

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. 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.

2. The self refers to:
 - A) one's physical appearance.
 - B) one's thoughts and attitudes about oneself.
 - C) one's personality and intelligence.
 - D) all of these traits.

3. By what age is a rudimentary sense of self evident?
 - A) 2 to 4 months
 - B) 7 to 8 months
 - C) 12 to 14 months
 - D) 18 to 20 months

4. Which of the following actions is NOT considered an indicator that a child has a developing sense of self?
 - A) demonstrating separation distress
 - B) joint attention
 - C) turning toward a noise
 - D) showing happiness when controlling objects

5. Which of the following actions is an indication that an infant has a sense of self?
 - A) making independent movements
 - B) crying
 - C) separation distress
 - D) talking

6. Which of the following traits is NOT an indication that a child has a sense of self?
 - A) separation distress
 - B) experiencing embarrassment
 - C) recognizing self in the mirror
 - D) attempts to set own goals in opposition to parents' goals
 - E) imitating others' facial expressions

7. The “terrible twos” are an indication of which of the following states?
 - A) insecure attachment
 - B) self-awareness
 - C) negative identity
 - D) parental insensitivity

8. Which of the following instances is a test of whether toddlers have a sense of self?
 - A) the Strange Situation
 - B) children's reactions when their own arm movements control movement of a mobile
 - C) the placement of rouge on child's face before placing child in front of mirror
 - D) All of these are a test of a toddler's sense of self.

9. When an experimenter surreptitiously places a dot of rouge on Marlon's face and then puts him in front of the mirror, he touches the spot on his face. When the experimenter shows Marlon a photo of himself alongside photos of two other boys his age, Marlon does not recognize himself. Marlon is MOST likely to be what age?
 - A) 14 months old
 - B) 17 months old
 - C) 19 months old
 - D) 24 months old

10. Which of the following emotions is an indicator that a child has a sense of self?
 - A) happiness
 - B) anger
 - C) sadness
 - D) shame

11. Children recognize themselves in the mirror starting at approximately what age?
 - A) 12 months old
 - B) 18 months old
 - C) 24 months old
 - D) 36 months old

12. Annalee is 3 years old. If asked to describe herself, which of the following statements is she LEAST likely to say?
- A) "I am a great dancer. See, I can do a pirouette."
 - B) "I love to go apple picking."
 - C) "I have brown hair."
 - D) "My sister is a faster runner than me."
13. Which of the following concepts is typical of a 3-year-old child's sense of self?
- A) involves comparisons of themselves with others
 - B) includes global views of themselves that are not directly tied to specific behaviors
 - C) is focused on observable features
 - D) involves others' evaluations of them
14. The ability to notice discrepancies between one's own performance and others' performance is founded on:
- A) social comparison.
 - B) self-esteem.
 - C) overconfidence.
 - D) an adolescent sense of self.
15. When asked to describe himself, Marcus says, "I have a lot of friends because I am fun to be with and I stand up for my friends. I am pretty smart in reading, but I feel kind of dumb in science because all of the other kids get better grades on their tests than I do. Even though I don't study as much as I should, and I am not as fast a runner as the other kids, other kids like me and I like myself." Marcus is MOST likely how old?
- A) 3 years old
 - B) 7 years old
 - C) 10 years old
 - D) 14 years old
16. In comparison to the self concept of a typical preschool child, the self concept of a typical late-elementary-school child is all of the following except:
- A) more complex.
 - B) based to a greater extent on peer relationships.
 - C) more likely to involve positive illusions of abilities.
 - D) more likely to include social comparisons.

17. Young adolescents' self-conceptions are:
- A) abstract.
 - B) focused to a considerable degree on their social competence.
 - C) often seemingly contradictory.
 - D) abstract and focused on their social competence.
 - E) often seemingly contradictory and focused to a considerable degree on their social competence.
 - F) abstract, often seemingly contradictory, and focused on their social competence.
18. Hina is a young adolescent. If asked to describe herself, which of the following statements is she LEAST likely to say?
- A) "I don't know why sometimes I am so nice and other times I am so mean."
 - B) "I don't have that many friends."
 - C) "I have more friends than Kate because she isn't as nice a person as I am."
 - D) "I can be a real introvert sometimes."
19. The concept of the personal fable refers to adolescents' inclination to:
- A) lie to their parents.
 - B) boast about their abilities.
 - C) regard their feelings as unique and special.
 - D) believe they are invincible.
 - E) have high self-esteem.
20. Deborah, an adolescent, is preoccupied with how she appears to other people. She feels like everyone notices her and her every behavior. This feeling is referred to as:
- A) a belief in an imaginary audience.
 - B) a personal fable.
 - C) egotistic.
 - D) a belief in the all-important self.
 - E) egocentric.
21. As adolescents move into late adolescence, their sense of self is more likely to:
- A) place an emphasis on others' perceptions of them.
 - B) involve confusion about contradictions in the self.
 - C) reflect internalized values.
 - D) do all of the things listed.

22. One's overall evaluation of oneself is referred to as one's:
- A) sexual orientation.
 - B) identity.
 - C) sense of self.
 - D) self-esteem.
23. Which of the following assertions has been clearly supported by research on self-esteem?
- A) Low self-esteem causes aggression in adolescence.
 - B) Low self-esteem causes substance abuse in adolescence.
 - C) Low self-esteem causes mental health problems in adulthood.
 - D) All of these answers are true.
 - E) None of these answers is true.
24. Which of the following children is MOST likely to have high self-esteem?
- A) Adrianna, a girl who is athletically skilled but unattractive
 - B) Bart, a boy who lives in poverty and is poorly accepted by his peers
 - C) Chloe, a girl who has just made a transition from elementary school to high school
 - D) David, a boy who is physically attractive but whose parents are unresponsive
 - E) Emily, a girl who is physically attractive but is poor at athletics
25. To assess self-esteem, researchers generally ask children about:
- A) how they feel about themselves in general.
 - B) their perceptions of their academic ability.
 - C) their perceptions of their social acceptance.
 - D) their perceptions of their athletic competence.
 - E) All of these answers are items researchers would generally ask children.
26. Does heredity contribute to individuals' self-esteem?
- A) Yes, by directly coding for level of self-esteem.
 - B) Yes, at least partly by influencing aspects of the self, such as physical appearance, athletic ability, and intellectual abilities, which then influence self-esteem.
 - C) No, heredity does not influence self-esteem.
 - D) There is no way to examine the contribution of heredity to self-esteem.
27. What did Charles Cooley conceive of as the “looking glass self”?
- A) Individuals perceive their level of physical attractiveness as how they appear in the mirror.
 - B) Individuals are unable to see themselves realistically.
 - C) Individuals' self-esteem is a function of how others perceive them.
 - D) Individuals' peer acceptance is a function of how physically attractive they are.

28. Which of the following social factors is likely to promote the development of high self-esteem?
- A) parental sensitivity
 - B) peer acceptance
 - C) parental condemnation of children's behavior rather than the children themselves
 - D) parental sensitivity and peer acceptance
 - E) peer acceptance and parental condemnation of children's behavior rather than the children themselves
 - F) All of these social factors are likely to promote the development of high self-esteem.
29. Which of the following parenting characteristics is unlikely to be associated with high self-esteem in children?
- A) rigid
 - B) accepting
 - C) supportive
 - D) involved
30. Which of the following statements reflects the association between children's academic achievement and self-esteem?
- A) Children's self-esteem influences their academic achievement.
 - B) Children's academic achievement influences their self-esteem.
 - C) Both of the patterns of association are likely.
 - D) Neither of the patterns of association is likely.
31. Parents who regularly discipline their children with comments such as which of the following admonishments will be MOST likely to have children with poor self-esteem?
- A) "You are so irresponsible."
 - B) "You should not have done that."
 - C) "That was an irresponsible thing to do."
 - D) "You need to be much more careful next time."
32. In late childhood, children tend to rely particularly on which of the following factors to evaluate themselves?
- A) peer evaluations
 - B) parental evaluations
 - C) teacher standards
 - D) internalized standards

33. As children enter adolescence, they tend to increasingly rely on which of the following influences to evaluate themselves?
- A) peer evaluations
 - B) parental evaluations
 - C) teacher standards
 - D) internalized standards
34. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about the impact of peer, parental, and self standards on children's self-esteem?
- A) Over the course of childhood, peer acceptance becomes a progressively weaker effect on children's self-esteem.
 - B) In late childhood, children's feelings of competence are tied more closely to parental evaluations than to peer evaluations.
 - C) In adolescence, self-esteem becomes less and less tied to internalized standards.
 - D) Adolescents who base their self-evaluations on other's standards are at increased risk for psychological problems.
35. Which of the following statements is NOT associated with lower self-esteem among adolescents?
- A) living in urban poverty
 - B) living in violent neighborhoods
 - C) making the transition from elementary school to junior high school
 - D) being African American
36. Adolescents in which of the following groups tend to report the highest self-esteem?
- A) African American
 - B) Asian American
 - C) Euro-Americans
 - D) Latino Americans
37. Which of the following statements is the MOST likely reason for the slight tendency for African Americans to have higher self-esteem than Euro-Americans?
- A) African Americans tend to have a stronger ethnic identity than Euro-Americans.
 - B) African Americans are less likely to be gay or lesbian.
 - C) African Americans are more likely to live in impoverished neighborhoods.
 - D) All of the reasons listed are equally likely.

38. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about culture and self-esteem?
- A) Scores on measures of self-esteem do not differ across cultures.
 - B) Scores on measures of self-esteem do differ across cultures because there are genetic differences in the average level of self-esteem in different cultures.
 - C) Scores on measures of self-esteem do differ across cultures because there are differences in the meaning of self-esteem in different cultures.
 - D) Scores on measures of self-esteem do differ across cultures because there are differences in the extent to which people are comfortable acknowledging the existence of both good and bad characteristics.
 - E) Scores on measures of self-esteem do differ across cultures because there are differences in the meaning of self-esteem in different cultures and there are differences in the extent to which people are comfortable acknowledging the existence of both good and bad characteristics.
 - F) All of these are true statements.
39. In Western cultures, self-esteem tends to be related to _____; in Asian cultures, it tends to be related to _____.
- A) contributing to the welfare of the group; affirming the norms of social interdependence
 - B) individual accomplishments; contributing to the welfare of the group
 - C) individual accomplishments; individual accomplishments
 - D) contributing to the welfare of the group; contributing to the welfare of the group

Answer Key - Self Review

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. E
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. D
11. B
12. D
13. C
14. A
15. C
16. C
17. F
18. A
19. C
20. A
21. C
22. D
23. E
24. E
25. E
26. B
27. C
28. F
29. A
30. B
31. A
32. A
33. D
34. D
35. D
36. A
37. A
38. E
39. B