

## Chapter 2 Primary Socialization

1. What did the story about Romanian orphans illustrate?
  - a. It showed the adverse effects of social isolation.
  - b. It showed how children learn to become members of society starting at birth.
  - c. It showed how interaction with caregivers hardwires the brain.
  - d. It showed how birth defects interfere with the normal course of child development.

(Answer a; page 37)

2. In what century was childhood first recognized as a distinct stage in the life cycle?
  - a. The 13<sup>th</sup> century.
  - b. The 16<sup>th</sup> century.
  - c. The 18<sup>th</sup> century.
  - d. The 19<sup>th</sup> century.

(Answer b; page 37)

3. An authoritarian approach to disciplining children can be traced to the philosophy of:
  - a. Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
  - b. John Locke.
  - c. Thomas Hobbes.
  - d. Adam Smith.

(Answer c; page 37)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ view of the child's mind as a *tabula rasa* or "blank slate," suggested that parents bore heavy responsibility for the formation of their child's character.
  - a. Adam Smith's
  - b. Thomas Hobbes's
  - c. Jean-Jacques Rousseau's
  - d. John Locke's

(Answer d; page 37)

5. Which of the following would social psychologists consider a part of the socialization process?
- The acquisition of values, norms, beliefs, and roles of an individual's society.
  - The development of a child's motor skills.
  - A child's position in the social structure.
  - A child's racial group.

(Answer a; page 37)

6. Which of the following would social psychologists consider a part of the socialization process?
- The development of the hypothalamus in the brain.
  - The development of a self-concept or identity.
  - The development of a child's motor skills.
  - The development of the id.

(Answer b; page 38)

7. After researching the brutal murders of innocent children by other children on a remote island, Margaret concluded that humans are biologically programmed to commit this kind of violence. Her idea shows that she favors the \_\_\_\_\_ position for explaining the socialization process.
- Fatalistic
  - Nurture
  - Nature
  - Psychological

(Answer c; page 38)

8. What position do most social psychologists today take on the debate about nature versus nurture?
- Nature is more important than nurture.
  - Nurture is more important than nature in determining human behavior.
  - Nature plays a more important role in determining human behavior when the caretakers provide enough care to ensure the survival of the child.
  - Nature and nurture both contribute to human development.

(Answer d; page 38)

9. \_\_\_\_\_ view child development as progressing in small, smooth steps toward greater learning.
- Continuous process theories
  - Stage theories
  - Active models
  - Passive models

(Answer a; page 39)

10. A worldview known as the \_\_\_\_\_ model suggests that development is a product of the interplay between individuals and the environment.
- Mechanistic
  - Contextual
  - Organismic
  - Continuous process

(Answer b; page 39)

11. According to Jean Piaget, the process of adapting to the external world involves \_\_\_\_\_ learning.
- Enactive
  - Sensual
  - Active
  - Intuitive

(Answer c; page 40)

12. According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory, the cognitive development of a child proceeds through a sequence of four invariant stages. As children progress through these stages, their cognitive structures grow more sophisticated, and their thinking becomes more abstract and more logical.
- Vygotsky's
  - Freud's
  - Skinner's
  - Piaget's

(Answer d; page 40)

13. A cognitive structure that individuals use to identify and process information is called a:
- a. Schema.
  - b. Cognition.
  - c. Frame.
  - d. Neuron.

(Answer a; page 40)

14. Jenny is just learning the different parts of speech. For her homework, she is sorting words into categories like noun, adjective, and verb. According to Piaget, she has created a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for these words.
- a. Definition
  - b. Schema
  - c. Variable
  - d. Ideal type

(Answer b; page 40)

15. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a cognitive process that involves the use of an existing scheme to classify new information.
- a. Accommodation
  - b. Equilibration
  - c. Assimilation
  - d. Interpretation

(Answer c; page 40)

16. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a cognitive process that involves the modification of an existing schema to process new information.
- a. Interpretation
  - b. Equilibration
  - c. Assimilation
  - d. Accommodation

(Answer d; page 40)

17. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the fluctuation between assimilation and accommodation that occurs when disequilibrium is caused by rapid cognitive change.
- Equilibration
  - Conservation
  - Wavering
  - Reversibility

(Answer a; page 41)

18. According to Jean Piaget, \_\_\_\_\_ occurs during periods of rapid cognitive change when children are unable to fit new information into current schemas.
- Frustration
  - Disequilibrium
  - Disorganized thinking
  - Creativity

(Answer b; page 41)

19. According to Piaget, movement from one stage of cognitive development to the next involves an abrupt change in a child's manner of thinking. What exactly does that mean?
- Thinking is not only more advanced, it is also qualitatively different.
  - The progression from one stage to the next moves from the simple to the complex.
  - The progression from one stage to the next moves from the pure egocentrism of an infant to the social perspective of an adult.
  - All of the above.

(Answer d; page 41)

20. According to Piaget, the intellectual development of a human being is already underway:
- At birth.
  - By substage 4 of the sensorimotor stage (8-112 months).
  - By the beginning of the preoperational stage (about age 2).
  - By the beginning of the concrete operational stage (about age 7).

(Answer a; page 41)

21. According to Piaget, the rudiments of sensorimotor intelligence include:
- Sucking, grasping, and crying.
  - Representational thought.
  - Imitating a parent's gestures.
  - Searching for a ball when it rolls out of sight.

(Answer a; page 41)

22. One of the most important developments during the sensorimotor stage involves the concept of:
- Conservation.
  - Object permanence.
  - Reversibility.
  - Seriation.

(Answer b; page 42)

23. If a baby (age 6 months) does not look for a toy that has rolled out of sight, this indicates that the child has not grasped the idea of:
- Conservation.
  - Assimilation.
  - Object permanence.
  - Transference.

(Answer c; page 43)

24. The idea that the amount of an object stays the same even though its appearance may change is called:
- Equilibration.
  - Reversibility.
  - Objectification.
  - Conservation.

(Answer d; page 43)

25. By what stage can children keep a mental picture of an object in their minds, according to Piaget?
- The beginning of the sensorimotor stage.
  - The end of the sensorimotor stage.
  - The end of the preoperational stage.
  - The middle of the concrete operational stage.

(Answer b; page 43)

26. The phenomenon of \_\_\_\_\_ explains why babies are delighted by the game of peekaboo.
- a. Assimilation
  - b. Conservation
  - c. Object permanence
  - d. Accommodation

(Answer c; page 43)

27. At what point does a child's development increasingly involve concepts and symbols rather than senses and motor skills, according to Jean Piaget?
- a. By the end of the preoperational stage.
  - b. By the end of the concrete operational stage.
  - c. By the end of the formal operations stage.
  - d. By the end of the sensorimotor stage.

(Answer d; page 43)

28. By what age have most children mastered the spoken language?
- a. 3
  - b. 4
  - c. 6
  - d. 8

(Answer b; page 43)

29. What, according to Piaget, is a significant outcome of mental representation?
- a. It makes processing information more efficient.
  - b. It allows an individual to carry on internal conversations.
  - c. It allows a child to coordinate motor activity with sensory input.
  - d. a and b

(Answer d; page 43)

30. How do children in the preoperational stage of cognitive development think?
- a. They think in rigid ways, focusing on only one aspect of reality at a time.
  - b. They use logic, but they can only solve problems that involve "concrete" objects and events.
  - c. Their thinking involves scientific reasoning and hypothesis testing.
  - d. They think at a very high level of abstractness.

(Answer a; page 43)

31. To illustrate that preoperational children \_\_\_\_\_, Piaget developed a number of experiments that involved conservation problems.
- Understand logical rules
  - Do not understand logical rules
  - Are capable of mental representation
  - Understand cause and effect

(Answer b: page 43)

32. Piaget observed that a child in the preoperational stage of cognitive development does not understand that when liquid is poured from one container into a shorter, wider one, the amount stays the same. According to Piaget,
- Children in the preoperational stage have vivid imaginations that do not take reality into account.
  - The visual perception of children in the preoperational stage has not matured to the point where it would reflect reality.
  - The reasoning children use at this stage is not logical, and this illustrates how preoperational children focus on only one aspect of reality at a time.
  - Children in the preoperational stage view the world from their own egocentric positions and therefore fail to look at a problem from all angles.

(Answer c; pages 44-45)

33. Piaget's idea that the shape or appearance of something that has been changed can return to its original form is called:
- Equilibrium.
  - Accommodation.
  - Reversibility.
  - Constancy.

(Answer c; page 45)

34. In experiments that illustrated the conservation of liquid, Piaget noted that children in the concrete operational stage realized that the amount of liquid in a container does not change when it is poured into a container of a different shape. They point out that if you pour the liquid back into the original containers, you will see the same amounts. This shows that these children understand the operation of:
- Constancy.
  - Equilibrium.
  - Accommodation.
  - Reversibility.

(Answer d; page 45)



35. When teachers ask children to line up in order of height from shortest to tallest, they assume children are capable of:
- Seriation.
  - Assimilation.
  - Accommodation.
  - Solving abstract problems.

(Answer a; page 45)

36. The ability to sort and classify objects into classes and subclasses, characterizes the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development.
- Sensorimotor
  - Concrete operational
  - Preoperational
  - Formal operations

(Answer b; page 45)

37. In contrast to a child in the preoperational stage of cognitive development, a child in the concrete operational stage has the ability to:
- Engage in mental representation.
  - Carry on internal conversations.
  - Assume the viewpoint of others.
  - Participate in make-believe play.

(Answer c; page 45)

38. The ability to use reasoning and logic to solve hypothetical word problems characterizes children in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development.
- Sensorimotor
  - Preoperational
  - Concrete operational
  - Formal operations.

(Answer d; page 45)

39. Children in the stage of formal operations consider the:
- Past, present, and future.
  - Past only.
  - Present only.
  - Past and present.

(Answer a; page 45)

40. In which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development is a child who uses the word black to complete the statement: "If coal is white, snow is \_\_\_\_\_."?
- Sensorimotor
  - Formal operations
  - Preoperational
  - Concrete operational

(Answer b; page 45)

41. In which stage of cognitive development are children capable of introspection?
- Sensorimotor
  - Preoperational
  - Formal operations
  - Concrete operational

(Answer c; page 46)

42. According to Piaget, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a teenager's feeling that he or she is the focus of everyone else's attention.
- The looking-glass self
  - The camera obscura
  - Focal point
  - The imaginary audience

(Answer d; page 46)

43. The physical changes of adolescence combined with the \_\_\_\_\_ causes teenagers to feel that they are the focus of everyone else's attention.
- Ability to think abstractly
  - Ability to sort people into categories
  - Ability to think symbolically
  - Ability to assimilate new information

(Answer a; page 46)

44. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a distorted image that gives teenagers an exaggerated sense of self-importance.
- Ego largesse
  - Personal fable
  - Self-inflation
  - Identity salience

(Answer b; page 46)

45. One of the most important contributions that Piaget made to understanding how children think was his idea that:
- Social interaction is an important factor in the cognitive development of children.
  - Social and cultural experiences have a significant impact on the cognitive development of children.
  - Children are curious beings who actively seek and acquire information through their exploration of the environment.
  - Cognitive development proceeds in small, smooth steps toward greater learning.

(Answer c; page 46)

46. According to Piaget, \_\_\_\_\_ plays a relatively small role in shaping the cognitive development of young children.
- Language
  - A child's interaction with the physical world
  - Biology
  - b and c

(Answer a; page 48)

47. About what did Piaget and Vygotsky agree?
- They agreed that language precedes intelligence.
  - They agreed that culture transforms an infant's basic functions into higher mental functions.
  - They agreed that the course of cognitive development is the same in all human beings.
  - They agreed that babies are born with a number of basic functions—perceptions, sensation, and memory.

(Answer d; page 48)

48. According to \_\_\_\_\_, culture shapes an individual's beliefs and values as well as the way the person thinks.
- Lev Vygotsky
  - Jean Piaget
  - John Watson
  - B. F. Skinner

(Answer a; page 48)

49. \_\_\_\_\_ argued that culture influences memory processes.
- Jean Piaget
  - Lev Vygotsky
  - John Watson
  - B. F. Skinner

(Answer b; page 48)

50. What function do notched sticks serve in preliterate cultures, according to Vygotsky?
- Preliterate people use notched sticks in their hunting and gathering activities.
  - Notched sticks are worn by preliterate people as status symbols.
  - Notched sticks are artificial stimuli called signs that transform basic biological functions into higher mental functions.
  - Adults in preliterate cultures use notched sticks to teach children how to weave baskets.

(Answer c; page 48)

51. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the difference between what a child can do independently and what a child can do with some assistance from a “teacher.”
- Intelligence quotient
  - Standard deviation
  - Scholastic aptitude
  - Zone of proximal development

(Answer d; page 48)

52. Why had no one before Vygotsky considered measuring a child’s level of potential cognitive development in terms of the zone of proximal development?
- Psychologists had always focused on the individual instead of the teacher-pupil interaction.
  - The technology needed to measure the zone of proximal development had not been developed.
  - Before then psychologists had focused on ability and not effort.
  - Before then psychologists believed that intelligence was determined almost entirely by an individual’s genes.

(Answer a; page 49)

53. According to Lev Vygotsky, collaborative learning is most effective when a teacher:
- a. Has high expectations for students.
  - b. Keeps a lesson within a child's zone of proximal development.
  - c. Also assigns exercises to be completed by a student independently.
  - d. Rewards hard work.

(Answer b; page 49)

54. According to Vygotsky, the most significant moment in intellectual development occurs when:
- a. Children master the written word.
  - b. Children began to use logic in their thinking.
  - c. Speech and practical activity converged.
  - d. Children are able to view themselves from the perspective of others.

(Answer c; page 49)

55. Piaget used the term *egocentric speech* to describe the observation that children often speak to themselves. He chose the term egocentric speech to suggest that:
- a. This conversation refers only to a child's world.
  - b. The child speaks only from the first person singular pronoun—I.
  - c. Children in this stage feel invincible.
  - d. Children in this stage are not able to imagine the situation from the perspective of others.

(Answer d; page 49)

56. Lev Vygotsky argued that \_\_\_\_\_ helped children acquire the ability to be both the subjects and objects of their own behavior.
- a. Speech
  - b. Written language
  - c. Teachers
  - d. Parents

(Answer a; page 49)

57. According to \_\_\_\_\_, children speak when they act because these two behaviors are part of one complex psychological function that is aimed at solving a problem.
- Piaget
  - Vygotsky
  - Freud
  - Skinner

(Answer b; page 49)

58. Research over the past thirty years supports:
- Piaget's explanation of egocentric speech.
  - Freud's explanation of personality development.
  - Vygotsky's explanation of private speech.
  - Kohlberg's theory of the self.

(Answer c; page 50)

59. Vygotsky's theory suggests that social interaction plays a major role in what children learn and in what they eventually internalize. How did he explain how this happens?
- First they observe a model; then they imitate the model's behavior.
  - First they observe a model; they will later imitate the model's behavior if someone rewards them for doing so.
  - When children are rewarded for a particular behavior during social interaction, they will repeat that behavior.
  - First they interact with others; then they interact with themselves, using private speech.

(Answer d; page 50)

60. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the process by which two individuals, who undertake a joint task from two different perspectives and understandings, arrive at a common understanding.
- Intersubjectivity
  - Scaffolding
  - Socialization
  - Assimilation

(Answer a; page 50)

61. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the adjustments that teachers make in assisting students who are attempting to solve a problem.
- Intersubjectivity
  - Scaffolding
  - Accommodation
  - Social facilitation

(Answer b; page 50)

62. When teachers model an activity, give verbal instructions, ask leading questions, or imitate a solution for a student, they are engaged in the process of:
- Social facilitation.
  - Accommodation.
  - Scaffolding.
  - Seriation.

(Answer c; page 50)

63. In explaining the function that play serves in a child's development, Vygotsky claimed that:
- Children act younger when they play.
  - Children disregard social norms when they play.
  - Children act without considering how they ought to behave when they play.
  - Children act older when they play.

(Answer d; pages 50-51)

64. According to Vygotsky, creating imaginary situations helps children:
- Develop the ability to think in abstract ways.
  - Escape stressful situations.
  - Develop critical thinking skills.
  - Develop emotionally.

(Answer a; page 51)

65. Critics of Vygotsky's sociocultural theory say that:
- It fails to explain developmental changes.
  - It fails to explain how individuals introduce innovation and creativity into the social world.
  - His findings cannot be generalized to the population.
  - His concepts are too difficult to measure.

(Answer b; page 51)

66. Sigmund Freud believed that the cause of his patients' symptoms involved a connection between the mind and the body. What led him to draw this conclusion?
- An analysis of his patients' detailed medical histories.
  - His experiments with children who suffered from various forms of brain damage.
  - His observations and understanding of hypnosis when he studied with Jean Charcot.
  - His observations of patients who had been committed to mental institutions.

(Answer c; page 52)

67. According to Freud, we experience the \_\_\_\_\_ level of the mind as immediate awareness.
- Preconscious
  - Unconscious
  - Subconscious
  - Conscious

(Answer d; page 52)

68. According to Freud, the \_\_\_\_\_ level of the mind contains memories that can be readily accessed and transferred to the \_\_\_\_\_ level.
- Preconscious; conscious
  - Subconscious; preconscious
  - Unconscious; preconscious
  - Conscious; subconscious

(Answer a; page 52)

69. According to Freud, the \_\_\_\_\_ level of the mind contains ideas and motivations that are beyond our awareness.
- Conscious
  - Unconscious
  - Preconscious
  - Subconscious

(Answer b; page 52)



70. According to Freud, a person's \_\_\_\_\_ may reveal itself through dreams and slips of the tongue.
- Conscious
  - Preconscious
  - Unconscious
  - Subconscious

(Answer c; page 52)

71. Freud called the part of the personality that is the source of biological drives and desires the:
- Ego.
  - Superego.
  - Conscience.
  - Id.

(Answer d; page 52)

72. According to Freud, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the conscious, rational part of the personality, which emerges when a child discovers that the id cannot always be satisfied immediately.
- Ego
  - Id
  - Superego
  - Conscience

(Answer a; page 52)

73. Freud called the part of the personality that represents the internalized moral values of one's society the:
- Id.
  - Superego.
  - Ego.
  - Conscious.

(Answer b; page 54)

74. Freud used the term \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to the anxiety that results from a young boy's sexual desire for his mother, which is accompanied by the fear that his father will punish him for this desire.
- Electra complex
  - Neurosis
  - Oedipus complex
  - Repression

(Answer c; page 55)

75. For what do critics fault Freud's psychoanalytic theory?
- They fault his sample, which consisted of emotionally disturbed patients.
  - They fault Freud for failing to consider how social or cultural variables could influence the development of personality.
  - They claim that Freud's concepts are difficult to measure.
  - All of the above

(Answer d; page 55)

76. For what does Sigmund Freud deserve credit?
- He recognized the importance of early childhood experiences within the family.
  - He considered the role of emotions in human development.
  - His concept of the unconscious is one of the most important ideas of the twentieth century.
  - All of the above.

(Answer d; page 55)

77. Behaviorism is a theoretical perspective that emphasizes the idea that explanations of human development should be based on:
- Observations of overt behavior.
  - Unconscious motives.
  - An analysis of the interaction that occurs between children and caretakers.
  - An analysis of how a child's brain develops through his interaction with the physical world.

(Answer a; page 55)

78. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a learning process that involves the pairing of a neutral stimulus with a stimulus that naturally elicits a response so that the neutral stimulus eventually elicits that response.
- a. Operant conditioning
  - b. Imitation
  - c. Classical conditioning
  - d. Instrumental conditioning

(Answer c; page 56)

79. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a learning process that leads people to distinguish various stimuli.
- a. Prejudice
  - b. Assimilation
  - c. Accommodation
  - d. Discrimination

(Answer d; page 56)

80. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the disappearance of a learned response.
- a. Extinction
  - b. Discrimination
  - c. Elimination
  - d. Expiration

(Answer a; page 56)

81. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a learning process that involves the shaping of behavior by its consequences.
- a. Classical conditioning
  - b. Operant conditioning
  - c. Imitation
  - d. Scaffolding

(Answer b; page 57)

82. All of the following are true about Albert Bandura's view of learning **except**:
- a. Bandura argued that human beings think about their behavior.
  - b. Bandura claimed that it would be difficult to teach language, customs, and other cultural practices through operant conditioning.
  - c. Bandura argued that learning could not occur through operant conditioning.
  - d. Bandura believed that observational learning involved four interrelated steps.

(Answer c; page 58)

83. In what significant way does Albert Bandura's social learning theory differ from early learning theories?
- a. His theory stresses the influence of nature in the learning process.
  - b. The overall pattern of his theory is organismic.
  - c. His theory views development as a continuous process, but recognizes that personal or environmental events can cause abrupt qualitative changes.
  - d. His theory views children as active, cognitive beings who play a role in their own development.

(Answer d; pages 58-59)

84. In Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the innermost structure in his model, which involves an individual's activities, roles, and interpersonal relationships.
- a. Microsystem
  - b. Mesosystem
  - c. Exosystem
  - d. Macrosystem

(Answer a; page 60)

85. Urie Bronfenbrenner used the term \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to the interrelationships among two or more settings that influence the development of a child.
- a. Exosystem
  - b. Mesosystem
  - c. Macrosystem
  - d. Microsystem

(Answer b; page 60)

86. In a description of a new-urban-poverty neighborhood, William Julius Wilson pointed out that young people are likely to see joblessness as normative and the link between schooling and postschool employment as weak. This example illustrates how a \_\_\_\_\_ operates.
- a. Exosystem
  - b. Macrosystem
  - c. Mesosystem
  - d. Microsystem

(Answer c; page 60)

87. In Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, the \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the interrelationships between two or more settings that affect individuals who are not active participants in those settings.
- a. Macrosystem
  - b. Microsystem
  - c. Mesosystem
  - d. Exosystem

(Answer d; page 60)

88. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the outermost circle in Bronfenbrenner's socialization model, which refers to the broad ideology, customs, and laws of an individual's culture, subculture, or social class.
- a. Macrosystem
  - b. Microsystem
  - c. Mesosystem
  - d. Exosystem

(Answer a; page 61)

89. \_\_\_\_\_ focus(es) on the process of socialization as a key concept for understanding the effects of society on the individual.
- a. Sociocultural theory
  - b. Social structure and personality theories
  - c. Cognitive developmental theory
  - d. Social learning theory

(Answer b; page 62)

90. Melvin Kohn's research on the effect of the social structure on child-rearing practices showed that the most important characteristics that working class parents stressed in their children were:
- Independence, responsibility, self-direction, and curiosity.
  - Good manners, independence, and honesty.
  - Good manners, neatness, honesty, obedience to authority, and being a good student.
  - Obedience to authority, responsibility, and being a good student.

(Answer c; page 62)

91. Melvin Kohn's research on the effect of the social structure on child-rearing practices:
- Suggests that parents prepare their daughters and sons for occupations that are suited for their gender.
  - Shows how parents' values are passed on to their children through the socialization process.
  - Shows how schools prepare children of different social classes for occupations that are suited for their own social class.
  - Suggests that parents of different social classes prepare their children for occupations that are suited for their own social class.

(Answer d; page 62)

92. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a stable set of activities or routines, values, and concerns that develop from the interaction of peers.
- Peer culture
  - School culture
  - Childhood routines
  - Childhood rituals

(Answer a; page 63)

93. According to William Corsaro and Thomas Rizzo, \_\_\_\_\_ include(s) teasing, fighting, defending play groups, and mocking adults.
- Childhood rituals
  - Cultural routines
  - Youth culture
  - Playground behavior

(Answer b; page 63)

94. According to William Corsaro, \_\_\_\_\_ provide(s) children with a way to reproduce and deal with the confusions, fears, and conflicts that may result from adult-child interactions.
- a. Childhood rituals
  - b. Youth culture
  - c. Cultural routines
  - d. Games

(Answer c; page 63)

95. The interpretive approach to socialization views development as a process of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Imitation
  - b. Interpretation
  - c. Innovation
  - d. Production and reproduction

(Answer d; page 64)

96. Which of the following accurately describes the assumptions and traits of learning theories?
- a. Nurture stressed; passive participants; continuous process; mechanistic overall pattern.
  - b. Nature stressed; passive participants; continuous process; organismic overall pattern.
  - c. Nature and nurture stressed; active participants; stage theory; organismic overall pattern.
  - d. Nurture stressed; active participants; stage theory; contextual overall pattern.

(Answer a; page 65)

## ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Compare four theories of socialization to show how they differ in terms of: (1) nature vs. nurture, (2) active vs. passive participant models, (3) continuous process vs. stage theories, and (4) overall patterns or worldviews.
2. Evaluate the explanations that different theories of socialization offer for why the game of peekaboo delights babies.
3. How would you explain the trends in the popularity of various theories of primary socialization?
4. Identify and discuss how a particular television program or film acts as an agent of socialization.
5. Explain the difference between egocentric speech and private speech.