

3. A study was conducted into how smoking during pregnancy affects the birth mass of new-born babies, depending on the genotype of the mother. The results showed that women who smoked during the entire pregnancy had babies with a mean reduction in birth mass of 377 grams. But the reduction was as much as 1285 grams among women with certain genotypes. What can be concluded about the influence of genetic and environmental factors on birth mass?
Evidence shows that both smoking and the genotype of the mother had an effect on the birth mass of new-born babies, however the mother's genotype had a bigger reduction in birth mass than smoking. This can not be accountable for all women as there would be individual differences, but the data seems to suggest there is a difference of 908 grams between smoking and the mother's genotype.

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