

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) The tragic case of Anna, the isolated girl who was studied by Kingsley Davis, shows that
 - A) many human instincts disappear after the first few years of life.
 - B) humans have most of the same instincts found in other animal species.
 - C) without social experience, a child is incapable of thought or meaningful action.
 - D) personality is present in humans at birth.

- 2) Thinking about how patterns of child-rearing vary by class, lower-class parents generally stress _____ while well-to-do parents typically stress _____.
 - A) obedience; creativity
 - B) independence; dependence
 - C) creativity; obedience
 - D) independence; protecting children

- 3) According to Erving Goffman, the goal of a total institution is
 - A) to encourage lifelong learning in a supervised context.
 - B) to radically alter a person's personality or behavior.
 - C) to give a person greater choices about how to live.
 - D) to help integrate a troubled patient into the outside world.

- 4) Looking at childhood in global perspective, we find that
 - A) rich societies extend childhood much longer than do poor societies.
 - B) poor societies extend childhood much longer than do rich societies.
 - C) biological immaturity is the main factor that defines childhood.
 - D) childhood is a time of play and learning everywhere.

- 5) The social sciences, including sociology, make the claim that
 - A) Darwin's model of biological evolution explains the patterns of human culture.
 - B) as humans, to nurture is our nature.
 - C) biological forces underlie human culture.
 - D) humans have instincts that guide our lives.

- 6) One contribution of schooling to the socialization process that teaches about rules and schedules is
 - A) helping children break free of gender roles.
 - B) exposing the child to people of similar social backgrounds.
 - C) teaching children to be highly flexible and to express their individuality.
 - D) exposing the child to a bureaucratic setting.

- 7) In the nature versus nurture debate, sociologists claim that
 - A) nature and nurture have equal importance.
 - B) nurture is far more important than nature.
 - C) neither nature nor nurture creates the essence of our humanity.
 - D) nature is far more important than nurture.

- 8) Based on the text's survey of the life course, you might conclude that
- A) while life-course stages are linked to biology, they are largely a social construction.
 - B) life-course stages have changed little over recent centuries.
 - C) life-course stages are shaped by society and have nothing to do with biology.
 - D) life-course stages are similar throughout the world.
- 9) The Harlow experiments to discover the effects of social isolation on rhesus monkeys showed that
- A) even several days of social isolation permanently damaged infant monkeys.
 - B) monkeys isolated for six months were highly fearful when they were returned to others of their kind.
 - C) isolated monkeys able to cuddle artificial mothers developed normally.
 - D) All of these are correct.
- 10) Based on Harlow's research with rhesus monkeys and the case of Anna, the isolated child, one might reasonably conclude that
- A) both monkeys and humans "bounce back" from long-term isolation.
 - B) long-term social isolation leads to permanent developmental damage in both monkeys and humans.
 - C) even a few days of social isolation permanently damages both monkeys and humans.
 - D) the two species react differently to social isolation.
- 11) In Freud's model of personality, which element of the personality represents a person's efforts to balance the demands of society and innate pleasure-seeking drives?
- A) ego
 - B) id
 - C) superego
 - D) generalized other
- 12) In Freud's model of personality, what represents the presence of culture within the individual?
- A) id
 - B) ego
 - C) thanatos
 - D) superego
- 13) For Jean Piaget, at which stage of development do individuals first use language and other cultural symbols?
- A) preoperational stage
 - B) formal operational stage
 - C) sensorimotor stage
 - D) concrete operational stage
- 14) Carol Gilligan extended Kohlberg's research, showing that
- A) boys are more interested in right and wrong than girls are.
 - B) girls are more interested in right and wrong than boys are.
 - C) the ability to assess situations as right and wrong typically develops only as young people enter the teenage years.
 - D) girls and boys typically assess situations as right and wrong using different standards.
- 15) Carol Gilligan's work on the issue of self-esteem in girls showed that
- A) girls begin with high levels of self-esteem, which gradually decrease as they go through adolescence.
 - B) girls begin with low self-esteem, but it gradually increases as they progress through adolescence.
 - C) at all ages, boys have higher self-esteem than girls.
 - D) at all ages, girls have higher self-esteem than boys.
- 16) When Cooley used the concept of the "looking-glass self," he claimed that
- A) people see things only from their own point of view.
 - B) our actions are a reflection of our values.
 - C) people are self-centered.
 - D) people see themselves as they think others see them.

- 17) In Mead's model, which sequence correctly orders stages of the developing self?
 A) imitation, play, game, generalized other B) imitation, generalized other, game, play
 C) imitation, game, play, generalized other D) imitation, generalized other, play, game
- 18) Critics of Erikson's theory of personality development point out that
 A) failing to meet the challenge of one stage of development may not mean failing at later challenges.
 B) not everyone confronts the stages in the exact order given by Erikson.
 C) this process may unfold differently in other times and places.
 D) All of these are correct.
- 19) Family is important to the socialization process because
 A) families pass along social identity to children in terms of class, ethnicity, and religion.
 B) parents greatly affect a child's sense of self.
 C) family members are often what Mead called "significant others."
 D) All of these are correct.
- 20) On the basis of Melvin Kohn's study of what parents expect of their children, high-income parents are likely to be most concerned when their child
 A) is labeled a "nonconformist."
 B) needs to be told what he should draw during free art time.
 C) is given a "tardy slip" for being late to school.
 D) is said to have an "active imagination."
- 21) Industrial societies typically define people in old age as
 A) the most knowledgeable about current fashion and trends.
 B) more out of touch and less socially important than younger adults.
 C) the most wise.
 D) All of these are correct.
- 22) Which of the following best sums up Goffman's idea of the resocialization process?
 A) reward inmates for being creative
 B) break down an old identity, then build up a new identity
 C) help integrate inmates into the larger society
 D) All of these are correct.
- 23) An inmate who loses the capacity for independent living is described as
 A) institutionalized. B) unsocialized. C) integrated. D) dissociated.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 24) Psychologist John B. Watson claimed that specific patterns of human behavior are not instinctive, but learned.
- 25) What we know about the later lives of socially isolated children supports the findings of the Harlow's research.
- 26) Even years of social isolation during infancy in humans does not cause permanent and irreversible developmental damage.

- 27) In Freud's model of personality, the superego manages the opposing forces of the id and the ego.
- 28) According to Jean Piaget, language and other symbols were first used in the preoperational stage.
- 29) Lawrence Kohlberg claims that individuals develop the capacity for moral reasoning in stages as they grow older.
- 30) George Herbert Mead used the concept "the looking-glass self" to refer to significant people in our lives.
- 31) Schools provide children with early experience of bureaucracy.

Write a brief paragraph to answer each question.

- 32) Why did Sigmund Freud see human culture (superego) as a necessary source of repression?
- 33) What differences did Carol Gilligan find in how males and females make moral judgments?
- 34) Explain Erik Erikson's theory of socialization as a lifelong process.
- 35) Make a table to compare and contrast Freud's theory of human personality, Piaget's approach to human development, and Mead's view of the development of the self. Think about what the theories have in common and what are the main differences among them?
YOU supply the elements by thinking about the theories. That's formal operational thinking!

Elements	Freud	Piaget	Mead

Answer Key

Testname: CH 5 SOC HON BIG REVIEW

- 1) C
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) D
- 7) B
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) B
- 11) A
- 12) D
- 13) A
- 14) D
- 15) A
- 16) D
- 17) A
- 18) D
- 19) D
- 20) B
- 21) B
- 22) B
- 23) A
- 24) TRUE
- 25) TRUE
- 26) FALSE
- 27) FALSE
- 28) TRUE
- 29) TRUE
- 30) FALSE
- 31) TRUE
- 32)
- 33)
- 34)
- 35)