**Chapter 4—Socialization and Development**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 1. Why is nature versus nurture called a false debate?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Human beings dominate nature, as confirmed by the world’s great religious texts. |
| b. | Biology creates adaptive challenges that humans solve using innate intelligence. |
| c. | No one can be sure what the mysteries of genes are or how they influence emotions. |
| d. | Culture or nurture directs social behavior that is influenced by biological factors. |
| e. | Watson was proved completely wrong by Gould. |

ANS: D REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.1 MSC: Conceptual

 2. The process of social interaction that teaches a child the intellectual, physical, and social skills needed to function as a member of society is called:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | identification. |
| b. | social adjustment. |
| c. | socialization. |
| d. | social conditioning. |
| e. | human modeling. |

ANS: C REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.1 MSC: Factual

 3. Inherited units of biological material are called:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | instincts. |
| b. | socialization. |
| c. | personality. |
| d. | genes. |
| e. | outward self. |

ANS: D REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.3 MSC: Factual

 4. Patterns of behavior and ways of thinking and feeling that are distinctive for each individual constitute the individual's:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | personality. |
| b. | nature. |
| c. | instincts. |
| d. | social orientation. |
| e. | outward self. |

ANS: A REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.1 MSC: Factual

 5. Adult socialization differs from primary socialization in that adults:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | are generally immune to the process of socialization. |
| b. | usually are hostile to socialization attempts. |
| c. | often have more control over how they wish to be socialized. |
| d. | are more likely to be influenced by their peers. |
| e. | know more, hence need less socialization. |

ANS: C REF: Adult Socialization OBJ: 4.1

MSC: Conceptual

 6. Sociobiologists study:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | biological principles to explain the behavior of all social beings. |
| b. | the cultural basis of human behavior. |
| c. | deviations in social behavior. |
| d. | the effects of nutrition on human development. |
| e. | the relationship between environment and personal growth. |

ANS: A REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.3 MSC: Factual

 7. As a result of Jean-Marc Itard's treatment program, the wild boy from Averyon:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | learned to become an average, well-adjusted young man named Victor. |
| b. | died suddenly at age fourteen. |
| c. | turned out perfectly normal except for the inability to do arithmetic. |
| d. | learned to wear clothes and write a few simple words, but developed no human relationships. |
| e. | learned to do wear clothes and drive an automobile, but never learned human speech. |

ANS: D REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.6 MSC: Factual

 8. Cases of isolated children like Anna indicate:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the natural ability of children to develop human survival skills. |
| b. | the complete inability of children to recover from early deprivation. |
| c. | the existence of a relatively fixed human nature. |
| d. | that isolation inevitably causes mental retardation. |
| e. | the importance of interaction for normal human development. |

ANS: E REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.6 MSC: Applied

 9. In his experiments with monkeys raised in isolation, Harry Harlow found that these monkeys:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | always preferred the imitation mother that gave them food. |
| b. | preferred a soft cloth imitation mother with no food over a hard wire "mother" with food. |
| c. | learned how to mate through instinct. |
| d. | eventually learned to be good mothers themselves. |
| e. | developed more quickly if the dolls were given tape-recorded monkey emotions. |

ANS: B REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.6 MSC: Factual

 10. The self in social interaction in workplace subcultures experiences:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | development of new personality characteristics. |
| b. | conditioning. |
| c. | identification transfer. |
| d. | moral confusion. |
| e. | resocialization. |

ANS: E REF: Adult Socialization OBJ: 4.11

MSC: Conceptual

 11. Why are infants and young children raised in institutions slow to develop?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They are frequently malnourished. |
| b. | They lack culture. |
| c. | They usually have serious cognitive and social deficits to begin with. |
| d. | They are intimidated by pressure from their peers. |
| e. | They never get the same "quality" of diet that "normal" children receive. |

ANS: B REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.6 MSC: Applied

 12. An inability to trust people and form relationships with others is known as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | identity crisis. |
| b. | status conflict. |
| c. | attachment disorder. |
| d. | disaffiliation. |
| e. | disconnection. |

ANS: C REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.6 MSC: Factual

 13. Which of the following is needed by human infants if they are to grow and develop normally?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | frequent contact with other humans who demonstrate affection |
| b. | people who provide adequate food and shelter |
| c. | interaction with people who teach them the requisite physical and social skills |
| d. | interaction with people who teach them their culture |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: E REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.3 MSC: Applied

 14. The identity obtained by occupying culturally and socially defined positions is called a:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | self. |
| b. | status. |
| c. | social identity. |
| d. | personal identity. |
| e. | cultural identity. |

ANS: C REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.4 MSC: Factual

 15. The changing yet enduring personal identity is called the:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | social identity. |
| b. | situational identity. |
| c. | social relation. |
| d. | self. |
| e. | social personality. |

ANS: D REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.1 MSC: Factual

 16. Which of the following is part of the concept of self?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | knowledge of one’s own needs and skills |
| b. | awareness of the existence, appearance, and boundaries of one's own body |
| c. | personal history |
| d. | ability to refer to one’s own being by using language and other symbols |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: E REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.1 MSC: Conceptual

 17. The concept of self:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | is essentially an instinctively programmed human characteristic that makes its appearance in early adolescence. |
| b. | is outdated because of our rapid technological growth. |
| c. | is based on imagination but not experience. |
| d. | includes the ability to organize one’s knowledge and beliefs. |
| e. | is an innate quality developed biologically among all human beings. |

ANS: D REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.2 MSC: Conceptual

 18. When young boys saw that a program or movie had a parental advisory on it, the effect was:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | moral development. |
| b. | to make the program or movie more attractive to them. |
| c. | fear over why they needed to be regulated from something parents watched. |
| d. | confusion over what was in the movie or program. |
| e. | Kohlberg’s advanced stage of altruism or sacrifice for the sake of family norms. |

ANS: B REF: Early Socialization in American Society

OBJ: 4.9 MSC: Factual

 19. According to Piaget, children develop through a series of stages that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | lead all children to the final and most advanced stages of logical thinking. |
| b. | are unpredictable and unique to each child. |
| c. | are unpredictable, but nevertheless lead to the most advanced stage. |
| d. | can be molded through systematic intervention. |
| e. | are predictable, but some children never obtain the most advanced stages. |

ANS: E REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.2 MSC: Factual

 20. Why isn’t family socialization a predictable, universally documented experience?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Children have different temperaments. |
| b. | Families exist in subcultures in the larger society; children live in different worlds. |
| c. | Genetic predispositions make socialization uneven. |
| d. | This is a mystery about how parents morally reason. |
| e. | Formal intuitive logic has cognitive roots, but application does not. |

ANS: B REF: Early Socialization in American Society

OBJ: 4.9 MSC: Conceptual

 21. Observers argue that media plays a socializing role on children that emphasizes:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ideas about negotiation, cooperation, and abstractions like infinity, freedom, and justice. |
| b. | positively valuing violence to solve problems in a hostile world. |
| c. | developing a popular identity and entering into mature relationships. |
| d. | cash exchanges over cultural traditions like honor, violence, and romance. |

ANS: B REF: Early Socialization in American Society

OBJ: 4.9 MSC: Conceptual

 22. A society's shared view of right and wrong is called its:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | moral order. |
| b. | cognitive order. |
| c. | formal logical stage. |
| d. | operational stage. |
| e. | intuitive stage. |

ANS: A REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.3 MSC: Factual

 23. Stephen Jay Gould challenged the equation of behavior with genetic biology: looking at altruistic behavior, he saw:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | variations in cognitive capacities. |
| b. | cognitive development stages. |
| c. | how people adopt adaptive cultural traits in social and material environments. |
| d. | stage schemas of moral development. |

ANS: C REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.5 MSC: Factual

 24. Which researcher suggested that not every person is capable of thinking about morality in the same way?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Copley |
| b. | Piaget |
| c. | Kohlberg |
| d. | Mead |
| e. | Freud |

ANS: C REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.3 MSC: Factual

 25. Which of the following is NOTone of the components of Cooley's looking-glass self?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | our imagination of what we must really be like |
| b. | our imagination of how our actions appear to others |
| c. | our imagination of how others judge our actions |
| d. | a self-judgment in reaction to the imagined judgments of others |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: A REF: Theories of Development OBJ: 4.7

MSC: Conceptual

 26. Cooley's theory that we see ourselves as others see us is called:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the "I" and the "me." |
| b. | game theory. |
| c. | psychic determinism. |
| d. | the looking-glass self. |
| e. | the developmental self. |

ANS: D REF: Theories of Development OBJ: 4.7

MSC: Factual

 27. One of Charles Horton Cooley's principal contributions to sociology was his idea that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | how we believe others will react to us is important in determining our behavior. |
| b. | the individual must constantly yield to society's pressure to keep internal feelings under control. |
| c. | not every person is capable of thinking about morality in exactly the same way. |
| d. | the generalized other is really the same as the superego, or conscience. |
| e. | the sum total of an individual's personality is determined by cognitive development. |

ANS: A REF: Theories of Development OBJ: 4.7

MSC: Factual

 28. “Generalized others” refers to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | members of one's extended family. |
| b. | the general attitudes we have about other people. |
| c. | the sum total of all of our experiences of interaction in society. |
| d. | those people with whom the infant first comes into contact. |
| e. | attitudes and expectations of society as a whole and of groups that are important to us. |

ANS: E REF: Theories of Development OBJ: 4.7

MSC: Factual

 29. Six-year-old Felicia pretends she is a doctor, "operates" on younger siblings, and tells them what they must do to feel better. According to Mead, Felicia is at the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | game |
| b. | play |
| c. | sensory motor |
| d. | preparatory |
| e. | self-other |

ANS: A REF: Theories of Development OBJ: 4.7

MSC: Conceptual

 30. According to Freud, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the internal censor or conscience that represents society's norms and values as learned primarily from our parents.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ego |
| b. | id |
| c. | superego |
| d. | "I" |
| e. | me |

ANS: C REF: Theories of Development OBJ: 4.7

MSC: Factual

 31. How does Erik Erikson's view of individual development differ from that of Freud?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Erikson stressed that development is a lifelong process. |
| b. | Erikson suggested that a person continues to pass through new stages, even through adulthood. |
| c. | Erikson paid greater attention to social and cultural forces. |
| d. | Erikson believed that human development is accomplished in eight separate stages. |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: E REF: Theories of Development OBJ: 4.8

MSC: Conceptual

 32. You have a new baby to raise. Which of the following is NOT part of the basic minimum care that helps shape a social personality?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | physical stimulation |
| b. | challenges to emerging sex gender social identity |
| c. | speaking social partners |
| d. | objects they can manipulate in time and space |
| e. | the opportunity to initiate activity and be alone |

ANS: B REF: Early Socialization in American Society

OBJ: 4.9 MSC: Applied

 33. When someone loses his or her job, this also means the loss of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the social mirror of society. |
| b. | problem solving that helps stage development. |
| c. | a social identity many people find central to self-esteem. |
| d. | moral reasoning in primary social groups. |
| e. | the process of socialization. |

ANS: C REF: Adult Socialization OBJ: 4.1

MSC: Applied

 34. John was past retirement, almost 80, when he discovered that people were defining him as a senior citizen. This role required John to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | apply for more insurance to help him retire. |
| b. | adjust to the social identity given to him by society. |
| c. | perform more roles based on respect and honor. |
| d. | deal with his anomic personality. |
| e. | adjust his id to the pressures of the ego. |

ANS: B REF: Aging in Society OBJ: 4.11

MSC: Applied

 35. Authorities rescue a young woman aged 14, raised in a cage by foster parents who rarely interacted with her. She cannot speak a language or behave in a socially acceptable way. The rescued girl lacks:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | secondary group identity. |
| b. | biological stage development. |
| c. | money for better care. |
| d. | any experience with boys her own age, so she is socially shy. |
| e. | primary socialization. |

ANS: E REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.6 MSC: Applied

 36. One of the reasons peer groups are so powerful in individuals’ lives is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | they reinforce primary socialization in the family. |
| b. | peer groups help anchor individuals in their family of origin’s moral order. |
| c. | peers are unlikely to brutally reject or hurt children when they break norms. |
| d. | peers are social equals, and we interact in peer groups throughout our lives. |

ANS: D REF: Early Socialization in American Society

OBJ: 4.9 MSC: Conceptual

 37. Loss of status as an elderly person shows us how society:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | shapes social identity outside the choices or control of individuals. |
| b. | values authority and experience in the community. |
| c. | increasingly takes a hard sociobiological position on social roles. |
| d. | protects itself against degenerative cognition and brain function. |

ANS: A REF: Aging and Society OBJ: 4.1

MSC: Applied

 38. Total institutions are associated with which process?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | societies’ general belief systems such as religion |
| b. | primary institutions that shape children’s personalities, such as the family |
| c. | education over the life course and how schools contradict family |
| d. | resocialization in places like the military and prison that isolate and shape individuals |

ANS: D REF: Adult Socialization OBJ: 4.11

MSC: Conceptual

 39. Cults teach their members an alternative world, with pressure to conform to new group norms. This is called:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | conversion therapy. |
| b. | solidarity. |
| c. | resocialization. |
| d. | secondary group socialization. |

ANS: C REF: Adult Socialization OBJ: 4.11

MSC: Applied

 40. Attempting to move up the ladder in employment or social class will involve:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | conforming to the expectations of people in the statuses and roles of the new group. |
| b. | fierce personal conflicts and clashes with learned behavior and mirrored peers. |
| c. | moving from one area to another, thus leaving old socialization behind. |
| d. | keeping ethnic, class, and other pride issues in the closet. |

ANS: A REF: Adult Socialization OBJ: 4.11

MSC: Applied

**TRUE/FALSE**

 1. Attachment is the need for meaningful interaction and affectionate bonds with others.

ANS: T REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.2 MSC: Factual

 2. *Nurture* is the term social scientists use for describing the biologically inherited patterns of complex behavior.

ANS: F REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.1 MSC: Factual

 3. Instincts are socially accepted patterns of complex behaviors.

ANS: T REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.3 MSC: Factual

 4. Socialization refers to the process of learning to repress individual desires and drives.

ANS: F REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.1 MSC: Factual

 5. Sociologists believe that humans are unique because they are the only life form able to accumulate knowledge, improve on it, and pass it on to the next generation.

ANS: T REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.1 MSC: Conceptual

 6. Sociobiologist Edward O. Wilson scientifically proved his claim that genes are the dominant source of human social behaviors.

ANS: F REF: Becoming a Person: Personality and Culture

OBJ: 4.3 MSC: Factual

 7. Aging involves negotiating new role expectations in a lifelong process of socialization.

ANS: T REF: Adult Socialization OBJ: 4.11

MSC: Conceptual

 8. The process of social interaction that teaches a child the intellectual, physical, and social skills needed to function as a member of society is called socialization.

ANS: T REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.1 MSC: Factual

 9. Personality changes more frequently than the social self.

ANS: F REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.3 MSC: Conceptual

 10. Patterns of behavior and ways of thinking and feeling which are distinctive for each individual constitute the individual's personality.

ANS: T REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.1 MSC: Factual

 11. Socialization takes place within subcultures of race, ethnicity, class, and religion that are part of the general society.

ANS: T REF: Early Socialization in American Society

OBJ: 4.9 MSC: Conceptual

 12. Sociobiologists study the cultural basis of human behavior.

ANS: F REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.3 MSC: Factual

 13. Attachment disorder is an inability to trust people and form relationships with others.

ANS: T REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.6 MSC: Factual

 14. Human infants need frequent contact with other humans who demonstrate affection in order to grow and develop normally.

ANS: T REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Development

OBJ: 4.6 MSC: Factual

 15. Social identity is obtained by occupying culturally and socially defined positions.

ANS: T REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.4 MSC: Conceptual

 16. The changing yet enduring personal identity is called the conscience.

ANS: F REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.4 MSC: Factual

 17. Knowledge of one’s own needs and skills is part of the concept of self.

ANS: T REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.1 MSC: Conceptual

 18. Jean Piaget was primarily concerned with cognitive development.

ANS: T REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.2 MSC: Factual

 19. Pavlov and Watson are associated with the concept of conditioning in psychology.

ANS: T REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.1 MSC: Factual

 20. If you were designing a corporate training program for new employees, you would have to include role expectations for different kinds of positions.

ANS: T REF: Adult Socialization OBJ: 4.11

MSC: Applied

 21. Gender can be changed through surgery and socialization without the conscious will and consent of the person.

ANS: F REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.4 MSC: Factual

 22. According to Wilson, although people have free will, our genes make certain behaviors more likely than others.

ANS: T REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.3 MSC: Conceptual

 23. How we react to the imagined or perceived judgments of others is one of the components of the Cooley's looking-glass self.

ANS: T REF: Theories of Development OBJ: 4.7

MSC: Conceptual

 24. If I joined a new company at an older age, my basic personality might change and adapt but my primary socialization would remain the same as in the past.

ANS: F REF: Aging and Society OBJ: 4.1

MSC: Applied

 25. One of Charles Horton Cooley's principal contributions to sociology was his idea that how we believe others will react to us is important in determining our behavior.

ANS: T REF: Theories of Development OBJ: 4.7

MSC: Factual

 26. “Generalized others” refers to the general attitudes we have about other people

ANS: F REF: Theories of Development OBJ: 4.7

MSC: Conceptual

 27. According to Freud, the internal censor or conscience that represents society's norms and values as learned primarily from our parents is called the superego.

ANS: T REF: Theories of Development OBJ: 4.9

MSC: Factual

 28. Erik Erikson's view of individual development differs from that of Freud in that Erikson stressed that development is a lifelong process.

ANS: T REF: Theories of Development OBJ: 4.8

MSC: Conceptual

 29. The genes for behaviors like altruism and defense of a group are being mapped as part of a general human genome.

ANS: F REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.3 MSC: Factual

 30. Cooley’s theory of the looking-glass self works the way light shining on plants causes their development.

ANS: F REF: Theories of Development OBJ: 4.7

MSC: Conceptual

 31. If a child spends more time watching movies or programs depicting social violence, the values and messages in these media constructions may resocialize the individual’s moral views.

ANS: T REF: Early Socialization in American Society

OBJ: 4.9 MSC: Conceptual

**ESSAY**

 1. Identify and describe Erikson’s eight stages of human development.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Theories of Development

OBJ: 4.8 MSC: Conceptual

 2. A variety of agents are involved in molding a child to fit into society. Identify and discuss the most important agents of socialization in American society.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Early Socialization in American Society

OBJ: 4.9 MSC: Applied

 3. Identify and discuss four key events in adult socialization.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Adult Socialization

OBJ: 4.1 MSC: Applied

 4. In the cases of children who were neglected in childhood, why was it not possible to resocialize these individuals to be normal? Explain primary socialization and how the wild children illustrate what happens when it does not take place properly.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Becoming a Person: Biology and Culture

OBJ: 4.6 MSC: Conceptual

 5. Outline and discuss George Herbert Mead’s theory of development.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Theories of Development

OBJ: 4.7 MSC: Conceptual