

1. Which of the following theorists focuses on infants' accumulating social interaction and their expanding ability to understand their experiences as the explanation for the developmental change from primitive to more advanced forms of emotion during the early years of life?
 - A) Alan Sroufe
 - B) Joseph Campos
 - C) Carroll Izard
 - D) Charles Darwin

2. Which of the following statements would MOST likely be made by a theorist who takes a functionalist approach to understanding emotional development?
 - A) The purpose of anger is to initiate movement to eliminate an obstacle to one's goal.
 - B) Developmental changes in the experience of joy/pleasure are due to accumulating social experiences.
 - C) Distinct emotions are innate and present from early in life.
 - D) There is a direct link between the inner emotional state of fear and the facial expression that accompanies it.

3. Which of the following theories specifically addresses how emotional reactions develop differently for each individual, based on biological and cognitive capacities and experience?
 - A) fundamentalist approach
 - B) Sroufe's view of emotion
 - C) dynamic-systems perspective
 - D) discrete emotions theory

4. _____ is the LEAST likely to elicit a smile in a 2-month-old infant.
 - A) A smiling stranger
 - B) An interesting object
 - C) Being able to control a particular event
 - D) A parent's tickle on the tummy

5. _____ is the LEAST likely to elicit a smile in a 7-month-old infant.
 - A) A smiling stranger
 - B) An interesting object
 - C) Being able to control a particular event
 - D) A parent's tickle on the tummy

6. Which of the following statements is support for the proposal that young infants' negative emotions are largely undifferentiated?
- A) Young infants display negative emotions in contexts in which one would expect positive emotions.
 - B) Young infants experience both separation anxiety and a fear of strangers.
 - C) Young infants display negative emotions to a greater extent than do older infants.
 - D) Young infants display fear in contexts in which one would expect anger.
7. Which of the following statements about infants' fear of strangers is correct?
- A) Infants' fear of strangers occurs in early infancy and quickly disappears.
 - B) All infants experience fear of strangers to a similar degree across a variety of contexts.
 - C) Infants' fear of strangers occurs well after the start of separation anxiety.
 - D) Infants' fear of strangers tends to occur only in girls.
 - E) None of the statements is correct.
8. Some researchers believe that self-conscious emotions do not emerge until the second year of life because these emotions depend on children's understanding that:
- A) other people experience emotions as well.
 - B) important others can evaluate them.
 - C) they themselves are entities distinct from other people.
 - D) guilt is an appropriate reaction to bad behavior.
9. Zoe, who is 3 years old, has broken a dish and feels as if she wants to hide. She is primarily experiencing:
- A) anger.
 - B) embarrassment.
 - C) guilt.
 - D) shame.
10. Which of the following parental practices in response a child doing something wrong is likely to influence the child to feel shame over guilt?
- A) telling the child that he or she did a mean thing, rather than that he or she is mean
 - B) publicly humiliating the child
 - C) helping the child to understand the consequences of his or her actions for others
 - D) communicating respect and love in disciplinary situations

11. Twins Sheree and Caitlin, who are 3 years old, each just successfully completed a jigsaw puzzle. Sheree's puzzle was simple, and she completed it easily. Caitlin's puzzle was more difficult, and it took a lot of effort for her to complete it. Which twin is more likely to experience pride in her accomplishment?
 - A) Sheree is more likely than Caitlin to experience pride.
 - B) Caitlin is more likely than Sheree to experience pride.
 - C) Sheree and Caitlin are equally likely to experience pride.
 - D) Neither Sheree nor Caitlin is likely to experience pride because they are both too young.

12. In comparison with preschool children, children in elementary school are:
 - A) less emotionally intense.
 - B) less likely to be worried about real-life issues.
 - C) more emotionally negative.
 - D) more likely to be angry at someone who harms them accidentally.

13. Which of the following statements about the association between emotional development and cognitive development is true?
 - A) Emotions are independent of cognition, and therefore the two are unassociated.
 - B) Cognitive development influences children to become less emotional as they develop from infancy through adolescence.
 - C) Cognitive changes influence the types of stimuli that elicit particular emotional responses.
 - D) None of the statements is true.

14. Which of the following statements about depression in adolescence is true?
 - A) Adolescents who are depressed frequently exhibit behavioral problems such as aggression and substance abuse.
 - B) Genetic factors rarely contribute to depression.
 - C) Poorer adolescents are especially prone to nonclinical depression but not to clinical depression.
 - D) All of the statements are true.

15. Which of the following statements is NOT an example of a maladaptive belief that is associated with depression?
 - A) "My mother drives me crazy."
 - B) "Nothing in this world is fair."
 - C) "Nothing I can do will fix this problem."
 - D) "I'm worthless."

16. Emotional self-regulation includes all of the following activities EXCEPT:
- A) eliminating subjective negative feelings.
 - B) modulating one's interpretation of evocative situations.
 - C) appropriately inhibiting facial expressions related to one's feelings.
 - D) initiating actions related to one's feelings.
17. Newborns' emotions are most frequently regulated in which of the following ways?
- A) by intentionally averting their gaze in distressing situations
 - B) through self-soothing
 - C) through other people's attempts to soothe and distract the baby
 - D) by initiating the “fight or flight” response
18. The mother of Jasmine, a 6-year-old, has promised her daughter new crayons if she waits patiently while her mother shops. Which of the following cognitive strategies might Jasmine use to regulate her emotions?
- A) repeatedly stroking the hem of her shirt
 - B) waiting for her mother to soothe her
 - C) distracting herself by playing with another toy
 - D) negotiating with her mother to get the new crayons early rather than late in the shopping trip
19. Emil, who is 4 years old, has a doctor's appointment today and he knows he will need to get a shot. Which of the following behaviors is Emil LEAST likely to show in response to this negative situation?
- A) have a temper tantrum
 - B) realize that this situation cannot be controlled and try to distract himself by thinking about the lollipop he will get following the shot
 - C) refuse to stop playing with his toys as his mother is trying to get him ready to go to the doctor's office
 - D) tell his mother he doesn't need the shot
20. Thomas and Chess labeled babies who took a long time to adjust to new experiences, tended to react negatively and intensely to stimuli and events, and were irregular in their eating and sleeping habits as:
- A) slow to warm-up.
 - B) easy.
 - C) difficult.
 - D) quick to calm down.

21. Infants' upset when placed in new situations is referred to as:
- A) surgency.
 - B) irritable distress.
 - C) rhythmicity.
 - D) fearful distress.
 - E) low positive affect.
22. Compared to uninhibited children, behaviorally inhibited children tend to:
- A) be less social at later ages.
 - B) be high in fearful distress.
 - C) have higher heart rates.
 - D) be less social at later ages and be high in fearful distress.
 - E) All of the answers are correct.
23. Research on the physiological bases of temperament has demonstrated that _____ are associated with temperament?
- A) heart rate and respiratory characteristics but not brain activation patterns
 - B) brain activation patterns but not heart rate and respiratory characteristics
 - C) both brain activation patterns and heart rate and respiratory characteristics
 - D) neither brain activation patterns nor heart rate and respiratory characteristics
24. Which of the following statements about vagal suppression is true?
- A) Vagal suppression is an index of how effectively the vagus nerve modulates heart rate in accordance with breathing.
 - B) Children who have lower heart rates are said to have high vagal suppression.
 - C) Children with higher vagal suppression are more likely to exhibit problem behaviors.
 - D) Vagal suppression is associated with a capacity related to emotion regulation.
25. Children with difficult temperaments are more likely than children with other temperaments to exhibit _____ when they become adolescents and young adults?
- A) illegal behaviors
 - B) depression
 - C) possession of wide circle of friends
 - D) social withdrawal
26. Kylie has a difficult temperament. Her parents' child-rearing practices:
- A) will have little impact on her later social adjustment.
 - B) may become less benign and more punitive over time.
 - C) are unlikely to change her behavior.
 - D) All of the answers are correct.

27. Recent studies of the connection between specific genes and aspects of temperament have demonstrated that:
- A) most temperamental capacities have no genetic component.
 - B) genetic vulnerabilities are most likely to be expressed when the family environment is suboptimal.
 - C) individual differences in positive emotions tend to be more genetically based than are individual differences in negative emotions.
 - D) All of the answers are correct.
28. Which of the following statements about the effect of heredity on individual differences in positive and negative emotion is true?
- A) Heredity plays a similarly small role in positive and negative emotion.
 - B) Heredity plays a similarly large role in positive and negative emotion.
 - C) Heredity plays a greater role in positive emotion than in negative emotion.
 - D) Heredity plays a greater role in negative emotion than in positive emotion.
29. Which of the following statements is the best advice to give parents who would like to foster positive emotional development in their children?
- A) Demonstrate that others experience the emotions that children themselves feel by expressing a wide variety of intense emotions.
 - B) Teach children about the circumstances in which emotions should and should not be expressed and the consequences of expressing and not expressing them.
 - C) Ensure that children will be able to relate to the discussion by talking to children about anger during a serious family conflict.
 - D) Discuss the futility of displaying negative emotion so that children will understand parents' disapproval of these displays.
30. Which of the following children is LEAST likely to grow up to be emotionally and socially competent?
- A) Buddhist child living in Nepal whose parents criticize him when he expresses negative emotion
 - B) African-American child living in a dangerous neighborhood whose parents encourage angry responses to conflict
 - C) Japanese child who frequently expresses intense negative emotion
 - D) Euro-American child who has a firm understanding of her own and others' emotions

31. Which of the following statements is most likely to be true across a variety of cultures?
- A) Children whose parents are dismissive of their negative emotions tend to be particularly emotionally negative.
 - B) Parents who tease their children and promote their expression of anger tend to do so without thoughts of the consequences of these practices.
 - C) Children who do not regulate their negative emotions well tend to have problems in their interpersonal relationships.
 - D) None of the statements is likely to be true across a variety of cultures.
32. Which of the following lists is the chronological order (from earliest to latest) in which children are able to identify emotions in others?
- A) anger/fear, happiness, sadness, self-conscious emotions
 - B) happiness, self-conscious emotions, sadness, anger/fear
 - C) happiness, sadness, anger/fear, self-conscious emotions
 - D) self-conscious emotions, anger/fear, happiness, sadness
33. At 2 years old, Greg is told a story about Jimmy, a boy whose favorite toy has just been broken. When Greg is asked what Jimmy is feeling, Greg is likely to indicate:
- A) happiness.
 - B) sadness.
 - C) shame.
 - D) Greg will be unable to predict Jimmy's emotion.
34. Which of the following abilities is typical of a 3-year-old child?
- A) identifying the causes of others' negative emotions
 - B) labeling others' self-conscious emotions
 - C) identifying the causes of others' positive emotions
 - D) fully understanding how others' memories of past emotional events can trigger the same emotions
35. Which of the following capabilities develops latest?
- A) identifying the causes of others' negative emotions
 - B) labeling others' self-conscious emotions
 - C) identifying the causes of others' positive emotions
 - D) fully understanding how others' memories of past emotional events can trigger the same emotions
 - E) understanding emotional ambivalence

36. Which of the following aspects of emotional understanding develops latest?
- A) understanding emotional ambivalence
 - B) understanding that one can feel two negative emotions simultaneously
 - C) understanding the difference between real and false emotions
 - D) understanding the distinction between fear and anger
37. Children with a good understanding of the fact that the emotions people express do not always reflect their true feelings:
- A) are more likely to be boys than girls.
 - B) have higher-level reasoning on conservation tasks compared to their peers.
 - C) are generally explicitly taught about display rules by their parents.
 - D) are less likely than other children to be exposed to hostile emotions in the home.
38. The ability of preschoolers to delay gratification has been found to be associated with:
- A) academic competence 10 years later.
 - B) ability to deal with frustration 10 years later.
 - C) social competence in adulthood.
 - D) decreased drug use in adulthood.
 - E) All of the answers are correct.
 - F) None of the answers is correct.
39. Which of the following statements is supported by Mischel's findings on delay of gratification?
- A) Preschoolers' abilities to delay gratification do not predict adjustment beyond preschool.
 - B) The ability to delay gratification is related to SAT scores and rational thinking in adolescence.
 - C) The ability to delay gratification is based primarily on parental socialization.
 - D) Delay of gratification cannot be reliably tested until approximately age 8.
40. The study that followed 450 boys from impoverished neighborhoods until middle age demonstrated that _____ strongly predicted later social functioning?
- A) both IQ and emotional intelligence
 - B) IQ but not emotional intelligence
 - C) emotional intelligence but not IQ
 - D) neither IQ nor emotional intelligence

41. Which of the following statements about developmentalists' view of emotions and feelings is true?
- A) Emotions are a part of feelings.
 - B) Feelings are a part of emotions.
 - C) Emotions and feelings are synonyms; they have the same meaning.
 - D) Emotions and feelings are entirely separate; neither is part of the other.
42. Which of the following statements about developmentalists' view of emotions and cognition is true?
- A) Emotion is a part of cognition.
 - B) Cognition is a part of emotion.
 - C) Emotion usually occurs before cognition.
 - D) Emotion and cognition are entirely separate; they typically occur independently.
43. Discrete emotions theory holds that:
- A) the basic emotions are innate and distinct from early in life.
 - B) emotional facial expressions must be learned.
 - C) a select few emotions are present at birth, and the others are a function of experience.
 - D) children must learn to fear strangers.
44. Theorists who take a functionalist approach to understanding emotional development propose that emotions:
- A) have little impact on cognition.
 - B) are innate and thus are unaffected by socialization.
 - C) promote action toward a goal.
 - D) All of the answers are correct.
45. Which of the following statements describes a social smile?
- A) Newborn Timmy smiles during his sleep.
 - B) At 3 months, Indira smiles when her father talks to her.
 - C) Alexa smiles at 1 month when her mother strokes her cheek.
 - D) All of the answers are correct.
46. Which of the following statements about infant smiling is true?
- A) All infant smiling is reflexive.
 - B) Infants' smiling induces parents to have more positive social interactions with them.
 - C) Young infants rarely smile at strangers.
 - D) Infants are unlikely to smile at auditory stimuli.
 - E) All of the statements are true.

47. During the second year of life, children are _____ to laugh at unexpected events and/but are _____ to take pleasure in making other people laugh.
- A) able; able
 - B) able; unable
 - C) unable; able
 - D) unable; unable
48. Newborns can become distressed by:
- A) hunger.
 - B) pain.
 - C) separation from the primary caregiver.
 - D) hunger and pain.
 - E) All of the answers are correct.
49. Which of the following statements about infants' negative emotions is true?
- A) Infants' negative emotions are easily interpreted.
 - B) Infants' negative emotions often seem incongruent with the situation.
 - C) Infants show a wide variety of highly discernible facial expressions.
 - D) Infants display only generalized distress.
50. Roger, who is 10 months old, is sitting on the floor of his room happily playing with his toys. The phone rings, and his mother leaves the room to get it. Roger begins to cry. Roger is experiencing:
- A) separation anxiety.
 - B) loneliness.
 - C) fear of strangers.
 - D) jealousy.
51. Which of the following conditions decreases the likelihood that an infant will experience separation anxiety in a particular situation?
- A) being between the ages of 11 and 13 months
 - B) crawling away from a parent (rather than the parent departing)
 - C) living in a non-Western culture
 - D) All of the answers are correct.

52. Which of the following statements about the development of anger is true?
- A) Infants are incapable of experiencing anger.
 - B) During the first year of life, it is easy to differentiate between infants' anger and distress.
 - C) By the second year of life, children often express anger toward other people.
 - D) Anger develops later than the self-conscious emotions.
53. Which of the following statements about older infants' displays of sadness is NOT true?
- A) Infants often display sadness in the same contexts in which they display anger.
 - B) Displays of sadness are less frequent than displays of anger.
 - C) Infants show anger but not sadness when they are unable to control their environment.
 - D) Infants are capable of experiencing sadness.
54. Self-conscious emotions are different from other emotions in that they:
- A) relate to our consciousness of others' reactions to us.
 - B) are more easily discerned from facial expressions.
 - C) develop earlier.
 - D) are always focused on other people.
55. _____ is the self-conscious emotion that typically develops earliest.
- A) Guilt
 - B) Fear
 - C) Embarrassment
 - D) Pride
56. _____ is(are) NOT a characteristic of guilt.
- A) Feelings of remorse
 - B) Regret about one's behavior
 - C) Empathy for the injured party
 - D) Feelings of exposure and degradation
 - E) None of the answers is correct.
57. Which of the following instructions would be good advice for parents who want to encourage their children to respond to their wrongdoings with guilt rather than shame?
- A) Communicate love and respect for children.
 - B) Emphasize the badness of the behavior rather than of the child.
 - C) Teach children to understand the consequences of their actions for others.
 - D) Help children to repair the harm they have done.
 - E) All of the answers are correct.

58. Many cultural variations in children's experiences of self-conscious emotions appear to be associated with cultural differences in the:
- A) importance placed on the individual versus the importance placed on the social group.
 - B) level of emotional maturity expected of children.
 - C) age at which children understand that they themselves are entities separate from others.
 - D) distinction among shame, guilt, and embarrassment.
59. Which of the following changes in emotional responding occurs during childhood?
- A) types of stimuli that elicit particular emotional responses
 - B) frequency of particular emotions
 - C) intensity of emotional responses
 - D) frequency of particular emotions and intensity of emotional responses
 - E) All of the answers are correct.
60. The anxieties and fears of 3-year-old Alexander are most likely to involve:
- A) pleasing teachers.
 - B) being physically attacked.
 - C) being separated from his mother.
 - D) ghosts and monsters.
61. Elementary school children are less likely to be afraid of monsters than preschool children because older children have:
- A) better night vision.
 - B) a better understanding of reality.
 - C) better language skills.
 - D) more coping skills.
62. Clinical depression is found in _____% of 11-year-olds and _____% of 15- to 18-year-olds.
- A) 1; 5
 - B) 10; 1
 - C) 10; 15
 - D) 1; 15
63. Sandra is experiencing _____, depressive symptoms that are not severe enough to be classified as major depression.
- A) minor depression
 - B) clinical depression
 - C) nonclinical depression
 - D) depressive disorder

64. Which of the following statements about the rates of depression in adolescence is true?
- A) The rate of clinical depression is approximately double the rate of nonclinical depression.
 - B) The rate of nonclinical depression is at least 11%.
 - C) The rate of clinical depression is higher for females than for males, but the rate of nonclinical depression is higher for males than for females.
 - D) The rate of clinical depression is approximately 32%.
65. Gender differences in _____ is NOT an important contributor to the difference in rates of depression in adolescent females and males.
- A) academic achievement
 - B) likelihood of rumination
 - C) concern with physical appearance
 - D) likelihood of becoming upset by interpersonal problems
66. Which of the following factors is associated with differences in levels of depression or depressive symptoms?
- A) gender
 - B) socioeconomic status
 - C) race
 - D) All of the answers are correct.
 - E) None of the answers is correct.
67. Which of the following family factors does NOT contribute to depression in youth?
- A) genetic vulnerability
 - B) maternal insensitivity
 - C) levels of family engagement
 - D) family stress
 - E) age disparity among siblings
68. Baby Rachel sucks her thumb and rubs the ribbons in her baby doll's hair in response to fear-provoking situations. Baby Rachel is engaging in:
- A) gaze aversion.
 - B) self-soothing.
 - C) emotional restriction.
 - D) delay of gratification.
 - E) mental distraction.

69. In general, the development of emotional regulation is characterized by all of the following patterns of change EXCEPT:
- A) decreasing reliance on others for help in regulating emotions.
 - B) increasing ability to select appropriate strategies.
 - C) increasing use of cognitive strategies.
 - D) decreasing control over physiological reactions.
70. Children's decreased reliance on parents for help with emotional regulation as they get older reflects:
- A) their increased ability to negotiate ways to resolve situations.
 - B) increasing maturation of neurological systems.
 - C) changes in adults' expectations of them.
 - D) All of the answers are correct.
71. Children start to show awareness of adults' demands and begin to regulate themselves accordingly at about _____ of age.
- A) 9 to 12 months
 - B) 15 to 18 months
 - C) 1 to 2 years
 - D) 3 to 4 years
72. Which of the following emotional regulation strategies would an older child be LEAST likely to attempt?
- A) trying to see negative things in a positive light
 - B) mental distraction
 - C) self-soothing
 - D) thinking about the meaning of events in a different light
73. In terms of emotional regulation, as they get older, children:
- A) are better able to select appropriate strategies.
 - B) rely on their parents more.
 - C) use behavioral strategies to a greater extent.
 - D) All of the answers are correct.
74. Children who exhibit _____ are LEAST likely to be socially competent.
- A) control of emotions
 - B) planning of strategies to resolve upsetting situations
 - C) avoidance of stressful situations altogether
 - D) delay of gratification

75. Part of the definition of temperament is that individual differences are:
- A) entirely genetic.
 - B) biologically based.
 - C) environmentally based.
 - D) unrelated to genetics.
76. Which of the following statements about temperament is true?
- A) Temperament includes emotional intelligence.
 - B) Temperament only involves socialized traits.
 - C) Temperament is typically viewed as including social skills.
 - D) Temperament can be affected by prenatal environment.
77. Which of the following conditions is NOT a characteristic of difficult babies, as classified by Thomas and Chess?
- A) irregular body functions
 - B) difficult at first but became easier with time
 - C) slow to adjust to new situations
 - D) intensely emotional
78. Recent theorists have proposed that infant temperament is captured by several dimensions. Which item in the following list is NOT one of these dimensions?
- A) difficulty level
 - B) rhythmicity
 - C) irritable distress
 - D) activity level
 - E) positive affect
79. An infant's level of rhythmicity is indicated by:
- A) how distressed the infant becomes in new situations.
 - B) the consistency of the daily sleeping schedule.
 - C) how long the infant looks at an interesting object.
 - D) degree of cooperativeness.
80. Which of the following methodologies has NOT been used to classify young children on their temperamental style?
- A) laboratory observations
 - B) parental reports of children in various contexts
 - C) interviews of children
 - D) physiological measures
 - E) brain activity assessment

81. Professor Lorry is conducting a study on infant temperament. Which method of measuring temperament will provide her with the most confidence in her assessments?
- A) laboratory observation
 - B) EEG
 - C) parental reports
 - D) laboratory observation, EEG, and parental reports
82. Higher levels of cortisol are:
- A) associated with lower levels of depression.
 - B) associated with extreme fearful responses.
 - C) associated with easy temperamental characteristics.
 - D) typically caused by maltreatment.
83. Which of the following statements about the stability of temperament is true?
- A) Temperament, by definition, is merely a style exhibited during infancy and thus does not persist into childhood.
 - B) All temperamental dimensions are stable from infancy into later childhood.
 - C) No aspects of temperament are stable from the prenatal period into infancy.
 - D) Some aspects of temperament tend to be more stable than others.
84. As a young child, Riley exhibited intense negative emotions and had a great deal of trouble controlling them. Chris, on the other hand, was even-keeled and predictable. As adults, Riley is likely to be:
- A) more academically successful than Chris.
 - B) less socially competent than Chris.
 - C) more prone to phobias than Chris.
 - D) similar to Chris, as the qualities exhibited in young childhood rarely carry over to adulthood.
85. Which of the statements about the later adjustment of children with difficult temperaments and those exhibiting behavioral inhibition is true?
- A) Children with difficult temperaments and children exhibiting behavioral inhibition both tend to have similar adjustment problems in adolescence and adulthood.
 - B) Behaviorally inhibited children tend to have no later adjustment problems.
 - C) Girls with difficult temperaments and boys who are behaviorally inhibited tend to have few problems than do boys with difficult temperaments and girls who are behaviorally inhibited.
 - D) Children with difficult temperaments and children exhibiting behavioral inhibition both tend to have later adjustment problems, but the types of problems they tend to have are different.

86. Which of the following statements about children's temperament and parenting style?
- A) Temperament is almost entirely biological, so parenting style has little influence on it.
 - B) Children with similar temperaments exhibit different patterns of adjustment depending on their family environment.
 - C) Children's temperament has little influence on parents' child-rearing practices.
 - D) None of the statements is true.
87. Twin and adoption studies have demonstrated that:
- A) there is no genetic component to temperament.
 - B) temperament is entirely due to genetic factors.
 - C) identical twins are more similar than fraternal twins on many aspects of temperament.
 - D) stepsiblings are more similar than biological siblings on many aspects of personality.
88. Charlie is a happy child who plays well with other children and gets angry only rarely. Which of the following is most likely also to be true of Charlie?
- A) Charlie is from a wealthy family.
 - B) Charlie is from a poor family.
 - C) Charlie is securely attached to his parents.
 - D) Charlie is insecurely attached to his parents.
89. Compared to children who have poor-quality relationships with their parents, those who have high-quality relationship with their parents:
- A) are not different on any measure of emotional development, as emotional experience is entirely biological.
 - B) develop more positive emotion.
 - C) are more advanced in their understanding of emotion.
 - D) develop more positive emotion and are more advanced in their understanding of emotion.
90. Trevor's parents frequently argue and display a great deal of negative emotion in Trevor's presence. As a result, Trevor is likely to:
- A) believe that he angers other people.
 - B) experience higher than average levels of negative emotions.
 - C) think that high levels of negative emotions in relationships are normal and appropriate.
 - D) All of the answers are correct.

91. Which of the following families is most likely to raise a child who is socially skilled, understands others' emotions, and is generally well adjusted?
- A) family in which negative emotions are particularly prevalent
 - B) family in which positive emotions are particularly prevalent
 - C) family in which an equal level of positive and negative emotions are expressed
 - D) family in which all negative emotions in the home involve the adults and not the children.
92. Lia is less emotionally competent than other children her age, a problem that causes her much difficulty with her peers. Which of the following statements is NOT a possible cause of Lia's poor emotional competence?
- A) Lia's parents express a great deal of negative emotion in their home.
 - B) Lia's parents feel unable to cope with her negative emotions.
 - C) Lia's parents commonly talk to her about emotions.
 - D) All of the above are possible causes.
93. Compared to other children, those who regulate their emotions well and are academically competent have parents who respond to their children's negative emotions with:
- A) teasing.
 - B) disregard.
 - C) support.
 - D) threats.
94. The study by Judy Dunn discussed in the text demonstrated that discussions of emotions with family members at ages 2 and 3 was associated at age 6 with:
- A) understanding of others' emotions.
 - B) worrying and anxiety.
 - C) secure attachment.
 - D) emotional intensity.
95. Emotion coaching includes all of the following factors EXCEPT:
- A) discussing children's emotions.
 - B) helping children express emotions appropriately.
 - C) guiding children to learn ways of coping with emotions.
 - D) ensuring that children understand the differences between the various self-conscious emotions.

96. The differences in the responses of Japanese and American preschoolers when they were asked what they would do if they were hit or saw another child knocking down their block tower may be related to the higher value American culture places on:
- A) interdependence.
 - B) self-assertion.
 - C) maintaining harmonious interpersonal relationships.
 - D) emotional control.
97. Which of the following conditions is probably LEAST affected by cultural norms and practices?
- A) types of emotions experienced
 - B) expression of anger
 - C) amount of crying by infants
 - D) feelings of pride
98. Which of the following statements about the origins of cultural differences in emotion is true?
- A) Parental socialization plays a large part in the development of emotions that are appropriate to the culture.
 - B) Differences in emotional experience appear to be due entirely to environmental as opposed to genetic differences.
 - C) Differences in emotional expression appear to be due largely to genetic differences.
 - D) The same emotional experience has the same meaning across cultures.
99. A 6-month-old infant is habituated to pictures of people expressing surprise. The infant is then presented with a picture of a person expressing happiness. The infant is likely to:
- A) display no renewed interest in the pictures, as infants this young are unable to differentiate between emotions.
 - B) dishabituate to the new picture but not comprehend the difference in meaning between the first set of pictures and the new picture.
 - C) dishabituate to the new picture and comprehend the emotional meaning of the facial expressions.
 - D) cry, as the happy face is likely to elicit fear in an infant this age.

100. Which of the following statements is an example of social referencing?
- A) Jessica sucks her thumb when her brother takes away her favorite doll.
 - B) Jose smiles when he opens a gift from his grandmother, even though he doesn't like the new shirt she has given him.
 - C) Stacey hears her parents arguing and begins to cry.
 - D) Henry looks up at his mother after he falls, and on seeing her content expression, gets up without crying.
101. Bart, an 11-month-old, is playing on the floor of his room when his older brother steers a remote-control car (that Bart has never seen) toward him. Bart immediately looks up at his father, who is on the verge of yelling, "Stop, it's going to hit Bart." Bart then breaks into quickly flowing tears. Bart has engaged in:
- A) emotional regulation.
 - B) self-socialization.
 - C) social referencing.
 - D) display rules.
102. To be able to engage in social referencing, infants need to be able to:
- A) label emotions.
 - B) understand the causes of emotions.
 - C) comprehend the meaning of emotions.
 - D) All of the answers are correct.
103. Which of the following statements about young children's ability to identify emotions is true?
- A) Young children are essentially unable to identify others' emotions.
 - B) Young children are best at identifying happiness, and they have difficulty differentiating among negative emotions until they are older.
 - C) Young children are best at identifying sadness, and they have difficulty differentiating among positive emotions until they are older.
 - D) Young children are able to differentiate among positive emotions and among negative emotions equally well.
104. Which of the following emotions is identified latest by children?
- A) disgust
 - B) shame
 - C) happiness
 - D) anger

105. At 4 years old, Doug is told a story about Jimmy, a boy whose favorite toy has just been broken. When Doug is asked what Jimmy is feeling, Doug is likely to indicate:
- A) happiness.
 - B) sadness.
 - C) shame.
 - D) Doug will be unable to predict Jimmy's emotion.
106. Which of the following children is likely to mention emotions such as happiness, sadness, anger, and fear in appropriate ways in conversation?
- A) 2-year-old Penny
 - B) 4-year-old Jake
 - C) 6-year-old Sam
 - D) 8-year-old Breanne
 - E) All of the answers are correct.
 - F) None of the answers is correct.
107. When children were told a story about a child who felt one way but tried to hide her emotions and pretend to feel another way, approximately _____% of 3- and 4-year-olds and approximately _____% of five-year-olds understood the difference between real and false emotions.
- A) 20; 20
 - B) 20; 50
 - C) 50; 80
 - D) 80; 100
108. Which of the following behaviors is an example of the use of a display rule?
- A) Maddie covers her eyes when she is feeling shy.
 - B) Damon tries not to look scared on the roller coaster.
 - C) Jasmine stops her temper tantrum because her mother threatens punishment.
 - D) Warren looks at his grandmother to see if she looks angry before he jumps off the couch.
109. Which of the following phrases is NOT a motive to use a display rule?
- A) to prevent hurting someone's feelings
 - B) to protect oneself from looking bad
 - C) to get information about an ambiguous event
 - D) to make someone else feel good

110. The emotion of which of the following children would be the easiest for other children to understand?
- A) Mia, who feels disappointment at getting a sweater for her birthday, but who puts on a happy face anyway
 - B) J.T., who feels ashamed about lying to his parents about breaking his father's new pen
 - C) Kerry, who is saddened by a reminder of her pet's death
 - D) Jing, who is happy because he is going to the park with his friend

Answer Key - Untitled Exam-15

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

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

- 107. C
- 108. B
- 109. C
- 110. D