**Test 2**

**Biology 160**

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| 1. |  In humans, males are:

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| --- | --- |
| A. |  homogametic.  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  hermaphroditic  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  heterogametic.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  pseudohermaphroditic.  |

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| 2. |  The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_gene on the \_\_\_\_\_\_chromosome determines sex in humans

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| A. |  SRY, X          |

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| C. |  XIST, sex  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  SRY, Y  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  sex, Y  |

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| 3. |  What is the function of SRY?

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| A. |  sex determination  |

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| C. |  gene for testosterone production  |

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| B. |  pseudoautosomal regions for meiosis  |

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| D. |  cause of pseudohermaphrodism  |

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| 4. |  Evidence suggests that homosexuality is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| A. |  not inherited  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  completely inherited  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  partially inherited  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  completely environmental  |

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| 5. |  A female whose father was colorblind marries a normal male whose father was also colorblind,  What is the probability that their son will be colorblind?

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| --- | --- |
| A. |  0%  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  50%  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  25%  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  100%  |

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| 6. |  Which of the following genetic conditions is not sex-linked?

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| --- | --- |
| A. |  ichthyosis  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  sickle-cell anemia  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  colorblindness  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  a and C  |

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| 7. |  A woman whose brother has hemophilia is concerned about passing this trait to her offspring.  What is the risk that she will have a son with hemophilia?

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| --- | --- |
| A. |  1/8  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  1/2  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  1/4  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  1  |

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| 8. |  Males are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for X-linked traits

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| --- | --- |
| A. |  homozygous  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  hemizygous  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  heterozygous  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  pseudozygous  |

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| 9. |  Calico cats have large patches of coat color.  What can we conclude about the timing of X-inactivation?

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| A. |  it occurred early  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  it occurred both early and late  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  it occurred late  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  no relationship exists  |

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| 10. |  Male pattern baldness is a \_\_\_\_\_ trait.

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| A. |  sex-linked  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  sex-influenced  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  sex-limited  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  Y-linked  |

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| 11. |  Beard growth in humans is an example of a \_\_\_\_trait.

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| A. |  sex-linked  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  sex-limited  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  sex-influenced  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  y-linked  |

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| 12. |  The video concerning sex determination showed the story of Jan Johnson who was an XY female.  What was the cause of this condition?

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| A. |  Congenital adrenal hyperplasia  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  The SRY gene  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  Androgen insensitivity syndrome  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  Sustentacular cells  |

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| 13. |  X-linked genes have different patterns of expression in females and males because:

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| A. |  they are suppressed in males.  |

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| D. |  they determine maleness or femaleness.  |

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| B. |  they are expressed in females only.  |

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| E. |  there are two copies in males.  |

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| C. |  there is only one copy of these genes in males.  |

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| 14. |  In males, genes on the X chromosome are:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  expressed.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  mutant.  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  recessive.  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  autosomal.  |

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| C. |  disease-causing.  |

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| 15. |  A daughter can inherit a sex-linked recessive disorder if:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  her mother is a carrier and her father has the disorder.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  her father is hemizygous for the disorder.  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  both parents are carriers of the disorder.  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  her father is a carrier of the disorder.  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  her mother is affected with the disorder.  |

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| 16. |  If a woman has a brother who is color blind:

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| A. |  she will also be color blind.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  her daughters have a 50% chance of being carriers.  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  she has a 50% chance of being a carrier.  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  25% of her pregnancies will end in spontaneous abortion.  |

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| C. |  her sons will all be color blind.  |

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| 17. |  X-linked dominant mutant alleles are usually expressed:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  only in males.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  equally in the sexes.  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  more severely in females.  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  when X-inactivated.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  more severely in males.  |

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| 18. |  Males and females are genetically equivalent because:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  an X chromosome is inactivated in female cells.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  females lack the Y chromosome.  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  males only inherit one X chromosome.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. |  males are hemizygous.  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  the X chromosome is inactive in male cells.  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 19. |  Unspecialized structures in embryos that develop into female sex organs are the:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  Mullerian ducts.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  sustentacular cells.  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  Cowper's glands.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. |  Barr bodies.  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  Wolffian ducts.  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20. |  In humans, if the SRY gene is not expressed, the unspecialized gonads develop into:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  testes.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  Barr bodies.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  ovaries.  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  testes and ovaries.  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  a placenta.  |

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| 21. |  A man has the X-linked dominant condition CGH that produces dense hair on the face and upper body. What is the chance that he will pass it on to his daughters?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  0%  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  100%  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  25%  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  75%  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  50%  |

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| 22. |  Traits that have both inherited and environmental causes are termed

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| A. |  heritable.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  familial.  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  polygenic.  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  Mendelian.  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  multifactorial.  |

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| 23. |  An example of a trait that is continuously varying is:

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| A. |  leaf color in pea plants.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  coat color in guinea pigs.  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  height in humans.  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  seed color in pea plants.  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  eye color in *Drosophila.*  |

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| 24. |  Polygenic traits are:

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| A. |  determined by more than one gene.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  determined by genes on the same chromosome.  |

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| B. |  phenotypically different in different organisms.  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  always recessive.  |

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| C. |  characteristic of X-linked genes.  |

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| 25. |  In humans, clubfoot has a heritability of 0.8. Expression of clubfoot is:

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| --- | --- |
| A. |  strongly influenced by environmental factors.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  inherited from an affected parent 80% of the time.  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  solely dependent on inheritance of the clubfoot gene(s).  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  X-linked.  |

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| C. |  strongly dependent on inheritance of the clubfoot gene(s) but also influenced by environmental factors.  |

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| 26. |  Which risk factor for coronary artery disease is uncontrollable?

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| A. |  high serum cholesterol  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  hypertension  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  family history  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  all of these  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  diabetes  |

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| 27. |  A brother and sister share \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of their genes.

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| --- | --- |
| A. |  10  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  100  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  25  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  0  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  50  |

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| 28. |  Two brothers share \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of their genes.

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| --- | --- |
| A. |  10  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  100  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  25  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. |  0  |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  50  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 29. |  The proportion of shared genes (correlation coefficient) between a grandparent and grandchild is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- |
| A. |  12.5% (1/8)  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  100%  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  25% (1/4)  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  0%  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  50% (1/2)  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30. |  Dizygotic (DZ) twins:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  are always the same sex.  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  are also called consanguineous twins.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  are as closely related as non-twin siblings.  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. |  are unrelated genetically.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  share 100% of their genetic material.  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. |  Eye color is thought to be a purely polygenic trait with little or no environmental component.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  True  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  False  |

 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 32. |  Human height is thought to be a purely polygenic trait with little or no environmental component.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  True  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  False  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 33. |  The fingerprints of identical twins are identical.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  True  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  False  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 34. |  What percentage of genes do you share with your Father?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  50%  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  12.5%  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  6.25%  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. |  25%  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  3.125%  |

 |   |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 35. |  Which of the following would support the thrifty gene hypothesis?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  2/3 of the inhabitants of Naura had become obese one generation after their diet changed.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  The prevalence of obesity has increased in the United States in the past 20 years.  |

 |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  Pima Indians in Arizona have a high prevalence of obesity while Pima Indians in Mexico do not.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  All of these.  |

 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. |  Genetic determinism states that the expression of an inherited trait cannot be modified by the environment.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  True  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  |

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|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  False  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  |

 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 37. |  Dopamine is the focus of research in which of the following diseases?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  ADHD  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  Asperger syndrome  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  autism  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  All of the above  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 38. |  Which of the following statements is true regarding anorexia nervosa?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  Only females suffer  from anorexia.  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  Genes whose products control appetite are not implicated in eating disorders.  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  Anorexia has the highest risk of death of any psychiatric disorder.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  All of the above are true regarding anorexia nervosa  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 39. |  An individual with  Familial advanced sleep phase syndrome (FASPS) is likely to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  prompltly fall asleep at the same time each night  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  also suffer from cataplexy  |

 |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  fall asleep several times during the day  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  have above average intelligence  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 40. |  The genes for narcolepsy were first identified in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  cats  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  dogs  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  humans  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  fruit flies  |

 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. |  Twin and adoptive studies suggest that the heritability of IQ:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  stays the same through all age groups  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  increases with age  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  decreases with age  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  does not follow any particular trend  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 42. |  Heritability is a measurement that estimates the proportion of

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  genetic variation in a group that can be attributed to phenotype  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  phenotypic variation in a group that can be attributed to genes  |

 |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  phenotypic variation in an individual that can be attributed to genes  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  none of the above  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 43. |  Individuals that are perfectionists and/or have a low tolerance for new situations are thought to be at risk for:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  mood disorders.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  panic disorder.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  eating disorders.  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  autism.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  schizophrenia.  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 44. |  The average score on an IQ test, such as the Stanford-Binet, is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  50  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  150  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  75  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. |  200  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  100  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 45. |  SSRIs such as Prozac, Paxil, and Zoloft, are widely prescribed to treat:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  drug addiction.  |

 |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  Alzheimer's disease.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  depression.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. |  Huntington's disease.  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  schizophrenia.  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. |  Schizophrenia is thought to have a genetic component because:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  the symptoms are behavioral.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  Dogs develop narcolepsy with cataplexy.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  identical twins show high concordance.  |

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| --- | --- |
| E. |  FASPS was found to be autosomal dominant in one family.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  children who have an adoptive parent with schizophrenia are more likely to develop it than children with an adoptive parent who does not have schizophrenia.  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 47. |  Familial advanced sleep phase syndrome (FASPS), in a Utah family, has provided evidence for a "biological clock" in humans. In this family FASPS is inherited as a(n):

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  autosomal recessive.  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  X-linked dominant.  |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  autosomal dominant.  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. |  Y-linked trait.  |

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|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  X-linked recessive.  |

 |   |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 48. |  Early symptoms of schizophrenia tend to affect:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  thinking.  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  hearing.  |

 |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  speech.  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  vision.  |

 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 49. |  Which of the following would be considered a behavioral trait?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  abilities  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  how a person copes with stress  |

 |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  feelings and moods  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. |  all of these  |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  intelligence  |

 |   |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 50. |  Researchers believe that genes contribute to most behavioral traits in humans.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  True  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  False  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. |  Drug addiction produces long-lasting changes in the brain.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  True  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  False  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 52. |  A patient who experiences severe withdrawal symptoms when he/she stops taking a drug is exhibiting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  tolerance  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  suicidal ideation  |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  dependence  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. |  insomnia  |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  paranoia  |

 |   |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 53. |  A person who constantly needs to take more of a drug to get the same effect is exhibiting which of the following?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  tolerance  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  suicidal ideation  |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  dependence  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. |  insomnia  |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  paranoia  |

 |   |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 54. |  The most likely diagnosis for a patient who experiences long periods of depression alternating with periods of mania would be:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  major depressive disorder.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  bipolar disorder.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  clinical depression.  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. |  insomnia with suicidal ideation.  |

 |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  schizophrenia.  |

 |   |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 55. |  A young woman depicted in one of the video's desired to become a male.  What was the chemical she was taking to effect this change.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  estrogen  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  testosterone  |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  dopamine  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  leptin  |

 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 56. |  Which of the following disorders is multifactorial?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  Klinefelter syndrome  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  hypertension  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  myotonic dystrophy  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  cri du chat  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 57. |  To date, the most informative studies on how and to what degree heredity and the environment influence human traits have relied on data from:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  adopted children and their biological parents.  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  dizygotic twins reared apart.  |

 |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  monozygotic twins reared in the same environment.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  monozygotic twins separated at birth.  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 58. |  The empiric risk to a family member of an affected individual developing a disorder caused by a multifactorial trait:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  decreases with severity of the disorder.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  decreases in larger families.  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  increases with fewer affected family members.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  increases with increasing relatedness to affected individuals.  |

 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 59. |  Geneticists calculate the \_\_\_\_\_\_of a trait, or the degree to which it is inherited, as the percentage of pairs in which both twins express the trait.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  heritability      |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  concordance  |

 |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  coefficient of relationship  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  empiric risk  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 60. |  A correlation coefficient of 1.0 indicates

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  fraternal twins  |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  a cousin to cousin relationship.  |

 |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  a parent to child relationship.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  monozygotic twins.  |

 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 61. |  Which of the following proteins affect body weight?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  apolipoprotein  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  leptin  |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  dopamine  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  angiotensinogen  |

 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 62. |  Leptin is secreted by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cells to influence the action of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  liver : stomach  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  hypothalamus : intestine  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  adipose(fat cells) : hypothalamus  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  pancreas : liver  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 63. |  Research has shown that people vary in their metabolism and response to medications.

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  True  |

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| --- | --- |
| B. |  False  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 64. |  Males and females are genetically equivalent because:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  an X chromosome is inactivated in female cells.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  the X chromosome is inactive in male cells.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  males only inherit one X chromosome.  |

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| --- | --- |
| D. |  females lack the Y chromosome.  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 65. |  A man with the X-linked recessive condition, icthyosis, would be considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the trait.

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  hemizygous  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  heterozygous  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  autosomal dominant  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  homozygous  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 66. |  X-linked dominant mutant alleles are usually expressed:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  only in males.  |

 |

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| --- | --- |
| C. |  more severely in males.  |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  more severely in females.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  equally in the sexes.  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 67. |  The length of the ring finger compared to the index finger in humans is thought to be:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  Determined by testosterone level  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  Controlled by the adrenal glands  |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  Determined by estrogen level  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  Controlled by the Y Chromosome  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 68. |  How many Barr bodies would be observed in the nucleus of an XXY individual?

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| --- | --- |
| A. |  0  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  2  |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  1  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  3  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 69. |  A male with a missing SRY gene would be phenotypically:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. |  female.  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  both male and female.  |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  male.  |

 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  hermaphroditic.  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 70. |  In genomic imprinting, the expression of a genetic disorder depends on:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| --- | --- |
| A. |  the age of the mother when she became pregnant.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. |  which parent transmits the disease-causing allele.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. |  the sex of the child.  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. |  the number of pseudoautosomal genes transmitted.  |

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|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C. |  whether the trait is X-linked or autosomal.  |

 |   |

 |

**Test 2- 07 Key**

1.B

2.B

3.A

4.B

5.C

6.C

7.B

8.C

9.A

10.C

11.C

12.B

13.C

14.A

15.A

16.B

17.C

18.A

19.A

20.B

21.D

22.C

23.B

24.A

25.C

26.B

27.C

28.C

29.B

30.B

31.A

32.B

33.B

34.A

35.D

36.A

37.A

38.B

39.A

40.C

41.C

42.C

43.B

44.C

45.B

46.B

47.B

48.A

49.E

50.A

51.A

52.B

53.A

54.D

55.C

56.C

57.D

58.D

59.C

60.D

61.C

62.B

63.A

64.A

65.A

66.C

67.A

68.B

69.A

70.D