

Student: _____

1. Research studies at two universities indicate that playing video games like the Grand Theft Auto series
 - A. leads to aggressive behavior in players
 - B. has no connection to real world violence
 - C. both leads to aggressive behavior and has no connection to real world violence
 - D. none of these
2. Systematic research into effects of the media began with studying the effects of
 - A. printed Bibles in the late 1400s
 - B. Uncle Tom's Cabin in the late 1800s
 - C. WWI propaganda in the 1920s
 - D. The War of the Worlds in the late 1930s
3. The Payne Fund Studies were
 - A. part of the "People's Choice" studies
 - B. dismissed because they were funded by a corporation
 - C. accepted because of reliable research methods
 - D. one of the first large-scale investigations into media effects
4. The Payne Fund studies used
 - A. content analysis
 - B. survey methods
 - C. laboratory experiments
 - D. all of these
5. When people with different attitudes interpret the same messages differently, it's called
 - A. selective exposure
 - B. selective perception
 - C. selective retention
 - D. all of these
6. Opinion leaders are part of
 - A. the individual differences theory
 - B. the two-step flow of communication
 - C. the cumulative effects flow of communication
 - D. the agenda-setting theory
7. The American Soldier studies examined
 - A. desensitization
 - B. individual differences
 - C. uses and gratifications
 - D. social learning
8. Applied research involves studies
 - A. conducted for universities
 - B. conducted for commercial purposes
 - C. paid for by the government
 - D. none of these

9. The first major study conducted by Dr. Wilbur Schramm in the late 1950s looked at
 - A. how people respond to opinion leaders
 - B. how people seek out messages consistent with their beliefs
 - C. how children use television
 - D. the effects of comic books on children
10. What is NOT true of Dr. Fredric Wertham's study of comic books?
 - A. He found a link between comic books and violence
 - B. His study was not supported by scientific research
 - C. His study documented the gory and racy detail found in the medium
 - D. His study demonstrated the minimal effects model
11. A popular explanation for the failure of onlookers to come to the aid of mugging victims in major cities is called
 - A. reinforcement
 - B. selective exposure
 - C. desensitization
 - D. content analysis
12. A set of related statements that seek to explain and predict behavior is called
 - A. a powerful effects model
 - B. a theory
 - C. a minimal effects model
 - D. a mixed effects model
13. According to the bullet theory
 - A. media effects flow directly from media to individual
 - B. media affects different people in different ways
 - C. media flows in a multi-step flow
 - D. media flows in a two-step process
14. Which is NOT true about social learning theory?
 - A. it is the same as modeling theory
 - B. it is based on the assumption that people learn how to behave by watching others
 - C. it is seen in early experiments with Bobo, the clown
 - D. it tells people what to think about
15. The assumption that media shapes how people view the world is
 - A. diffusion of innovations theory
 - B. agenda setting theory
 - C. cultivation theory
 - D. individual differences theory
16. The theory that predicts that the amount of attention given to an issue in the media affects the level of importance assigned to it by the public.
 - A. agenda setting theory
 - B. cultivation theory
 - C. individual differences theory
 - D. diffusion of innovations theory
17. The goal of impartiality is sometimes abandoned in
 - A. scientific research
 - B. cultural studies
 - C. content analysis
 - D. applied research

18. Political-economic analysis is based on the work of
 - A. Karl Marx
 - B. Marshall McLuhan
 - C. Maxwell McCombs
 - D. Sigmund Freud
19. Changing language patterns as seen in the uses of the words "pregnant" and "sucks" in the media can be explained by
 - A. cultivation theory
 - B. agenda setting theory
 - C. social learning research
 - D. all of these
20. _____ refers to the concept that media exposure is always affecting us, whether we realize it or not.
 - A. Fluctuation analysis
 - B. The baseline effect
 - C. Mass media theory
 - D. Media wack
21. Most researchers believe media have
 - A. powerful effects
 - B. minimal effects
 - C. mixed effects
 - D. none of these
22. The idea that viewing violence tends to reduce violent behavior is called
 - A. modeling
 - B. correlation
 - C. catharsis
 - D. socialization
23. Correlation means
 - A. there are powerful media effects
 - B. one thing caused another
 - C. two things happen at the same time, or in close succession
 - D. there are high statistics in one variable
24. Entertainment executives defend dramatic violence saying
 - A. the connection to real-life violence is tiny
 - B. it is essential to plot or character
 - C. it reflects our real-life violent society
 - D. all of these
25. Author Steven Johnson says that media is making us smarter because
 - A. TV story lines are more complex than they used to be
 - B. Video games require us to figure out the rules as we play them
 - C. Comedies often contain allusions to politics, cinema or philosophy
 - D. all of these
26. Research supports the idea that video games like Grand Theft Auto are good for children.
True False
27. Concerns about the impact of media began in the 1940s.
True False
28. In the survey method type of research, variables (such as sexual scenes) are isolated.
True False
29. An early media effects study found that heavy movie goers did worse in school.
True False

30. Selective exposure and selective retention are essentially the same concepts.
True False
31. The two-step flow of communication refers to ideas that flow from a medium to an opinion leader and then to someone else.
True False
32. The *Why We Fight* films encouraged servicemen to positively change their attitudes and further dedicate themselves to World War I.
True False
33. The first major study into the effects of television on children was conducted by Wilbur Schramm in the late 1950s.
True False
34. Dr. Fredric Wertham used accepted scientific methods in his studies of comic books.
True False
35. Children with high IQs tend to be heavy TV viewers when they are young, but become lighter viewers as they grow up.
True False
36. Urban riots discouraged studies of television violence during the 1960s.
True False
37. Surgeon Generals' reports found that most television programming contained some harmful violence that taught children to behave violently.
True False
38. The bullet theory is an example of multistep flow.
True False
39. Individual differences theory looks at how media users with different characteristics are affected the same way by media.
True False
40. In diffusion of innovations theory, early adopters are important opinion leaders.
True False
41. Heavy television users underestimate their chance of being involved in violence.
True False
42. Cumulative effects theorists believe that media teaches us what to think through redundancy.
True False
43. Married couples in 1950s era sitcoms, such as *I Love Lucy*, slept in separate twin beds.
True False
44. Isolated examples and anecdotes, rather than scientific research, are used to support conventional wisdom, the view held by the average person on the street.
True False
45. Correlation is the same as causation.
True False

46. Give evidence for and against the assumption that *Grand Theft Auto* influences players to act violently.
47. What were the Payne Fund studies? Why were they important to mass media research?
48. What is content analysis? Give an example of how a researcher would use it.
49. Explain the difference between laboratory experiments and survey methods.
50. Discuss the changes in media effects models that researchers have adopted over time. Give examples of studies that upheld each of the models you describe.
51. What did the People's Choice Study examine? What was the main finding?

52. Explain the difference between selective exposure, selective perception, and selective retention.
53. Explain the two-step flow and the multi-step flow of communication.
54. What was the basic design of the American Soldier Studies?
55. Briefly describe Dr. Wilbur Schramm's study *Television in the Lives of Our Children*.
56. What did George Gerbner and his colleagues discover about the difference between media violence and violence in real life?
57. Discuss the diffusion of innovations theory and the individual differences theory. Apply these theories to an event from your own experience and show how they relate. How are these theories important in the adaptation of new technologies?

58. Research that associates violence in the media with violence in real life can be interpreted in three conflicting ways. What are they?
59. Explain catharsis theory. What does modern research reveal about this theory?
60. Explain the difference between causation and correlation. Are they easily provable? Why or why not? Use examples. Why do you think people have trouble distinguishing the difference?
61. _____ is information that is spread for the purpose of promoting a doctrine or cause.

62. Modeling is the _____ of behavior from media.

63. Content _____ is a research method in which observers systematically analyze media subject matter.

64. Variables are isolated and observed in a/an _____ experiment.

65. _____ sampling ensures that every member of the population being studied has an equal chance of being chosen.

66. Selective _____ is the process by which people with different attitudes interpret the same messages differently.

67. A process by which viewers of media develop callousness in the face of a real-life act of violence is called _____.

68. A/An _____ is a set of related statements that seek to explain and predict behavior.

69. The mixed _____ model predicts that media can have a combination of influences on behavior.

70. The _____ theory implies that media effects flow directly from the media to an individual

71. The two-step _____ is a communication process in which media effects travel through opinion leaders.

72. Media effects are categorized within two perspectives: social science and _____ perspectives.

73. Marshall McLuhan coined the phrase, "The medium is the _____."

74. Social learning theory is also known as _____ theory.

75. _____ are the venturesome people who are eager to try new ideas.

76. The _____ theory states that the media will shape and distort how people view the world.

77. Uses and _____ theory looks at the ways media consumers choose media to meet their needs.

78. Media _____ is a school of cultural study that suggests that media make up an environment for humans.

79. The idea that viewing violence actually reduces violent behavior is called _____ theory.

80. You prove _____ when you prove that two things occurred in close succession more often than chance alone would lead one to expect.

81. Match the type of research with its description.
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Gender studies | Systematic analysis of subject matter | _____ |
| 2. Laboratory experiment | Isolating and observing variables | _____ |
| 3. Survey method | Collect data using questionnaires | _____ |
| 4. Cultural studies | Careful observation and thought | _____ |
| 5. Content analysis | Examine male and female roles | _____ |
82. Match the researcher/author with what he studied.
- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Stephen Johnson | Modeling behavior in children | _____ |
| 2. Fredric Wertham | Comic books | _____ |
| 3. Wilbur Schramm | TV and children | _____ |
| 4. Albert Bandura | TV violence | _____ |
| 5. George Gerbner | Video games | _____ |
83. Match the study with what it is known for:
- | | | |
|--|---|-------|
| 1. Television in the Lives of our Children | Media strengthens attitudes people already have | _____ |
| 2. American Soldier Study | Less educated people are easier to sway with propaganda | _____ |
| 3. Bobo the clown | Media have mixed effects | _____ |
| 4. Payne Fund Studies | Media research is a valid form of scientific inquiry | _____ |
| 5. The Peoples' Choice | Modeling theory | _____ |

84. Match the theory with its definition.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Cultivation | People learn by observing | _____ |
| 2. Cumulative effects | Media shape one's world view | _____ |
| 3. Agenda setting | Media tell us what's important | _____ |
| 4. Diffusion of innovation | Media tell us what to think over time | _____ |
| 5. Social learning | People adopt ideas at different times | _____ |

85. Match the media effect with its definition.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Desensitization | Media satisfy an aggressive drive | _____ |
| 2. Selective perception | Audience becomes neutral to violence | _____ |
| 3. Socialization | People remember events differently | _____ |
| 4. Selective retention | A child learns values by observing | _____ |
| 5. Catharsis | People interpret events differently | _____ |

2 Key

1. Research studies at two universities indicate that playing video games like the Grand Theft Auto series
 - A. leads to aggressive behavior in players
 - B. has no connection to real world violence
 - C.** both leads to aggressive behavior and has no connection to real world violence
 - D. none of these

Rodman - Chapter 02 #1
2. Systematic research into effects of the media began with studying the effects of
 - A. printed Bibles in the late 1400s
 - B. Uncle Tom's Cabin in the late 1800s
 - C.** WWI propaganda in the 1920s
 - D. The War of the Worlds in the late 1930s

Rodman - Chapter 02 #2
3. The Payne Fund Studies were
 - A. part of the "People's Choice" studies
 - B. dismissed because they were funded by a corporation
 - C. accepted because of reliable research methods
 - D.** one of the first large-scale investigations into media effects

Rodman - Chapter 02 #3
4. The Payne Fund studies used
 - A. content analysis
 - B. survey methods
 - C. laboratory experiments
 - D.** all of these

Rodman - Chapter 02 #4
5. When people with different attitudes interpret the same messages differently, it's called
 - A. selective exposure
 - B.** selective perception
 - C. selective retention
 - D. all of these

Rodman - Chapter 02 #5
6. Opinion leaders are part of
 - A. the individual differences theory
 - B.** the two-step flow of communication
 - C. the cumulative effects flow of communication
 - D. the agenda-setting theory

Rodman - Chapter 02 #6
7. The American Soldier studies examined
 - A. desensitization
 - B.** individual differences
 - C. uses and gratifications
 - D. social learning

Rodman - Chapter 02 #7
8. Applied research involves studies
 - A. conducted for universities
 - B.** conducted for commercial purposes
 - C. paid for by the government
 - D. none of these

Rodman - Chapter 02 #8

9. The first major study conducted by Dr. Wilbur Schramm in the late 1950s looked at
- A. how people respond to opinion leaders
 - B. how people seek out messages consistent with their beliefs
 - C. how children use television
 - D. the effects of comic books on children

Rodman - Chapter 02 #9

10. What is NOT true of Dr. Fredric Wertham's study of comic books?
- A. He found a link between comic books and violence
 - B. His study was not supported by scientific research
 - C. His study documented the gory and racy detail found in the medium
 - D. His study demonstrated the minimal effects model

Rodman - Chapter 02 #10

11. A popular explanation for the failure of onlookers to come to the aid of mugging victims in major cities is called
- A. reinforcement
 - B. selective exposure
 - C. desensitization
 - D. content analysis

Rodman - Chapter 02 #11

12. A set of related statements that seek to explain and predict behavior is called
- A. a powerful effects model
 - B. a theory
 - C. a minimal effects model
 - D. a mixed effects model

Rodman - Chapter 02 #12

13. According to the bullet theory
- A. media effects flow directly from media to individual
 - B. media affects different people in different ways
 - C. media flows in a multi-step flow
 - D. media flows in a two-step process

Rodman - Chapter 02 #13

14. Which is NOT true about social learning theory?
- A. it is the same as modeling theory
 - B. it is based on the assumption that people learn how to behave by watching others
 - C. it is seen in early experiments with Bobo, the clown
 - D. it tells people what to think about

Rodman - Chapter 02 #14

15. The assumption that media shapes how people view the world is
- A. diffusion of innovations theory
 - B. agenda setting theory
 - C. cultivation theory
 - D. individual differences theory

Rodman - Chapter 02 #15

16. The theory that predicts that the amount of attention given to an issue in the media affects the level of importance assigned to it by the public.
- A. agenda setting theory
 - B. cultivation theory
 - C. individual differences theory
 - D. diffusion of innovations theory

Rodman - Chapter 02 #16

17. The goal of impartiality is sometimes abandoned in
A. scientific research
B. cultural studies
C. content analysis
D. applied research

Rodman - Chapter 02 #17

18. Political-economic analysis is based on the work of
A. Karl Marx
B. Marshall McLuhan
C. Maxwell McCombs
D. Sigmund Freud

Rodman - Chapter 02 #18

19. Changing language patterns as seen in the uses of the words "pregnant" and "sucks" in the media can be explained by
A. cultivation theory
B. agenda setting theory
C. social learning research
D. all of these

Rodman - Chapter 02 #19

20. _____ refers to the concept that media exposure is always affecting us, whether we realize it or not.
A. Fluctuation analysis
B. The baseline effect
C. Mass media theory
D. Media wack

Rodman - Chapter 02 #20

21. Most researchers believe media have
A. powerful effects
B. minimal effects
C. mixed effects
D. none of these

Rodman - Chapter 02 #21

22. The idea that viewing violence tends to reduce violent behavior is called
A. modeling
B. correlation
C. catharsis
D. socialization

Rodman - Chapter 02 #22

23. Correlation means
A. there are powerful media effects
B. one thing caused another
C. two things happen at the same time, or in close succession
D. there are high statistics in one variable

Rodman - Chapter 02 #23

24. Entertainment executives defend dramatic violence saying
A. the connection to real-life violence is tiny
B. it is essential to plot or character
C. it reflects our real-life violent society
D. all of these

Rodman - Chapter 02 #24

25. Author Steven Johnson says that media is making us smarter because
A. TV story lines are more complex than they used to be
B. Video games require us to figure out the rules as we play them
C. Comedies often contain allusions to politics, cinema or philosophy
D. all of these
26. Research supports the idea that video games like Grand Theft Auto are good for children.
TRUE *Rodman - Chapter 02 #25*
27. Concerns about the impact of media began in the 1940s.
FALSE *Rodman - Chapter 02 #26*
28. In the survey method type of research, variables (such as sexual scenes) are isolated.
FALSE *Rodman - Chapter 02 #27*
29. An early media effects study found that heavy movie goers did worse in school.
TRUE *Rodman - Chapter 02 #28*
30. Selective exposure and selective retention are essentially the same concepts.
FALSE *Rodman - Chapter 02 #29*
31. The two-step flow of communication refers to ideas that flow from a medium to an opinion leader and then to someone else.
TRUE *Rodman - Chapter 02 #30*
32. The *Why We Fight* films encouraged servicemen to positively change their attitudes and further dedicate themselves to World War I.
FALSE *Rodman - Chapter 02 #31*
33. The first major study into the effects of television on children was conducted by Wilbur Schramm in the late 1950s.
TRUE *Rodman - Chapter 02 #32*
34. Dr. Fredric Wertham used accepted scientific methods in his studies of comic books.
FALSE *Rodman - Chapter 02 #33*
35. Children with high IQs tend to be heavy TV viewers when they are young, but become lighter viewers as they grow up.
TRUE *Rodman - Chapter 02 #34*
36. Urban riots discouraged studies of television violence during the 1960s.
FALSE *Rodman - Chapter 02 #35*
37. Surgeon Generals' reports found that most television programming contained some harmful violence that taught children to behave violently.
TRUE *Rodman - Chapter 02 #36*
38. The bullet theory is an example of multistep flow.
FALSE *Rodman - Chapter 02 #37*

39. Individual differences theory looks at how media users with different characteristics are affected the same way by media.

FALSE

Rodman - Chapter 02 #39

40. In diffusion of innovations theory, early adopters are important opinion leaders.

TRUE

Rodman - Chapter 02 #40

41. Heavy television users underestimate their chance of being involved in violence.

FALSE

Rodman - Chapter 02 #41

42. Cumulative effects theorists believe that media teaches us what to think through redundancy.

TRUE

Rodman - Chapter 02 #42

43. Married couples in 1950s era sitcoms, such as *I Love Lucy*, slept in separate twin beds.

TRUE

Rodman - Chapter 02 #43

44. Isolated examples and anecdotes, rather than scientific research, are used to support conventional wisdom, the view held by the average person on the street.

TRUE

Rodman - Chapter 02 #44

45. Correlation is the same as causation.

FALSE

Rodman - Chapter 02 #45

46. Give evidence for and against the assumption that *Grand Theft Auto* influences players to act violently.

Answers will vary

Rodman - Chapter 02 #46

47. What were the Payne Fund studies? Why were they important to mass media research?

Answers will vary

Rodman - Chapter 02 #47

48. What is content analysis? Give an example of how a researcher would use it.

Answers will vary

Rodman - Chapter 02 #48

49. Explain the difference between laboratory experiments and survey methods.

Answers will vary

Rodman - Chapter 02 #49

50. Discuss the changes in media effects models that researchers have adopted over time. Give examples of studies that upheld each of the models you describe.

Answers will vary

Rodman - Chapter 02 #50

51. What did the People's Choice Study examine? What was the main finding?

Answers will vary

52. Explain the difference between selective exposure, selective perception, and selective retention.

Rodman - Chapter 02 #51

Answers will vary

53. Explain the two-step flow and the multi-step flow of communication.

Rodman - Chapter 02 #52

Answers will vary

54. What was the basic design of the American Soldier Studies?

Rodman - Chapter 02 #53

Answers will vary

55. Briefly describe Dr. Wilbur Schramm's study Television in the Lives of Our Children.

Rodman - Chapter 02 #54

Answers will vary

56. What did George Gerbner and his colleagues discover about the difference between media violence and violence in real life?

Rodman - Chapter 02 #55

Answers will vary

57. Discuss the diffusion of innovations theory and the individual differences theory. Apply these theories to an event from your own experience and show how they relate. How are these theories important in the adaptation of new technologies?

Rodman - Chapter 02 #56

Answers will vary

58. Research that associates violence in the media with violence in real life can be interpreted in three conflicting ways. What are they?

Rodman - Chapter 02 #57

Answers will vary

59. Explain catharsis theory. What does modern research reveal about this theory?

Rodman - Chapter 02 #58

Answers will vary

Rodman - Chapter 02 #59

60. Explain the difference between causation and correlation. Are they easily provable? Why or why not? Use examples. Why do you think people have trouble distinguishing the difference?

Answers will vary

61. _____ is information that is spread for the purpose of promoting a doctrine or cause.
Propaganda *Rodman - Chapter 02 #60*
62. Modeling is the _____ of behavior from media.
imitation *Rodman - Chapter 02 #61*
63. Content _____ is a research method in which observers systematically analyze media subject matter.
analysis *Rodman - Chapter 02 #62*
64. Variables are isolated and observed in a/an _____ experiment.
laboratory *Rodman - Chapter 02 #63*
65. _____ sampling ensures that every member of the population being studied has an equal chance of being chosen.
Random *Rodman - Chapter 02 #64*
66. Selective _____ is the process by which people with different attitudes interpret the same messages differently.
perception *Rodman - Chapter 02 #65*
67. A process by which viewers of media develop callousness in the face of a real-life act of violence is called _____.
desensitization *Rodman - Chapter 02 #66*
68. A/An _____ is a set of related statements that seek to explain and predict behavior.
theory *Rodman - Chapter 02 #67*
69. The mixed _____ model predicts that media can have a combination of influences on behavior.
effects *Rodman - Chapter 02 #68*
70. The _____ theory implies that media effects flow directly from the media to an individual
bullet *Rodman - Chapter 02 #69*
71. The two-step _____ is a communication process in which media effects travel through opinion leaders.
flow *Rodman - Chapter 02 #70*
72. Media effects are categorized within two perspectives: social science and _____ perspectives.
cultural *Rodman - Chapter 02 #71*
73. Marshall McLuhan coined the phrase, "The medium is the _____."
message *Rodman - Chapter 02 #72*

Rodman - Chapter 02 #73

74. Social learning theory is also known as _____ theory.
modeling

Rodman - Chapter 02 #74

75. _____ are the venturesome people who are eager to try new ideas.
Innovators

Rodman - Chapter 02 #75

76. The _____ theory states that the media will shape and distort how people view the world.
cultivation

Rodman - Chapter 02 #76

77. Uses and _____ theory looks at the ways media consumers choose media to meet their needs.
gratifications

Rodman - Chapter 02 #77

78. Media _____ is a school of cultural study that suggests that media make up an environment for humans.
ecology

Rodman - Chapter 02 #78

79. The idea that viewing violence actually reduces violent behavior is called _____ theory.
catharsis

Rodman - Chapter 02 #79

80. You prove _____ when you prove that two things occurred in close succession more often than chance alone would lead one to expect.
correlation

Rodman - Chapter 02 #80

81. Match the type of research with its description.

1. Gender studies	Systematic analysis of subject matter	<u>5</u>
2. Laboratory experiment	Isolating and observing variables	<u>2</u>
3. Survey method	Collect data using questionnaires	<u>3</u>
4. Cultural studies	Careful observation and thought	<u>4</u>
5. Content analysis	Examine male and female roles	<u>1</u>

Rodman - Chapter 02 #81

82. Match the researcher/author with what he studied.

1. Stephen Johnson	Modeling behavior in children	<u>4</u>
2. Fredric Wertham	Comic books	<u>2</u>
3. Wilbur Schramm	TV and children	<u>3</u>
4. Albert Bandura	TV violence	<u>5</u>
5. George Gerbner	Video games	<u>1</u>

Rodman - Chapter 02 #82

83. Match the study with what it is known for:

1. Television in the Lives of our Children	Media strengthens attitudes people already have	<u>5</u>
2. American Soldier Study	Less educated people are easier to sway with propaganda	<u>2</u>
3. Bobo the clown	Media have mixed effects	<u>1</u>
4. Payne Fund Studies	Media research is a valid form of scientific inquiry	<u>4</u>
5. The Peoples' Choice	Modeling theory	<u>3</u>

Rodman - Chapter 02 #83

84. Match the theory with its definition.
- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Cultivation | People learn by observing | <u>5</u> |
| 2. Cumulative effects | Media shape one's world view | <u>1</u> |
| 3. Agenda setting | Media tell us what's important | <u>3</u> |
| 4. Diffusion of innovation | Media tell us what to think over time | <u>2</u> |
| 5. Social learning | People adopt ideas at different times | <u>4</u> |

Rodman - Chapter 02 #84

85. Match the media effect with its definition.
- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Desensitization | Media satisfy an aggressive drive | <u>5</u> |
| 2. Selective perception | Audience becomes neutral to violence | <u>1</u> |
| 3. Socialization | People remember events differently | <u>4</u> |
| 4. Selective retention | A child learns values by observing | <u>3</u> |
| 5. Catharsis | People interpret events differently | <u>2</u> |

Rodman - Chapter 02 #85

2 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Rodman - Chapter 02	85