

Name: _____ Date: _____

Genetics, Evolutionary Psychology, and Behavior

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|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Every non-genetic influence, from prenatal nutrition to the people and things around us | A. Environment |
| 2. Twins who develop from a single fertilized egg that splits in 2, creating 2 genetically identical organisms | B. Mutation |
| 3. The study of the relative power and limits of genetic and environmental influences on behavior | C. Molecular Genetics |
| 4. The subfield of biology that studies the molecular structure and function of genes | D. Interaction |
| 5. The principle that, among the range of inherited trait variation, those that lead to increased reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations | E. Genome |
| 6. The proportion of variation among individuals that we can attribute to genes; heritability of a trait may vary, depending on the range of populations and environments studied | F. DNA |
| 7. A complex molecule containing the genetic information that makes up the chromosomes | G. Natural Selection |
| 8. The interplay that occurs when the effect of 1 factor (such as environment) depends on another factor (such as heredity) | H. Chromosomes |
| 9. A random error in gene replication that leads to a change | I. Behavior Genetics |
| 10. Threadlike structures made of DNA molecules that contain the genes | J. Heritability |
| 11. The study of the evolution of behavior and the mind, using principles of natural selection | K. Identical Twins |
| 12. Twins who develop from separate fertilized eggs; genetically no closer than brothers and sisters, but they share a fetal environment | L. Evolutionary Psychology |
| 13. The biochemical units of heredity that make up the chromosomes; segments of DNA capable of synthesizing a protein | M. Fraternal Twins |
| 14. The complete instructions for making an organism consisting of all the genetic material in that organism's chromosomes | N. Genes |