

## Short Answer Questions

### Chapter 2

- 1) What roles do older siblings play for their younger siblings? How do younger siblings learn from their older siblings?

Answer:

- Older siblings tend to engage in more dominant, assertive, and directing behaviors than their younger siblings
- Infants are interested in what their siblings are doing; they follow them around and attempt to imitate and/or explore the toys just abandoned by the older children.
- Older siblings spend at least some time teaching object-related and social skills to their younger siblings
- Older siblings may influence the cognitive and social skills of infants through combinations of teaching and modeling

- 2) What are the developmental stages through which infant–peer relationships progress in the first two years?

Answer:

- 1) In the first year, social interaction between infants is not frequent, and when it does occur it is not sustained for very long
- 2) Between 12 and 18 months of age, infants become aware of their feelings and begin to realize that others have feelings as well, leading to increases in empathy and prosocial behavior
- 3) By 2 years of age, infants observe their peers' negative emotions carefully and attempt to respond appropriately

- 3) How are typical twin studies conducted? What can we learn from them?

Answer:

Typical twin studies involve comparing the extent to which certain characteristics are shared by (1) monozygotic twins reared together or apart or (2) monozygotic and dizygotic twins. These studies tell us about heritability.

- 4) What are the four major domains of parenting? Give an example of a parenting activity for each domain.

Answer:

- 1) Nurturant caregiving: promoting infants' basic survival, providing protection, supervision, and sustenance

- 2) Material caregiving: manner in which parents structure infants' physical environments, provision of toys and books, and restrictions on physical freedom
- 3) Social caregiving: parental efforts to involve infants in interpersonal exchanges, soothing, touching, smiling, and vocalizing
- 4) Extradidactic caregiving pertains to how parents facilitate infants' understanding of the world around them, directing babies' attention to and interpreting external events, and providing opportunities