

**PSY 130**  
**Review Test #8 Chapter 8**

1. According to traditional social learning theory, children acquire gender roles by observing models. Children then
  - A. pick models that are powerful and nurturing.
  - B. always pick the same sex parent.
  - C. avoid patterning themselves after peers.
  - D. focus only on indirect teaching by parents.
2. Social learning theory holds that a child identifies with a parent
  - A. as a consequence of the phallic stage.
  - B. after resolving the Electra or Oedipus complex.
  - C. through observation and imitation.
  - D. because of guilt.
3. Which of the following statements about the images of males and females on television is true?
  - A. More females are shown than males.
  - B. Gender stereotypes are more pronounced on television than in real life.
  - C. Gender-typing on television approximates real-life gender roles.
  - D. Gender stereotyping on television has been largely eliminated in recent years.
4. Tommy Jon knocks over another child while running to the street to see a circus parade. Tommy Jon is displaying
  - A. instrumental aggression.
  - B. classical aggression.
  - C. displaced aggression.
  - D. hostile aggression.
5. Which of the following preschool children is most likely to show strong gender-typing?
  - A. Leila, whose mother works full time outside the home
  - B. Jim, who lives with his divorced mother
  - C. Jacob, whose father becomes upset when he plays with dolls
  - D. Marla, whose father lets his wife make all major decisions
6. Gender refers to
  - A. role-learning.
  - B. what it means to be male or female.
  - C. identification with parents.
  - D. friendship patterns between males and females.
7. Danielle knows that she is a girl, but she becomes angry when she is told that she cannot grow up to be a father. "I will, too!" she cries. According to cognitive-developmental theory, she has not yet achieved
  - A. gender identity.
  - B. gender constancy.
  - C. penis envy.
  - D. an Electra complex.
8. Four-year-old Marcie would like to hide her little brother's toys in the basement. However, she realizes this will make her brother cry, and she wonders if she will feel bad about this. According to Erikson, Marcie is experiencing the conflict of
  - A. identity versus role confusion.
  - B. initiative versus guilt.
  - C. purpose versus will.
  - D. industry versus inferiority.

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9. Children's growing sense of capability to master challenges and achieve their goals is referred to as
- A. self-concept.
  - B. self-esteem.
  - C. self-efficacy.
  - D. self-confidence.
10. Social learning theory would predict that watching current television programs will \_\_\_\_\_ gender-typing.
- A. increase
  - B. decrease
  - C. eliminate
  - D. have no impact on
11. Which kind of parent tends not to set rules, but allows children to monitor their own behavior?
- A. authoritarian
  - B. permissive
  - C. authoritative
  - D. egalitarian
12. As younger children reached the \_\_\_\_\_ birthday, siblings become less physical and verbal in their relationships.
- A. fourth
  - B. fifth
  - C. sixth
  - D. seventh
13. A baby boy had reconstructive surgery to have his severely damaged penis removed, and thereafter, he was raised as a girl. He rejected this female role as a teenager, providing evidence that
- A. gender identity requires more counseling.
  - B. gender assignment works when the social support is increased.
  - C. gender identity may be rooted in chromosomal structure.
  - D. gender identity occurs in early childhood.
14. Mike is becoming aware that he is a boy and that boys play with trucks and trains. He is developing a gender
- A. need.
  - B. role.
  - C. desire.
  - D. all of these.
15. Generalizing from the text, an important characteristic of young children who are popular with their peers is their
- A. tendency to stay on the sidelines and watch other children socialize.
  - B. ability to control the expression of anger.
  - C. possession of more toys and other material goods than less popular children.
  - D. tendency to report the misdeeds of others to an adult.
16. Factors that have consistently been related to prosocial behavior include
- A. gender of the child.
  - B. parent's income.
  - C. age of the child.
  - D. social status of the family.

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17. A male rat has been given an injection of testosterone. Which of the following behaviors is likely to INCREASE as a consequence?
- A. aggressive behavior
  - B. maternal behavior
  - C. nonspecific gender behavior
  - D. all of these.
18. In research described in your textbook, which of the following was NOT encouraged in Anglo-American preschools?
- A. independent thinking
  - B. problem solving
  - C. active involvement in learning
  - D. academic skills development
19. Which of the following statements about aggression in early childhood is NOT true?
- A. It usually centers on disputes about toys and control of space.
  - B. It surfaces mostly during social play.
  - C. It increases between the ages of 2 and 5.
  - D. It gradually shifts from physical to verbal conflict.
20. Gender differences are believed to be influenced by
- A. hormones.
  - B. parents.
  - C. the media.
  - D. all of these.
21. According to Kohlberg, children learn their gender through
- A. identification.
  - B. imitation of adult models, reinforcement, and punishment.
  - C. their own active mental classification and organization of behavior.
  - D. maturation.
22. Ellen has just run across the street against her parents' wishes. Her parents firmly explain to her that she must not do that again because she could get hurt. Ellen's parents are using \_\_\_\_\_ as a form of discipline.
- A. inductive techniques
  - B. power assertion
  - C. withdrawal of love
  - D. external reinforcement
23. Parents of prosocial children tend to discipline them by
- A. reasoning.
  - B. scolding.
  - C. spanking.
  - D. withdrawing affection.
24. Demands, threats, denial of privileges, and spanking are considered \_\_\_\_\_ forms of discipline.
- A. withdrawal of love
  - B. power assertive
  - C. inductive
  - D. negatively reinforced

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25. The sense of self, or the knowledge of who we are and who we want to be, is called
- A. self-concept.
  - B. self-awareness.
  - C. self-definition.
  - D. ideal self.
26. The tendency toward sex segregation in play seems to be
- A. cultural.
  - B. universal.
  - C. uncommon.
  - D. decreasing.
27. Understanding their emotions helps children to do all of the following EXCEPT
- A. guide their behavior in social situations.
  - B. control the way they show their feelings.
  - C. talk about their feelings.
  - D. control all social situations.
28. Which kind of parental style emphasizes control and unquestioning obedience?
- A. authoritarian
  - B. permissive
  - C. authoritative
  - D. egalitarian
29. Prosocial behavior is
- A. motivated by concern for another person.
  - B. motivated by reward and punishment.
  - C. a form of social learning.
  - D. the main goal of socialization.
30. John and Mary are the parents of a normally aggressive 2-year-old. What can John and Mary expect over the next 3 years regarding future levels of aggression in their child?
- A. A steady increase in the level of aggression until about 5, then a rapid decline in aggression.
  - B. The level of aggression will remain constant over the next 3 years.
  - C. The level of aggression will gradually decline.
  - D. The level of aggression will decline rapidly at 3 years, but then abruptly increase between 4 and 5 years.
31. According to the text, which of the following is a reason for the difficulty that 3-year-olds have in understanding their own emotions?
- A. They do not recognize that they can experience different emotions at the same time.
  - B. They only experience strong emotions when others around them show emotions.
  - C. They don't realize that anyone besides them actually has emotions.
  - D. They do not understand that emotions depend on innate, temperamental factors.
32. Ruthann has a condition called congenital adrenal hyperplasia, which has caused her to
- A. prefer the gender-specific behavior of other girls.
  - B. prefer the type of rough-and-tumble play activities that boys generally prefer.
  - C. show decreased spatial skill orientation.
  - D. seek out female playmates and reject playing with boys.

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33. Which country has mandated that families have only one child?
- A. Japan
  - B. China
  - C. Korea
  - D. India
34. Psychological or behavioral differences between males and females are called
- A. sex differences.
  - B. gender differences.
  - C. gender stereotypes.
  - D. gender constancy.
35. According to social cognitive theory
- A. parents are the reinforcers of children's behavior.
  - B. parents and peers in combination influence socialization.
  - C. children only learn socialization after they begin school.
  - D. socialization is a complex system involving parents, peers, and other agents.

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1. (p. 289) A
2. (p. 289) C
3. (p. 290 - 291) B
4. (p. 303) A
5. (p. 290) C
6. (p. 284) B
7. (p. 287) B
8. (p. 283) B
9. (p. 306) C
10. (p. 290 - 291) A
11. (p. 300) B
12. (p. 307) B
13. (p. 287) C
14. (p. 284) B
15. (p. 309) B
16. (p. 302) C
17. (p. 286) A
18. (p. 295) D
19. (p. 303) C
20. (p. 285) D
21. (p. 287) C
22. (p. 297) A
23. (p. 303) A
24. (p. 297) B
25. (p. 279) A
26. (p. 295) B
27. (p. 282) D
28. (p. 300) A
29. (p. 302) A
30. (p. 303) C
31. (p. 283) A
32. (p. 286) B
33. (p. 307) B
34. (p. 284) B
35. (p. 291) D