

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following factors do *not* influence socialization processes?

- a. Cognitive factors
- b. Sociocultural factors
- c. Biological factors
- d. Interactive factors

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-1 - List and explain three factors that affect socialization processes.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1
NASW: 5

2. Generally, children begin to form a self-concept around _____ months of age.

- a. 6 to 9
- b. 9 to 12
- c. 12 to 15
- d. 15 to 18

ANSWER: d

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-2 - List and explain five aims of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4

3. According to Erikson, the major task of infancy is to develop a sense of

- a. autonomy.
- b. trust.
- c. industry.
- d. egocentrism.

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-2 - List and explain five aims of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 2

4. Achievement, foreclosure, moratorium, searching moratorium, and diffusion are all statuses in the development of
- friendship.
 - identity.
 - communication.
 - attachment.

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-2 - List and explain five aims of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 1
NASW: 2

5. According to Erikson, young adults aged 18 years and older are working on which developmental task?
- Trust vs. mistrust
 - Intimacy vs. isolation
 - Identity vs. identity diffusion
 - Assimilation vs. accommodation

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-2 - List and explain five aims of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 5
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 2

6. The last of Erikson's stages is which of the following?
- Generativity vs. self-absorption
 - Integrity vs. despair
 - Accommodation vs. assimilation
 - Development vs. change

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-2 - List and explain five aims of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 5

7. The ability to control one's impulses, behavior, and/or emotions until an appropriate time is available for expression is called

- a. ambition.
- b. self-regulation.
- c. identity.
- d. self-esteem.

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-2 - List and explain five aims of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 5
NASW: 2

8. When an 18-month-old throws a temper tantrum because he can't have a cookie, he is demonstrating that he has not yet developed

- a. a self-concept.
- b. self-regulation.
- c. self-esteem.
- d. a secure attachment.

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-2 - List and explain five aims of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 5
NASW: 2

9. Which socializing agent bears the major responsibility for socializing the child?

- a. The family
- b. The school
- c. The community
- d. The peer group

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1
NASW: 2

10. Which orientation emphasizes affiliation, cooperation, and interpersonal relations?

- a. Collectivist
- b. Individualist
- c. Developmental
- d. Regulatory

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4

11. Which coping style is associated with “doing” and “getting things done”?

- a. Active
- b. Passive
- c. Futuristic
- d. Open

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 5

12. According to your text, research indicates that Euro-American children are likely to _____ than Latino or Asian children.

- a. have more egalitarian attitudes toward authority
- b. have less egalitarian attitudes toward authority
- c. be more obedient toward authority
- d. all of these

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1

13. According to Kagicibasi (1996), which kind of family patterns and socialization practices stress family loyalty, intergenerational dependency, control, and obedience?

- a. Interdependent
- b. Independent
- c. Authoritarian
- d. Learner-centered

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1

14. Which socializing agent has the purpose to perpetuate society's knowledge, skills, customs, and beliefs?
- The peer group
 - The family
 - The media
 - The school

ANSWER: d

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1
NASW: 2

15. A child's peer group consists of individuals who
- are of approximately the same age.
 - are of approximately the same social status.
 - have common interests.
 - all of these.

ANSWER: d

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 2

16. Reciprocal interactions within peer groups begin at about the age of
- 2 months.
 - 3 years.
 - 7 years.
 - 11 years.

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 2

17. The socializing agent of which the function is to provide information about the world and oneself from a perspective other than that of the family is which of the following?

- a. The media
- b. The peer group
- c. The family
- d. The community

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4

18. The media differs from other socializing agents in which of the following ways?

- a. It does not ordinarily involve direct personal interaction.
- b. It does not interact with other socializing agents.
- c. It has minimal effect on children's socialization process.
- d. It is more easily controlled.

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 5

19. The function of the community is to provide a sense of

- a. belonging.
- b. friendship.
- c. socialization.
- d. all of these.

ANSWER: d

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 4
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 7

20. Interactions in a community are influenced by which of the following?

- a. Size of the community
- b. Stability of the population
- c. Mobility patterns
- d. All of these

ANSWER: d

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-1 - List and explain three factors that affect socialization processes.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1

21. John's Boy Scout troop invited some individuals from the neighborhood to give a presentation about different occupational choices (careers). This is an example of socialization at what level?

- a. The school
- b. The family
- c. The community
- d. The mass media

ANSWER: c

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1
NASW: 7
NAEYC: 3

22. Rachael learned the cans at her school were being thrown away with the rest of the trash. Rachael organized a campaign to make her school more earth-friendly by dividing the trash into recyclable and non-recyclable materials. Rachael is

- a. engaging in advocacy.
- b. displaying egocentrism.
- c. working on issues of intimacy vs. isolation.
- d. showing a permissive style.

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 4
NASW: 5

23. Which method of socialization involves feeling or emotions such love, anger, fear, or disgust?

- a. Observational
- b. Cognitive
- c. Affective
- d. Apprenticeship

ANSWER: c

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 7

24. Observational learning differs from cognitive learning in that observational learning is more likely to emphasize

- a. modeling.
- b. collaborating.
- c. reasoning.
- d. none of these.

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 5
NAEYC: 4
NAEYC: 5
NASW: 2

25. Kylie is receiving inconsistent care from her mother. According to your text, Kylie is likely to develop which kind of attachment?

- a. Secure
- b. Insecure
- c. Bonded
- d. Trust vs. mistrust

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 10

26. Positive reinforcement refers to a consequence being _____, whereas negative reinforcement refers to a consequence being _____.

- a. given; terminated
- b. terminated; given
- c. a stimulus; a response
- d. first; last

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 5
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 2

27. Allowing a child to leave his room when he stops a temper tantrum is an example of

- a. positive reinforcement.
- b. negative reinforcement.
- c. shaping.
- d. cognition.

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1
NASW: 2

28. Mary is a teacher who likes to use lots of praise in her classroom. Which of the following best describes the principle Mary is using?

- a. Positive reinforcement
- b. Negative reinforcement
- c. Extinction
- d. Punishment

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1
NASW: 2

29. Emanuel is trying to get his daughter to stop biting her nails. His plan is to ignore his daughter's nail biting, but praise her at every 10-minute interval in which she does not bite her nails. Gradually, Emanuel plans to lengthen the amount of time between praise. If Emanuel's method is successful, the disappearance of nail biting would be considered which of the following?

- a. Extinction
- b. Punishment
- c. Negative reinforcement
- d. Modeling

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 5

30. In order for punishment to be effective, it needs to be

- a. given close to the time of the behaviors.
- b. accompanied by an explanation.
- c. consistently applied.
- d. all of these.

ANSWER: d

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 2

31. Which of the following is *not* a criticism of punishment as a technique?

- a. Punishment is not effective.
- b. Punishing a child does not show him or her what correct or desired behavior looks like.
- c. Children model what they see.
- d. The emotional side effects of punishment may be more damaging than the child's original behavior.

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 2

32. An approving nod, a questioning look, and a reminder are all examples of

- a. praise.
- b. feedback.
- c. extinction.
- d. insecure attachment.

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 5

33. Baby Miranda is learning that she can make a noise by banging two lids together. Which of the following best describes what the lids are helping Miranda develop?

- a. Her sense of self-efficacy
- b. Her cultural identity
- c. Her sociocentrism
- d. All of these

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-2 - List and explain five aims of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 2

34. Modeling helps children

- a. learn complicated behavior by observing it.
- b. develop new ways of behaving in situation they have not previously experienced.
- c. learn appropriate social behavior vicariously.
- d. all of these.

ANSWER: d

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 2

35. According to your text, which of the following is a reason why children try behaviors they see on television?

- a. Television removes an unpleasant stimulus; children are eager to try this.
- b. Children like the collaborative (group process) aspects of television.
- c. Television provides an opportunity for generativity.
- d. Children see individuals being rewarded on television.

ANSWER: d

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 5
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 5

36. Standards for a child's behavior are set by

- a. parents.
- b. the peer group.
- c. the teacher.
- d. all of these.

ANSWER: d

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-4 - Define and exemplify an affective method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4

37. When a teacher gives explanations or causes for an act, this is called

- a. reasoning.
- b. negative reinforcement.
- c. extinction.
- d. observational learning.

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-7 - Define and explain a cognitive method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1
NASW: 5
NAEYC: 4

38. Which of the following best describes inductive reasoning?

- a. Particular to the general
- b. Large to the small
- c. General to the specific
- d. Particular to the particular

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-7 - Define and explain a cognitive method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NAEYC: 5

39. According to your text, children first begin to think less intuitively and more concretely around the age of
- a. 1 year.
 - b. 3 years.
 - c. 5 years.
 - d. 7 years.

ANSWER: d

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-7 - Define and explain a cognitive method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NAEYC: 5

40. "I can't hit Kyle; therefore I can't hit any other children" is an example of
- a. inductive reasoning.
 - b. deductive reasoning.
 - c. trust vs. mistrust.
 - d. punishment.

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-7 - Define and explain a cognitive method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NAEYC: 5

41. Talking about the reasons why a child cannot do something is characteristic of
- a. authoritative parents.
 - b. authoritarian parents.
 - c. permissive parents.
 - d. permissive teachers.

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1

42. Group pressure is sometimes used by ethnic groups to
- promote individualism.
 - control non-conforming behavior.
 - promote egocentric thought.
 - all of these.

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 7

43. The influence of the social group varies according to several factors, including which of the following?
- Attraction to the group
 - Acceptance by the group
 - Type of group
 - All of these

ANSWER: d

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1

44. Maria and Manuel read a book to their child every night before they put him to bed. This is an example of a
- symbol.
 - routine.
 - rite of passage.
 - conservation task.

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-4 - Define and exemplify an affective method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 5
NASW: 7

45. Rituals that signify changes in individuals' status as they move through the cycle of life are referred to as which of the following?
- Rites of passage
 - Cultural stereotypes
 - Values
 - Mastery motivations

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-4 - Define and exemplify an affective method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 7
NAEYC: 4

46. Apprenticeship programs typically progress from _____ to _____.
- a. collaborating; structuring
 - b. structuring; transferring
 - c. reasoning; explaining
 - d. open/expressive; restrained/private

ANSWER: b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-9 - Define and explain an apprenticeship method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 5
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 5

47. Values differ from attitudes in that values are
- a. learned from socializing agents.
 - b. acquired by modeling others.
 - c. qualities or beliefs as opposed to tendencies to respond.
 - d. all of these.

ANSWER: c

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-4 - Define and exemplify an affective method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1

48. Professor Jones is studying how a person responds to the temptation to violate moral rules, such as lying and cheating. Professor Jones is studying which aspect of moral development?
- a. Affective
 - b. Cognitive
 - c. Behavioral
 - d. Cognitive-developmental

ANSWER: c

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-5 - Define and explain an operant method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 4

49. Which of the following is the main difference between the term “gender” and the term “sex”?
- a. “Gender” refers to psychological attributes, whereas “sex” refers to biological attributes.
 - b. “Sex” refers to psychological attributes, whereas “gender” refers to biological attributes.
 - c. None of these; the terms “sex” and “gender” refer to the same thing.
 - d. “Gender” refers to chromosomes; “sex” refers to biological attributes.

ANSWER: a

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-4 - Define and exemplify an affective method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1
NASW: 2

Completion

50. The value one places on his or her identity is termed _____.

ANSWER: self-esteem

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-2 - List and explain five aims of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 4
NAEYC: 2

51. Erikson’s term for the developmental task in the play years (ages 3 to 5) is _____.

ANSWER: initiative vs. guilt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-2 - List and explain five aims of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4

52. According to Erikson, adolescents are working on identity vs. _____.

ANSWER: diffusion

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-2 - List and explain five aims of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 5

53. Interest in establishing and guiding the next generation is called _____.

ANSWER: generativity

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-4 - Define and exemplify an affective method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4

54. As the child progresses from infancy to childhood, emotional and behavioral regulation gradually shifts from _____ socializing agents to _____, self-induced mechanisms.

ANSWER: external; internal

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 1
NASW: 2

55. Family patterns that stress individual achievement, separateness of generations, egalitarianism, and consensus are termed _____.

ANSWER: independent

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 2
NAEYC: 5
NASW: 3

56. The _____ is a source of social comparison.

ANSWER: peer group

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 10
NAEYC: 4

57. A group of people living in the same geographical area who are bound together politically and economically is considered a(n) _____.

ANSWER: community

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 3

58. Speaking or writing in support of a person, a group, or a cause is known as _____.

ANSWER: advocacy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 4

59. Reinforcement and extinction are associated with _____ methods of socialization. _____ refers to an object or event that is presented following a behavior and that serves to increase the likelihood that the behavior will occur again.

ANSWER: operant; Reinforcement

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-5 - Define and explain an operant method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES:
NAEYC: 1
NASW: 5
NAEYC: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1

60. When a reward, or pleasant consequence, is given for desired behavior, this is called _____ reinforcement.

ANSWER: positive

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-5 - Define and explain an operant method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES:
NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4

61. Timeout is a type of _____ in which all reinforcement is removed.

ANSWER: extinction

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-5 - Define and explain an operant method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES:
NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1

62. _____ refers to physically or psychologically painful stimuli.

ANSWER: Punishment

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-5 - Define and explain an operant method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES:
NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1

63. Feedback usually _____ subsequent performance.

ANSWER: improves

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-5 - Define and explain an operant method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES:
NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1

64. _____ refers to a form of imitative learning that occurs by observing another person perform a behavior and experience its consequence.

ANSWER: Modeling

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-6 - Define and explain an observational method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 5

65. Instruction, standard setting, and reasoning are all examples of the _____ socialization method.

ANSWER: cognitive

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-7 - Define and explain a cognitive method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NAEYC: 5
NASW: 3

66. _____ is a term for actions that are intended to aid or benefit another person or group of people without the actor's anticipation of external rewards.

ANSWER: Altruism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-7 - Define and explain a cognitive method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 5

67. Reasoning from a general principle to a specific case is called _____ reasoning.

ANSWER: deductive

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-7 - Define and explain a cognitive method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NAEYC: 5
NASW: 5

68. John has a parenting style that is child-centered but lacks directives or authority. John's style is termed _____.

ANSWER: permissive

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-8 - Define and explain a sociocultural method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NAEYC: 2
NASW: 7

69. The handing down of customs, stories, and beliefs from generation to generation is known as _____.

ANSWER: tradition

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-8 - Define and explain a sociocultural method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 5
NAEYC: 6
NASW: 4
NASW: 7

70. A ceremonial observation of a prescribed rule or custom is called a(n) _____.

ANSWER: ritual

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-8 - Define and explain a sociocultural method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 5
NASW: 4
NASW: 7

71. A debutante ball and a circumcision ceremony are examples of _____.

ANSWER: rites of passage

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-8 - Define and explain a sociocultural method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 2

72. _____ refers to a process in which a novice is guided by an expert to participate in and master tasks.

ANSWER: Apprenticeship

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-9 - Define and explain an apprenticeship method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 2

73. Qualities or beliefs that are viewed as desirable or important are called _____.

ANSWER: values

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-10 - List and explain seven outcomes of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 4

74. "I failed because I didn't study" is an example of a(n) _____ attribution.

ANSWER: internal

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-10 - List and explain seven outcomes of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 3
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4

75. An inborn motive to explore, understand, and control one's environment is known as _____ motivation.

ANSWER: mastery

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-10 - List and explain seven outcomes of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

NOTES: NAEYC: 6
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 3

76. Moral values such as guilt, shame, and empathy are examples of the _____ component of morality.

ANSWER: affective

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-10 - List and explain seven outcomes of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Apply

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 4

77. _____ are qualities that an individual understands to characterize males and females in his or her culture.

ANSWER: Gender roles

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-10 - List and explain seven outcomes of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 3
NASW: 7
NAEYC: 5

Subjective Short Answer

78. Compare the early stages of Erikson's theory of psychosocial development to Erikson's later stages. Focus your discussion on how developmental tasks change over time, including the term(s) for each stage as appropriate.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-1 - List and explain three factors that affect socialization processes.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Analyze

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1

79. Describe the six methods of socialization and give a specific example of each.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-4 - Define and exemplify an affective method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 7

80. List and describe the main agents of socialization in the microsystem.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-3 - List the five agents of socialization, describing a major role of each.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 1

81. Describe how *affective* methods of socialization differ from *sociocultural* methods of socialization, and give examples.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-4 - Define and exemplify an affective method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 5
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 3

82. Describe the significance of attachment as a mediator in parent–child interactions.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-1 - List and explain three factors that affect socialization processes.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 7
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 9
NASW: 10

83. Describe how *observational* methods of socialization differ from *cognitive* methods of socialization, and give examples.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-6 - Define and explain an observational method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 5
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 8

84. Imagine you are a kindergarten teacher on the first day of class, and you are using principles from behaviorism (operant learning) to teach the children to put away their toys. Describe how you might do this, including key terms as appropriate.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-7 - Define and explain a cognitive method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 1
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4
NAEYC: 5
NASW: 1

85. Describe the difference between *punishment* and *feedback*, and give examples of each.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-5 - Define and explain an operant method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 5
NASW: 2
NAEYC: 4

86. As described in your text, explain why social groups vary in terms of their ability to influence individual members.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-8 - Define and explain a sociocultural method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 4
NASW: 5
NASW: 1
NASW: 7

87. Imagine you are presenting an in-service to staff at a child care center. The topic of your presentation is cognitive methods of socialization. Describe what you will say, providing an overview the concepts of instruction, reasoning, and the setting of standards.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-7 - Define and explain a cognitive method of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC: 2
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 4
NAEYC: 5
NASW: 5

88. List and describe the seven outcomes of socialization found in your text. Choose two and describe systems critical in their development from a bioecological perspective.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CFSC.BERN.16.2-10 - List and explain seven outcomes of socialization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

NOTES: NAEYC 5
NASW: 1
NAEYC: 4
NASW: 2

