-appearing members of the opposite sex.

 d. do all of the above.

31. Through natural selection, the traits that are most likely to be passed on to succeeding generations are those that contribute to:

 a. reproduction.

 b. survival.

 c. aggressiveness.

 d. a. and b.

 e. a., b., and c.

32. Gender refers to:

 a. the biological and social definition of male and female.

 b. the biological definition of male and female.

 c. one’s sense of being male or female.

 d. the extent to which one exhibits traditionally male or female traits.

33. According to evolutionary psychology, men are drawn sexually to women who seem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while women are also attracted to men who seem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. nurturing; youthful

 b. youthful and fertile; mature and affluent

 c. slender; muscular

 d. exciting; dominant

34. Unlike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twins, who develop from a single fertilized egg, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twins develop from separate fertilized eggs.

 a. fraternal; identical

 b. identical; fraternal

 c. placental; nonplacental

 d. nonplacental; placental

35. Several studies of long-separated identical twins have found that these twins:

 a. have little in common, due to the different environments in which they were raised.

 b. have many similarities, in everything from medical histories to personalities.

 c. have similar personalities, but very different likes, dislikes, and lifestyles.

 d. are no more similar than are fraternal twins reared apart.