

QUESTIONS

1. What is socialization?

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2. What do individuals acquire during the process of socialization?
3. What are the two types of socialization and what is the difference between them?
4. What is the final product of socialization?
5. When socialization is positive and when it is negative?
6. What are the primary agents of socialization?
7. Write **(TRUE)** or **(FALSE)** in front of each of the following sentences.
 - Socialization is the key to our humanity and personality.
 - Socialization is a short term process.
 - Peer group is the most important agent of socialization in most societies.
 - School is usually the first agent of socialization.
 - The process of learning new values and norms, can be voluntary only.
 - Natural socialization is mostly a human phenomenon.

2. Human Development

1. What is human development ?
2. Write **TRUE** or **FALSE** in front of each the of following sentences.
 - Society and culture are powerful influences in human development.
 - Collectivist cultures emphasize competition and individual achievement.
 - Individualistic cultures stress interdependence and cooperation.
 - Experiments: study people over time.
3. Prenatal period is primarily defined by while adolescence is more defined by.....
4. The first period of human lifespan is
5. What are the domains of human development? Count them and explain one.
6. What are the techniques of scientific method uses to study human behavior.
7. Give a clear definition for the following :
 - a. Longitudinal Studies
 - b. Correlational research
 - c. Development
 - d. Enculturation

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8. What are Erikson's eight stages of human development?
9. The basic strengths of early childhood are,,
and during this stage, children learn to walk,
..... and
10. What is the task of the adolescence stage?
11. The failure in the adolescence stage results in
12. What is the significant task of " Middle adulthood" ?
13. In which stage individuals transmit culture through the family?
14. **TRUE** or **FALSE**
 - a) From adolescence on, development depends more on what we do.
 - b) In the first four stages, development depends mostly on what is done to us.
 - c) During the infancy stage, children learn to master skills of their own.
 - d) The school age is a very social stage.
 - e) At the "young adulthood" we try to find mutually satisfying relationships.
 - f) Play age is a very social stage.
 - g) Wisdom is the basic strength of "Young adulthood"
 - h) Wisdom is the basic strength of "Late adulthood"

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15. What are the stages of cognitive development?
16. Children explore the world through their and
17. Children know the world only by,,,,
18. In Stage ,Children learn use symbols (language).
19. In concrete operational stage, children focus onand.....
20. **Write True /False**
 - a. All adults become fully operational
 - b. Hereditary factors are more important especially for basic personality traits.
 - c. Id and Ego are in constant states of conflict, with the superego balancing the two.
21. What are the stages of moral development according to Kohlberg theory?
22. Individuals seek for moral behavior in the conventional level of morality.
23. What is "**Right**" in the conventional level of morality ?
24. The abstract ethical principles that individuals consider in the post-conventional level of morality are equality, and
25. What is personality?
26. The factors that are involved in shaping personality are usually seen as coming from and
27. A personality is the sum total of,, and
28. is the transmission of generic characteristics.
29. is an unchanging biological inherited behavior.
30. What are the elements of personality according to Sigmund Freud.
31. What are the three common types of modal personality?
32. Count four factors that are involved in personality development.
33. What is Tabula rasa?

Gender Socialization

1. What's gender socialization?

Gender socialization is the process by which males and females are informed about the norms and behaviors associated with their sex.

2. What's Gender?

The socio-cultural phenomenon of the division of people into various categories such as male and female, with each having associated roles, expectations, stereotypes, etc.

3. Boys and girls are socialized differently to some extent in all societies. Explain Clearly.

Boys are more often allowed freedom to experiment and to participate in physically risky activities. While Girls are encouraged to learn how to do domestic tasks and to participate in child rearing by baby-sitting.

4. Sociologists attribute many of the behavioral differences between genders to socialization.

5. Socialization is the process of transferring norms, values, beliefs, and behaviors to group members.

6. The most intense period of socialization is during childhood.

7. One of the first questions people ask of expectant parents is the sex of the child. and this is the beginning of a social categorization process that continues throughout life. **Explain with examples**

Preparations for the birth often take the infant's sex into consideration (e.g., painting the room blue if the child is a boy, pink for a girl).

8. It is important to keep in mind that gender differences are a combination of social and biological forces.

9. Girls and boys are expected to act in certain ways, and these ways are socialized from birth by many parents (and society). **Explain.**

Girls are expected to be clean and quiet, while boys are messy and loud.

10. Boys and girls who do not conform to gender stereotypes are usually ostracized by same-age peers for being different. (**T** or F)

Gender Segregation

1. Boys and girls play very differently, give a clear example to clarify the difference between them.

Girls tend to form close, intimate friendships with one or two other girls. While boys play in larger groups, engage in rougher activities that take up more space.

2. Boys are more likely to take turns speaking, while girls use interruptions. (T or **F**)

3. Girls tend to form close, intimate friendship many other girls. (T or **F**)

4. In their interaction, girls successfully influence other girls, but they find it difficult to influence boys (**T** or F)

5. Parents and peers have more negative attitudes toward cross-gender Behavior.

6. Parents are the secondary source of socialization. (T or **F**)

7. There are different parenting styles used with boys and girls. **Explain with examples.**

Parents encourage sex-typed everyday activities. Girls were positively reinforced for activities such as, dressing up, assisting with domestic tasks whilst boys were reinforced for more gross motor activities.

Socialization:

8. Parents socialization is a top-down process whilst peers socialization is a dialogical process.

9. Peers socialization is a dialogical process mutual influence between peers.

10. Same-sex peers are often the primary source of information for children about what is appropriate and inappropriate behavior for boys and girls.

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11. Girls are favored over boys in most cultures. (T or **F**)

12. Boys are often more assertive and demanding, while girls are frequently more submissive and modest.

13. What is an aggression?

Aggression is any behavior directed toward another individual that is carried out with the proximate (immediate) intent to cause harm.

14. Accidental harm is not aggressive because it is not intended. (**T** or F)

15. Harm that is an incidental by-product of helpful actions is also not aggressive .
(**T** or F)

16. What is violence?

Violence is aggression that has extreme harm as its goal (e.g., death).

1. All violence is aggression, but many instances of aggression are not violent.
(**T** or F)

17. What are the types of aggression

● **Hostile** : Hot, impulsive Intentional use of harmful behavior ► the goal is to cause injury to the victim.

● **Instrumental**

● **Passive**

● **Active**

18. Negative affect produced by unpleasant experiences automatically stimulates various thoughts, memories, expressive motor reactions, and physiological responses .

19. People acquire aggressive responses the same way they acquire other complex forms of social behavior. (**T** or F)

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20. What are the theories of aggression?

1. Cognitive Neo-association Theory
2. Social Learning Theory
3. Script Theory
4. Excitation Transfer Theory
5. Social Interaction Theory

21. Scripts define situations and guide behavior (**T** or **F**)

22. What are person factors that stimulate aggression?

1. TRAITS
2. BELIEFS
3. ATTITUDES
4. VALUES
5. LONG-TERM GOALS
6. SCRIPTS

22. What are situational factors that stimulate aggression?

1. AGGRESSIVE CUES
2. PROVOCATION
3. FRUSTRATION
4. PAIN AND DISCOMFORT
5. DRUGS