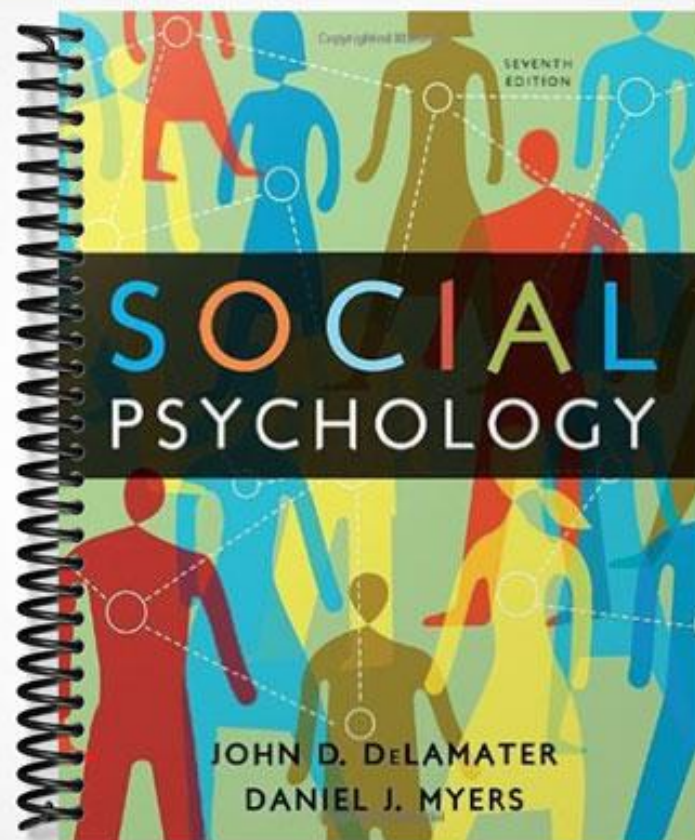


TEST BANK



Chapter 2: Socialization

Student: _____

1. The ways in which individuals learn and recreate skills, knowledge, values, motives, and roles appropriate to their position in a group or society is called

- A. institutionalization
- B. grammaticization
- C. socialization
- D. interactionism

2. Which perspective of socialization views it as being largely dependent on the processes of physical and psychological maturation, which are biologically determined?

- A. developmental perspective
- B. social learning perspective
- C. the impact of social structure
- D. interpretive perspective

3. Recurrent and predictable activities that are basic to day-to-day social life are referred to as

- A. role identities
- B. cultural routines
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4. Which perspective of socialization considers it to be a product of group life?

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14. The major advantage of modeling compared with some other forms of learning is that

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15. A lottery player who buys tickets daily even though s/he only occasionally wins is following which schedule of reinforcement?

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23. As she grew older, Kendra realized that she held many of the same beliefs her parents had about what is socially acceptable. Which process of socialization offers the best explanation for why Kendra and her parents agree on acceptable standards of behavior?

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24. Which of the following is true regarding punishment?

- A. Parents use more physical punishment as children age.
- B. Parents use more psychological punishment as children age.
- C. African-Americans are more likely to use psychological punishment than Whites
- D. Parental use of psychological punishment remains relative stable throughout childhood

25. Which of the following is a stage in a child's language acquisition?

- A. prespeech stage
- B. first-word stage
- C. grammaticization
- D. all of the above

26. A child's gender identity is firmly established by the age of

- A. 6 months
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27. Frieda was not punished for denting her mom's car because nothing serious happened. This is an example of what type of moral reasoning?

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28. Gina refused to testify against her fellow gang members because she was worried that people would think of her as a traitor. This is an example of which type of moral reasoning?

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30. Which of the following is NOT a basis for moral judgment, according to Piaget?

- A. amount of harm/benefit
- B. actor's intentions
- C. amount of internalization
- D. the application of agreed upon rules or norms

31. Which of the following is NOT a level of moral reasoning in Kohlberg's model of moral development?

- A. preconventional morality
- B. conventional morality
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32. All of the following are major components of the life course, *except*

- A. identity and self-esteem
- B. careers
- C. child care
- D. stress and satisfaction

33. All of the following influence self-esteem, *except*

- A. one's achievements
- B. how much money one has
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34. When the demands made on a person exceed the individual's ability to cope with them, it is called

- A. satisfaction
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36. The social learning perspective of socialization focuses on the child's acquisition of cognitive and behavioral skills from the environment.

True False

37. The developmental perspective of socialization considers socialization to be a product of group life.

True False

38. Fathers spend less time with their children today than they did in the 1960's.

True False

39. Maternal employment has a negative impact on adolescents' psychological development.

True False

40. Greeting rituals, common games, and mealtime patterns are example of cultural routines.

True False

41. Most children today live in a household with a working father and a nonworking mother.

True False

42. The process of socialization through which children often come to hold similar standards of behavior as their parents is referred to as instrumental conditioning.

True False

43. The amount of psychological punishment parents' use declines as the child's age increases.

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44. An unpleasant event following a response that reduces the frequency of the response is a punishment.

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48. A reinforcement schedule in which reinforcement follows a specified number of correct, nonreinforced responses in a fixed-ratio schedule.

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49. The three main components of language are the sound system (*phonology*), the words and their associated meanings (*lexicon*), and the rules for combining words into meaningful utterances (*grammar*).

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54. Life events are episodes that mark transition points in our lives and involve changes in roles.

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55. Outline the main principles behind each of the perspective of socialization (developmental, social learning, interpretive reproduction, social structural). Which one(s) do you find the most compelling and why? Would it be fruitful to use a combination of the four? Which ones? Why or why not?

56. Critically analyze the nature/nurture debate in the context of murderers. What type of explanation would someone who adheres to the notion that it is hereditary (nature) give versus someone who adheres to the notion that it is the environment (nurture) give?

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