MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

An explanation of parenting behaviors that integrates and organizes information and predicts future actions is called a __________.

a. theory
b. premise
c. hypothesis
d. thesis

Theory Defined
Answer: a  Page(s): 28  Type: Factual

According to your text, parenting theories operate at __________ levels.

a. internal and external
b. subjective and objective
c. conscious and unconscious
d. logical and emotional

Theory Defined
Answer: c  Page(s): 28  Type: Factual

Although Carol and Estelle are good friends, they have very different ideas about how to deal with their children’s sleep problems. Carol believes that her son is fearful of the dark and spends time comforting him and making sure he gets the extra night time attention he needs. Estelle believes that if she allows her daughter to delay bedtime, noncompliance will be encouraged. She tends to ignore her daughter’s pleas for attention at this time. What is the best explanation for why these caring mothers behave so differently?

a. They have different levels of formal education
b. They subscribe to different child-rearing theories
c. Carol has more patience than Estelle
d. Estelle values compliance more than Carol

Lay Theories and Parental Behavior
Answer: b  Page(s): 28, 29  Type: Applied

The first modern theory about children’s development was proposed by __________.

a. John B. Watson
b. G. Stanley Hall
c. Sigmund Freud
d. John Bowlby

Scientific Theories of Development
Answer: c  Page(s): 30  Type: Factual
According to Freud, human development is primarily determined by ________.

- a. maturation
- b. environment
- c. choices
- d. genetics

Scientific Theories of Development
Answer: a Page(s): 30 Type: Factual

Bob has a bad habit of chewing on his pencils. Freud would likely conclude that __________.

- a. Bob never managed to identify successfully with his father
- b. Bob and his mother had a conflicted relationship during his school years
- c. Bob and his father had a conflicted relationship during his teen years
- d. Bob’s mother blocked his development during his infant years

Scientific Theories of Development
Answer: d Page(s): 30, 31 Type: Applied

Which of the following is the correct order for Freud’s psychosexual stages?

- a. anal, oral, latency, phallic, genital
- b. oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital
- c. oral, anal, latency, phallic, genital
- d. oral, anal, genital, latency, phallic

Scientific Theories of Development
Answer: b Page(s): 30 Type: Factual

Freud believed that all children experience ________ associated with particular parts of their bodies.

- a. sensual energy
- b. control issues
- c. maternal conflict
- d. conflict resolution

Scientific Theories of Development
Answer: a Page(s): 30 Type: Factual

Not all individuals have the same chances for survival in a particular environment. Those better adapted to their environments will likely leave behind more offspring than those who are less well suited. This statement best describes __________.

- a. Social darwinism
- b. Parental investment
- c. Natural selection
- d. Evolution

Evolutionary Psychology
Answer: c Page(s): 32 Type: Factual
When Sarah looks at her infant daughter’s tiny nose and round baby cheeks, she is filled with a desire to cuddle and care for her. Evolutionary psychologists believe that the connection between infant characteristics and caregiving behavior is __________.

a. a leftover association that no longer has value for survival
b. an example of socialization that impacts child development
c. a trait that differs for people from different cultures
d. an evolved psychological trigger that promotes survival

Evolutionary Psychology
Answer: d
Page(s): 32
Type: Applied

According to evolutionary psychology researchers Daly and Wilson, which of the following young men is more at-risk to be killed at home?

a. Alton, who lives with his step-mother and father
b. William, who lives with his mother
c. John, who lives with his mother and step-father
d. Eli, who lives with his mother and father

Evolutionary Psychology
Answer: c
Page(s): 33
Type: Factual

According to parental investment theory, which of the following characteristics is NOT likely to influence the amount of time and energy a parent invests in a child?

a. The amount of genetic material shared between parent and offspring
b. The likelihood that the offspring will be financially successful
c. The probability that the offspring’s will survive to adulthood
d. The future chances that the offspring will have children

Evolutionary Psychology
Answer: b
Page(s): 33
Type: Factual

Evolutionary theorists believe our ancestral past provided a bias toward reacting to environmental cues in particular ways. According to your text, it is important to remember that __________.

a. having an inclination toward a behavior does not make it inevitable
b. the strength of the bias toward certain responses has diminished over time
c. no one is immune to the preferences provided by our evolutionary history
d. the preferences that evolved may now be detrimental to our wellbeing

Evolutionary Psychology
Answer: a
Page(s): 33
Type: Factual

Bowlby’s and Ainsworth’s __________ focuses on the establishment, maintenance, and consequences of affectionate bonds between caregivers and children.

a. Continuous Regard theory
b. Internal Modeling theory
c. Attachment theory
d. Bonding Schema theory
George is a securely attached 10-month-old infant. According to the concept of the “secure base,” he is likely to __________ when placed in a room full of novel toys. If something makes him feel anxious, he will __________.

a. crawl around and explore; move closer to his caregiver
b. cling to his caregiver’s leg; attempt to get out of the room
c. crawl behind the caregiver; seek closeness with the caregiver
d. crawl around and explore; watch how the caregiver responds

Certain “novelty seeking” and “proximity seeking” behaviors are displays of ________.

a. socialization
b. attachment
c. temperament
d. intelligence

If the consequence of a response increases the likelihood that the behavior will be repeated, it has a __________ effect.

a. socialization
b. reinforcement
c. positive
d. discipline

Ruth loves candy and her mother often uses it as a consequence for Ruth’s behavior. When her mother takes away Ruth’s candy because she has acted badly, her mother is providing a __________.

a. positive reinforcement
b. negative reinforcement
c. positive punishment
d. negative punishment

In Bronfenbrenner’s Bioecological Systems Theory, connections between microsystems are labeled the __________.

a. Exosystem
b. Chronosystem
Parenting: A dynamic perspective

Ch. 2 - 5

c. Mesosystem
d. Macrosystem

Bioecological Systems Theory
Answer: c Page(s): 43, 44 Type: Factual

Emily believes that to understand her son’s behavior she must carefully consider the multiple contexts within which he is developing. Which of the following models best describes Emily’s theoretical approach to parenting?

a. Bioecological Systems Theory
b. Human Behavioral Genetics Theory
c. Family Systems Theory
d. Social Learning Theory

Bioecological Systems Theory
Answer: a Page(s): 42, 43 Type: Applied

When Jillian was 3 years old, her twin brothers were born. She went from being the center of her parent’s attention to a child in need of a lap in which to sit. Bronfenbrenner would categorize this as a __________ change.

a. Mesosystem
b. Chronosystem
c. Exosystem
d. Macrosystem

Bioecological Systems Theory
Answer: b Page(s): 44 Type: Applied

Gesell’s “nativist” theory of human development is most closely associated with current __________ .

a. Bioecological Systems Theory
b. Innate Family Systems Theory
c. Social Learning Theory
d. Human Behavioral Genetics Theory

Human Behavioral Genetics Theory
Answer: d Page(s): 44, 45 Type: Factual

Dr. Plomin is a human behavior geneticist. He most likely conducts studies with __________ to explicate the developmental influences of nature and nurture.

a. individuals who have varying degrees of genetic relatedness
b. individuals whose behaviors vary greatly from the norm
c. individuals who have taken part in the Human Genome project
d. individuals who are at risk for recessive-gene disorders

Human Behavioral Genetics Theory
Answer: a Page(s): 44, 45 Type: Applied
The genotype is a person’s ___________ and the phenotype is a person’s ___________.
   a. genetic abnormalities; blend of neural connections
   b. genetic make-up; observable characteristics
   c. observable characteristics; genetic make-up
   d. blend of neural connections; experiences

Human Behavioral Genetics Theory  
Answer: b  Page(s): 45  Type: Factual

Matthew is an accomplished guitarist and singer. His son, Brandon, also loves to sing and initiates sing-a-longs with his siblings. Human behavior geneticists (e.g., Scarr) would say that __________ genetic influences will affect Brandon’s development.
   a. passive, active, and evocative
   b. internal, external, and passive
   c. active, phenotypic, and expressive
   d. typical, aberrant, and evocative

Human Behavioral Genetics Theory  
Answer: a  Page(s): 46  Type: Applied

Environmental influences resulting in sibling similarity are operationally defined by behavior geneticists as __________.
   a. nonfamily environments
   b. unshared environments
   c. shared environments
   d. ordinal family environments

Human Behavioral Genetics Theory  
Answer: c  Page(s): 47  Type: Factual

According to Parental Acceptance-Rejection theory, children who are rejected by their parents are more likely to be __________ than children who are accepted by their parents.
   a. depressed
   b. independent
   c. attention-seeking
   d. submissive

Other Emotion-Based Theories  
Answer: c  Page(s): 48  Type: Factual

Anna has trouble keeping a boyfriend. She never believes that they truly care for her and is often intensely jealous of anyone who shares their time. A parental acceptance-rejection theorist would say that Anna was likely ___________.
   a. abused by her father
   b. accepted by her mother
   c. overprotected by her father
   d. rejected by her mother
Susannah’s parents sometimes argue, but quickly work through the conflict. Sometimes they come to an agreement and other times they just agree to disagree. According to the Emotional Security Hypothesis theory, Susannah will __________.

a. start to feel insecure and worry that they will divorce  
b. **suffer from few negative effects of their arguments**  
c. develop a reduced capacity to regulate her emotions  
d. become argumentative due to observational learning

Other Emotion-Based Theories

Bell’s __________ theory concerns the ongoing reciprocal nature of parent-child interactions.

a. **Control Systems**  
b. Family Systems  
c. Biococological Systems  
d. Coercive Cycle

Control Theory

Answer: c  Page(s): 48  Type: Factual

According to Vygotsky, scaffolding describes __________.

a. parenting behaviors that focus on experiential learning  
b. **social interactions that foster a child’s mature behavior**  
c. discipline that reinforces a child’s compliance  
d. a pattern of parental behavior that promotes trust

Vygotsky’s Theory

Answer: b  Page(s): 49  Type: Factual

When Cassie shops for groceries with her young daughter Lanie, she talks with her about what they need to buy and involves her in the process of selecting items. These social interactions, which help Lanie act in more mature ways, were referred to by Vygotsky as __________.
Parenting: A dynamic perspective

Ch. 2

8

a. attachment
b. reciprocity
c. sensitivity
d. scaffolding

Vygotsky’s Theory

Answer: d Page(s): 49 Type: Applied

A preschooler failed to put together a difficult puzzle on her own. Her older sister encouraged her to try again and guided her with questions like “Let’s put all the edge pieces together first.” With big sister’s help, the child successfully completed the task.

Vygotsky would attribute the preschooler’s success to the __________.

a. extra time she spent on the puzzle with her older sister
b. interactions with her older sister that made the task do-able
c. preschooler’s ongoing imitation of her older sister’s behavior
d. the older child’s modeling and reinforcement of the skill

Vygotsky’s Theory

Answer: b Page(s): 49 Type: Factual

Vygotsky pointed out that children learn to perform at a higher level through interaction with more competent peers and parents. He called the difference between what they could do alone and what they could do with assistance the __________.

a. zone of proximal development
b. appropriate activity zone
c. scaffolding systems zone
d. zone of competent behavior

Vygotsky’s Theory

Answer: a Page(s): 49 Type: Factual

When Abby acted out at school, her teacher Mr. Wilson telephoned her parents. He asked if they were experiencing conflict and also wanted to know if Abby was getting along with her younger brother. Abby’s teacher most likely adheres to a __________ perspective.

a. Attachment Theory
b. Emotion Based Theory
c. Family Systems Theory
d. Cognitive Theory

Family Systems Theory

Answer: c Page(s): 49, 50 Type: Applied

The concept of __________ refers to how a parent may act differently toward a child when another person is present.

a. communal response
b. reactive effects
c. second-order effects
d. social caregiving
Parenting: A dynamic perspective

Family Systems Theory
Answer: c  Page(s): 50  Type: Factual

Family Systems theorists are interested in understanding how mothers and fathers function together in their roles as parents. They label these interactions __________.
   a. co-parenting
   b. mindful parenting
   c. parental investment
   d. parent effects

Family Systems Theory
Answer: a  Page(s): 51  Type: Factual

Jenna is a corporate regional manager at her company and also a caring mother of two teen-aged children. Psychologists and sociologists who are interested in the social expectations around Jenna’s responsibilities to her children and her employer study __________.
   a. Social Cognition Theory
   b. Non-shared Effect Theory
   c. Control Theory
   d. Role theory

Role Theory
Answer: d  Page(s): 52  Type: Applied

Joe chose to be the primary caregiver for his infant son while Joe’s wife was the wage earner for the family. According to current research, this 30-something-year-old-father will likely __________.
   a. suffer psychological harm due to social expectations
   b. be well adjusted and content with his marriage and situation
   c. begin to resent his wife for having more social and financial power
   d. feel that his masculinity is at risk and become a harsh parent

Role Theory
Answer: b  Page(s): 52  Type: Applied

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Briefly describe what a theory does and the characteristics of a good theory.
   A theory organizes and integrates information, explains observable facts, and identifies causal relations. It should be testable, parsimonious, and able to generate predictions.

2. List Freud’s psychosexual stages of development.
   Oral, Anal, Phallic, Latency, and Genital

Scientific Theories of Development
3. Define the concept of parental investment.

According to Evolutionary Psychology, the amount of time a parent invests in offspring is related to the amount of shared genetic material, the offspring’s likelihood of survival, and the future likelihood that the child will have children.

Evolutionary Psychology
Page(s): 32, 33

4. How did Harry Harlow’s experiments with rhesus monkeys refuted the view that infants love their mothers because of the nourishment they receive.

Using two wire-mesh “surrogate” mothers, Harlow conducted a series of studies to investigate the mother-infant bond. One of the wire-mesh monkey mothers had a feeding tube attached to its chest so the infant monkey could obtain nourishment from it. The other surrogate mother had no tube but was covered with a soft, terry-cloth material. When frightened, the infant monkeys sought the comfort of the terry-cloth covered monkey, not the one with the feeding tube. Harlow concluded it was the feeling of warmth rather than the nourishment that the infants sought. This, he argued, was the nature of love.

Attachment Theory
Page(s): 34

5. What is the difference between the phylogenetic and ontogenetic views of parent-child relationships?

Phylogenetic view addresses development of the species over time—i.e., evolution. Ontogenetic view concerns the development of the individual across the lifespan.

Scientific Theories of Development
Page(s): 30

6. What is the difference between positive reinforcement and a negative punishment?

Reinforcement procedures strengthen or increase a behavior and punishments reduce the chances that the behavior will recur. Reinforcers or punishers may either be added (positive) or removed (negative). Therefore, a positive reinforcement is something that is added to strengthen or increase the likelihood a behavior recurs. In contrast a negative punishment is when something is removed to reduce the chance a behavior will be repeated.

Social Learning and Social Cognitive Theories
Page(s): 39

7. Briefly explain why the parental instruction to “do as I say, not as I do” is likely to result in low levels of compliance.

For children to adhere to the instruction, they must work against the powerful influence of observational learning. In addition, Bandura’s “Bobo doll” studies revealed that children are more likely to imitate those models they perceive to be powerful and nurturant, both attributes common to parents.
ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Describe the concept of natural selection and give examples of evolved characteristics related to parenting which likely increase the survival of the human species.
   Natural selection is the concept that all individuals do not have the same chances for survival in a particular environment. Those better suited will survive longer and more often, leaving behind more offspring than those individuals who are less well adapted.
   Examples of behaviors and characteristics that promote survival:
   (1) An infant’s cry is a powerful stimuli that elicits rapid caregiver attention.
   (2) The unique facial characteristics of human infants that we perceive as cute (e.g., large forehead, round cheeks, small nose and chin) represent a class of stimuli that are believed to literally “turn on” caregiving behavior.
   (3) The feeling of love parents feel for a child has served to ensure cohesive family relationships and paternal involvement.

2. Compare infants who are securely attached, insecure-avoidant, and insecure-resistant. In what ways do they behave differently in the Strange Situation Procedure?
   A complete answer would discuss how a securely attached infant would explore when feeling secure but retreat to a parent when anxious. In contrast the avoidant child would seemingly ignore their parent’s behavior and not seek them out when feeling distressed. The resistant child would get upset when left alone and initially approach the returning parent but then move away or resist being held.

3. Give an example of a coercive cycle and discuss two errors that parents make that contribute to the cycle.
   A complete answer would provide an example of a coercive cycle. Then two parental errors would be identified such as making the wrong requests or demands on the child, escalating their reaction to the noncompliance, being inconsistent in enforcement, and giving in to the child which serves to reinforce the child’s strategy of resistance and escalation.

4. Describe the three basic ways that children’s genetic makeup influences their development and give an example of each.
   A complete answer would identify passive, active, and evocative roles as identified by Scarr and McCartney (1983) and then provide examples.