[eBooks] Heredity Environment Influences On Growth And Development During Adolescence A Longitudinal Study Of Twins

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2000-11-13
How we raise young children is one of today's most highly personalized and sharply politicized issues, in part

From Neurons to Neighborhoods - Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education -
effect of the climate-family, some level of "expertise." The debate has intensified as discoveries about our development-in the womb and in the first months and years-have reached the popular media. How can we use our burgeoning knowledge to assure the well-being of all young children, for their own sake as well as for the sake of our nation? Drawing from new findings, this book presents important conclusions about nature-versus-nurture, the impact of being born into a working family, the effect of politics on programs for children, the costs and benefits of intervention, and other issues. The committee issues a series of challenges to decision makers regarding the quality of child care, issues of racial and ethnic diversity, the integration of children's cognitive and emotional development, and more. Authoritative yet accessible, From Neurons to Neighborhoods presents the evidence about "brain wiring" and how kids learn to speak, think, and regulate their behavior. It examines the child care, community-within which the child grows.

**From Neurons to Neighborhoods** - Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education - 2000-11-13

How we raise young children is one of today's most highly personalized and sharply politicized issues, in part because each of us can claim some level of "expertise." The debate has intensified as discoveries about our development-in the womb and in the first months and years-have reached the popular media. How can we use our burgeoning knowledge to assure the well-being of all young children, for their own sake as well as for the sake of our nation? Drawing from new findings, this book presents important conclusions about nature-versus-nurture, the impact of being born into a working family, the effect of politics on programs for children, the costs and benefits of intervention, and other issues. The committee issues a series of challenges.
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Children's Health, the Nation's Wealth - Institute of Medicine - 2004-10-18

Children's health has clearly improved over the past several decades. Significant and positive gains have been made in lowering rates of infant mortality and morbidity from infectious diseases and accidental causes, improved access to health care, and reduction in the effects of environmental contaminants such as lead. Yet major questions still remain about how to assess the status of children's health, what factors should be monitored, and the tools that should be used. Children's Health, the Nation's Wealth: Assessing and Improving Child Health provides a detailed examination of the information about children's health that is needed to help policy makers and program providers at the federal, state, and local levels. In order to improve children's health-and, thus, the health of future generations-it is critical to have data that can be used to assess both current conditions and possible future threats to children's health. This compelling book describes what is known about the health of children and what is needed to expand the knowledge. By strategically improving the health of children, we ensure healthier future generations to come.

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**Heredity-environment Influences on Growth and Development During Adolescence** - Siv Fischbein - 1979

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**Nature and Nurture** - Cynthia Garcia Coll - 2014-04-04

What does it mean to find a gene or set of genes that are associated with ADHD, schizophrenia, or autism? Could we eradicate such diseases from our species
What does it mean to find a gene or set of genes that are associated with ADHD, schizophrenia, or autism? Could we eradicate such diseases from our species through gene therapy? Is it possible to eradicate from our genome the genetic material that predisposes us to be too aggressive, too shy, less intelligent, or not active enough? Who has the political power and/or moral authority to make these decisions? The premise of Nature and Nurture is that the complexity of the transactions between nature and nurture--between genes and the environment from the cellular to the cultural level--make these questions incredibly complex and in need of careful attention by educators, scientists, the public, and policymakers. A product of the conference held at Brown University in 2001, this book suggests that genes and environments work together interactively in a complex and closely intertwined fashion. The contributors to this book--biologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, and economists--present knowledge that enables research and application to transcend the traditional question of whatever variance or significance is attributed to in the development of a particular behavioral trait. This book presents a variety of views on the current status of knowledge about the ways in which dynamic, developmental, mutually interactive systems in the genetic and environmental domains operate. The chapters represent contributions from different perspectives.
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**The Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale** - Robert Ladd Thorndike - 1986

**Intelligence, Heredity and Environment** - Robert J. Sternberg - 1997-01-28

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**How Children Develop** - Robert S. Siegler - 2011

Worth is proud to publish the Third Edition of How Children Develop by Robert S. Siegler, Judy S. DeLoache, and Nancy Eisenberg—the leading textbook for the topically-organized child development course. Providing a fresh perspective on the field of
Influences on Growth and Development During Adolescence - Siv Fischbein - 1979

Textbook of Basic Nursing - Caroline Bunker Rosdahl - 2008

Now in its Ninth Edition, this comprehensive all-in-one textbook covers the basic LPN/LVN curriculum and all content areas of the NCLEX-PN®. Coverage includes anatomy and physiology, nursing process, growth and development, nursing skills, and pharmacology, as well as medical-surgical, maternal-neonatal, pediatric, and psychiatric-mental health nursing. The book is written in a student-friendly style and has an attractive full-color design, with numerous illustrations, tables, and boxes. Bound-in multimedia CD-ROMs include audio pronunciations, clinical simulations, videos, animations, and a simulated NCLEX-PN® exam. This edition's comprehensive ancillary package includes curriculum materials, PowerPoint slides, lesson
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**Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth Through Age 8** - National Research Council - 2015-07-23

Children are already learning at birth, and they develop and learn at a rapid pace in their early years. This provides a critical foundation for lifelong progress, and the adults who provide for the care and the education of young children bear a great responsibility for their health, development, and learning. Despite the fact that they share the same objective - to nurture young children and secure their future success - the various practitioners who contribute to the care and the education of children from birth through age 8 are not acknowledged as a workforce unified by the common knowledge and competencies needed to do their jobs well. Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth Through Age 8 explores the science of child development, particularly looking at implications for the professionals who work with children. This report examines
for Children Birth Through practices of the workforce, the settings in which they work, the policies and infrastructure that set qualifications and provide professional learning, and the government agencies and other funders who support and oversee these systems. This book then makes recommendations to improve the quality of professional practice and the practice environment for care and education professionals. These detailed recommendations create a blueprint for action that builds on a unifying foundation of child development and early learning, shared knowledge and competencies for care and education professionals, and principles for effective professional learning. Young children thrive and learn best when they have secure, positive relationships with adults who are knowledgeable about how to support their development and learning and are responsive to their individual progress.

Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth Through Age 8 offers guidance on system changes to improve the quality of professional practice, specific actions to improve professional learning systems and workforce development, and research to continue to build the knowledge base in ways that will directly advance and inform future actions. The recommendations of this book provide an opportunity to improve the quality of the care and the education that children receive, and ultimately improve outcomes for children.

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practitioners, policy analysts, for children.

**Origins of Individual Differences in Infancy** - Research Professor in Behavioural Genetics Robert Plomin - 1985

**Nature and Nurture in Early Child Development** - Daniel P. Keating - 2010-12-31
For developmental scientists, the nature versus nurture debate has been settled for some time. Neither nature nor nurture alone provides the answer. It is nature and nurture in concert that shape developmental pathways and outcomes, from health to behavior to competence. This insight has moved far beyond the assertion that both nature and nurture matter, progressing into the fascinating terrain of how they interact over the course of development. In this volume, students, and others with a serious interest in human development will learn what is transpiring in this new paradigm from the developmental scientists working at the cutting edge, from neural mechanisms to population studies, and from basic laboratory science to clinical and community interventions. Early childhood development is the critical focus of this volume, because many of the important nature-nurture interactions occur then, with significant influences on lifelong developmental trajectories.

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Development, Genetics, and Psychology - R. Plomin - 1986
First published in 1986. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Genetic and Environmental Factors during the Growth Period - Charles Susanne - 2013-03-09
This volume is dedicated to the study of growth and development from the points of view of public health and epidemiology. Many scientists agree that human physical growth and development represent a sensitive response to environmental conditions. From an epidemiological point of view, physical growth and development can be taken as a primary measure of the level of public health or of the quality of the environment. Reduced growth, smaller body size for instance, can be regarded as a response to adverse environmental conditions, as an indicator of environmental pressures. On the other hand, physical growth and development can also be viewed as development plasticity and as
development from the points adaptation. However, various environmental effects cannot be isolated from the genetic factors which determine the individual background and the potential limits of growth. The aim of this volume is to evaluate these genetic and environmental influences as well as their interactions. Methodological work is therefore necessary, including, among others, mathematical methods summarizing the growth curve of an individual and predicting the adult stature from measurements taken during childhood. Of course, methodological aspects are also implied in the way sampling is done and in the way surveys are conducted. And last but not least, methodological aspects are involved in the estimation of heritability during growth and development.

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The Oxford Handbook of Economics and Human Biology enhances understanding of how economic conditions influence human well-being and how human health shapes such economic outcomes as wealth. The volume contains cutting-edge reviews from the major thought leaders in the field.

**Epigenetic Epidemiology** - Karin B. Michels - 2012-01-02
The exploding field of epigenetics is challenging the dogma of traditional Mendelian inheritance. Epigenetics plays an important role in shaping who we are and contributes to our prospects of health and disease. While early epigenetic research focused on plant and animal models and in vitro experiments, population-based epidemiologic studies increasingly incorporate mathematical methods summarizing the growth curve of an individual and predicting the adult stature from measurements taken during childhood. Of course, methodological aspects are also implied in the way sampling is done and in the way surveys are conducted. And last but not least, methodological aspects are involved in the estimation of heritability during growth and development.

**Worldwide Variation in Human Growth** - Phyllis B. Eveleth - 1976-12-30
Epigenetic epidemiology plays an important role in shaping who we are and contributes to our prospects of health and disease. While early epigenetic research focused on plant and animal models and in vitro experiments, population-based epidemiologic studies increasingly incorporate epigenetic components. The relevance of epigenetic marks, such as DNA methylation, genomic imprinting, and histone modification for disease causation has yet to be fully explored. This book covers the basic concepts of epigenetic epidemiology, discusses challenges in study design, analysis, and interpretation, epigenetic laboratory techniques, the influence of age and environmental factors on shaping the epigenome, the role of epigenetics in the developmental origins hypothesis, and provides the state of the art on the epigenetic epidemiology of various health conditions including childhood syndromes, cancer, infectious diseases, inflammation and rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, autism and other neurodevelopmental disorders, psychiatric disorders, diabetes, obesity and metabolic disorders, and atherosclerosis. With contributions from: Peter Jones, Jean-Pierre Issa, Gavin Kelsey, Robert Waterland, and many other experts in
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Infancy to Early Childhood
- Robert N. Emde - 2001-04-19
Behavioral genetics is a fast-growing, multidisciplinary field which attempts to explain the influence of genetic and environmental factors on behavior through the lifespan. The preferred investigative technique for teasing out the differences between genetics and the environment is the longitudinal twin study. This publication from the MacArthur Longitudinal Twin Study (MALTS) that is by far the most ambitious and comprehensive longitudinal twin study to date. The goal of such an in-depth study was not to merely provide thorough descriptions of developmental change between the ages of one and three years, but to offer an original theoretical framework that explains how change occurs in different domains and how genetics and the environment influence those changes. This rigorous study will set the agenda for developmental psychology and behavioral genetics for decades to come.

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Influence of Heredity and Environment on Child Development - Alma H. Jones - 1935

Genetics and the Environment's Influence on Intelligence - John Kombe - 2015-12-11
Essay from the year 2014 in the subject Psychology - Biological Psychology, grade: A, Universirty of Zambia (Technical and vocational Teachers' college), course: Education, language: English, abstract: The influence of both genetic and environmental contributions to intelligence has been widely investigated by different sociologists and psychologists. Their conclusions reveal that intelligence is the product of heredity and the environment (Mangal, 1998). This is shown in various empirical investigations. This essay will therefore, discuss the research supporting the influence of both genetic and environmental contributions to intelligence.

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**Genes, Behavior, and the Social Environment** - Institute of Medicine - 2006-12-07
Over the past century, we have made great strides in reducing rates of disease and enhancing people's general health. Public health measures such as sanitation, improved hygiene, and vaccines; reduced hazards in the workplace; new drugs and recently, a growing understanding of the human genome have each played a role in extending the duration and raising the quality of human life. But research conducted over the past few decades shows us that this progress, much of which was based on investigating one causative factor at a time—often, through a single discipline or by a narrow range of practitioners—can only go so far. Genes, Behavior, and the Social Environment examines a number of well-described gene-environment interactions, reviews the state of the science in researching such interactions, and recommends priorities not only for research itself but also for its workforce, resource, and infrastructural needs.

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The Nature-Nurture Basis

of Genetics and Environment in Determining Intelligence -
Patrick Kimuyu - 2017-12-07 Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2017 in the subject Medicine - Human Genetics, grade: 1, Egerton University, language: English, abstract: In an attempt to determine the factors that influence intelligence in humans, psychologists have investigated the issue from two principal perspectives: nature and nurture. As a result, research studies on these aspects have confirmed that both nature and nurture influences the development of intelligence. According to Heffner, genetic factors have been identified as the influential forces of nature that shape intelligence, whereas environmental factors influence intelligence through exposure or rather nurture. In both schools of thought, it is apparent that tests for intelligence are aimed at determining the level of intelligence through the use of Intelligence
influential forces of nature and differences in IQ among individuals explain the degree at which genetics and environment influences development of intelligence. Therefore, this research paper discusses nature-nurture basis of intelligence.

The Nature-Nurture Basis of Intelligence. The Roles of Genetics and Environment in Determining Intelligence - Patrick Kimuyu - 2017-12-07 Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2017 in the subject Medicine - Human Genetics, grade: 1, Egerton University, language: English, abstract: In an attempt to determine the factors that influence intelligence in humans, psychologists have investigated the issue from two principal perspectives: nature and nurture. As a result, research studies on these aspects have confirmed that both nature and nurture influences the development of intelligence. According to Heffner, genetic factors have been identified as the

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Intelligence and How to Get It: Why Schools and Cultures Count - Richard E. Nisbett - 2010-02-08 “[Nisbett] weighs in forcefully and articulately . . . [using] a thoroughly appealing style to engage . . . throughout.”—Publishers Weekly Who are smarter, Asians or Westerners? Are there genetic explanations for group differences in test scores? From the damning research of The Bell Curve to
scores? From the damning controversy surrounding geneticist James Watson’s statements, one factor has been consistently left out of the equation: culture. In the tradition of Stephen Jay Gould’s The Mismeasure of Man, world-class social psychologist Richard E. Nisbett takes on the idea of intelligence as biologically determined and impervious to culture with vast implications for the role of education as it relates to social and economic development. Intelligence and How to Get It asserts that intellect is not primarily genetic but is principally determined by societal influences.

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**Human Genetics** - Friedrich Vogel - 1986

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**Environmental Effects on Cognitive Abilities** - IBM
Professor of Psychology and Education Robert J Sternberg, PhD PhD - 2014-04-08
It sometimes seems that it is difficult to pick up a current newspaper or a magazine without it containing a story about some behavioral characteristic for which it has been found that a gene is responsible. Even aspects of behavior that one would feel certain are environmentally controlled are now being attributed in part to the effects of the genes. But genes never act alone: Their effects are always filtered through the environment. The goal of this volume is to discuss how the environment influences the development and the maintenance of cognitive abilities. It is a successor to the editors' 1997 volume, Intelligence, Heredity, and Environment, and a companion to their new volume, Family Environment and Intellectual Functioning: A Life-Span Perspective. Taken together, the two-volume set comprises the most comprehensive existing work on the relation between the environment and cognitive abilities. Psychologists, parents, social workers, educators, and employers are all likely to find this book of interest.

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**An Introduction to Child Development** - Thomas Keenan - 2009-02-27
Electronic Inspection Copy available for instructors here
The Second Edition of An Introduction to Child Development has been fully updated to provide a comprehensive survey of the main areas of child development, from infancy through to adolescence. Equipping students with an appreciation of critical issues in the field and an understanding of empirical research that bears on the study of children, the text provides balanced coverage of topics and theoretical perspectives that represent both classic and cutting edge work in child development. In terms of new content, it now covers more on the biological foundations of development, plus new chapters on moral development and applied developmental psychology. The Second Edition includes the following features: - learning points - section & chapter summaries - end-of-chapter glossaries - suggestions for further reading - sample multiple choice questions - sidebars featuring in depth discussions of key research findings or points of debate within the field of child development. The text comes with a dedicated website with resources for both students and instructors.

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Clearly babies come into the world remarkably receptive to its wonders. Their alertness to sights, sounds, and even abstract concepts makes them inquisitive explorers—and learners—every waking minute. Well before formal schooling begins, children's early experiences lay the foundations for their later social behavior, emotional regulation, and literacy. Yet, for a variety of reasons, far too little attention is given to the quality of these crucial years. Outmoded theories, outdated facts, and undersized budgets all play a part in the uneven quality of early childhood programs throughout our country. What will it take to provide better early education and care for our children between the ages of two and five? Eager to Learn explores this crucial question, synthesizing the newest research findings on how young children learn and the impact of early learning. Key discoveries in how young children learn are reviewed in language accessible to parents as well as educators: findings about the interplay of...
assessing young children's variations in learning among individuals and children from different social and economic groups, and the importance of health, safety, nutrition and interpersonal warmth to early learning. Perhaps most significant, the book documents how very early in life learning really begins. Valuable conclusions and recommendations are presented in the areas of the teacher-child relationship, the organization and content of curriculum, meeting the needs of those children most at risk of school failure, teacher preparation, assessment of teaching and learning, and more. The book discusses: Evidence for competing theories, models, and approaches in the field and a hard look at some day-to-day practices and activities generally used in preschool. The role of the teacher, the importance of peer interactions, and other relationships in the child's life. Learning needs of minority children, children with disabilities, and other special groups. Approaches to learning for the purposes of policy decisions, diagnosis of educational difficulties, and instructional planning. Preparation and continuing development of teachers. Eager to Learn presents a comprehensive, coherent picture of early childhood learning, along with a clear path toward improving this important stage of life for all children.

Eager to Learn - National Research Council - 2001-01-22
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**The Nurture Assumption**
Judith Rich Harris - 1999
Argues that children's
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primarily by their peers--other
children--rather than by their
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The Nurture Assumption -
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Argues that children's
development is influenced
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children--rather than by their
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Blueprint, with a new
afterword - Robert Plomin -
2019-07-02
A top behavioral geneticist
makes the case that DNA
inherited from our parents at
the moment of conception can
predict our psychological
strengths and weaknesses. In
Blueprint, behavioral
geneticist Robert Plomin
describes how the DNA
revolution has made DNA
personal by giving us the
power to predict our
psychological strengths and
weaknesses from birth. A
century of genetic research
shows that DNA differences
inherited from our parents are
the consistent lifelong sources
of our psychological
individuality—the blueprint

Plomin reports that genetics
explains more about the
psychological differences
among people than all other
factors combined. Nature, not
nurture, is what makes us
who we are. Plomin explores
the implications of these
findings, drawing some
provocative
conclusions—among them
that parenting styles don't
really affect children's
outcomes once genetics is
taken into effect. This book
offers readers a unique
insider's view of the exciting
synergies that came from
combining genetics and
psychology. The paperback
edition has a new afterword
by the author.

Blueprint, with a new
afterword - Robert Plomin -
2019-07-02
A top behavioral geneticist
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Edited by high caliber experts, and contributed to by quality researchers and practitioners in psychology and related fields. Includes over 500 topical entries Each entry features suggested readings and extensive cross-referencing Accessible to students and general readers Edited by two outstanding scholars and clinicians

Environmental Factors,
transformed human cells.

**Development of Human Cancers** - Deodutta Roy - 2010-09-11

Cancer is a complex disease. Only 5-10% of human cancers are hereditary in nature. Many of us think of environmental agents when we think of carcinogens. The environment includes all that surrounds us, and environmental influences include not only chemical, physical and biological toxicants, but also diet and lifestyle. In this broadest sense, the environment contributes substantially in the development of human cancer. This book will describe how environment contributes to malignant transformation leading to profound changes in the genetic and signaling networks that control the functioning of the cell. It will critically discuss the understanding of the effects of environment on the development, progression and metastasis of cancer with current knowledge of the signaling networks that support functioning of genes and environmental factors that influence the origins of cancer are not necessarily the same as those that contribute to its progression and metastasis. Susceptibility gene variants for each specific cancer are being identified with emerging evidence of gene-environment interaction. Gene-environment interactions will be discussed through each specific cancer-based approach to address the question of how genetic variations can influence susceptibility to the individual type of cancer. It will also highlight and summarize epigenetic changes that increase the risk for susceptibility to a particular type of cancer, particularly in the presence of specific environmental factors. Thus, this book will contain chapters from the world’s experts focused on the current evidences that support the role of environment in the cancer etiology and in the growth of malignant lesions, and discuss
metastasis of cancer with environmental influences.

**Environmental Factors, Genes, and the Development of Human Cancers** - Deodutta Roy - 2010-09-11

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of recent advances in genomics. They asked what research tools are needed, how new scientific information can be applied in a timely manner to reduce the burden of cancer, and how this can be flexible enough to treat the individual.

**The Nature of Nurture** - Theodore D. Wachs - 1992-08-26
Current knowledge about the nature of environmental influences upon children’s development is synthesized in this volume. Wachs explores such issues as individual differences in response to stress, medical treatment, parenting styles and teaching approaches, and examines such questions as whether there are certain periods in children’s development when they may be more sensitive to specific environmental influences than at other times, and whether girls are more sensitive than boys to parental maltreatment.
extensive analysis of their findings. Based on one of the largest studies of twin behavior conducted in the twentieth century, the book challenges a number of traditional beliefs about genetic and environmental contributions to personality development. The subjects were chosen from participants in the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test of 1962 and were mailed a battery of personality and interest questionnaires. In addition, parents of the twins were sent questionnaires asking about the twins’ early experiences. A similar sample of nontwin students who had taken the merit exam provided a comparison group. The questions investigated included how twins are similar to or different from nontwins, how identical twins are similar to or different from fraternal twins, how the personalities and interests of twins reflect genetic factors, how the personalities and interests of twins reflect early environmental factors, and what implications these questions have for the general

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**Heredity, Environment, and Personality** - John C. Loehlin - 2014-11-06
This volume reports on a study of 850 pairs of twins who were tested to determine the influence of heredity and environment on individual differences in personality, ability, and interests. It presents the background, research design, and procedures of the study, a complete tabulation of the test results, and the authors’
were chosen from participants environment influence the development of psychological characteristics. In attempting to answer these questions, the authors shed light on the importance of both genes and environment and form the basis for different approaches in behavior genetic research.

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The Dependent Gene - David S. Moore - 2003-02-05
Provides an analysis of the nature vs. nurture debate, arguing for an end to the "either/or" nature of the discussions in favor of a recognition that environmental and genetic factors interact throughout life to form human traits.

Recent Advances in Autism Spectrum Disorders - Michael Fitzgerald - 2013-03-06
The pace of research on Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) has expanded exponentially in recent years. It is difficult for anyone to keep up with all developments. This book will assist the experienced and non-specialist reader to keep up with recent developments. The book opens with a focus on the evolutionary aspects of autism and then focuses on the public's attitude towards autism including the stigma issue. Then there is a focus on cortical modularity and electrophysiology followed by treatment issues including sensory, medical and community-based interventions. Finally, forensic issues are dealt with and the importance of the built environment is focused on. The book will be relevant to psychiatrists, psychologists, paediatricians, social workers, speech and language therapists, occupational therapists and care workers.
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