**W5 EPSY410 Haimovitz and Dweck (2016)**

True/False

1. Haimovitz was the main developer of Growth vs. Fixed Mindset theory.
2. According to the theory, human motivation, especially the motivation to learn something challenging, has to be do with how we think about human potential
3. According to the mindset theory, if we are convinced there is room for improvement, we on longer need to work as hard as we might have to.
4. One of the sources of our mindset can be how parents respond to our success and failure in school.
5. The mindset influence human motivation mainly in the form of persistence
6. The mindset theory bear family resemblance to task vs. ego involvement
7. The mindset theory does not say clearly whether the mindset can be changed.

**Main Hypotheses of the Study by Harmovitz and Dweck (2016)**

**Hypothesis 1 (Study 1).** Parents with a failure-is-debilitating (relative to failure-is enhancing) mindset tend to have children with fixed mindset (intelligence is fixed).

Methods: Parent reports, child reports (mindset; perceptions of parental responses to their school performance)

Results: Correlation of perceived parental responses and children’s fixed mindset (beta = .24)

**Hypothesis 2 (Study 2).** Parents’ practice (performance orientation vs. learning/mastery orientation) leads to children’s mindset (fixed vs. growth)

Methods: Parents’ mindset, responses to a scenario, and children’s perceived competence

Results: Parent’s failure mindset 🡪 reaction to school performance 🡪 children’s perceived competence.

**Hypothesis 3 (Study 3a).** Parents failure mindset, rather than their intelligence mindset, is more influential as the latter is more accurately perceived by their children

Methods: Parents’ failure mindset vs. intelligence mindset, and children perception of parents’ failure mindset.

**Hypothesis 4 (Study 3b).** As a consequence of the former relationship, children’s perceptions of parents’ failure mindset should be related to children’s own intelligence mindset.

Methods: Children’s perception of parents failure mindset, and children’s own mindset

**Hypothesis 5 (Study 4).** Parents; failure mindset has a causal effect on their reactions to their children’s failures.

Methods: Parents’ intelligence mindset, and parents’ performance vs. learning oriented responses to a hypothetical children’s failure scenario.

**The chain of reasoning in the study**

Parent’s intelligence mindset, failure mindset

Children’s perception of parents’ reactions and failure mindset

Children’s own intelligence mindset.

**General take-away message**

 How children’s motivation to learn is socialized.