

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The process through which children acquire the values, standards, skills, knowledge, and behaviors that are necessary for their role in their culture is referred to as:
  - A) evolution.
  - B) socialization.
  - C) bioecology.
  - D) family dynamics.
  
2. All of the following steps are considered ways that parents socialize their children EXCEPT:
  - A) direct instruction.
  - B) indirect socialization.
  - C) heredity.
  - D) providing and controlling opportunities.
  
3. Which of the following statements is an example of a parent's indirect socialization of generosity?
  - A) Tanya signs her child up for volunteer work at the local hospital after school.
  - B) Frank explains to his child how important it is to give to people who have less than them.
  - C) Hannah often makes food for a neighborhood mother whose husband is ill.
  - D) Michael tells his children that they need to share their toys when their friends play at their home.
  
4. Which of the following actions is an example of a parent serving as a provider and controller of opportunities in the socialization of generosity?
  - A) Tanya signs her child up for volunteer work at the local hospital after school.
  - B) Frank explains to his child how important it is to give to people who have less than them.
  - C) Hannah often makes food for a neighborhood mother whose husband is ill.
  - D) Michael tells his children that they need to share their toys when their friends play at their home.
  
5. Which of the following means of parental socialization is prominent particularly when children are young?
  - A) direct instruction
  - B) indirect socialization
  - C) survival of offspring
  - D) providing and controlling opportunities

6. Which of the following factors is considered an important dimension in terms of defining a parent's parenting style?
  - A) degree of socioeconomic health
  - B) degree of control
  - C) degree of indirect socialization
  - D) degree of control, socioeconomic health, and indirect socialization
  
7. Parents who are high in warmth and high in control are considered to exhibit which of the following parenting styles?
  - A) permissive
  - B) authoritative
  - C) rejecting-neglecting
  - D) authoritarian
  
8. Authoritative parents are those who:
  - A) are abusive.
  - B) are highly demanding and unresponsive.
  - C) have little interest in disciplining their children.
  - D) are attentive, communicative, and consistent in their discipline.
  
9. Authoritarian parents are those who:
  - A) are abusive.
  - B) are highly demanding and unresponsive.
  - C) have little interest in disciplining their children.
  - D) are attentive, communicative, and consistent in their discipline.
  
10. Children of which type of parents tend to be the most well adjusted in terms of competence, anti-social behavior, and self-confidence?
  - A) permissive
  - B) authoritative
  - C) rejecting-neglecting
  - D) authoritarian

11. 4-year-old Derek is playing with his trucks and does not want to come to the dinner table. In response, his mother storms over to where he is playing, grabs his trucks away from him, and yells, "I told you to come eat dinner! Come to the table right now or I will throw those trucks in the garbage." Derek's mother is rarely affectionate with him, even in situations in which he is complying with her wishes. Derek's mother would likely be classified as which of the following?
  - A) permissive
  - B) authoritative
  - C) rejecting-neglecting
  - D) authoritarian
  
12. 8-year-old Trina does not want to do her homework and would rather watch TV. Her parents think that Trina can make her own decisions about her schoolwork, and thus they do not get involved. They are affectionate with Trina in other situations, but they do little to try to regulate their daughter's behavior. Trina's parents would likely be classified as which of the following?
  - A) permissive
  - B) authoritative
  - C) rejecting-neglecting
  - D) authoritarian
  
13. Children of which type of parents tend to be low in social and academic competence, unhappy and unfriendly, and low in self-confidence, but do not tend to be particularly low in self-control or to be particularly high in impulsivity?
  - A) permissive
  - B) authoritative
  - C) rejecting-neglecting
  - D) authoritarian
  
14. Parents who are low in warmth and low in control are considered to exhibit which of the following parenting styles?
  - A) permissive
  - B) authoritative
  - C) rejecting-neglecting
  - D) authoritarian

15. Which of the following actions is an example of psychological control?
- A) threatening to take away privileges
  - B) requiring children to comply with demands without question
  - C) discounting children's feelings
  - D) engaging in reasoning
16. Parental use of psychological control tends to be reported most in which type of family?
- A) relatively poor
  - B) relative wealthy
  - C) nontraditional
  - D) older parents
17. Children of which type of parents tend to have disturbed attachment relationships as infants and a wide range of problems in adolescence, including promiscuous sexual behavior, substance abuse, and depression?
- A) permissive
  - B) authoritative
  - C) rejecting-neglecting
  - D) authoritarian
18. Research has suggested that in African-American families the authoritarian parenting style is associated with:
- A) higher academic competence.
  - B) greater anti-social behavior.
  - C) poorer social competence.
  - D) poor receptiveness to parents' preferences and demands.
19. Cross-cultural studies of parenting styles have demonstrated that which of the following factors differ across cultures and subcultures?
- A) the prevalence of different parenting styles
  - B) the meaning of particular parenting styles to children
  - C) the outcomes associated with different parenting styles
  - D) All of the answers are factors that differ across cultures and subcultures.

20. Research has suggested which of the following assertions in regard to the effect of parenting style for first-generation Chinese-American children?
- A) Parents who demand unquestioning obedience to parents are likely to have rebellious children.
  - B) Authoritative parenting appears to be associated with increased academic success.
  - C) Parental control, including the use of scolding and shame, appears to have few negative effects.
  - D) Research has suggested all of these answers.
21. Research has suggested which of the following assertions in regard to parenting style in Spanish-speaking and English-speaking Mexican-American families?
- A) Parents who used more harsh control tended to be higher in acceptance for both groups of families.
  - B) Parental acceptance was associated with fewer behavioral problems for both groups of families.
  - C) Parental acceptance was associated with fewer behavioral problems only for Spanish-speaking families.
  - D) Harsh control was associated with more behavioral problems only for Spanish-speaking families.
22. For Chinese-American and Chinese children, which of the following parenting practices is(are) related to negative outcomes?
- A) scolding, shame, and guilt
  - B) physical punishment
  - C) both physical punishment and scolding, shame, and guilt
  - D) neither physical punishment nor scolding, shame, and guilt
23. A study of families in Canada demonstrated that authoritarian control and negative feelings about their children tended to co-occur in mothers from which of the following backgrounds?
- A) Iranian
  - B) Indian
  - C) Egyptian
  - D) European

24. Which of the following statements is true about cultural differences in the effect of parenting style on child outcome?
- A) Consistent effects of the four parenting styles have been found in all cultures that have been examined.
  - B) The effects of permissive and rejecting-neglecting parents have been found to differ cross-culturally.
  - C) The meaning of discipline and control can differ cross-culturally, and this difference in meaning can change the effects of the authoritarian style.
  - D) Parenting styles have only been examined in the United States, and thus we have no information about cultural differences in the impact of parenting style.
25. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about how parents behave toward attractive and unattractive infants?
- A) Parents of attractive infants are more affectionate toward and pay more attention to their infants than do parents of unattractive infants.
  - B) Parents of attractive infants are less affectionate toward and pay less attention to their infants than do parents of unattractive infants.
  - C) Parents of attractive infants and parents of unattractive infants behave in a similar manner toward their infants, and this remains the same as children get older.
  - D) Parents of attractive infants and parents of unattractive infants behave in a similar manner toward their infants, but this changes as children get older.
26. The influence that children have on their parents' parenting behaviors because of their appearance is \_\_\_\_\_. The influence that children have on their parents' parenting behaviors because of their own behavior is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) passive; passive
  - B) passive; active
  - C) active; passive
  - D) active; active
27. Which of the following characteristics is NOT an example of an active influence children have on the parenting process?
- A) temperament
  - B) perceptions of their parents' behavior towards them
  - C) negative behavior that is reinforced by parents
  - D) appearance

28. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about children's characteristics and behavior and the parenting process?
- A) Parenting behaviors are rarely influenced by children's characteristics or behavior, as parents tend to have a core style that changes in only minor ways.
  - B) Although children's early temperamental characteristics influence the parenting style that parents adopt, children have little influence on parenting behaviors after infancy.
  - C) Parents may be influenced by children's extreme behaviors, but their parenting practices are rarely influenced by any other characteristics of their children.
  - D) Children's characteristics and behavior can have a substantial influence on the parenting process.
29. Imagine that researchers interested in the possible bidirectional influence of children's aggression and parental use of punitive discipline examined these two variables when a group of children was at each of three ages: 4 years old, 8 years old, and 12 years old. Which of the following statements would be the best support for the bidirectional influence of these variables?
- A) Greater punitive discipline at age 4 was associated with greater punitive discipline at age 8, which was associated with greater aggression at age 12.
  - B) Greater aggression at age 4 was associated with greater punitive discipline at age 8, which was associated with greater aggression at age 12.
  - C) Greater aggression at age 4 was associated with greater aggression at age 8, which was associated with greater punitive discipline at age 12.
  - D) Less punitive discipline at age 4 was associated with greater aggression at age 8, which was associated with greater aggression at age 12.
30. SES refers to:
- A) sociometric status.
  - B) socioeconomic status.
  - C) stable economic status.
  - D) stable educational status.
31. Compared to low-SES parents, higher-SES parents:
- A) are more punitive.
  - B) are more likely to be authoritarian.
  - C) elicit more talk from their children.
  - D) encourage conformity to a greater degree.

32. In the U.S., higher-SES parents tend to be \_\_\_\_\_ authoritative than lower-SES parents, and this difference is \_\_\_\_\_ in non-Western cultures
- A) more; similar
  - B) more; opposite from the finding
  - C) more; not found
  - D) less; opposite from the finding
  - E) less; similar
33. Higher-SES parents are more likely than lower-SES parents to view themselves as:
- A) providers.
  - B) teachers.
  - C) disciplinarians.
  - D) All of these answers are true.
34. Which of the following assertions is one current hypothesis about why there are socioeconomic differences in parenting practices?
- A) Genetic differences between low-SES families and higher-SES families enable low-SES families to cope with difficulties more easily.
  - B) The increased stress that low-SES parents experience causes them to have less time and patience for their children than do higher-SES parents.
  - C) Higher-SES parents are more concerned about protecting their children from harm than are low-SES parents.
  - D) The jobs common to higher-SES families require a greater degree of conformity than the jobs common to low-SES families.
35. All of the following traits are more common among families experiencing long-term economic stress than among other families EXCEPT:
- A) social support.
  - B) marital conflict.
  - C) inconsistent parenting.
  - D) hostile parenting.
36. In the United States in 2008, approximately what percentage of children under 18 years of age lived in poverty?
- A) 7
  - B) 11
  - C) 17
  - D) 27

37. Among industrialized, Western countries, the U.S. rate of child poverty is:
- A) the lowest.
  - B) number 3.
  - C) number 6.
  - D) the highest.
38. Which of the following variables is a strong predictor of poor-quality parenting?
- A) marital conflict
  - B) poverty
  - C) homelessness
  - D) Marital conflict, poverty, and homelessness are all strong predictors.
39. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about the effect of social support on the parenting practices of low-income parents?
- A) Social support appears to be more beneficial for low-income parents who live in the poorest, most dangerous neighborhoods than it is for other low-income parents.
  - B) Social support appears to be less beneficial for low-income parents who live in the poorest, most dangerous neighborhoods than it is for other low-income parents.
  - C) Social support appears to have an equally large benefit for both groups of low-income parents.
  - D) Social support appears to have nearly no benefit for either group of low-income parents.
40. In the United States, there are approximately how many homeless children?
- A) 250,000
  - B) 700,000
  - C) 1 million
  - D) 1.3 million
41. Compared to other children, homeless children tend to be:
- A) more aggressive, but not more withdrawn.
  - B) more withdrawn, but not more aggressive.
  - C) more aggressive and more withdrawn.
  - D) neither more aggressive nor more withdrawn.

42. Which of the following statements is true about homeless children?
- A) Homeless children are similar to other poor children on many measures of adjustment, including language development and attention span.
  - B) Homeless children whose parents have experienced major life stressors in the prior year are most at risk for behavioral, academic, and cognitive problems.
  - C) Homeless children who live in shelters tend to be shielded from the negative effects of being homeless.
  - D) All of the answers are true statements.
43. In which of the following groups in the United States do mothers and fathers spend equal amounts of time with their children?
- A) Latino-American families
  - B) families with mothers who work outside of the home
  - C) low-SES families
  - D) high-SES Euro-American families
  - E) None of these types of families spend equal amounts of time with their children.
44. In the United States, mothers spend \_\_\_\_\_ time with their daughters as/than they spend with their sons; fathers spend \_\_\_\_\_ time with their daughters as/than they spend with their sons.
- A) equal; less
  - B) equal; more
  - C) more; equal
  - D) more; less
45. In families living in Western industrialized cultures, mothers spend \_\_\_\_\_ of their available time playing than do fathers, and/but the type of play tends to be \_\_\_\_\_ to that of fathers.
- A) more; similar
  - B) less; similar
  - C) more; different
  - D) less; different
46. Approximately what percentage of mothers with children under the age of 6 was employed outside of the home in 2005?
- A) 5%
  - B) 22%
  - C) 59%
  - D) 97%

47. Research examining the effects of maternal employment on children's development has demonstrated that:
- A) children of employed mothers who received adequate supervision displayed academic competence at least as high as children of stay-at-home mothers.
  - B) children of employed mothers were less assertive and independent than children of stay-at-home mothers.
  - C) employed mothers were more likely to be permissive than were stay-at-home mothers.
  - D) in middle-class families, sons of employed mothers exhibited fewer problem behaviors than did sons of stay-at-home mothers.
48. Which of the following children is MOST likely to have problems with aggression?
- A) Seth, a boy whose mother is a full-time homemaker
  - B) Alex, a boy whose mother is employed outside of the home
  - C) Arielle, a girl whose mother is a full-time homemaker
  - D) Natalie, a girl whose mother is employed outside of the home
49. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about the effects of maternal employment on girls and boys?
- A) It appears to have an equally positive effect on boys and girls.
  - B) It appears to have an equally negative effect on boys and girls.
  - C) It appears more likely to be beneficial for girls than for boys.
  - D) It appears less likely to be beneficial for girls than for boys.
50. Which of the following statements is true about research on maternal employment?
- A) Elementary school children of employed mothers displayed lower academic competence than did children of full-time homemakers.
  - B) Children of employed mothers were more likely than children of nonemployed mothers to accept traditional gender roles.
  - C) Employed mothers were more permissive and more authoritarian, and less authoritative, than were stay-at-home mothers.
  - D) Mothers who want to work and do experience benefits for their mood and sense of effectiveness.
51. Maternal employment is more likely to have negative effects on children when:
- A) children have adequate supervision.
  - B) mothers begin working when children are one year old.
  - C) mothers are stressed.
  - D) mothers want to work.

52. The employment status of which of the following mothers is LEAST likely to lead to negative outcomes for her children?
- A) Hildie, who is a stay-at-home mother but wants to work outside of the home
  - B) Rita, who is employed outside of the home but wants to be a stay-at-home mother
  - C) Francene, who wants to be and is employed outside of the home
  - D) Rita's and Francene's situations are equally unlikely to lead to negative outcomes.
53. In the United States in 2008, what percent of children up to 6 years old (who were not in kindergarten) were in center-based child care on a regular basis?
- A) 21%
  - B) 36%
  - C) 43%
  - D) 61%
54. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about the effect of child care on parent-child attachment?
- A) Overall, children in child care tend to be less securely attached than children who are not in child care.
  - B) Overall, children in child care tend to be more securely attached than children who are not in child care.
  - C) When there are other risk factors, extensive child care is associated with less secure attachments.
  - D) In terms of maternal attachment, infants tend to do better in center-based child care than they do in other types of nonparental care.
55. The large-scale study of the effects of child care that was funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Development has best demonstrated which of the following statements about the effects of child care on security of attachment in infancy?
- A) The quality of child care was a critical predictor of attachment security.
  - B) The amount of child care was a critical predictor of attachment security.
  - C) The number of child-care arrangements was a critical predictor of attachment security.
  - D) All characteristics were critical predictors of attachment security.
  - E) These characteristics were substantially predictive of insecure attachments only when mothers were unresponsive or low in sensitivity.

56. The large-scale study of the effects of child care that was funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Development has demonstrated which of the following assertions about the effects of amount of child care on the social behavior of children from working- and middle-class families?
- A) The amount of child care is not associated with children's social behavior.
  - B) The risk of children exhibiting problem behaviors increases the longer they are in child care.
  - C) Long hours spent in day care cause aggression and social withdrawal.
  - D) The risk of children exhibiting problem behaviors increases the longer they are in child care, and can cause aggression and social withdrawal.
57. Rex and Paul are both young children who attend high-quality center-based child care. Rex is from a low-income family and Paul is from a working-class family. What are the likely effects on their behavior if they are in child care for extensive hours?
- A) Rex and Paul are both at an increased risk of developing behavior problems.
  - B) Rex and Paul are both at a decreased risk of developing behavior problems.
  - C) Rex is at an increased risk of developing behavior problems and Paul is at a decreased risk.
  - D) Rex is at a decreased risk of developing behavior problems and Paul is at an increased risk.
58. The large-scale study of the effects of child care that was funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Development has demonstrated which of the following statements about the effects of child care on children's cognitive development?
- A) Regardless of the quality, child care tends to have a negative effect on children's cognitive development.
  - B) Regardless of the quality, child care tends to have a positive effect on children's cognitive development.
  - C) When it is of at least moderate quality, child care tends to have a positive effect on children's cognitive development.
  - D) When it is of high quality, child care tends to have a positive effect on children's cognitive development.
59. Which of the following guidelines is a minimum standard for child-care centers recommended by organizations such as the American Academy of Pediatrics?
- A) child-to-caregiver ratio of 7:1 for infants
  - B) child-to-caregiver ratio of 7:1 for 3-year-olds
  - C) maximum group size of 14 for infants
  - D) maximum group size of 21 for 3-year-olds

60. The study of parent-child attachment was prompted by which of the following?
- A) interviews with parents of children with Down syndrome
  - B) observations of children growing up in orphanages in the 1940s
  - C) studies of aggression in monkeys
  - D) analysis of children who were physically abused by their parents
61. Attachments are:
- A) enduring emotional bonds formed by children to their primary caregivers.
  - B) compulsive needs of children to hold security items, such as pacifiers and blankets.
  - C) connections between siblings that are maintained throughout the life span.
  - D) qualities that are central to one's identity.
62. Harlow and colleagues' studies with infant rhesus monkeys reared in isolation demonstrated that, compared to monkeys reared normally with their mothers, those reared in isolation and then placed with other monkeys:
- A) were socially isolated.
  - B) were incapable of caring for their own young.
  - C) were unable to communicate effectively with other monkeys.
  - D) were socially isolated, unable to communicate with other monkeys, and incapable of caring for their young.
63. When the presence of a trusted caregiver provides an infant or toddler with the ability to explore the environment, the child is using the caregiver as a:
- A) security object.
  - B) dependent attachment figure.
  - C) secure base.
  - D) working model.
64. Which of the following statements is NOT part of Bowlby's conception of the primary caregiver as a secure base?
- A) enables child to learn about the world
  - B) is a source of entertainment and learning
  - C) provides a sense of assurance
  - D) serves as a safe place when an infant feels scared

65. From an evolutionary standpoint, attachment is similar to which of the following mechanisms?
- A) imprinting
  - B) development of the id
  - C) theory of mind
  - D) attributions
  - E) identification
66. Which of the following statements is true about attachment?
- A) Similar to imprinting, it occurs toward the first moving person an infant sees.
  - B) It develops from infant's tendency from birth to look at faces.
  - C) It increases the infant's chance of survival.
  - D) Similar to imprinting, it occurs toward the first moving person an infant sees and it increases the infant's chance of survival.
  - E) It develops from infant's tendency from birth to look at faces and increases the infant's chance of survival.
  - F) All of these are true statements.
67. Which of the following assertions best describes Bowlby's view of the attachment process and the quality of infants' attachments?
- A) Both the attachment process and the quality of attachments are innate.
  - B) Both the attachment process and the quality of attachments are dependent on the nature of infants' experiences with caregivers.
  - C) The attachment process is dependent on the nature of infants' experiences with caregivers, but the quality of their attachments is innate.
  - D) The attachment process has an innate basis, but the quality of infants' attachments is dependent on the nature of their experiences with caregivers.
68. When baby Joseph cries, he is easily comforted by his mother. He is comforted just as easily by his father, his grandparents, and his babysitter, as well as by strangers. Bowlby would consider Joseph to be in which phase of the development of attachment?
- A) attachment-in-the-making
  - B) disorganized/disoriented
  - C) reciprocal relationships
  - D) preattachment
  - E) clear-cut attachment

69. Emmy responds more positively to her mother than to other people. She smiles and laughs more often in her mother's presence than in the presence of other people. She does not exhibit separation distress, nor does she actively seek out her mother. Bowlby would consider Emmy to be in which phase of the development of attachment?
- A) attachment-in-the-making
  - B) reciprocal relationships
  - C) preattachment
  - D) clear-cut attachment
70. Darrell exhibits separation distress when his mother leaves and happily greets her when she returns. He uses her as a secure base and actively seeks out contact with his mother. Bowlby would consider Darrell to be in which phase of the development of attachment?
- A) attachment-in-the-making
  - B) reciprocal relationships
  - C) preattachment
  - D) clear-cut attachment
71. An individual's mental representation of the self, of attachment figures, and of relationships in general that is based on early experiences with caregivers is referred to as his or her:
- A) attachment security.
  - B) personal fable.
  - C) internal working model.
  - D) identity.
  - E) self-esteem.
72. Which of the following statements is part of an individual's internal working model of attachment, as proposed by Bowlby?
- A) expectations about whether or not interpersonal relationships will be rewarding
  - B) thoughts about whether or not one is physically attractive
  - C) notions about whether or not other people are generally intelligent
  - D) All of these are parts of an individual's internal working model of attachment according to Bowlby.
73. Which of the following statements is true about internal working models of attachment?
- A) They persist throughout childhood, but not into adulthood.
  - B) They involve individuals' feelings about being worthy or unworthy of love.
  - C) Only securely attached individuals possess them.
  - D) They are entirely due to biology.

74. Mary Ainsworth's observations of families in Uganda and in the United States led her to the conclusion that information about infants' attachments to their caregivers can be obtained from observations of infants':
- A) smiling directed at their caregivers.
  - B) verbal and nonverbal communication with their caregivers.
  - C) reactions to separations from their caregivers.
  - D) crying in the presence of their caregivers.
75. Mary Ainsworth's laboratory test used for measuring infants' attachment to their caregivers is referred to as the:
- A) Strange Situation.
  - B) Internal Working Model.
  - C) Reciprocity Test.
  - D) Stranger Interaction Test.
76. Which of the following actions is NOT part of the Strange Situation?
- A) separations from the caregiver
  - B) reunions with the caregiver
  - C) interactions with a stranger
  - D) contact with novel, scary objects
77. Which of the following actions is the portion of the Strange Situation that most indicates the quality of the attachment bond?
- A) separations from the caregiver
  - B) reunions with the caregiver
  - C) interactions with a stranger
  - D) contact with novel objects
78. The majority of middle-class infants in the United States fall into which attachment category?
- A) dismissive
  - B) insecure/avoidant
  - C) disorganized/disoriented
  - D) secure
  - E) insecure/resistant

79. In the Strange Situation, baby Jacob plays actively with the toys in the room, occasionally looking back to check on his mother, and is mildly distressed when his mother leaves the room, but he is easily comforted by her return. Jacob falls into which attachment category?
- A) disorganized/disoriented
  - B) insecure/resistant
  - C) secure
  - D) dismissive
  - E) insecure/avoidant
80. In the Strange Situation, baby Olivia clings to her mother, plays little with the toys in the room, and is extremely distressed when her mother leaves the room. When her mother returns to the room and picks her up, Olivia arches her back to get away from her mother. Olivia falls into which attachment category?
- A) disorganized/disoriented
  - B) insecure/resistant
  - C) secure
  - D) dismissive
  - E) insecure/avoidant
81. Insecure/resistant infants are also referred to as:
- A) avoidant.
  - B) ambivalent.
  - C) disorganized.
  - D) secure.
82. Which of the following behaviors during the Strange Situation is characteristic of infants who are classified as insecure/avoidant?
- A) ignores mother when she returns to room
  - B) displays severe distress when mother leaves room
  - C) clings to mother rather than playing with toys
  - D) while playing, looks back to check on mother
83. Which of the following groups of infants is typified by indifference toward the mother?
- A) disorganized/disoriented
  - B) insecure/resistant
  - C) secure
  - D) insecure/avoidant

84. Infants who approach their mothers and also regard them as a source of fear are considered to have which type of attachment?
- A) disorganized/disoriented
  - B) insecure/resistant
  - C) secure
  - D) insecure/avoidant
85. Which of the following behaviors might be exhibited during the Strange Situation by an infant who is classified as disorganized/disoriented?
- A) displays fearful smiles while approaching mother
  - B) demonstrates severe distress when mother leaves room
  - C) clings to mother rather than playing with toys
  - D) displays angry distress while playing
  - E) All of these behaviors may be exhibited during the Strange Situation.
86. Which of the following statements is true about the association between infants' behavior in the Strange Situation and their behavior at home?
- A) Infants classified as securely attached in the Strange Situation often appear more insecurely attached at home.
  - B) The behaviors of infants classified as insecure in the Strange Situation often switch, with insecure resistant infants appearing more avoidant in the home and insecure/avoidant infants appearing more clingy in the home.
  - C) Infants' behavior in the Strange Situation is related to their scores on a measure of attachment based on observers' reports in the home.
  - D) There is little association between infants' behavior in the two settings.
87. Securely attached infants are MOST likely to have parents whose own adult attachment status is:
- A) dismissing.
  - B) unresolved.
  - C) preoccupied.
  - D) autonomous.
88. Which of the following statements is true about parents' attachment models?
- A) There is little association between parents' models of attachment and their infants' attachment security.
  - B) Preoccupied parents tend to be warm and sensitive toward their infants.
  - C) Parents' attachment models may have less to do with the adults' own attachment to their parents and more to do with their personal theories of childrearing.
  - D) All securely attached infants have autonomous parents.

89. Melissa, the mother of two children, remembers her childhood as difficult. When asked about it, she discusses her past in a consistent and cohesive manner, but reports that although there were some happy times, her parents were not always supportive. Which of the following statements is true about Melissa?
- A) Her children are unlikely to be securely attached to her.
  - B) She would most likely be classified into the autonomous adult attachment group.
  - C) She probably experienced physical abuse at the hands of her parents.
  - D) All of these statements are true.
90. Which of the following assertions is true about attachment behaviors in different cultures?
- A) Attachment is biologically driven, and thus infants in all cultures display the same types of attachment behaviors and are classified into the same major attachment groups.
  - B) Although infants of many cultures can be classified into the major attachment categories, some cultures show quite different patterns.
  - C) Infants in all other cultures show entirely different patterns of attachment behavior and cannot be classified into the same groups as infants in the United States.
  - D) Attachment behaviors are entirely dependent on culture and the Strange Situation can only be used to classify infants in the United States.
91. In comparison with U.S. infants, Japanese infants appear to be \_\_\_\_\_ likely to be securely attached, \_\_\_\_\_ likely to be insecure/resistant, and \_\_\_\_\_ likely to be insecure/avoidant.
- A) as; less; more
  - B) as; more; less
  - C) less; more; more
  - D) more; less; less
92. Compared to infants who are home every day with the same caregiver, those in day care:
- A) are more likely to be classified as disorganized/disoriented.
  - B) are less likely to be classified as insecure/resistant.
  - C) react less negatively when separated from caregiver.
  - D) behave almost identically in the Strange Situation.

93. Attachment theorists believe that which of the following actions is the most important contributor to the development of a secure attachment?
- A) parental sensitivity
  - B) physical contact between parent and child
  - C) provision of a large play space and various toys
  - D) temperament
  - E) continuous, uninterrupted attention by the parent
94. Parental sensitivity involves which of the following actions?
- A) responding quickly to the needs of a crying baby
  - B) smiling, laughing, and making sounds at baby
  - C) being emotionally available
  - D) responding quickly to the needs of a crying baby and being emotionally available
  - E) All of these comprise parental sensitivity.
95. Mothers who are easily overwhelmed and who are inconsistent in responding to their infants are more likely than other mothers to have infants who are:
- A) insecure/resistant.
  - B) disorganized/disoriented.
  - C) difficult.
  - D) insecure/avoidant.
96. Mothers who resist their infants' attempts at physical closeness and who are emotionally unavailable are more likely than other mothers to have infants who are:
- A) insecure/resistant.
  - B) securely attached.
  - C) disorganized/disoriented.
  - D) insecure/avoidant.
97. Which attachment category is often associated with infants whose mothers exhibit abusive behavior?
- A) insecure/resistant
  - B) secure
  - C) disorganized/distressed
  - D) insecure/avoidant

98. Which of the following actions demonstrates that parental sensitivity causes secure attachment in children?
- A) Parents who respond to their children's cries quickly are more likely than other parents to have children with secure attachments.
  - B) Children who are temperamentally easy are more likely to have secure attachments to their caregivers.
  - C) Parents who are taught to be responsive to their irritable children are more likely than parents who are not taught this to have children who are securely attached.
  - D) Adults who were securely attached to their parents during their childhood are more likely than other adults to have children with secure attachments.
99. The text describes a study in which mothers of irritable infants were taught how to be more sensitive to their infants. When infants whose mothers were trained were compared to infants in a control group, the intervention group demonstrated \_\_\_\_\_ rates of secure attachment in infancy and/but \_\_\_\_\_ rates of secure attachment when the children were of preschooler age.
- A) similar; similar
  - B) similar; higher
  - C) higher; similar
  - D) higher; higher
100. Compared to children who were insecurely attached as infants, children who were securely attached as infants demonstrate:
- A) more social competence.
  - B) less aggression.
  - C) better ability to understand other's emotions.
  - D) higher grades in school.
  - E) more social competence, better ability to understand other's emotions, and less aggression.
  - F) all of these traits.
101. Of the following options, which is the MOST likely source of the differences in peer relationships between children who were securely attached as infants and those who were insecurely attached as infants?
- A) differences in intelligence
  - B) differences in opportunities for peer interaction
  - C) differences in abilities to use social comparisons
  - D) differences in internal working models

102. Which of the following pieces of evidence is the best support for the causal effect of infant attachment security on later social functioning?
- A) Children who were securely attached as infants are more likely than other children to be socially and emotionally competent.
  - B) When security of attachment changes because of stress in the home, parent-child interactions at the time are associated with social and emotional competence at that age.
  - C) Among children who functioned poorly during preschool, those who had a secure attachment during infancy were more socially and emotionally competent in middle childhood than were other children.
  - D) None of these answers supports this effect.
103. Why is it difficult to fully understand the association between attachment security during infancy and later functioning?
- A) The studies are all correlational.
  - B) The quality of parent-child interactions tends to remain stable, so associations may only reflect the association between current quality and current child functioning.
  - C) The studies are all correlational and the quality of parent-child interactions tends to remain stable, so associations may only reflect the association between current quality and current child functioning.
  - D) None of these reasons contribute to this difficulty.

## Answer Key - Attachment Parents

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. B
11. D
12. A
13. D
14. C
15. C
16. A
17. C
18. A
19. D
20. C
21. C
22. B
23. D
24. C
25. A
26. B
27. D
28. D
29. B
30. B
31. C
32. A
33. B
34. B
35. A
36. C
37. D
38. D
39. B
40. D
41. C
42. B
43. E
44. D
45. D
46. C
47. A
48. B
49. C
50. D
51. C
52. C

- 53. B
- 54. C
- 55. E
- 56. B
- 57. D
- 58. D
- 59. B
- 60. B
- 61. A
- 62. D
- 63. C
- 64. B
- 65. A
- 66. E
- 67. D
- 68. D
- 69. A
- 70. B
- 71. C
- 72. A
- 73. B
- 74. C
- 75. A
- 76. D
- 77. B
- 78. D
- 79. C
- 80. B
- 81. B
- 82. A
- 83. D
- 84. A
- 85. E
- 86. C
- 87. D
- 88. C
- 89. B
- 90. B
- 91. B
- 92. C
- 93. A
- 94. E
- 95. A
- 96. D
- 97. C
- 98. C
- 99. D
- 100. F
- 101. D
- 102. C
- 103. C