

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- an agent that can cross the placenta and disrupt prenatal development; e.g. alcohol

2.2

- a structure is vulnerable while it is forming, so the same exposure produces different damage depending on when it occurs

2.3

(a)

- the sequence of motor milestones

(b)

- the age at which each is reached

3.1 B

- prefrontal maturation lags behind reward-sensitive development

3.2 B

- crystallised knowledge is typically preserved while speed declines

3.3

(a)

- major structures form early, so exposure then does the most damage

(b)

- self-reported drinking is unreliable and other influences on outcomes cannot be controlled, so any change is hard to attribute to the campaign