

Article review

[Psychology](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

The Incredible X-chromosome The main idea in the article is highlighting the superiority of the X chromosome in males than in females. The article develops the assertion that passing of the genes from parents tends to favor the male sex. This is based on that female children get X chromosomes from both their mothers and fathers. On the other hand, male children get the Y chromosome from their father and the X from their mother. This combination creates a more superior gene. Consequently, fathers tend to pass on stronger X genes to their daughter and a dominant Y gene to their sons (Badcock 1).

The article develops the idea that the strong genes in males makes them smarter than females. They obtain undiluted X chromosome from their female parent and a dominant Y chromosome from the male parent. In addition, the author further develops the assertion that the strong genes in males also makes them stronger in creating similar genes in identical twins. Badcock asserts that female identical twins have more differences than male identical twins (1). The article also asserts that males are likely to suffer from autism than females. This is based on that autisms is X-linked, and males contain only one X-chromosome. This makes them vulnerable to autism. The article develops the conclusion that the X-chromosome is the dominant gene in the human body. For this reason, every aspect of the body that is X-linked comes from the parent with the most X-genes, the mother. For instance, intelligence.

Article Summary

The article by the Badcock tries to explain the evolution of the study into the relevance and significance of the X chromosome in the human psychology. The author develops the assertion that the differences between males and

<https://assignbuster.com/article-review-article-review-samples-13/>

females develops from the differences in the adaptation of the X and Y chromosomes from parents (Badcock 1).

The article describes the process of carrying out of the chromosomes from parents to their offspring. The male children get X chromosome from their mother and Y chromosomes from the fathers. In males, the X chromosomes is dominated by the Y chromosomes. However, in females their genes contains X chromosomes both from their mother and father. The X gene from their mother is, however, diluted. They get a strong and undiluted X gene from their fathers. For this reason, daughters are more related and similar to their fathers than mothers (Badcock 1). This influenced by their strong X-gene.

The X gene is also responsible for psychological differences between males and females. The X gene in males is stronger than that in females due to the strong genes from their father and the Y chromosome factor. In females, the strong X gene from the male parent is diluted by the weak X gene from the female parent. For this reason, males tend to be more intelligence than females. However, this property create a disadvantage in them when it comes to autism. The double X chromosome in females enable them cope with autism. This is based on that autism affects the X chromosome. The one X gene in males makes them vulnerable to autism.

Work Cited

Badcock, Christopher. The incredible expanding Adventure of the X-Chromosome. Psychology Today. Sep 6, 2011. Web. Jan 31, 2015.