1. Pick the true statement “The lack of a “youth moratorium” in hunting and gathering societies is largely explained by
   a. **The rapid acquisition of adult social roles and economic skills in these societies**
   b. Early physical maturation among these people
   c. Effective informal social control
   d. All the above

2. Which of the following is not true of “hunting and gathering” societies?
   a. Our ancestors probably developed into physically modern human beings (homo sapiens) within these societies
   b. There was very little occupational specialization beyond a division of labor between men and women
   c. Informal society was highly effective
   d. **In these societies, there was a long “youth moratorium”**
   e. Children and young adults learned necessary skills from many older relatives

3. In Turnbull’s description of “Coming of Age” ceremonies in a “hunting and gathering” society, girls who have begun to menstruate happily announce this event to everyone. In class, their lack of fear and shame was explained as most probably resulting from the lack of fear that, in society
   a. Marriage would follow quickly for all of the girls
   b. Social control was excellent, and there was little danger of illegitimate children
   c. There was a high degree of economic equality between families
   d. **All of the above**

4. In Turnbull’s description of the “elima” celebration that he watched, a group of pygmy girls pursue one boy, shouting and yelling and hitting him with whips. This was:
   a. A loss of control in what had been orderly ritual
   b. **An expected event, that had the function of insuring emotional involvement**
   c. An illustration of the relatively chaotic pygmy society
   d. Their way of discouraging the attentions of boys and men from neighboring groups
   e. All of the above

5. A “rite of passage” is
   a. A right to pass through hostile groups
   b. **A ritual which involves a larger community in an individual’s passage to a new position**
   c. A celebration of improvement in an individual’s social position
   d. A pledge by a community to release the initiate from demanding responsibilities
6. According to the lecture, the “rites of passage” in adolescence in the contemporary USA are probably not as effective as these rituals were in pre-industrial societies because our rituals lack
   a. Outward symbols of a changed status, such as traditional ethnic costumes
   b. Supporting myths and “bibliotherapy”
   c. A long-term investment of time and energy by “elders,” the initiates, and continuing community
   d. “Vision Quests” in a genuine wilderness

7. Which of the following would be likely in a society which had not industrialized?
   a. A “youth moratorium”
   b. A youth sub-culture that rejects adult norms and goals, and accepts only age-peers as leaders
   c. Most of the popular music is composed to appeal to youth, rather than to settled adults
   d. Rituals and festivals in which people of all ages submerge their individual identities and become part of a larger whole

8. “Anomie” is
   a. The same thing as being cut off from primary groups
   b. A synonym for “social integration”
   c. A situation in which norms and values are absent or confusing, often because of social change
   d. Most typical of pre-industrial societies

9. In class, we compared the phenomena of the Japanese “kamikaze bikers” and the pygmy youth in the “molimo” mock-attack on the pygmy village. In which of the following characteristics were the two phenomena most similar? In the extent to which Japanese and pygmy youth…
   a. Were conforming to the norms and values of adults in the community
   b. Were responding to the mass media
   c. Were following the culturally scripted role of the “picaresque hero”
   d. Were experiencing a “total, unmediated relationship” with others and enjoying the feeling of being part of a larger, more powerful entity

10. According to Sato, which of the following was not true of the Japanese “Bosozoku” motorcyclists’ relationship with the mass media?
    a. They often informed the press and television of the times and places of forthcoming “bosozoku” speeding episodes
    b. The “bosozoku” became “celebrities” rather than heroes
    c. The “bosozoku” seemed fascinated with their presentation in the media
    d. They were proud of the fact that media attention had no effect on the timing or staging of their activities
11. To say that youth in modern societies tend to be “marginalized” is to say that:
   a. They tend to live on the margins of urban areas (in suburbs)
   b. They are not fully integrated into society
   c. They tend to develop their own personal identities
   d. Their personal identities tend to center around their tastes in music

12. As compared to youth in agrarian societies, youth in industrial and “post-industrial” societies have:
   a. A smaller range of possible identities
   b. Role choices that are more easily understood
   c. More useful role models in the “primary group”
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above

13. According to the article “The Identity Watershed” by Newman and Newman, the development of a “personal identity” in an industrial society
   a. Must be accomplished before the “youth” period in life
   b. Is best accomplished when there is no “identity crisis” or period of experimentation
   c. Results in commitments which are the simple result of identification with “significant others”
   d. Involves developing a sense of personal responsibility for chosen relationships
   e. All of the above

14. Adolescent-peer relationships in industrial (or post industrial societies):
   a. Are more likely to be fragile than in pre-industrial societies partly because adolescents face more choices that will differentiate them as they mature
   b. Are more likely to be stable than in pre-industrial societies, because our greater wealth gives us more freedom of movement and choice
   c. Are not an important factor in the development of “personal identity”
   d. Are not at all affected by the preference of the adolescents’ families

15. According to the research of the Cairns (Lifelines and Risks), which of the following statements about adolescent peer groups (or “peer social clusters”) is not true? Peer social clusters among adolescents:
   a. Often serve as tools to express individual aggression in ways that conceal the identity of the aggressor (as in character assassination)
   b. Create strong pressures towards conformity within the group
   c. Are a strong influence in the development of personal identity
   d. Are more stable in adolescence than in adulthood
   e. Will remain stable only if the members of the group can change together
16. In class and in the course pack readings, the “functions of friendships” among adolescents were discussed. These functions included all of the following except:
   a. Helping to develop a “personal identity” in a changing society
   b. Developing peer relationships skills that are unlikely to be learned in relationships with parents
   c. Providing social support
   d. Providing allies in conflicts with other individuals and groups
   e. When there is a conflict between parental and peer group norms, making it more likely that the adolescent will support the parents

17. Which of the following statements is false? A youth subculture
   a. Cannot be passed along to new generations, even in part, but must be completely “re-invented” with each new cohort
   b. Includes its own vocabulary and meanings
   c. May be as materialistic as the larger culture around it
   d. Includes distinct criteria for status achievement
   e. Includes norms and values that differ from those of the surrounding culture

18. The development of a distinctive youth sub-culture in the United States resulted from all of the following except:
   a. Industrialization
   b. An extended and universal secondary (“high school”) school system
   c. Rejection of products and values promoted by the mass media
   d. The increasing social segregation of youth

19. According to the lectures and readings, youth groups and youth sub-culture typical of industrial societies appear because:
   a. Youth/Adolescents in industrial societies have needs and problems that are only partly answered by adult social structures
   b. The “youth moratorium” prevents youth from taking on adult responsibilities and gives many of them the freedom to experiment with alternative life-styles and identities
   c. In industrial societies, most people at this stage of life have enough personal spending money to make youth a profitable marketing “target” for youth –oriented business
   d. All of the above

20. Which of the following statements is not true?
   a. The images of youth that are dominant in the American mass media are the simple reflection of “human nature,” and would be the same in all societies if their mass media were free of government censorship
   b. In Soviet Russian mass media, troublesome youth were likely to be portrayed as “victims of bourgeois-western influence”
   c. In Soviet Russia, a religious-utopian vision resulted in a real fear of autonomous “life-style” sub-cultures
   d. In the American mass media, images and narratives are shaped by the needs and demands of advertisers
21. Fill in the blank. Among many Russian youth in recent years, __________ helped them redefine reality and construct alternative identities.
   a. Official disclosure
   b. Intense psychotherapy
   c. "Tusovkas" (informal youth “lifestyle” groups)
   d. Alienation
   e. Attendance at Komsomol (“Youth Communist”) meetings

22. Pilkington explores the informal “tusovka” social gatherings of Moscow youth after the break-up of the Soviet Union. These gatherings were important to Moscow youth for a number of reasons. Which of the following was not one of them?
   a. Acquiring social skills, exploring relationships with different people
   b. Developing greater confidence in themselves and their relationships
   c. Acquiring new information
   d. “Self-improvement” (or, exploring new identities)
   e. Rediscovering traditional Russian “folk culture”

23. Arnett found that when he looked at the marital, residential and educational situations of persons in the USA between the ages of 18 and 25, he found these situations to be
   a. Easier to predict than when he was trying to predict these patterns among older persons
   b. Very difficult to predict; in this age category, people’s living patterns were unusually diverse and unstable
   c. Very similar to the living patterns of persons between the ages of 25 and 45
   d. None of the above

24. In the USA, what transition usually begins the stage of “emerging adulthood”?
   a. Leaving high school
   b. Leaving college
   c. Becoming a parent
   d. Entering marriage

25. Which of the following does not reflect general characteristics of people in the stage of “emerging adulthood” in the US?
   a. They are likely to search for partners with potential for emotional and physical intimacy
   b. They are financially dependent (at least in part)
   c. They are at the stage of exploring their work trajectories
   d. They are beginning parenthood