

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Pre-Test: Sociological Perspective of the Self

1. Who is considered the Father of American pragmatism and a pioneer in social psychology?
 - A) Sigmund Freud
 - B) George Herbert Mead
 - C) Max Weber
 - D) Emile Durkheim
2. According to Mead, what is the “Me”?
 - A) The impulsive part of the self
 - B) The reaction to others' attitudes
 - C) The characteristics and behaviors influenced by social interactions
 - D) The individual's unique response to the environment
3. What does the “I” represent in Mead’s theory?
 - A) The socialized aspect of the self
 - B) The internalized attitudes of society
 - C) The spontaneous and autonomous part of the self
 - D) The learned behaviors from the environment
4. List and briefly describe the three stages of self-development according to Mead. (2 points)
5. At what age does the Play Stage occur?
 - A) Birth – 2 years old
 - B) 2 – 6 years old
 - C) 6 – 9 years old
 - D) 9 – 12 years old
6. In which stage do children begin to recognize and adhere to rules during interactions?
 - A) Preparatory Stage
 - B) Play Stage
 - C) Game Stage
 - D) Adolescent Stage
7. Explain the difference between the “I” and the “Me” with an example. (2 points)
8. According to Mead, when does socialization end?
 - A) In adolescence
 - B) In adulthood
 - C) At retirement
 - D) It is a lifelong process
9. Mead rejected the idea of:
 - A) Social interaction shaping the self
 - B) Biological determination of the self
 - C) The self being influenced by society
 - D) Role-playing in self-development
10. The Preparatory Stage is characterized by:
 - A) Rule-based interactions
 - B) Pretend play and role assignment
 - C) Imitation without understanding

- D) Understanding societal roles
11. Which component of the self reacts to the attitudes of others?
- A) The “I”
 - B) The “Me”
 - C) The Ego
 - D) The Superego
12. Describe a real-life example of a social interaction that helped shape your sense of self. Explain how this aligns with Mead's theory. (2 points)
13. In Mead's theory, the Game Stage helps children learn:
- A) Imitation skills
 - B) Basic social rules
 - C) Complex role understanding and societal viewpoints
 - D) Language and communication skills

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