1. Psychology during the second half of the 20th century was dominated by the ______________ theory of human nature. The theory states that all human behavior is controlled by __________________________. Strict behaviorists believed that the internal psychological workings of the human mind were not only impossible to __________________________ but, also, that such study was unnecessary and irrelevant to a complete explanation for human behavior.

2. The research by Bouchard, Lykken, and their associates in 1979 grew out of a need for a scientific method to separate genetic influences (______________) from environmental factors (__________________) on people’s behavior and personality.

3. Why did the researchers use identical twins for their study?
   a. Why might they not grow up together?
   b. How do the acronyms MZA and MZT differ in what they stand for?

4. The findings of the study indicate that __________________________ appear to account for most of the variations in a remarkable variety of human characteristics.
   a. How was this demonstrated?

5. Which of three implications from the authors’ study did you find to be most interesting? Explain why.

6. Findings determined that the people’s variation on the characteristics of extraversion-introversion, neuroticism, and conscientiousness is explained more by __________________________ than by __________________________.

7. Which of the criticisms of Bouchard and Lykken’s work do you find to be most valid? Why?

8. Researchers have found a genetic link to the likelihood of __________________________, eating disorders, and ________ at the __________________________.