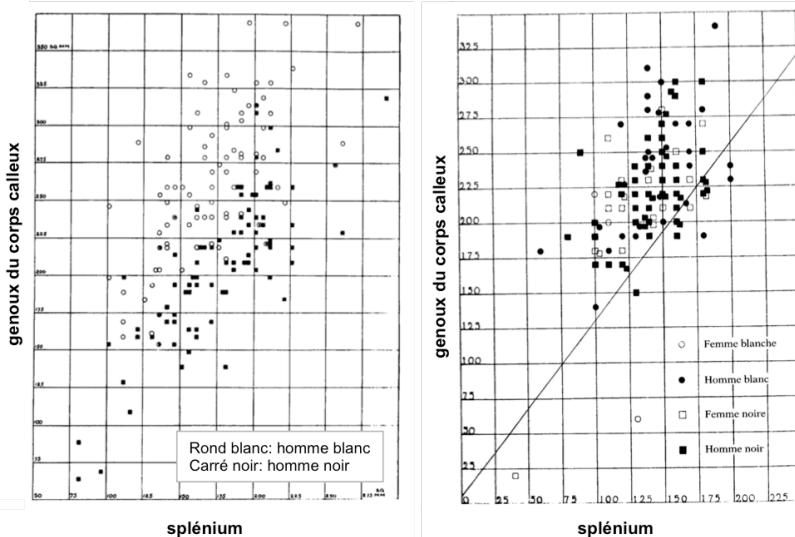


Génétique du comportement, séance 4: capacités cognitives

Figure 1: le biais des mesures de crâniométrie.

S.J. Gould (2009). *La mal-mesure de l'homme*. Editions Odile Jacob. Traduit de l'américain: "The Mismeasure of Man" (1981, 1996). Traduction 1997.



Gauche: mesures craniométriques de Bean. Elles suggèrent que le rapport entre la partie antérieure (genou) et postérieure (splénium) du corps calleux (faisceau d'axones reliant les deux hémisphères du cerveau) est généralement plus grand chez les hommes « blancs » que chez les « noirs » .

Droite: les mêmes paramètres, mesurés sur les mêmes crânes, par un autre chercheur (Mall), suivant un protocole « en aveugle »: quand l'expérimentateur prend les mesures sans connaître l'origine de chaque spécimen, les différences entre groupes disparaissent (note: les symboles diffèrent entre figures de gauche et de droite).

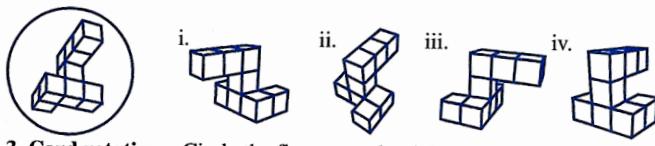
Figure 2: exemples de tests de performance.

Plomin, Robert, John C DeFries, Valerie S Knopik, and Jenae Neiderheiser. 2013. *Behavioral Genetics*. Palgrave Macmillan.

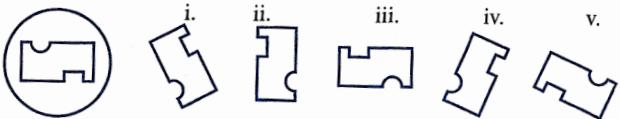
1. Paper form board: Draw a line or lines showing where the figure on the left should be cut to form the pieces on the right. There may be more than one way to draw the lines correctly.



2. Mental rotations: Circle the two objects on the right that are the same as the object on the left.



3. Card rotations: Circle the figures on the right that can be rotated (without being lifted off the page) to exactly match the one on the left.



4. Hidden patterns: Circle each pattern below in which the figure appears. The figure must always be in this position, not upside down or on its side.



Figure 3: distribution de scores g (capacités cognitives générales).

Données de l'étude Twins Early Development (TED; <http://www.teds.ac.uk/>).

Histogramme: données réelles.

Courbe continue: distribution Gaussienne ajustée.

Figure 4: étude à échelle génomique (GWAS) pour identifier des allèles liés au score g.

Butcher et al.(2008). *Genes Brain Behav.* 7:435-46.

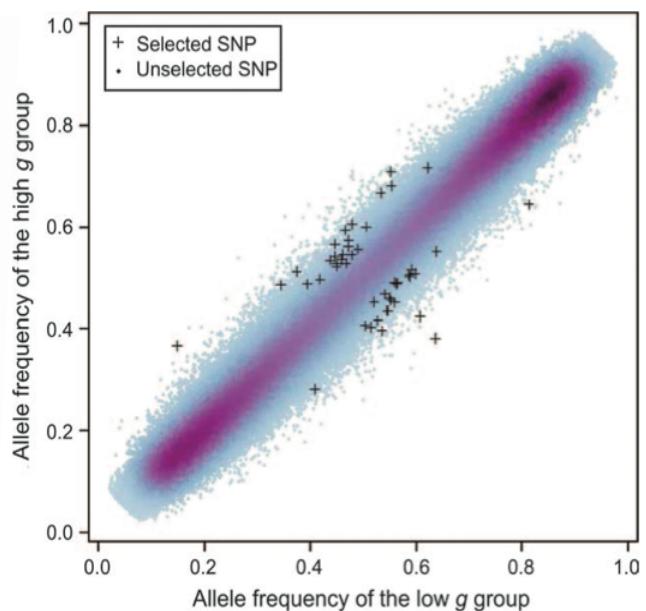


Figure 2: A scatter plot showing the 47 top-ranked SNPs (crosses) against the background of unselected SNPs comparing allele frequencies for the low g group (x-axis) and the high g group (y-axis).

age and sex corrected 10 g scores

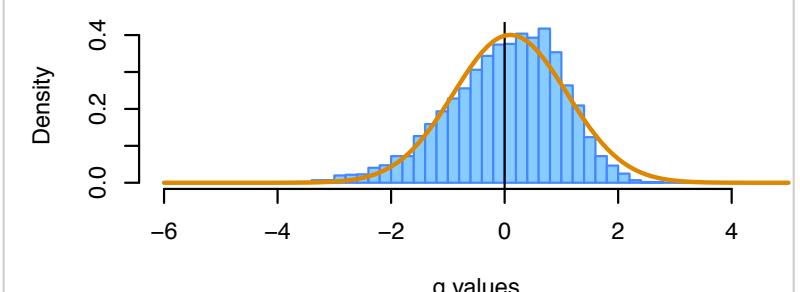
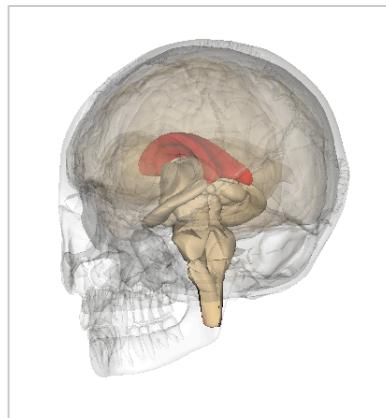
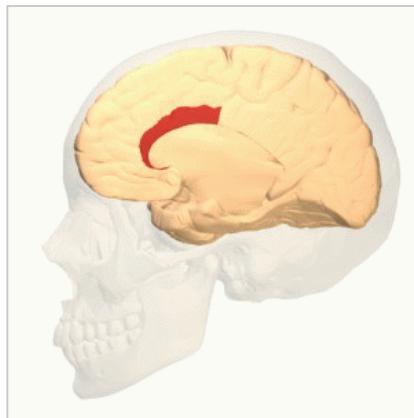


Figure 5: quelques régions du cerveau. Sources: wikipedia

Corpus callosum(en rouge).



Cortex cingulaire antérieur (CCA).



Amygdale (du cerveau)

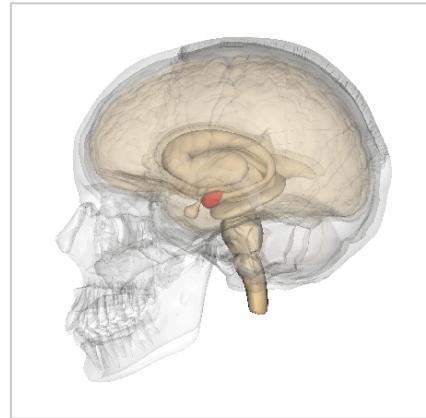


Figure 6: effet de la "menace du stéréotype" sur les performances en maths hommes/femmes.

Source: Spencer et al. (1999). *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 35, 4-28.

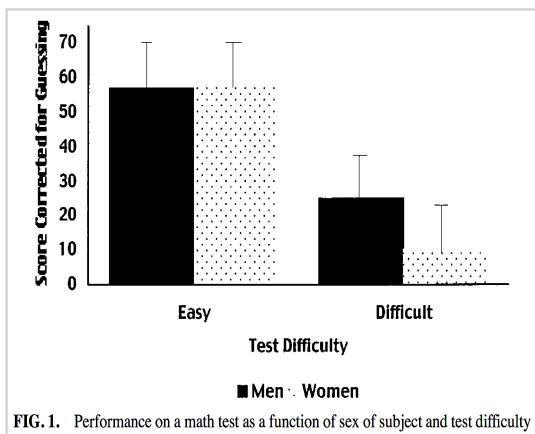


FIG. 1. Performance on a math test as a function of sex of subject and test difficulty

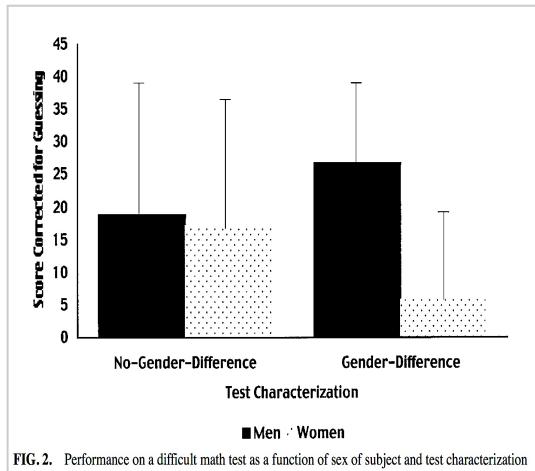


FIG. 2. Performance on a difficult math test as a function of sex of subject and test characterization

Figure 7: différences de "connectome" hommes/femmes.

Ingalhalikaret al. (2013) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 10.1073/pnas.1316909110.

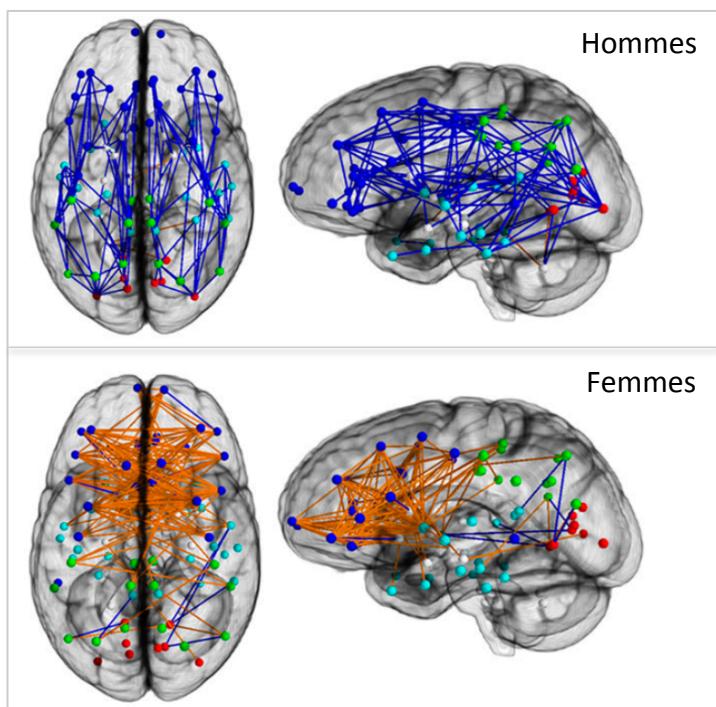


Figure 8: différences de performances en maths versus statuts sociaux femmes/hommes. Guiso et al. (2008). *Science*, 320, 1164–1165.

