

- Proposition 3: Temperamental dispositions persist through childhood and into adulthood
 - If temperamental patterns create a bias toward particular behaviors, temperament ought to exhibit at least some stability over time
- Proposition 4: Temperamental characteristics interact with the child's environment in ways that may either strengthen or modify the basic temperamental pattern
 - We all choose our experiences
 - Temperament may affect the way a child interprets a given experience
 - Tendency of parents to respond differently to children with different temperaments
- Critique of Biological Theories
 - The biological approach is strongly supported by a large body of empirical research
 - This approach is not purely biological—good
 - Lack of agreement on the basic dimensions of temperament
 - Many biological oriented temperament theories have not been fundamentally developmental theories
 - They do not address the question of whether there are systematic age differences in children's responses to new situations or people
 - They do not focus on whether the child's emerging cognitive skills have anything to do with changes in the child's temperamental patterns
 - They do not address how the shared developmental patterns may interacted with inborn individual differences
- Learning Explanations of Personality
 - The Learning Argument
 - Radical behaviorists—argue that only the basic principles of classical and operant conditioning are need to account for variations in behavior, including personality
 - Proposition 1: behavior is strengthened by reinforcement
 - Proposition 2: Behavior that is reinforced on a partial schedule should be even stronger and more resistant to extinction than behavior that is consistently reinforced
 - Proposition 3: Children learn new behaviors largely through modeling—Bandura
 - Proposition 4: From reinforcement and modeling, children learn not only overt behavior but also ideas, expectations, internal standards, and self-concepts
 - Self-efficacy—Bandura's term for an individual's belief in his or her ability to accomplish tasks
 - Critique of Learning Models
 - Learning theories can explain either consistency or inconsistency in children's behavior