Key Questions Chapters 1-4

[Name of the Writer]

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**Chapters 1 & 2**

**Question 1**

It includes the question that, how much of any emotion, trait, characteristic or behavior is resulting from the experiences whether learned or accidental and how much is associated with genes.  **Question 2**

The major differences between this cohort include Clothes, interests, music, hair, etc. **Question 3**

The five steps of the scientific method involve beginning with the quest, hypothesis development, testing of the hypothesis, drawing a conclusion and then reporting and presenting the results.  **Question 4**

The stages by Erikson differs from the stages of Freud in the essence that, Erikson focuses on the role of culture, family, and environment, not on the sexual dispositions. Moreover, Erikson's stages have extended the development of adults in further three stages after adolescence, unlike the stages of Freud.  **Question 5**

Both the conditioning leads toward learning. However, the significant difference involves that classical conditioning forms the association between two stimuli; on the other hand, operant conditioning associates the behavior and response in the way of learning.  **Question 6**

According to Maslow, there exists the hierarchy of 5 levels of a person's needs that extends from the lowest towards the highest needs. The levels consist of Physiological needs, safety needs, affection needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

**Chapters 3&4**

**Question 1**

As genes transmit the hereditary information from parents to the fetus, in this, it can increase or decrease the risk by transmitting defects in genes from parents.  **Question 2**

Because some teratogens are able to damage in some specific days or weeks in the early pregnancy, and others are risky throughout the pregnancy. In this way based on the type of teratogen and the timing of exposure affects the risk of harming the fetus.  **Question 3**

Previously alcohol use disorder was associated with personality, morality or culture. However, this has changed into the understanding that these disorders cannot be merely linked with these factors but also with the genetic and hereditary makeup of a person.  **Question 4**

In the fetal period, the crucial development of the fetus to be boy or girl starts to develop, as the sex organs begin to form.

**Question 5**

The organs that develop in the embryonic period includes the central nervous system, heart, arms and legs, skeletal structure, head, and cephalocaudal.  **Question 6**

This might be caused due to the condition of intrauterine growth restriction. Another reason can also include problems with baby's health, placenta or mother's health.  **Question 7**

Postpartum depression includes the signs of crying excessively, mood swings, excessive sleep, insomnia, fatigue, loss of appetite, loss of energy, etc.