

1.1 Identity and socialisation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 12 marks**

KEY WORDS identity 身份认同 • social identity 社会身份 • socialisation 社会化
• secondary socialisation 次级社会化

Objective

Explain identity and socialisation using personal, social, primary, and secondary examples.

You must be able to:

- distinguish personal from social identity
- define socialisation
- compare primary and secondary socialisation

1 Worked examples

■ Identity changes with the setting

Personal identity 个人身份 describes what makes one person distinct. **Social identity** 社会身份 describes groups they belong to. A student may foreground family identity at home and team identity during a match.

Socialisation 社会化 is learning group norms. Primary socialisation begins mainly in family life; secondary socialisation occurs through school, peers, and media.

2 Practice

2.1 Define social identity. [1]

2.2 State one agent of secondary socialisation. [1]

2.3 Explain why an identity may be more important in one situation than another. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Compare primary and secondary socialisation. [4]

3.2 Explain how a school can influence a student’s social identity. [4]

Solutions

2.1

- The identity from groups a person belongs to.

2.2

- School, peers, or media.

2.3

- Situations make different group memberships or personal roles relevant.
- The person may foreground the identity connected to that setting.

3.1

- Both teach norms and ways of behaving.
- Primary socialisation happens mainly in family life.
- Secondary socialisation happens through school, peers, and media.
- Secondary messages can differ from early family learning.

3.2

- School places students in groups and roles.
- Peers and teachers communicate norms and expectations.
- Shared activities can strengthen a group membership.
- The student may see themselves through that school-related group.