Learning Through Life

How socialization changes as people grow

S.3.1 "Define socialization as a process that takes place from birth to death, and how it changes throughout the life cycle."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one example of Nia learning a shared expectation in each paragraph, then circle the person or group that helps her learn it. Number your examples from the earliest life stage to the latest to show how socialization continues.

Nia Learns New Ways

1. On the day Nia is born, she depends on others for food and safety. As her caregivers respond to her cries, she begins to expect that people can help. Later, she learns words spoken at home and how her family greets visitors. At preschool, classmates show her how to wait for a turn, even when she wants a toy right away. This learning is **socialization**: the ongoing process of learning a group's shared expectations, values, and ways of acting. It begins at birth, but no single person or setting teaches Nia everything.

2. At fourteen, Nia's basketball teammates expect her to pass rather than shoot every time. In a group chat, her friends expect quick replies, but a teacher asks students to silence phones in class. Nia learns to judge which expectation fits each setting. She also questions a team custom that leaves new players out and suggests a different way to choose partners. Socialization does not mean accepting every rule without thought. As a teenager, she encounters more groups than she did as a small child, and she helps shape their habits too.

3. Years later, Nia starts a job at a repair shop. Coworkers teach her how to explain a delay to a customer and how to share tools safely. She brings habits from school, but the job calls for new skills and responsibilities. After retiring, she joins a community garden, where younger members show her how to sign up for workdays online. She shares tips about caring for tools, and together they decide how to divide tasks. Her roles and teachers change with age. Socialization continues through older adulthood, ending only when a person's life ends.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Using Nia's life as evidence, define socialization and state when it begins and ends.

2. How does what Nia learns from others change between preschool and her teenage years? Give one example from each stage.

3. How does starting work change Nia's socialization compared with being a teenager on the basketball team?

4. Why is joining the community garden an example of socialization in older adulthood? Explain what Nia learns and what she contributes.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Invent a person and describe how they learn a shared expectation in childhood, adulthood, and older adulthood. In 4 to 5 sentences, explain who influences them at each stage and how their role or behavior changes. Use situations not described in the passage.

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PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one example of Nia learning a shared expectation in each paragraph, then circle the person or group that helps her learn it. Number your examples from the earliest life stage to the latest to show how socialization continues. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Using Nia's life as evidence, define socialization and state when it begins and ends.	**Socialization is the ongoing process of learning a group's expectations, values, and ways of acting. It begins at birth and continues until death.**
2	How does what Nia learns from others change between preschool and her teenage years? Give one example from each stage.	**At preschool, classmates show Nia how to wait for a turn. As a teenager, she learns to follow different expectations in different settings, such as replying to friends in a group chat but silencing her phone in class.**
3	How does starting work change Nia's socialization compared with being a teenager on the basketball team?	**On the team, Nia learns teammates' expectations and helps change a team custom. At work, coworkers teach her expectations tied to her new role, such as explaining delays to customers and sharing tools safely.**
4	Why is joining the community garden an example of socialization in older adulthood? Explain what Nia learns and what she contributes.	**Younger members teach Nia how to sign up for workdays online. She shares tool-care tips and helps the group decide how to divide tasks, so she is still learning and shaping group practices.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

As a child, Luis learns from older cousins to cheer without insulting opponents at neighborhood chess matches. As an adult, he joins a tenant council, where other residents teach him to hear every speaker before voting. He changes from following game rules to helping make decisions that affect neighbors. In older adulthood, members of a local radio club teach him to verify news before reading it aloud, and he passes that practice to new members.

Accept different passage examples when they accurately show learning from others at the requested life stages. For Part 3, look for three distinct life stages, an influence and expectation at each stage, and a clear change in role or behavior.