

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Attachment styles are:
 - a. ways we satisfy our needs for belonging.
 - b. where an individual stops and the rest of the world begins.
 - c. social standpoints such as race, class, and gender.
 - d. parenting patterns that teach us who we are and how to approach relationships.
 - e. communication styles we use in our relationships with others.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 45

2. "You are a very smart girl," Tammy tells her daughter. Tammy's statement is an example of a(n):
 - a. reflected appraisal.
 - b. direct definition.
 - c. identity script.
 - d. self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - e. social comparison.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 41

3. The perspectives of the ____ other reflect the views generally held by others in a society.
 - a. emotional
 - b. generalized
 - c. moral
 - d. physical
 - e. social

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 47

4. Edmund is very attentive and supportive to his son Mylan when he is sober, but when Edmund drinks he often ignores his son and sometimes verbally abuses him. Mylan never knows which way his father will act. If the father is Mylan's primary care giver, Mylan is likely to develop which attachment style?
 - a. fearful
 - b. secure
 - c. anxious-ambivalent
 - d. dismissive
 - e. defensive

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 46

5. Members of his project group at work consistently comment on Ervin's excellent performance as team leader. Ervin begins to view himself as an effective leader and considers moving into a higher level management position. The process through which Ervin developed this sense of self at work is called:
 - a. reflected appraisal.
 - b. direct definition.
 - c. identity script.
 - d. self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - e. social comparison.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 42

6. The views of ____ comprise the generalized other.

- a. our family of origin
- b. society as a whole
- c. our peers in school
- d. a person with whom we have an I-It relationship
- e. the persons with whom we have the closest relationships

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 47

7. Irene observes that on the most-recent test in her engineering class, only two students out of 60 earned higher scores than she did. She concludes that she is smarter than most of the others in class, at least in the subject of engineering. This is an example of a(n):
- a. reflected appraisal.
 - b. direct definition.
 - c. identity script.
 - d. self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - e. social comparison.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: p. 51

8. Jenna believes that she doesn't have an aptitude for statistics, so doesn't put much effort into her statistics class. She performs poorly in the class, supporting her initial belief. This is an example of a(n):
- a. reflected appraisal.
 - b. direct definition.
 - c. identity script.
 - d. self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - e. social comparison.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 51

9. ____ were the first to use the term "white" to describe a racial group in the area that is now the United States.
- a. Europeans when they colonized the United States
 - b. Native Americans when they first encountered white people
 - c. Slave owners in the eighteenth century
 - d. Africans in the eighteenth century when they were brought to the U.S.
 - e. Historians writing in the nineteenth century

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 48

10. Ego boundaries refer to:
- a. ways we satisfy our needs for belonging.
 - b. where an individual stops and the rest of the world begins.
 - c. social standpoints such as race, class, and gender.
 - d. parenting patterns that teach us who we are and how to approach relationships.
 - e. communication styles we use in our relationships with others.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 51

11. The term ____, also called the looking-glass self, is based on Charles Cooley's poem.
- a. reflected appraisal
 - b. direct definition
 - c. identity script
 - d. self-fulfilling prophecy
 - e. social comparison

24. ____ information is what we know about ourselves but choose not to reveal to most others.
- a. open
 - b. blind
 - c. hidden
 - d. known
 - e. unknown

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 57

25. ____ information is known both to us and to others. Your name, height, major, and tastes in music probably are open information that you share easily with others.
- a. blind
 - b. open
 - c. hidden
 - d. known
 - e. unknown

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 54

26. The ____ area is made up of information about ourselves that neither we nor others know.
- a. blind
 - b. open
 - c. hidden
 - d. known
 - e. unknown

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: p. 54

27. According to your text, the author states that it is important to gain access to information in our blind and ____ areas
- a. blind
 - b. open
 - c. hidden
 - d. known
 - e. unknown

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: p. 54

28. An example of this area could be when others may see that we are insecure even though we think we've hidden that well. Others may also recognize needs or feelings that we haven't acknowledged to ourselves.
- a. blind
 - b. open
 - c. hidden
 - d. known
 - e. unknown

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 54

29. The ____ area consists of your untapped resources, your untried talents, and your reactions to experiences you've never had. You don't know how you will manage a crisis until you've been in one, and you can't tell what kind of parent you would be unless you've had a child.
- a. blind
 - b. open

9. Fathers are more likely than mothers to specialize in protecting children and emotionally reassuring them.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 43

10. Individualism is a key value in Western cultures.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 52

11. "A good education is the key to success" is an example of identity scripts.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 44

12. Mothers spend more time than fathers with the children in caretaking activities.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 43

13. Self-disclosure necessarily involves risks, such as the risk that others will not accept what we reveal or that they might use it against us.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 54

14. It is important to gain access to information in our blind and unknown areas. One way to do this is to expand our experiences by entering unfamiliar situations, trying novel things, and experimenting with new kinds of communication.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 54

15. Researchers who have studied parents' interactions with children conclude that fathers and mothers typically contribute in unique and valuable ways to their children's development and self-esteem.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 43

16. Critical whiteness scholars point out that nonwhites are often identified by their race, but whites seldom are.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 48

17. Homophobia or fear of homosexuals is particularly pronounced in the working class.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 50

18. Today, as our society struggles with changes in women, men, and families, the ideals of manhood are being revised yet again.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 50

19. The perspectives of the generalized other are revealed to us in three ways.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 47

20. A study showed that children 3 1/2 to 7 years old have strong preferences for playing with other children of the different sex.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 47

21. Researchers found that people who are highly anxious about attachments are less likely to have relationship problems in collectivist cultures.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 47

22. The later bonds we have with others shapes how comfortable we feel getting close to others and how secure we feel in others' acceptance and commitment to us.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 45

IDENTIFICATION

Instructions: Identify the following:

1. Identity scripts

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

2. Ego boundaries

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

3. Secure attachment style

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

4. Anxious/Ambivalent attachment style

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

5. Self-fulfilling prophecy

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

6. Particular others

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

7. Reflected appraisal

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

8. Generalized other

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

9. self

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

10. Fearful attachment style

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

11. self disclosure

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

12. social comparison

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

ESSAY

1. Recall the story about Ramu (the wolf boy) that was discussed in Chapter 1. Was Ramu human or not? Explain your answer in terms of George Herbert Mead's discussion of how humans develop and what it means to be a human self.

ANS:

Responses will vary. Look for students to incorporate Mead's argument that the self arises through symbolic communication with the generalized other (views of society) and particular others (e.g., close friends, family members, significant people in our lives). See p. 40-47

PTS: 1

2. Discuss the influence of Particular Others and the Generalized Other in creating individuals' senses of identity. Incorporate concrete examples into your response.

ANS:

The view of the generalized other represents the perspectives, values, and experiences of society. We learn these views of the generalized other through our interactions with particular others. Further, the views of the generalized other are reflected in various media channels and social institutions (such as the judicial system, marriage, education, etc.). Interaction with particular others shapes our self-concepts, especially through direct definitions, identity scripts, attachment styles, reflected appraisals, and through a process of social comparison. See p. 50-47

PTS: 1

3. Given what you know about the culture in which you grew up, speculate about what aspects of the generalized other would be similar if you grew up in a different culture. What aspects of the generalized other do you think would be different if you grew up in a different culture? Why? In defining the culture in which you grew up, consider the type of family, region of the country, size of community, and religious affiliation as well as the race, class, gender, and sexual preference/orientation mentioned in the text.

ANS:

Responses will vary. Look for students to be reflective about their own practices and to make explicit taken-for-granted assumptions about aspects of their culture. Refer to p. 40-47 for discussions of race, gender, sexual orientation, and social class. Also look for students to discuss the intersections of these social categories (see p. 40-47 for this discussion).

PTS: 1

4. Explain the concepts of self-sabotage.

ANS:

See p. 57 for self-sabotage. Students could also discuss self-sabotage as self-fulfilling prophecy that is in a negative loop or cycle and discuss how self-sabotage may stem from internalizing the communication of downers and vultures.

PTS: 1

5. Compare and contrast the four different styles of attachments and illustrate each style with an example. In your response, be sure to define attachment styles.

ANS:

Attachment styles are patterns of parenting that teach us who we and others are and how to approach relationships. See p. 54 for a discussion and illustration of all four. Look for students to discuss how patterns we learn early on in life affect our adult relationships.

PTS: 1

6. The author of your text states that "social perspectives on the self are constructed and variable." What does that statement mean? Give examples of how social perspectives on the self are constructed, and how those perspectives are variable.

ANS:

Student should identify three key points: constructed social views (values are arbitrary and developed to support those in power), variable social views (differences across cultures and differences across time within a culture), and changing social views (individuals and groups have altered social views). See p. 54-56.

PTS: 1

7. Compare and contrast the four different areas of the Johari window and illustrate each area with an example. In your response, be sure to define each area.

ANS:

The Johari window contains four areas: open, blind, hidden, and unknown. See p. 54 for examples of each area. Look for students to discuss the differences among the different areas.

PTS: 1

8. Discuss the role of parents in socializing children. Name three differences on how fathers and mothers differ in the way they socialize with their children.

ANS:

Fathers are more likely to challenge, tolerate risks, experiment with unfamiliar activities, focus on playing with their children, and roughhousing. Mothers specialize in protecting children, accept children at their current levels, and spend more time in caretaking activities. See "The Role of Fathers in Socializing Children" p. 43.

PTS: 1

9. Where did the concept of "white people" come from?

ANS:

See p. 48 "Construction of race".

PTS: 1

10. What is the Self?

ANS:

See p. 41 "What is the self". Cultures vary on how they view the self and even when they believe that social identity begins.

PTS: 1