

Environment	Every nongenetic influence, from prenatal (before birth- usually during pregnancy) nutrition to the people and things around us
Behavior Genetics	The study of the relative power and limits of genetic and environmental influences on behavior
Chromosomes	Threadlike substances made of DNA molecules that contain the genes
DNA (Deoxyrybonucleic acid)	A complex molecule containing the genetic information that makes up the chromosomes
Genes	Biochemical units of heredity that make up the chromosomes; a segment of DNA capable of synthesizing a protein
Genome	The complete instructions for making an organism, consisting of all the genetic material in that organism's chromosomes
Identical Twins	Twins who develop from single fertilized egg that splits into two, creating two genetically identical organisms
Fraternal Twins	Twins who develop from seperate fertilized eggs. They are genetically no closer than brothers and sisters, but share a fetal environment
Temperament	A person's characteristic emotional reactivity and intensity
Heritability	The proportion of variation among individuals that we can attribute to genes. The heritability of a trait may vary, depending on the range of populations and environments studied
Interaction	The effect of one factor (eg. Environment) depends on another factor (eg. Heredity)
Molecular Genetics	The subfield of biology that studies the molecular structure and functions of genes
Evolutionary Psychology	The study of the evolution of behavior and the mind, using principles of natural selection
Natural selection	The principle that, among the range of inherited trait variations, those that lead to increased reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations
Mutation	A random error in genetic replication that leads to a change
Gender	In psychology, the biologically and socially influenced characteristics by which people define male and female
Culture	The enduring behaviors, ideas, attitudes, values, and traditions shared by a group of people and transmitted from one generation to the next
Norm	An understood rule for accepted and expected behavior. Norms prescribe “proper” behavior
Personal space	The buffer zone we like to maintain around our bodies
Individualism	Giving priority to one's own goals over group goals and defining one's identity in terms of personal attributes rather than group identifications
Collectivism	Giving priority to the goals of one's group and defining one's

	identity accordingly
Aggression	Physical or verbal behavior intended to hurt someone
X Chromosome	The sex chromosome found in both men and women. Females have two X chromosomes and males have one. An X chromosome from each parent produces a female child
Y Chromosome	The sex chromosome found only in males. When paired with an X chromosome from the mother, it produces a male child
Testosterone	The most important of the male sex hormones. Both males and females have it but the additional testosterone in males stimulates the growth and characteristics of the male sex organs in the fetus and during puberty
Role	A set of norms about a social position, defining how those in the position ought to behave
Gender Role	A set of expected behaviors for males and females
Gender Identity	One's sense of being male or female
Gender-typing	The acquisition of a traditional masculine or feminine role
Social Learning Theory	The theory that we learn social behavior by observing and imitating and by being rewarded or punished
Gender Schema Theory	The theory that children learn from their cultures a concept of what it means to be male and female and that they adjust their behavior accordingly