

# What is Socialization?

## Worksheet

Socialization is the process by which people learn and internalize the values, norms, and behaviors of their society, mainly through key agents such as family, school, peer groups, and media.

## Questions

1. Which agent of socialization is typically the FIRST and most influential in early childhood?  
A) Media  
B) Peer group  
C) Family  
D) Workplace
2. Learning norms from friends of similar age is an example of socialization through:  
A) Family  
B) Peer group  
C) Religion  
D) Government
3. The process of unlearning old norms and learning new ones, such as when joining the military, is called:  
A) Primary socialization  
B) Anticipatory socialization  
C) Resocialization  
D) Cultural relativism
4. Which of these best describes socialization?  
A) A one-time event in early childhood  
B) A lifelong process of learning social norms and values  
C) A legal requirement enforced by government  
D) An instinct present at birth
5. A toddler learns to say 'please' and 'thank you' by imitating her parents. What type of socialization is this and who is the agent?
6. A new employee learns unwritten office norms, like when it's acceptable to leave early, by observing coworkers over their first month. What is this process called?
7. A teenager starts using slang and following fashion trends after joining a new friend group at school. Identify the agent and the socialization concept involved.
8. Define: What is socialization?
9. Define: What is primary socialization?
10. Define: Name the five main agents of socialization.

## Answer Key

1. C) Family - Family is the primary agent of socialization, teaching language and basic values from infancy.
2. B) Peer group - Peer groups strongly shape behavior, especially during adolescence.
3. C) Resocialization - Resocialization involves discarding previous behavior patterns to adopt new ones in a different social context.
4. B) A lifelong process of learning social norms and values - Socialization is lifelong, continuing from infancy through adulthood via multiple agents.
5. This is primary socialization. The agent is the family. The child learns basic language and manners through direct imitation and reinforcement (praise) from caregivers. This lays the foundation for later social behavior.
6. This is anticipatory/adult (workplace) socialization. The agent is the workplace/coworkers. The employee observes behavior, receives informal feedback, and adjusts to fit organizational culture. This shows socialization continues into adulthood, not just childhood.
7. The agent is the peer group. This illustrates secondary socialization, where influence outside the family reshapes behavior and identity. Peer groups are especially powerful during adolescence because approval from friends carries high social value. The teen adopts shared norms (language, dress) to gain group acceptance.
8. The lifelong process of learning and internalizing the norms, values and behaviors of one's society.
9. The earliest socialization, occurring mainly within the family during childhood.
10. Family, school, peer group, media, and workplace.

### **Bounlu**

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