CHAPTER 4
SOCIALIZATION

Multiple Choice

1. The relative importance of cultural and biological factors in the socialization process is referred to as the debate over:
   A. nature versus nurture.
   B. role versus status.
   C. manifest versus latent functions.
   D. sociobiology versus biosociology.

2. Socialization is the process:
   A. of mentally assuming the perspective of another.
   B. of discarding former behavior patterns and accepting new ones as part of a transition in one's life.
   C. whereby people learn the attitudes, values, and behaviors appropriate for members of a particular culture.
   D. whereby people normally being socialized are at the same time socializing their socializers.

3. A teacher plans a trip to the theater for a junior high school class. As part of the preparation, the teacher tells students how they should dress and how they will be expected to act inside the theater. This is an example of:
   A. the dramaturgical approach.
   B. social promotion.
   C. socialization.
   D. role taking.

4. The analysis of Isabelle and Genie is important because it emphasizes the relevance of:
   A. twin studies in sociology and psychology.
   B. the consistency of the developmental processes.
   C. the sensorimotor stage of development.
   D. social interaction in human development.

5. Which social scientist studied rhesus monkeys in order to illustrate the importance of socialization for healthy development?
   A. Erving Goffman
   B. Harry Harlow
   C. William Kornblum
   D. Samuel Bowles

6. The self is:
   A. the distinct identity that sets us apart from others.
   B. a child's awareness of the attitudes, viewpoints, and expectations of society as a whole.
   C. a child's awareness of the attitudes, viewpoints, and expectations of the people who are most important in his or her life.
   D. a person's typical patterns of attitudes, needs, characteristics, and behavior.
7. The looking-glass self is the:
   A. sum total of a person's conscious perception of his or her identity as distinct from others.
   B. child's awareness of the attitudes, viewpoints, and expectations of society as a whole.
   C. phrase used by Charles Horton Cooley to emphasize that the self is the product of our social interactions with others.
   D. person's typical patterns of attitudes, needs, characteristics, and behavior.

8. George Herbert Mead argued that the self has two core components:
   A. the I and the Me.
   B. the You and the I.
   C. the Us and the We.
   D. the I and the We.

9. For George Herbert Mead, the self represents an ongoing interaction between:
   A. our socialized self and our isolated self.
   B. our acting self and our playing self.
   C. our socialized self and our acting self.
   D. our socialized self and our imaginary self.

10. Which of the following would be an example of a significant other?
    A. a high school coach
    B. a clerk in a fast-food restaurant
    C. a bus driver
    D. a casual acquaintance at school

11. Gestures, objects, and words that form the basis of human communication are known as:
    A. folkways.
    B. norms.
    C. rites of passage.
    D. symbols.

12. Which of the following is an example of a symbol?
    A. a hug
    B. a Coca-Cola bottle
    C. a bowl of caviar
    D. all of the above

13. A child of about eight or nine years of age begins to consider several tasks and relationships simultaneously. At this point in development, children grasp not only their own social positions but also those of others around them. Mead calls this stage the:
    A. preparatory stage.
    B. play stage.
    C. imitative stage.
    D. game stage.

14. During which of Mead's stages of the self does a child begin to "become" a doctor, a parent, a superhero, or a ship captain?
    A. the preparatory stage
    B. the game stage
    C. the play stage
    D. the sensorimotor stage
15. Bob is on his first date with Mary, whom he really likes. He tries to act in a manner that will cause her to like him, too, and to want to go out with him again. This is an example of:
   A. face-work.
   B. impression management.
   C. idealization of the other.
   D. role taking.

16. Which of the following do sociologists recognize as an agent of socialization?
   A. the state
   B. religion
   C. television
   D. all of the above

17. A retirement party, a high-school graduation party, and a confirmation party are all examples of:
   A. role taking.
   B. impression management.
   C. rites of passage.
   D. face-work.

18. Life-course theorists suggest:
   A. socialization stops after one experiences a rite of passage.
   B. socialization continues through all stages of the life cycle.
   C. socialization is attributable solely to biological influences.
   D. all of the above

19. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of total institutions?
   A. All aspects of life are conducted in the same place and are under the control of a single authority.
   B. The authorities devise rules and schedule activities after consultation with the participants.
   C. Any activities within the institution are conducted in the company of others in the same circumstances.
   D. All aspects of life within a total institution are designed to fulfill the purpose of the organization.

20. An inmate enters prison and is stripped of his or her clothing and advised that from this point on he or she will be referred to only by number. This is an example of:
   A. anticipatory socialization.
   B. a rite of passage.
   C. a degradation ceremony.
   D. ascription.

21. The second stage of development in George Herbert Mead’s model is the game stage.
   (True or False)
Take-Home Essays: Chapter 4 Reflections –

Please choose 2 and pay special attention to grammar rules: spelling, capitalization and punctuation.

Step 1: Decide what the question is asking you. Step 2: Highlight the key terms that you must know how to define in order to answer this question effectively. Step 3: Locate/reflect upon supportive relevant details. Step 4: Provide a robust informed response.

1. Discuss the nature vs. nurture debate in regard to the socialization of one’s social self or personality.

2. Describe George Herbert Mead’s various stages of the self. Define the terms generalized others and significant others.

3. Explain the differences and similarities between socialization, resocialization, and anticipatory socialization.

4. Identify the various agents of socialization and discuss the importance of each in the formation of a social self.