**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Per:\_\_\_**

**STUDY GUIDE: CHAPTER 4 Sociology and You**

Directions: Based on your reading of the chapter, provide responses to the following questions.

1. Define socialization.
2. Discuss the role socialization plays in human development.
3. Describe the effects of extreme isolation on children.
4. How does the functionalist perspective explain socialization?
5. How does the conflict perspective explain socialization?
6. Name the key concepts of symbolic interactionism that help us understand socialization.
7. How is role taking different from the looking-glass process?.
8. What are the four processes, as defined by symbolic interactionism, for socialization in adulthood?
9. Give an example of desocialization and the effect it has on people.

Complete the vocabulary exercise on the back!

**Directions: If you find a statement to be false, replace the underlined word with one that will make the statement true. Some of these statements are true and can be left unchanged.**

1. Personality teaches children to participate in group life.
2. Your “I” is the image you have of yourself that is separate from other people around you.
3. Those people whose judgments are important to you, such as friends, teachers, and relatives, are significant others.
4. When role taking, we have internal conversations with ourselves in which we imagine how other people view us.
5. In the resocialization stage, young children mimic the behavior of others around them.
6. During the imitation stage, preschoolers take on the roles of others around them, one role at a time.
7. Your self-concept that is based on how you think others judge you is your looking-glass self.
8. In a(n) reference group, such as a prison or mental hospital, people are separated from the rest of society and are not allowed to manage their own lives.
9. A person’s peer group contains others of roughly the same age and having similar interests.
10. When children are able to engage in role taking that involves several participants, they are at the game stage.
11. A generalized other emerges when an individual has integrated the norms, values, and beliefs of his or her community.
12. A group that an individual uses to evaluate himself and from which values, beliefs, and norms are taken is called a total institution.
13. When an institution takes away the personal belongings and privacy of an individual and treats her as a “number,” they are referencing the person.