# Chapter 5

Title: 05-01Cpp.68

1. Ella’s mother believes that it’s good for children to learn to cooperate and engage in physical activity. With this in mind, she signs five-year-old Ella up to play on a soccer team. The soccer practices and games are amusing to watch. Most of the kids have little sense of the rules of soccer or what they should be doing at any given moment. Sometimes they get it right, but often they do not. Rather than kick the ball to a teammate or in the direction of the goal, they will often pass it to a friend, even if that friend is on the opposing team. Occasionally a child will wander off the field to talk to his mother or father. This afternoon, Ella’s father is amused when his daughter stops playing in order to chase a butterfly.

How would George Herbert Mead describe the children’s lack of understanding of what is “appropriate” during a soccer game?

a. The children are rebelling against the “generalized other”

b. The parents are the “generalized other” and that is why the children run off of the field order to interact with them

\*c. The children are still in the “play” stage and so not yet able to fully appreciate formal rules and how to coordinate their activities

d. The children have become participants in a total institution before they are developmentally prepared for the experience

Title: 05-02Cpp.68

2. According George Herbert Mead, in this stage children learn to respond to the expectations of multiple others:

a. play stage

b. looking-glass

\*c. game stage

d. reversal

Title: 05-03Cpp.69

3. Which of the following is a total institution?

a. the banking system

b. politics

c. the family

\*d. a prison.

Title: 05-04Cpp.66

4. “All right, you can do this,” Steve says to himself as he sits down to study for his upcoming Spanish test. He turns off his phone and laptop and opens his book. “Just stay focused and try not tense up.” Steve takes a deep breath and then begins to review the vocabulary list at the end of the chapter.

When Steve gives himself a pep talk, turns off his electronics so that he will not become distracted, and reminds himself to relax, he is engaging in

\*a. reflexive behavior

b. self-socialization

c. self-actualization

d. resocialization

Title: 05-05Cpp.69

5. This is Liesel’s first semester at UT-Arlington. She’s discovering that college is much different from high school. The expectations are different. This is the first time she’s ever had a “choice” about whether to attend a class or sleep in. If she doesn’t show up, no one’s going to call her parents and no truant officer will come looking for her. And in the same way, she is not obligated to continue a course. Indeed, Liesel’s academic advisor recently told Liesel that she should consider dropping her foreign language class because she was failing. Withdrawing from the course would be smarter than “sticking it out” and having a failing grade on her transcripts. And Liesel’s GPA is important because soon she will need to decide whether she wants to major in chemistry or nursing. The nursing program requires a higher GPA and is harder to get into than chemistry. “It’s like a whole new culture,” she said to her roommate the other day, impressed with herself for using a term she’d learned in her sociology class.

How would a sociologist describe Liesel’s experiences?

\*a. Liesel is undergoing resocialization into the college student role

b. Liesel’s generalized other has narrowed as she has matured

c. Liesel is part of a total institution

d. Liesel is experiencing an identity crisis

Title: 05-06Cpp.70

6. In this type of culture, people are more likely to subordinate their own goals in favor of the goals of the larger group and individual identities are rooted more in group membership than individual accomplishments:

a. individualist culture

\*b. collectivist culture

c. subordinated culture

d. Western culture

Title: 05-07Cpp.72

7. This term refers to an individual’s biological maleness or femaleness:

a. gender

b. sexual orientation

c. gender identity

\*d. sex

Title: 05-08Cpp.

8. When does gender socialization begin?

a. during the game stage

b. when the child develops the generalized other

\*c. at birth

d. when an individual enters puberty

Title: 05-09Cpp.

9. In contemporary industrial societies, the most powerful institutional agent of socialization after the family is

a. religion

b. media

\*c. education

d. peers

Title: 05-10Cpp.66

10. The processes through which individuals learn the values and orientations attached to statuses they will likely enter into in the future are known as

a. resocialization

\*b. anticipatory socialization

c. basic socialization

d. rudimentary socialization

Title: 05-11Cpp.64

11. Controlling reproduction to ensure that the “defective” genes of “troublesome” people and populations are not passed on to future generations is known as

a. mating

\*b. eugenics

c. stratification

d. bureaucratization

Title: 05-12Cpp.75

12. According to the structural-functionalist perspective, religion is the social institution that is responsible for attending to the spiritual needs of individuals and plays a key role in shaping definitions of “right” and “wrong.”

\*a. True

b. False

Title: 05-13Cpp.69

13. Socialization is usually complete by age 7.

a. True

\*b. False

Title: 05-14Cpp.68

14. As individuals mature, the “generalized other” becomes larger and more complex.

\*a. True

b. False

Title: 05-15Cpp.70

15. The United States is considered a collectivist culture.

a. True

\*b. False