

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following forces affect how children are socialized?
 - a. Demographics
 - b. Economics
 - c. Politics
 - d. All answers are correct

ANS: D REF: 5 OBJ: 1

2. The process by which individuals acquire the knowledge, skills, and character traits that enable them to participate as effective members of groups and society is called
 - a. Socialization.
 - b. Maturation.
 - c. Temperament.
 - d. Revolution.

ANS: A REF: 5 OBJ: 1

3. According to Handel, Cahill & Elkin (2007), socialization occurs
 - a. By means of communication.
 - b. Through interactions with significant others.
 - c. In emotionally significant contexts.
 - d. All answers are correct

ANS: D REF: 6 OBJ: 1

4. The process by which externally controlled behavior shifts to internally controlled, or self-controlled, behavior is
 - a. Internalization.
 - b. Socialization.
 - c. Reciprocal connection.
 - d. Cultural change.

ANS: A REF: 6 OBJ: 1

5. "Socialization as a reciprocal process" refers to the idea that
 - a. When individuals interact, a response in one individual usually elicits a response in the other.
 - b. Both mothers and fathers are important in the lives of children.
 - c. Children are socialized by many people; many people are important in their lives.
 - d. Human interactions change over time.

ANS: A REF: 7 OBJ: 1

6. The process of socialization begins
 - a. At birth.
 - b. Before birth.
 - c. At school-age.
 - d. After birth.

ANS: B REF: 7 OBJ: 1

7. The total composite of hereditary instructions coded in the genes at the moment of conception is one's
 - a. Identity.
 - b. Genotype.
 - c. Exosystem.
 - d. Chronosystem.

ANS: B REF: 7 OBJ: 1

8. Genetic prewiring which motivates a person to seek out compatible environments is called
- a. Active.
 - b. Passive.
 - c. Language-rich.
 - d. Responsive.

ANS: A REF: 8 OBJ: 1

9. A happy sociable child is more likely to engage others in social activities than a moody, shy child. This is an example of a:
- a. Passive genotype-environment interaction.
 - b. Active genotype-environment interaction.
 - c. Evocative genotype-environment interaction.
 - d. None of these responses.

ANS: C REF: 10 OBJ: 1

10. The difficult child has what kind of response?
- a. Intense
 - b. Mild
 - c. Indifferent
 - d. Adaptable

ANS: A REF: 10 OBJ: 1

11. Samantha is generally in a positive mood, has regular rhythms, and can adapt to change with ease. Which temperament style does Samantha exhibit?
- a. Easy
 - b. Difficult
 - c. Slow-to-Warm-Up
 - d. Unclassified

ANS: A REF: 10 OBJ: 1

12. Kochanska (1995, 1997) found gentle parenting techniques were _____ effective in getting timid children than assertive children to comply.
- a. Less
 - b. More
 - c. About the same
 - d. No answers apply

ANS: B REF: 10 OBJ: 1

13. An adult tells a six-year old to share a toy with a four-year-old sibling. This is an example of what kind of socialization?
- a. Intentional
 - b. Unintentional
 - c. Private
 - d. Challenging

ANS: A REF: 11 OBJ: 1

14. Which of the following is true?
- a. Children absorb the verbal as well as the nonverbal cues of others.
 - b. Intentional socialization can end up being unintentional.
 - c. Much of socialization takes place spontaneously during human interactions.
 - d. All statements are true

ANS: D REF: 11 OBJ: 1

15. Children are socialized by

- a. Parents.
- b. Friends.
- c. Characters in movies and books.
- d. All answers are correct

ANS: D REF: 12 OBJ: 1

16. According to Aries, children were treated as “miniature adults” during which historical period?

- a. Before the Renaissance
- b. During the Industrial Revolution
- c. In the 21st Century
- d. During the Great Depression

ANS: A REF: 14 OBJ: 1

17. According to your text, a common concern in the United States today is

- a. The “loss” of childhood.
- b. The use of children for heavy labor.
- c. The lack of separate laws governing child punishment and adult punishment.
- d. Child death and disease.

ANS: A REF: 14 OBJ: 1

18. “Outputs” of socialization include all but which of the following?

- a. Values
- b. Attitudes
- c. Socialization interactions
- d. Self-esteem

ANS: C REF: 14 OBJ: 1

19. In *Walden Two*, children were given alternate strategies to avoid

- a. Temptation.
- b. Using drugs and alcohol.
- c. Losing a baseball game.
- d. Child abuse.

ANS: A REF: 15 OBJ: 1

20. Instruction, feedback, and reinforcement are all examples of

- a. Socialization variables considered “input.”
- b. Socialization variables considered “outputs.”
- c. Attachment.
- d. Direct change.

ANS: A REF: 16 OBJ: 1

21. An organized set of statements that explain observations, integrates different facts or events, and predicts future outcomes is called a(n)

- a. Theory.
- b. Adaptation.
- c. System.
- d. Event.

ANS: A REF: 16 OBJ: 1

22. Which of the following proposed a stage theory describing cognitive development in childhood?

- a. Piaget
- b. Bronfenbrenner
- c. Aries
- d. Woods

ANS: A REF: 17 OBJ: 1

23. The bioecological model
- a. Can accommodate other theories.
 - b. Was developed by Bronfenbrenner.
 - c. Provides a “whole picture” of the developing child.
 - d. All answers are correct

ANS: D REF: 17 OBJ: 1

24. Kevin and Jai are parents raising their infant daughter Kelli. Kevin and Jai are best described as part of Kelli’s
- a. Microsystem.
 - b. Exosystem.
 - c. Macrosystem.
 - d. Chronosystem.

ANS: A REF: 18 OBJ: 1

25. All of the following are part of the microsystem except
- a. School.
 - b. Peer Group.
 - c. Family.
 - d. Religion.

ANS: D REF: 18 OBJ: 1

26. The socializing agent that is thought to have the most significant impact on a child’s development is
- a. Family.
 - b. Parent’s work.
 - c. Macrosystem.
 - d. Media.

ANS: A REF: 18 OBJ: 1

27. The family offers the child his/her first opportunities to
- a. Experience nurturance.
 - b. Observe models of behavior.
 - c. Experience language.
 - d. All answers are correct

ANS: D REF: 18 OBJ: 1

28. The microsystem in which children formally learn about their society is
- a. Family.
 - b. Peer group.
 - c. School.
 - d. Community

ANS: C REF: 19 OBJ: 1

29. The media differs from the community in that
- a. The media is not a small, interactive setting.
 - b. Children cannot interact with any media types.
 - c. Children cannot learn attitudes and values from the media.
 - d. All answers are correct

ANS: A REF: 20 OBJ: 1

30. *Micro* is to *exo* as
- a. Small is to outside.
 - b. Big is to little.
 - c. Responsive is to nonresponsive.
 - d. Small is too big.

ANS: A REF: 19 | 21 OBJ: 1

31. The relationships between family and school are part of the
- a. Microsystem.
 - b. Macrosystem.
 - c. Mesosystem.
 - d. Exosystem.

ANS: C REF: 20 OBJ: 1

32. An example of an exosystem is
- a. A parent's job.
 - b. An elementary school.
 - c. The relationship between family and school.
 - d. A peer group.

ANS: A REF: 21 OBJ: 1

33. Exosystems affect children
- a. Indirectly.
 - b. Directly.
 - c. Through the school only.
 - d. No answers are correct; Exosystems do not affect children.

ANS: A REF: 21 OBJ: 1

34. According to your text, people differ in their unconscious assumptions about
- a. Personal space.
 - b. Time.
 - c. Interpersonal relations.
 - d. All answers are correct.

ANS: D REF: 23 OBJ: 1

35. A low-context macrosystem is characterized by _____; whereas a high-context macrosystem is characterized by _____.
- a. Competition; Cooperation
 - b. Rationality; Intuitiveness
 - c. Progress; Tradition
 - d. All answers are correct

ANS: D REF: 24 OBJ: 1

36. When *what* is said is more important than *who* said it, the system is most likely a(n)
- a. Low-context microsystem.
 - b. High-context macrosystem.
 - c. Low-context macrosystem.
 - d. Elemental system.

ANS: C REF: 24 OBJ: 1

37. Compared to members of low-context macrosystems, members of high-context macrosystems are more likely to
- a. Try to control nature.
 - b. Expect personal freedom.
 - c. Follow traditional role expectations.
 - d. Have fragmented social relationships.

ANS: C REF: 25 OBJ: 1

38. An example of a chronosystem is
- a. Changes in computer technology over time.
 - b. The physical changes of puberty.

- c. Increases in school violence over time.
- d. All answers are correct.

ANS: D REF: 26 OBJ: 1

39. Socializing agents generally aim to prepare children for both
- a. Stability and change.
 - b. Trust and mistrust.
 - c. Abuse and neglect.
 - d. The past and the present.

ANS: A REF: 27 OBJ: 1

40. According to your text, systems of government in the United States are shifting from what to what?
- a. Maternalistic to paternalistic.
 - b. Paternalistic policies to policies of empowerment.
 - c. Egalitarian to robust.
 - d. Mesosystems to macrosystems.

ANS: B REF: 27 OBJ: 1

41. The No Child Left Behind Act is an example of
- a. A microsystem.
 - b. A high-context macrosystem.
 - c. A social shift in responsibility from one system to another.
 - d. Information intermediary.

ANS: C REF: 28 OBJ: 1

42. A celebrity is an example of a(n)
- a. Microsystem.
 - b. High-context macrosystem.
 - c. Social shift in responsibility from one group to another.
 - d. Information intermediary.

ANS: D REF: 28 OBJ: 1

43. When an official makes a decision based on statistics related to poverty, he/she is likely using which kind of indicator?
- a. Economic circumstance
 - b. Behavior
 - c. Education
 - d. Housing

ANS: A REF: 29 OBJ: 1

44. All but which is a true regarding socialization?
- a. Socialization begins in adolescence.
 - b. Socialization continues throughout life.
 - c. Socialization is a reciprocal process.
 - d. Socialization is a dynamic process.

ANS: A REF: 32 OBJ: 1

COMPLETION

1. The science of interrelationships between organisms and their environments is termed _____.

ANS: Ecology

REF: 2

2. _____ refers to developmental changes associated with the biological process of aging

ANS: Maturation

REF: 7

3. A happy, sociable child is more likely to engage others in social activities than is a moody, shy child. This is an example of what type of genotype-environment interaction? _____

ANS: Evocative

REF: 8

4. When an adult reminds a child to write a thank you note to Grandma, this is an example of _____ socialization.

ANS: Intentional

REF: 11

5. Prior to the development of the printing press, infancy ended at age _____.

ANS: 7 years

REF: 14

6. Values, morals, motives, and self-esteem are all examples of _____ as it relates to the socialization process.

ANS: Output

REF: 16

7. Bronfenbrenner's model is called the _____ model of human development.

ANS: Bioecological

REF: 17

8. The family, school and community are part of the _____ according to Bronfenbrenner.

ANS: Microsystem

REF: 19

9. The peer group is part of which system in Bronfenbrenner's model? _____

ANS: Microsystem

REF: 19

10. Media is part of the _____ according to Bronfenbrenner.

ANS: Microsystem

REF: 20

11. The _____ refers to linkages and interrelationships between two or more of a person's microsystems.

ANS: Mesosystem

REF: 20

12. According to Bronfenbrenner, a community's school board is an example of a(n) _____.

ANS: Exosystem

REF: 22

13. _____ refers to an ascribed attribute of membership in a group in which members identify themselves by national origin, culture, race, or religion.

ANS: Ethnicity

REF: 24

14. Rationality and practicality are characteristic of a _____-context macrosystem.

ANS: Low

REF: 24

15. According to your text, the idea that change is good would be likely to be found in a _____-context macrosystem.

ANS: Low

REF: 25

16. Living in harmony with nature would be stressed in a _____-context macrosystem.

ANS: High

REF: 25

17. _____ refers to temporal changes in ecological systems or within individuals, producing new conditions that affect development.

ANS: Chronosystem

REF: 26

18. According to Bronfenbrenner, school violence is an example of something found in which system? _____

ANS: Chronosystem

REF: 26

19. Frozen embryos are an example of a societal trend in the area of _____.

ANS: Biotechnology

REF: 28

20. When a strong authority takes care of less able citizens, this is called _____.

ANS: Paternalistic

REF: 28

21. A principle or action based on the belief that any individual can learn to care for him or herself is called _____.

ANS: Empowerment

REF: 28

22. The No Child Left Behind Act of 2004 requires children take _____ tests.

ANS: Standardized achievement

REF: 29

23. The process by which individuals acquire the knowledge, skills, and character traits that enable them to participate as effective members of society is known as _____.

ANS: Socialization

REF: 32

24. At what point in development does socialization begin? _____

ANS: Birth,

REF: 32

25. The innate characteristics that determine an individual's sensitivity to various experiences and responsiveness to patterns of social interaction collectively are called _____.

ANS: Temperament

REF: 8

SHORT ANSWER

1. Write an essay contrasting childhood during the Industrial Revolution with childhood today.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

2. Imagine you are giving a speech entitled *Changes in Society Today and How They Affect Children and Families*. Describe what you will say.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

3. Compare and contrast *intentional* socialization with *unintentional* socialization and give examples.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

4. Explain the systems found in Bronfenbrenner's model and give examples.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

5. Describe how the mesosystem differs from the macrosystem.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

6. Compare and contrast the different types of microsystems, providing examples of how each impacts development.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

7. Use the concept of *passive* genotype-environment interaction to explain a child's musical and/or artistic abilities. Explain how *passive* genotype-environment interactions are different from *evocative* or *active*.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

8. Imagine you are providing inservice training for newly-recruited Peace Corps volunteers. Write a speech explaining the difference(s) between high-context and low-context macrosystems.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

9. Imagine you are part of a debate team. Your position for the debate is to argue that children play a role in their own socialization. Describe what you will say.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

10. Compare an *easy* child with one who is *slow-to-warm up* using the five aspects of temperamental quality found in the text.

ANS:

Answer not provided.