

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.