

1. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about the friendships of children under the age of two?
 - A) Very young children appear to be able to select, prefer, and have more positive interactions with some children over others.
 - B) Very young children show some preference for playing with some children, but they show no other differential behavior toward these preferred playmates.
 - C) Very young children show more positive affect toward some children, but they do not appear to be more likely to seek them out as playmates.
 - D) Very young children are incapable of having a preferred playmate.

2. Research on the effect of having friendships on victimized children's adjustment indicated that:
 - A) victimized children rarely have friends.
 - B) whether or not victimized children's friendships are reciprocal is irrelevant to the importance of the friendship for adjustment.
 - C) friends can serve as buffers against unpleasant experiences.
 - D) victimized children who have friends who are well liked by their peers feel even more socially isolated than victimized children whose friends are less well liked.

3. The study in which teams of 10-year-old children were asked to write a story about rain forests demonstrated which of the following?
 - A) Boys were better able to cooperate with their peers in this context than were girls.
 - B) Boys were less able to cooperate with their peers in this context than were girls.
 - C) Stories written by teams of friends were of higher quality than were stories written by teams of nonfriends.
 - D) Stories written by teams of friends were of lower quality than were stories written by teams of nonfriends.

4. Compared to boys in late elementary school, their female peers report that their friendships:
 - A) are less likely to make them feel important and special.
 - B) are less likely to provide help and guidance.
 - C) have similar levels of conflict.
 - D) have similar quality of resolutions to their conflicts.

5. Extensive discussion of problems and negative thoughts and feelings that occurs within friendships is associated with _____-quality friendships and with _____ internalizing problems.
- A) poor; increased
 - B) poor; decreased
 - C) high; increased
 - D) high; decreased
6. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about the long-term benefits of friendships?
- A) Children with friends in elementary school are better adjusted on a variety of measures in middle childhood.
 - B) Children with friends in elementary school are better adjusted on a variety of measures in adulthood.
 - C) Having reciprocated best friendships causes children to exhibit fewer problems in middle childhood.
 - D) Having reciprocated best friendships causes children to exhibit fewer problems in adulthood.
 - E) Children with friends in elementary school are better adjusted on a variety of measures in both middle childhood and adulthood.
 - F) Children who are well adjusted and exhibit fewer problems than most in middle childhood usually have had friends in elementary school and have experienced reciprocal best friendships.
7. Observations by Freud and Dann of the group of six German-Jewish children who were orphaned during Hitler's regime and then were sent to live together in a shelter in Britain demonstrated which of the following?
- A) Separations from consistent caregivers have no lasting effects for relationships with adults when supportive peer relationships exist.
 - B) Relationships with peers can help young children develop some of the social and emotional capacities usually developed in the context of parent-child relationships.
 - C) Separations from consistent caregivers cause children to become delinquent and psychotic.
 - D) Peer relationships can more than compensate for a lack of caregiver-child attachment, since peers can share greater intimacy and trust.

8. When Suomi and Harlow placed socially isolated monkeys with normal younger monkeys, the isolated monkeys:
- A) developed abnormal behaviors, such as compulsive rocking.
 - B) were aggressive toward the younger monkeys.
 - C) became playful and behaved normally.
 - D) began to explore their environment.
9. Which of the following theorists proposed that children who are not liked by peers develop feelings of loneliness and inferiority?
- A) Vygotsky
 - B) Sullivan
 - C) Scarr
 - D) Selman
10. Which of the following characteristics is part of the definition of a friendship?
- A) characterized by reciprocities
 - B) same-sex members
 - C) intimate
 - D) conflictual
 - E) both characterized by reciprocities and intimate
 - F) intimate relationship between same-sex members
11. Which of the following attributes is NOT a common characteristic of children's friendships?
- A) consisting of reciprocities
 - B) same-sex members
 - C) intimate
 - D) involving conflict
 - E) All are common characteristics of children's friendships.
12. At what age are children capable of showing preference for some children over others?
- A) infancy
 - B) toddlerhood
 - C) early childhood
 - D) late childhood

13. Which of the following actions occur(s) more frequently with young children's friends than with their nonfriends?
- A) positive interactions
 - B) conflict
 - C) cooperation
 - D) pretend play
 - E) positive interactions and cooperation
 - F) pretend play and positive interactions
 - G) All occur frequently with young children's friends over their nonfriends.
14. Compared to nonfriends, preschool-age friends have _____ levels of conflict, and their conflict is resolved _____ equitably.
- A) lower; more
 - B) lower; less
 - C) greater; more
 - D) greater; less
15. At approximately what age do children tend to define their friends, to a greater extent, in terms of taking care of one's needs, reducing loneliness, and sharing feelings?
- A) 5 years old
 - B) 7 years old
 - C) 9 years old
 - D) 11 years old
16. Selman proposed that changes in children's thinking about friendships are a result of changes in:
- A) their ability to take others' perspectives into account.
 - B) how they are able to express their ideas.
 - C) what they need from their friends.
 - D) hormones and neurochemistry.
17. Which of the following statements is true about the support provided to school-age children by friends?
- A) Friends' ability to provide children with support in unfamiliar situations begins at approximately age 9.
 - B) Having friendships, regardless of the quality, is a significant buffer against loneliness.
 - C) Chronic friendlessness is associated with depression.
 - D) All of these are true statements.

18. When asked who their best friend is, Dana and Wendy both name each other. Dana and Wendy are considered to be:
- A) exclusive best friends.
 - B) popular.
 - C) well accepted.
 - D) reciprocal best friends.
19. It is clear from research that friendships can buffer children against the negative effects of all of the following consequences EXCEPT:
- A) being yelled at by the teacher.
 - B) being victimized by peers.
 - C) entering a new school.
 - D) being socially isolated.
 - E) Friendships can buffer children against the negative effects of all of these.
 - F) Friendships can buffer children against the negative effects of none of these.
20. Which of the following factors helps protect victimized children?
- A) having a number of friendships
 - B) having friends who are liked by peers
 - C) having friendships of high quality
 - D) All of these help protect victimized children.
21. Which of the following variables does NOT contribute to the greater social-cognitive and cognitive development that takes place to a greater extent in interactions between friends than in interactions between nonfriends?
- A) greater cooperation
 - B) greater conflict negotiation
 - C) higher levels of gossip
 - D) higher levels of rough play
22. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about children's friendships?
- A) They rarely contribute to advances in cognitive skills.
 - B) They do not tend to be able to help children who are being victimized by other peers.
 - C) The increased gossip in friendships tends to be harmful and has no known positive effects in children's development.
 - D) All of the answers are true statements.
 - E) None of the statements are true.

23. Which of the following friends are most likely to extensively discuss problems and their negative thoughts and feelings?
- A) a male pair with a poor-quality friendship
 - B) a male pair with a high-quality friendship
 - C) a female pair with a poor-quality friendship
 - D) a female pair with a high-quality friendship
24. Having close friends who exhibit which of the following problems is associated with an increased risk of that problem for adolescents?
- A) depression
 - B) substance abuse
 - C) disruptive and aggressive behavior
 - D) Adolescents with friends who exhibit any of these problems are more at risk to develop the same problem.
25. The longitudinal study that followed three groups of boys who had been assessed as nondisruptive, moderately disruptive, or highly disruptive demonstrated that which group or groups was influenced to the greatest extent by having aggressive friends?
- A) nondisruptive boys only
 - B) moderately disruptive boys only
 - C) highly disruptive boys only
 - D) both nondisruptive and highly disruptive boys
26. Which of the following aspects is a key factor in preschoolers' choices of friends?
- A) proximity
 - B) popularity
 - C) race of child
 - D) similarity of interests
27. Cultural differences in values and expectations about the skills that are necessary for children appear to be associated with all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) parents' concern for children's well-being.
 - B) parental gatekeeping of peer interactions.
 - C) parents' beliefs about the importance of peer relations.
 - D) children's behavior when they are in social interactions with peers.

28. Children's choices of friends exhibit which of the following patterns?
- A) "Absence makes the heart grow fonder."
 - B) "Opposites attract."
 - C) "Birds of a feather flock together."
 - D) "Easy come, easy go."
29. Clear peer-group dominance hierarchies begin at what age?
- A) toddlerhood
 - B) preschool age
 - C) middle childhood
 - D) late childhood
30. Middle-childhood cliques tend to include _____ children, with boys' groups being _____ girls' groups.
- A) three to nine; smaller than
 - B) three to nine; larger than
 - C) three to nine; similar in size to
 - D) eight to twelve; smaller than
31. Compared to their peers, the central figures in school-age children's cliques tend to be:
- A) studious.
 - B) leaders.
 - C) popular.
 - D) cooperative.
 - E) leaders and popular.
 - F) The central figures in school-age cliques tend to have all of these traits.
32. The clique to which adolescents belong is _____; the crowd to which adolescents belong is _____.
- A) their choice; their choice
 - B) their choice; assigned to them by their peer group
 - C) assigned to them by their peer group; their choice
 - D) assigned to them by their peer group; assigned to them by their peer group

33. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about adolescent girls' and boys' clique membership?
- A) Girls and boys are equally likely to be members of a clique.
 - B) Girls are more likely than boys to be members of a clique.
 - C) Girls are less likely than boys to be members of a clique.
 - D) Since cliques are so difficult to define, it is unclear whether there are sex differences in clique membership.
34. Individuals can be negatively influenced by their peer group through at least what age?
- A) late childhood
 - B) early adolescence
 - C) late adolescence
 - D) early adulthood
35. Which of the following adolescents is probably MOST likely to be negatively influenced by the peer group?
- A) Gerry, whose parents exhibit an authoritative style
 - B) Todd, who lives with only his mother
 - C) Oscar, whose parents are responsive
 - D) Mica, who has a close relationship with his mother
36. Which of the following observations is a true statement about the association between acceptance by the peer group and developmental outcomes, such as dropping out of school?
- A) Peer acceptance has no association with these important developmental outcomes.
 - B) Peer acceptance is associated with these important developmental outcomes because well-accepted children are more likely to have friends, and it is friendships that influence these developmental outcomes.
 - C) Peer acceptance is associated with these important developmental outcomes because well-accepted children are more likely to have romantic partners, and having a romantic partner influences these developmental outcomes.
 - D) Peer acceptance is associated with these important developmental outcomes, over and above the effect of friendships and other relationships.
37. To assess sociometric status, children are asked:
- A) who their best friends are.
 - B) who the popular kids are.
 - C) whom they like the best.
 - D) whom they like the least.
 - E) who their best friends are and who the popular kids are.
 - F) whom they like the best and least.

38. Children who are classified as controversial receive _____ like-most nominations from classmates and _____ like-least nominations from classmates.
- A) few; few
 - B) few; average
 - C) average; average
 - D) few; high
 - E) high; high
39. Which of the following variables appears NOT to be an important factor in whether adolescents are accepted by their peers?
- A) level of aggression
 - B) attractiveness
 - C) sociability
 - D) level of withdrawn behavior
 - E) All appear to be important factors.
40. Compared to sociometrically average children, sociometrically popular children tend to be all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) better at regulating emotion.
 - B) more attractive.
 - C) more socially skilled.
 - D) more cooperative.
 - E) less likely to exhibit assertive aggression.
41. Sociometrically popular children are more likely than average children to exhibit _____ aggression, but are less likely than average children to exhibit _____ aggression. Children who are perceived as popular are more likely than other children to exhibit _____ aggression.
- A) assertive; angry; relational
 - B) angry; assertive; relational
 - C) relational; angry; assertive
 - D) relational; assertive; angry
42. Which of the following statements is a type of rejected child?
- A) assertive-rejected
 - B) withdrawn-rejected
 - C) unattractive-rejected
 - D) anxious-rejected

43. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about social withdrawal and peer acceptance in childhood?
- A) Socially withdrawn children are nearly always rejected by their peers.
 - B) Socially withdrawn children are nearly always neglected by their peers.
 - C) Only socially withdrawn children that display negative actions and emotions are likely to be rejected by their peers.
 - D) Only socially withdrawn children that display negative actions and emotions are likely to be neglected by their peers.
44. Gabriela is an aggressive-rejected child, and Patricia is a withdrawn-rejected child. How would Gabriela and Patricia likely rate their social competence?
- A) Both girls will rate their social competence as low.
 - B) Both girls will overestimate their social competence.
 - C) Gabriela will rate her social competence as low, and Patricia will overestimate her social competence.
 - D) Gabriela will overestimate her social competence, and Patricia will rate her social competence as low.
45. Compared to average children, those categorized as neglected tend to be:
- A) more aggressive.
 - B) more disruptive.
 - C) less sociable.
 - D) more anxious about social interactions.
46. The association between peer rejection and _____ behavior tends to increase from childhood to adolescence.
- A) aggressive
 - B) considerate
 - C) withdrawn
 - D) humorous
47. Interventions with aggressive-rejected children have typically:
- A) encouraged parents to punish children when they are aggressive with their peers.
 - B) taught children to use deliberate problem solving in situations with their peers.
 - C) coached children to try to influence the peer group to choose activities in which the aggressive children feel competent.
 - D) encouraged the aggressive children's peers to understand why the children are aggressive.

48. Of the following sociometric status groups, children in which group are MOST likely to remain in the same sociometric group over long periods of time?
- A) rejected
 - B) controversial
 - C) popular
 - D) neglected
49. Which of the following statements is true about the behaviors associated with peer acceptance in different cultures?
- A) They are almost entirely consistent across cultures.
 - B) They are similar across cultures, but they are influenced by cultural norms.
 - C) They are vastly different across cultures.
 - D) Peer acceptance has not been examined in cultures other than that of the United States, so this information is not known.
50. Which of the following categories of children are MOST likely to have difficulties in the academic domain?
- A) popular
 - B) neglected
 - C) average
 - D) aggressive-rejected
51. Of aggressive-rejected children and withdrawn-rejected children, which are at risk of internalizing problems in the long term?
- A) neither aggressive-rejected children nor withdrawn-rejected children
 - B) both aggressive-rejected children and withdrawn-rejected children
 - C) only aggressive-rejected children
 - D) only withdrawn-rejected children
52. Children who are victimized by their peers tend to be:
- A) withdrawn.
 - B) anxious.
 - C) aggressive.
 - D) withdrawn, anxious, and aggressive.
53. Children's long-term adjustment appears to be caused in part by:
- A) their sociometric status.
 - B) the quality of their social behavior.
 - C) their sociometric status and the quality of their social behavior.
 - D) neither their sociometric status nor the quality of their social behavior.

54. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about the association between peer rejection and later adjustment problems?
- A) Peer rejection itself, and not maladaptive behavior, appears to be a cause of adjustment problems.
 - B) Maladaptive behavior itself, and not peer rejection, appears to be a cause of adjustment problems.
 - C) Both peer rejection and maladaptive behavior appear to be causes of adjustment problems.
 - D) Neither peer rejection nor maladaptive behavior appears to be a cause of adjustment problems.
55. Attachment theorists propose that insecurely attached children will:
- A) expect that peers can make up for the lack of warmth they receive at home.
 - B) tend to be at the center of peer groups.
 - C) be more likely to be hostile with peers.
 - D) expect rejection from peers.
 - E) expect that peers can make up for the lack of warmth they receive at home and tend to be at the center of peer groups.
 - F) be more likely to be hostile with peers and will expect rejection.
56. Attachment theorists have proposed that attachment style in infancy is associated with later positive peer relationships. Has research supported this proposal?
- A) No, there is no evidence to support this proposal.
 - B) Yes, attachment in infancy is associated with peer relations in preschool, but not in older children.
 - C) Yes, attachment in infancy is associated with peer relations in preschool and early elementary school, but not in older children.
 - D) Yes, attachment in infancy is associated with peer relations in preschool, early elementary school, and late elementary school.
57. Compared to parents of children with low social competence, parents of children who are socially competent are more likely to believe that:
- A) their children's level of social competence is something they were born with.
 - B) they should take an active role in teaching their children social skills.
 - C) any social problems their children have are due to the children's nature.
 - D) they are not responsible for providing their children with opportunities for peer interaction.

58. How is parental gatekeeping associated with children's peer relationships?
- A) High levels of gatekeeping, including control of peer interactions, are associated with high social competence.
 - B) Active gatekeeping that does not include control of peer interactions is associated with high social competence.
 - C) Active gatekeeping that does not include control of peer interactions is associated with low social competence.
 - D) Any gatekeeping at all is associated with low social competence.
59. Rose is a preschool child whose mother has tried to help her with her peers. For instance, Rose's mother suggested that she try to get involved with what the girls in her class are playing rather than trying to get them to play something new with her. What is the likely effect of Rose's mother's coaching?
- A) Rose will feel socially incompetent because her mother has to help her with her peer interactions.
 - B) Rose will do the opposite of her mother's advice to prove to her mother that she is socially competent.
 - C) Rose will be rejected by her peers.
 - D) Rose will be well accepted by her peers.
60. Which of the following observations is a true statement about the association between family income and peer acceptance?
- A) Family income is unassociated with children's peer acceptance.
 - B) Children from low-income homes are more likely to be rejected than children from middle-income homes.
 - C) Children from low-income homes are less likely to be rejected than children from middle-income homes.
 - D) Children from low-income homes are both more likely to be rejected and more likely to be popular than children from middle-income homes.
61. Which of the following statements is true about the relation between children's aggression and use of drugs, and having friends with these behaviors?
- A) The association is not causal.
 - B) The association is causal; having friends who are aggressive and who abuse drugs causes children to do the same.
 - C) The association is causal; being aggressive and using drugs causes children to choose friends who do the same.
 - D) The association is bidirectional.
 - E) The nature of the association is unclear.

62. Which of the following children is most likely to be negatively influenced by his friends' behavior?
- A) Gary, who is extremely aggressive and who has aggressive friends
 - B) Frank, who is mild mannered, shows no signs of aggression, and has aggressive friends
 - C) Roger, whose parents are cold and detached, and whose friends use drugs
 - D) Harry, whose parents monitor his activities and are receptive to his viewpoint, and whose friends use drugs
63. For May, a minority child in her community in the United States, which of the following variables is likely to be the least important factor in friendship selection?
- A) similarity in age
 - B) being of the same sex
 - C) being of the same race
 - D) similarity in interests
64. Which of the following trends tends to be true of middle-childhood cliques?
- A) Members are similar on important characteristics.
 - B) Membership is stable over the long term.
 - C) Members are of the same sex and race.
 - D) All members play an equally important role in the group.
 - E) Members are similar on important characteristics, and are of the same race and sex.
 - F) Membership is stable over the long term and all members play an equally important role in the group.
65. In comparison to younger children, adolescents:
- A) are less likely to belong to multiple cliques.
 - B) tend to look more to individual relationships rather than group relationships to fulfill their social needs.
 - C) are less likely to be part of a crowd.
 - D) tend to have less stable cliques.
66. Which of the following statements is a difference between cliques and crowds?
- A) Cliques involve more members than crowds.
 - B) Older adolescents are more likely to belong to cliques than to crowds.
 - C) Cliques are assigned by consensus of the peer group.
 - D) Members of a crowd may spend little time with other members.

67. Which of the following statements is true about adolescents' involvement with romantic partners?
- A) Older adolescents are more likely than younger adolescents to choose romantic partners on the basis of characteristics that bring status.
 - B) Adolescents' first romantic partners tend to be members of their mixed-sex cliques.
 - C) The quality of adolescents' romantic relationships appears to be unassociated with the quality of their relationships with parents.
 - D) Having a romantic relationship, even one of high quality, is associated with decreased feelings of self-competence.
68. The children in Gavin's class are asked to name the children they like the most and the children they like the least. Many of Gavin's classmates list him as one of the children they like the least, and few list him as one of the children they like the most. Gavin would be classified as:
- A) neglected.
 - B) rejected.
 - C) controversial.
 - D) popular.
69. Children who are perceived by their peers as popular tend to:
- A) be the same kids who are sociometrically popular.
 - B) be sociometrically rejected.
 - C) increase their use of relational aggression across early adolescence.
 - D) be less aggressive than those who are sociometrically popular.
70. Rejected children are more likely than better-liked children to:
- A) have a goal to get along with other children.
 - B) attribute hostile intent to others.
 - C) suggest varied strategies for resolving difficult social situations.
 - D) refrain from threatening popular children when asked to solve a conflict with a peer.
71. 10-year-old Kyle is sociable, athletic, and humorous, but he is also aggressive and disruptive. His peers view him as conceited. He would MOST likely be categorized as:
- A) rejected.
 - B) controversial.
 - C) popular.
 - D) average.

72. Which of the following two groups of children are both likely to change their sociometric group over short periods of time, such as weeks or months?
- A) popular and neglected
 - B) popular and rejected
 - C) controversial and neglected
 - D) controversial and rejected
73. Which of the following statements is NOT true of most cultures in which the correlates of peer status have been examined?
- A) Being well liked by peers is associated with possessing leadership skills.
 - B) Being well liked by peers is associated with being prosocial.
 - C) Being rejected by peers is associated with being aggressive.
 - D) Being rejected by peers is associated with being withdrawn.
74. Compared to their 6th-grade peers, children who had been categorized as aggressive-rejected in 3rd grade were _____ likely to experience externalizing symptoms and _____ likely to experience internalizing symptoms.
- A) less; less
 - B) less; more
 - C) more; less
 - D) more; more
75. Which of the following parenting practices has been found to be associated with boys being well accepted by their peers?
- A) play with fathers
 - B) low monitoring of activities
 - C) authoritarian discipline
 - D) not discussing emotions
76. When considering the possibility and direction of causality between quality of parenting and peer acceptance, the text states that the MOST likely possibility is that:
- A) the causal links are bidirectional.
 - B) there is a third variable, such as children's temperament, that causes both parenting behaviors and peer acceptance.
 - C) quality of parenting causes peer acceptance.
 - D) there is no causal relationship between quality of parenting and peer acceptance.

77. Betsy is a socially withdrawn child. When she experiences problems with a playmate, such as when another child refuses to share a toy, her mother is LEAST likely to do which of the following?
- A) tell the playmate to share
 - B) remove the child from the situation
 - C) believe her child should be able to solve her own problems
 - D) attribute her child's withdrawal to immaturity
78. Parents of rejected children are more likely than parents of popular children to:
- A) interrupt their children.
 - B) change the topic of conversation midstream when talking with their children.
 - C) talk to their children at length.
 - D) change the topic of conversation midstream when talking with their children, talk to them at length, and interrupt them.
79. Which of the following assertions is NOT a likely explanation for the association between low family income and peer rejection?
- A) Children from low-income homes are more likely to be born with difficult temperaments than children from middle-income homes.
 - B) Children exhibit prejudice toward children from low-income families.
 - C) Parents who are preoccupied by problems related to poverty are less likely to be warm and supportive with their children.
 - D) Parents who are preoccupied by problems related to poverty are less likely to monitor their children's activities with peers.

Answer Key - Peers Review

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

- 53. C
- 54. C
- 55. F
- 56. D
- 57. B
- 58. B
- 59. D
- 60. B
- 61. E
- 62. C
- 63. C
- 64. E
- 65. B
- 66. D
- 67. B
- 68. B
- 69. C
- 70. B
- 71. B
- 72. C
- 73. D
- 74. D
- 75. A
- 76. A
- 77. C
- 78. D
- 79. A