1. Which of the following concepts refers to the total way of life shared by members of a society?
   A. values  
   B. norms  
   C. culture  
   D. cultural universals

2. A(n) ____ is a population that shares the same territory and is bound together by economic and political ties.
   A. culture  
   B. society  
   C. aggregate  
   D. network

3. Culture is defined as:
   A. all of the physical artifacts produced and used by a society.  
   B. the total way of life shared by members of a society.  
   C. the standards of desirability shared by members of a society.  
   D. the unique values, interests, and lifestyles of the elite members of society.

4. Refrigerators, ovens, coffee pots, and stereos are all examples of what sociologists call:
   A. material culture.  
   B. nonmaterial culture.  
   C. high status culture.  
   D. cultural necessities.

5. All of the following are examples of nonmaterial culture EXCEPT:
   A. a belief in atheism.  
   B. a belief in God.  
   C. the commandment “thou shalt not kill.”  
   D. a religious cross.

6. Within sociology there are several different approaches to the study of culture. The _____ approach is more interested in how culture shapes individuals than in how economies shape culture.
   A. structural-functional.  
   B. conflict.  
   C. biological.  
   D. conservative.

7. The theoretical approach that wonders why one culture develops differently from another, and who benefits from cultural patterns, is:
   A. structural-functionalism.  
   B. conflict theory.  
   C. biological determinism.  
   D. symbolic interactionism.
8. The term for the attitudes and knowledge that bring power and status to members of the upper class is:
   A. cultural norms
   B. status symbols
   C. cultural capital
   D. materialism

9. Choosing a fine French wine, using multiple utensils for a five-course meal, and having contacts among the elite are all examples of:
   A. popular culture.
   B. popular cultural norms.
   C. local knowledge.
   D. cultural capital.

10. _____ focuses on the meanings that people find in culture, and how those meanings are created.
    A. Conflict theory
    B. Structural-functionalism
    C. Symbolic interactionism
    D. Cultural materialism

11. Americans are shaped by their shared value of individualism and independence. This is a claim that pertains most strongly to the _____ perspective.
    A. structural-functionalism
    B. conflict theory
    C. symbolic interaction
    D. None of these; this is not a question any theory would address.

12. Which theoretical approach would be most likely to examine the competing perspectives of multiculturalism and assimilation?
    A. structural-functionalism
    B. conflict theory
    C. symbolic interaction
    D. None of these; this is not a question any theory would address.

13. Which theoretical perspective is most likely to examine the meanings that ethnic foods have for the groups that consume them?
    A. structural-functionalism
    B. conflict theory
    C. symbolic interaction
    D. None of these; this is not a question any theory would address.

14. The text argues that _____ help to explain what is common to humankind across societies but _____ explains why people and societies differ from one another.
    A. cultural universals; genetics
    B. biological factors; culture
    C. social structures; biology
    D. technological advances; cultural universals
15. When sociologists say that culture is problem solving, they mean that:
   A. culture is created through conflict.
   B. if a society is cultured, there will be no crime or deviance.
   C. culture provides a standard pattern for dealing with common dilemmas.
   D. we should worship culture instead of false gods.

16. Structural-functionalists and conflict theorists agree that:
   A. some people benefit from culture more than others.
   B. culture is manipulated by the elite for their own advantage.
   C. culture serves everyone equally.
   D. culture provides ready-made solutions to the problems of everyday life.

17. When Americans traveling abroad say that they really “find the people strange” they are:
   A. being ethnocentric.
   B. expressing cultural relativism.
   C. identifying with a counterculture.
   D. expressing a wish for more cultural variability.

18. The requirement that each cultural trait be evaluated in the context of its own culture is known as:
   A. ethnocentrism.
   B. cultural diffusion.
   C. normative adaptation.
   D. cultural relativity.

19. Janice is analyzing the American cultural value of “all men are created equal” and has determined that
    the United States does not “practice what it preaches.” She is not interested in how the U.S. compares
    with other countries in terms of relative equality. Janice’s analysis is an example of:
    A. ethnocentrism.
    B. cultural diffusion.
    C. normative adaptation.
    D. cultural relativity.

20. The tendency to view the norms and values of one’s culture as absolute and to use them as a standard
    against which to judge the practices of other cultures is known as:
    A. cultural relativity.
    B. cultural objectivity.
    C. ethnocentrism.
    D. practical assessment.

21. Which of these statements about ethnocentrism is FALSE?
    A. Ethnocentrism can create a barrier to interaction between people from different cultures.
    B. Ethnocentrism is the tendency to view the norms and values of one’s culture as absolute.
    C. Ethnocentrism is always something negative.
    D. Ethnocentrism is essential for social integration.

22. In Equatorial Guinea, citizens were shocked to find an American neighbor living alone in a large
    apartment. The Equatoguinean’s surprise at this horrible, lonely, living arrangement is an example of:
    A. personal distaste.
    B. cultural universalism.
    C. ethnocentrism.
    D. general dislike of foreign neighbors.
23. Your text concludes that ethnocentrism:

A. weakens social control.
B. is essential for cultural exchange.
C. is a bridge between different cultures when they come into contact.
D. is a natural, and in some ways, desirable product of growing up in a culture.

24. Sociologists say that culture is a social product. What does this mean?

A. Cultural diversity is not the product of isolated gene pools, rather it is learned and changed through social interaction.
B. Culture is a material commodity shared by all members of a society.
C. Culture is determined by biological instincts.
D. Culture cannot be understood or known by any individual. It can only be experienced collectively.

25. The transmission of culture from one person (or generation) to the next is dependent upon:

A. a large brain.
B. natural human instincts.
C. the human capacity for creating and using technology.
D. the human capacity for language.

26. Sociobiology is defined in your text as the:

A. systematic study of human social interaction.
B. study of the biological basis of all forms of human behavior.
C. study of biological adaptations to social environments.
D. study of social evolution as influenced by biology.

27. Biological explanations are most likely to be accepted for behavioral patterns that are:

A. highly specialized.
B. different in each culture.
C. deviant and subversive.
D. universal.

28. _____ assumes that some human social behavior such as altruism, has evolved as a genetic adaptation.

A. Cultural relativity
B. Sociobiology
C. Social science in general
D. Sociology

29. According to sociobiologists, which of the following characteristics is related to successful reproduction?

A. altruism toward all members of the society
B. altruism toward kin
C. larger bone structure
D. men with a higher sperm count

30. According to _____, a change in a species occurs primarily because some individuals are more successful than others at reproducing. Thus, the species comes to be characterized by the traits that mark successful reproducers.

A. conflict theorists
B. structural functionalists
C. symbolic interaction
D. sociobiologists
31. According to your text, the “carriers of culture” are:

A. family, government, and religion.
B. technology, environment, and population.
C. biological, social and cultural evolution.
D. language, values, and norms.

32. The phrase “language is a framework of culture” implies that:

A. language limits the technological and creative potential of a culture.
B. language allows the transmission of culture from one person to the next.
C. language is forever changing and adapting to the evolving culture.
D. language symbolizes culture and shapes the way in which culture develops.

33. Why would it be important for members of immigrant groups to teach their children their native language?

A. because language is the source of shared meanings and culture.
B. because without their native language they will have no identity.
C. to make it easier for them to find employment.
D. to teach them the proper discipline and respect.

34. According to _____, the grammar, structure, and categories embodied in each language affect how its speakers see reality.

A. the linguistic relativity hypothesis
B. the carrier of culture hypothesis
C. the reality thesis
D. the symbolic interaction perspective

35. According to the text, the relationship between language and culture includes each of the following EXCEPT:

A. language is a carrier of culture.
B. our thinking and perceptions are shaped by our linguistic capacities.
C. language is symbolic.
D. language inhibits cultural adaptation.

36. Which of the following terms is used for shared ideas about desirable goals in a culture, such as good health, stability and security?

A. norms
B. values
C. wants
D. folkways

37. Having a happy and satisfying marriage is a value of American culture. Values are defined by the text as:

A. shared ideas of what is a desirable goal.
B. shared rules of conduct that specify how people ought to think and act.
C. the normal, customary, habitual ways of doing things.
D. strong ideas of what is morally right or wrong, enforced by the police powers of the state.
38. Which of the following is an example of a value?
   A. The sky is blue.
   B. Material success.
   C. Cats make good companion animals.
   D. Ina likes sweets.

39. Norms are defined as the:
   A. total way of life shared by members of a society.
   B. shared ideas about desirable goals in a society.
   C. shared rules about how people ought to think and act.
   D. actual behavior of members of a group.

40. Which of these values are practically universal?
   A. strong family and good health.
   B. material wealth and long life.
   C. youthfulness and status.
   D. material wealth and competition.

41. Norms that are simply the customary, normal, habitual ways a group does things are known as:
   A. mores.
   B. laws.
   C. customs.
   D. folkways.

42. Which of the following would NOT be considered a folkway of American culture?
   A. not eating with your mouth full.
   B. white wedding dresses.
   C. thank you notes.
   D. monogamy, marriage to one spouse.

43. Alex did not bathe or use deodorant for one week. His classmates refused to sit by him and sent him a bar of soap anonymously. Alex violated a:
   A. cultural universal.
   B. law.
   C. folkway.
   D. value.

44. Norms for which strong ideas of right or wrong have developed are called:
   A. laws.
   B. folkways.
   C. moral customs.
   D. mores.

45. In American society, the commandment “thou shalt not commit adultery” belongs to which category?
   A. folkways
   B. mores
   C. cultural universals
   D. values
46. Norms or rules that are officially enforced and sanctioned by society are known as:
   A. folkways.
   B. mores.
   C. laws.
   D. requirements.

47. Which of the following is true regarding the relationship between norms and law?
   A. All norms are supported by law.
   B. Not all norms are supported by law and not all laws are supported by norms.
   C. All laws are supported by general norms.
   D. Formal laws are established and enforced only when they have the backing of informal sanctions.

48. Which of these principles is illustrated by laws requiring the use of seat belts:
   A. creation of values.
   B. emphasize voluntary compliance.
   C. elimination of values.
   D. using laws to create norms.

49. John has noticed that his boss smiles and is pleased when John gets to work at the office a bit early, or
   stays a bit late. John is being influenced by:
   A. values.
   B. informal sanctions.
   C. formal sanctions.
   D. mores.

50. Sanctions:
   A. are always punishments for violating norms.
   B. are always rewards for adhering to norms.
   C. may be either rewards or punishments.
   D. None of these is true about sanctions.

51. Sanctions refer to:
   A. life-styles that are opposed to those of the larger culture.
   B. rewards for conformity and punishments for nonconformity.
   C. the forms of interaction through which people relate to one another.
   D. the expectation that people will return favors when they are obligated to do so.

52. Professor Mitchell allows her students the opportunity to “skip” the final exam if they have earned an A
   on all their coursework and have no absences at the end of the semester. Allowing the students to “skip”
   the final for doing well and coming to class is a type of:
   A. sanction
   B. folkway
   C. mos (singular of mores)
   D. law

53. What is the text’s general conclusion about norms?
   A. Norms are a good guide to people’s actual behavior.
   B. Norms are not related to behavior.
   C. There is no relationship between norms and values.
   D. Norms are not a good guide to people’s actual behavior.
54. Research indicates that one half of all married men and women in our society have committed adultery. This example shows that:

- A. normative behavior always reflects actual behavior.
- B. many norms are unimportant.
- C. our mores regarding marital fidelity are very powerful.
- D. norms are not always a good guide to what people actually do.

55. The discrepancy between cultural norms and people’s actual behavior is called:

- A. sanctioning
- B. mores
- C. deviance
- D. folkways

56. Groups that share in the overall culture of society but maintain their own distinctive values, norms and life-styles are called:

- A. deviant subgroups.
- B. subcultures.
- C. countercultures.
- D. supercultures.

57. Betty has just taken a position with a different corporation. She is quite frustrated because workers in her new office have a different approach than what she is used to. Her co-workers use terms that she has not heard before and have their own ways of dividing the work and covering for each other. Betty is reacting to:

- A. a subculture.
- B. cultural diffusion.
- C. a counterculture.
- D. changing mores.

58. Groups that have values, interests, beliefs, and life-styles that are opposed to those of the larger society are called:

- A. deviant subgroups.
- B. countercultures.
- C. disloyal antagonists.
- D. subcultures.

59. A group of people who reside in the United States do not agree with the American values of material success, patriarchy, and marriage. They have chosen to isolate themselves from mainstream society by forming a commune where women and men are equal and marriage is forbidden. This group would be considered a:

- A. subculture.
- B. type of organized crime mob.
- C. sub-group.
- D. counterculture.

60. A subculture is:

- A. a group that has values, interests, beliefs and lifestyles that are opposed to those of the larger society.
- B. a group that shares the overall culture of mainstream society but maintains its own distinctive values, norms, and lifestyles.
- C. a population that shares the same territory and is bound together by economic and political ties.
- D. a group of people with similar physical characteristics.
61. A counterculture is:

A. a group that has values, interests, beliefs and lifestyles that are opposed to those of the larger society.
B. a group that shares the overall culture of mainstream society but maintains its own distinctive values, norms, and lifestyles.
C. a population that shares the same territory and is bound together by economic and political ties.
D. a group of people with similar physical characteristics.

62. Until fairly recently many people believed that ethnic and religious subcultures should learn and adopt the ways of the dominant group. Such people were advocating:

A. multiculturalism.
B. assimilation.
C. countercultures.
D. cultural diffusion.

63. Maria has recently moved to the United States from Columbia. Her children no longer speak Spanish and are learning to live like American children. Maria’s children are experiencing:

A. multiculturalism.
B. ethnocentrism.
C. cultural relativism.
D. assimilation.

64. The image of the United States as a “salad bowl” rather than a “melting pot” has been used to illustrate the concept of:

A. ethnocentrism.
B. multiculturalism.
C. acculturation.
D. cultural relativism.

65. The term for the belief that cultural differences should be preserved and appreciated is:

A. multiculturalism.
B. assimilation.
C. countercultures.
D. cultural diffusion.

66. For many deaf people, using American Sign Language creates a shared identity and unique forms of expression. For these people, being deaf would be considered:

A. a disability.
B. a culture.
C. a society.
D. a linguistic novelty.

67. In many cases cochlear implants have not enabled deaf children to hear and understand, but have only confused them with new, unintelligible sounds. Given that implants are not very successful, deaf activists have criticized the medical practice of surgically inserting cochlear implants as:

A. a neutral medical technology.
B. multiculturalism on the part of the “hearing” culture.
C. ethnocentrism on the part of the “hearing” culture.
D. a form of cultural relativity.
68. Studies of the deaf show that:
   A. nearly all deaf people would join the “hearing” culture if they had a choice.
   B. many deaf people would not join the “hearing” culture if they had a choice.
   C. deaf people view themselves as having a serious disability.
   D. most deaf people are excited about the new cochlear implant options available to deaf babies.

69. People who advocate for the use of cochlear implants for deaf children are taking the perspective of:
   A. cultural relativity.
   B. assimilation.
   C. multiculturalism.
   D. cultural diversity.

70. Which of the following was NOT included in your text as a major factor accounting for cultural diversity?
   A. isolation.
   B. environmental differences.
   C. technological difference.
   D. political structures.

71. The process by which aspects of one culture or subculture enter and are incorporated into another is referred to as:
   A. acculturation.
   B. cultural isolation.
   C. cultural diffusion.
   D. technological advance.

72. Salsa sales in the United States have surpassed ketchup sales. This is the result of:
   A. assimilation.
   B. cultural diffusion.
   C. technology.
   D. ethnocentrism.

73. At the broadest level, cultural elements spread around the world. This is called:
   A. Globalization of culture.
   B. Assimilation
   C. Xenophobia.
   D. Cultural lag.

74. Cultural diffusion occurs most rapidly when:
   A. the new ideas and inventions come from the United States.
   B. new values and tools meet basic needs and are consistent with existing culture.
   C. the culture uses English as its language of choice.
   D. pre-existing relative deprivation is high.

75. Many scholars believe unrealistic media images:
   A. contribute to higher levels of self-esteem among girls.
   B. contribute to higher levels of eating disorders among women and girls.
   C. have not had an effect on young women.
   D. have no affect on boys and men.
76. According to the study by Melissa Milkie on how young women interpret images of women in beauty magazines:

A. white teens were more likely than African American teens to believe the images of female beauty in magazines were unrealistic.
B. African American teens were more likely than white teens to believe the images of female beauty in magazines were unrealistic.
C. the self-concept of the African American teens was less negatively affected by the magazine images than the self-concept of the white teens.
D. the self-concept of the white teens was less negatively affected by the magazine images than the self-concept of the African American teens.

77. High culture refers to:

A. a culture's ideas about its own past.
B. a culture's views about religion.
C. cultural preferences associated with persons of high social status.
D. a group who has power or influence over another.

78. Which of the following would likely be included in the category of high culture?

A. heavy metal music
B. murals painted on the side of buildings
C. stock car racing
D. opera and ballet

79. Which of the following would be an example of popular culture?

A. a sculpture museum
B. classic literature
C. stock car racing
D. opera and ballet

80. Popular culture refers to:

A. cultural preferences associated with persons of high social status.
B. only the parts of culture that change over time.
C. aspects of culture that are widely accessible and broadly shared.
D. primarily myths and urban legends.

81. What is the difference between popular culture and high culture?

A. Popular culture includes aspects of culture that shared by the typical citizen while high culture appeals primarily to those of upper social standing.
B. High culture includes aspects of culture that are widely accessible while popular culture is reserved for those of the upper classes.
C. Popular culture changes while high culture does not.
D. High culture changes while popular culture does not.

82. _____ is the term for the philosophy that buying is good.

A. Globalization of culture
B. Consumerism
C. Xenophobia
D. Customerism
83. According to the text, consumerism in the U.S. is based on the belief:
   A. in planned obsolescence.
   B. that we are what we buy.
   C. that a penny saved is a penny earned.
   D. in delayed gratification.

84. According to your text, an increase in television viewing is associated with:
   A. an increase in individual annual spending.
   B. an increase in marital satisfaction.
   C. a decrease in life satisfaction.
   D. a decrease in individual annual spending.

85. Between 1989 and 2007 the gap between the amount of savings and debt for U.S. households has:
   A. declined.
   B. remained the same.
   C. increased.
   D. None of these; there is no gap between savings and debt.

86. The term _____ is applied to a situation whereby one part of a culture changes more rapidly than another.
   A. cultural lag
   B. culture shock
   C. temporal ordering
   D. causation

87. Genetic engineering technology has enabled scientists to create a genetically engineered clone of biological organisms. However, this technology came about before adequate ethical, moral, and legal guidelines were established. That lack of legal, ethical, and moral guidelines in place as the technology developed is an example of:
   A. culture shock.
   B. cultural lag.
   C. temporal ordering.
   D. causation.

88. _____ refers to the disconcerting and unpleasant experiences that can accompany exposure to a different culture.
   A. Cultural lag
   B. Culture shock
   C. Xenophobia
   D. Ethnocentrism

89. Rylie recently moved from the United States to Italy. She is upset to find that parents in Italy openly allow their children to drink alcohol. The feelings that Rylie experienced are an example of:
   A. cultural lag.
   B. culture shock.
   C. xenophobia.
   D. role-taking.
90. Which of the following is an example of culture shock?
   A. “Sexting” or sending nude pictures of oneself via text messaging.
   B. Immigrants to the U.S. being unable to speak the language for the first generation.
   C. American travelers in Greece are uncomfortable by people standing too close to them.
   D. The spread of material cultural elements, such as salsa, around the world.

91. _____ is the process through which ideas, resources, practices, and people are increasingly operating in a worldwide rather than a local framework.
   A. Globalization
   B. Diffusion.
   C. Assimilation
   D. Temporization

92. According to the text, how did the break up of the Soviet Union contribute to globalization?
   A. The breakup of the Soviet Union permitted new countries to move to a more capitalistic economic system.
   B. Countries formed after the breakup forged new relationships with other countries in order to seek raw materials and trade partners.
   C. Trade barriers that were part of earlier political tensions were relaxed.
   D. All of these are ways the breakup of the Soviet Union contributed to increased globalization.

93. After the breakup of the former Soviet Union, the countries of Europe united politically in a form of continental government called:
   A. The European Parliament.
   B. NAFTA.
   C. The European Union.
   D. The United Governments of Europe

94. Legislation adopted in 1994 that reduced trade barriers between the U.S., Mexico, and Canada is called:
   A. The Union of the Americas.
   B. The North American Free Trade Agreement.
   C. The South American Free Trade Agreement.
   D. The Organization of American States.

95. Which citizens are more likely to fear foreign influence on their way of life?
   A. citizens of wealthier countries
   B. citizens of poorer countries
   C. citizens of western Europe
   D. citizens of the U.S.

96. Which of these is NOT an impact created by globalization discussed in the text?
   A. cultural impact
   B. economic impact
   C. psychological impact
   D. political impact
97. The globalization of popular culture has a significant impact on cultures throughout the world primarily because popular culture:

A. is a major source of entertainment.
B. is too expensive for most people to participate in.
C. supports local cultural practices.
D. carries cultural values.

98. What is the overall economic impact of globalization?

A. International financial relationships have reduced violence.
B. International financial enterprises raise the standard of living for all in the countries involved.
C. The effects of economic globalization have been exclusively negative.
D. Observers of globalization are not in agreement as to its overall economic impact.

99. One result of NAFTA has been:

A. many American workers have lost their jobs or accepted cuts to keep their jobs.
B. new trade relationships have created more employment for Americans.
C. American workers have been able to increase their demands for benefits.
D. All of these have resulted from NAFTA.

100. Globalization has resulted in the creation of new international organizations. Research indicates that the growth of these organizations:

A. has resulted in decreased political and economic autonomy for the U.S.
B. has successfully diminished international crimes such as the torture of political prisoners.
C. has had little impact, if any.
D. has resulted in decreased political and economic autonomy for poorer nations.

101. There are some human groups that do not have culture.

True  False

102. Cultural capital serves as a symbolic boundary to keep the social classes isolated from one another.

True  False

103. Biological factors provide a good explanation for why one culture differs from another.

True  False

104. Ethnocentrism is the opposite of cultural relativity.

True  False

105. Culture is a social product.

True  False

106. Cultural evolution occurs more rapidly than biological evolution.

True  False

107. Culture is possible without language.

True  False
108. The “rule” against going to a nice restaurant and talking with your mouth full is an example of a mor (singular of mores).
   True  False

109. Laws are always norms.
   True  False

110. The norms of any culture are a good guide to people’s actual behavior.
   True  False

111. Hard core punkers and survivalists are examples of countercultures.
   True  False

112. Deaf infants of parents who use sign language will begin to “babble” with their hands at about the same time that hearing infants begin to verbally babble.
   True  False

113. A significant difference between American culture and other cultures is the emphasis on consumerism.
   True  False

114. All parts of a single culture evolve or change at the same time.
   True  False

115. There is general agreement that the overall consequences of economic globalization have been positive for all participants.
   True  False

116. Give an example of material and non-material culture.
117. What is meant by the term cultural relativity?

118. How is culture a social product?

119. What is sociobiology?

120. What is the linguistic relativity hypothesis?
121. Explain the difference between values and norms.

122. Explain the difference between a subculture and a counterculture; give an example of each.

123. What is assimilation?

124. What is the difference between high culture and popular culture? Give an example of each.
125. What is cultural lag? Give an example.

126. Explain how the approaches of structural-functionalism and conflict differ in how they study culture.

127. What is ethnocentrism, how does it arise, and how might it be seen as both helpful and harmful to a given society?

128. Discuss the difference between sociobiology and cultural explanations in their approach to the study of human behavior.
129. Discuss the various aspects of language as a carrier of culture. Why is language important to culture?

130. Define the concepts of assimilation and multiculturalism. Discuss how thinking changed over time with respect to these two concepts and culture in the United States.

131. How does culture change? Develop your own example, describing the role played by the environment, isolation, technology, and dominant cultural themes.

132. Explain what effect media depictions of female beauty has on young women and girls? How are these depictions used by males? Describe ethnic group differences in the impact on self-concept.
133. Discuss consumerism as a dominant theme in American culture. How did consumerism develop, what are the influences on consumer behavior. What are the effects of consumerism on the American lifestyle?

134. List and explain the sources of globalization.

135. Discuss the impact of globalization, both negative and positive. Give one example each for the economic, cultural and political impact of globalization.
CHAPTER 2: CULTURE Key

1. Which of the following concepts refers to the total way of life shared by members of a society?
   A. values
   B. norms
   C. culture
   D. cultural universals

2. A(n) ____ is a population that shares the same territory and is bound together by economic and political ties.
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   B. society
   C. aggregate
   D. network

3. Culture is defined as:
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   C. high status culture.
   D. cultural necessities.

5. All of the following are examples of nonmaterial culture EXCEPT:
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   B. a belief in God.
   C. the commandment “thou shalt not kill.”
   D. a religious cross.

6. Within sociology there are several different approaches to the study of culture. The ____ approach is more interested in how culture shapes individuals than in how economies shape culture.
   A. structural-functional.
   B. conflict.
   C. biological.
   D. conservative.

7. The theoretical approach that wonders why one culture develops differently from another, and who benefits from cultural patterns, is:
   A. structural-functionalism.
   B. conflict theory.
   C. biological determinism.
   D. symbolic interactionism.
8. The term for the attitudes and knowledge that bring power and status to members of the upper class is:
   A. cultural norms
   B. status symbols
   C. cultural capital
   D. materialism

9. Choosing a fine French wine, using multiple utensils for a five-course meal, and having contacts among the elite are all examples of:
   A. popular culture.
   B. popular cultural norms.
   C. local knowledge.
   D. cultural capital.

10. _____ focuses on the meanings that people find in culture, and how those meanings are created.
    A. Conflict theory
    B. Structural-functionalism
    C. Symbolic interactionism
    D. Cultural materialism

11. Americans are shaped by their shared value of individualism and independence. This is a claim that pertains most strongly to the _____ perspective.
    A. structural-functionalism
    B. conflict theory
    C. symbolic interaction
    D. None of these; this is not a question any theory would address.

12. Which theoretical approach would be most likely to examine the competing perspectives of multiculturalism and assimilation?
    A. structural-functionalism
    B. conflict theory
    C. symbolic interaction
    D. None of these; this is not a question any theory would address.

13. Which theoretical perspective is most likely to examine the meanings that ethnic foods have for the groups that consume them?
    A. structural-functionalism
    B. conflict theory
    C. symbolic interaction
    D. None of these; this is not a question any theory would address.

14. The text argues that _____ help to explain what is common to humankind across societies but _____ explains why people and societies differ from one another.
    A. cultural universals; genetics
    B. biological factors; culture
    C. social structures; biology
    D. technological advances; cultural universals
15. When sociologists say that culture is problem solving, they mean that:
   A. culture is created through conflict.
   B. if a society is cultured, there will be no crime or deviance.
   C. culture provides a standard pattern for dealing with common dilemmas.
   D. we should worship culture instead of false gods.

16. Structural-functionalists and conflict theorists agree that:
   A. some people benefit from culture more than others.
   B. culture is manipulated by the elite for their own advantage.
   C. culture serves everyone equally.
   D. culture provides ready-made solutions to the problems of everyday life.

17. When Americans traveling abroad say that they really “find the people strange” they are:
   A. being ethnocentric.
   B. expressing cultural relativism.
   C. identifying with a counterculture.
   D. expressing a wish for more cultural variability.

18. The requirement that each cultural trait be evaluated in the context of its own culture is known as:
   A. ethnocentrism.
   B. cultural diffusion.
   C. normative adaptation.
   D. cultural relativity.

19. Janice is analyzing the American cultural value of “all men are created equal” and has determined that the United States does not “practice what it preaches.” She is not interested in how the U.S. compares with other countries in terms of relative equality. Janice’s analysis is an example of:
   A. ethnocentrism.
   B. cultural diffusion.
   C. normative adaptation.
   D. cultural relativity.

20. The tendency to view the norms and values of one’s culture as absolute and to use them as a standard against which to judge the practices of other cultures is known as:
   A. cultural relativity.
   B. cultural objectivity.
   C. ethnocentrism.
   D. practical assessment.

21. Which of these statements about ethnocentrism is FALSE?
   A. Ethnocentrism can create a barrier to interaction between people from different cultures.
   B. Ethnocentrism is the tendency to view the norms and values of one’s culture as absolute.
   C. Ethnocentrism is always something negative.
   D. Ethnocentrism is essential for social integration.
22. In Equatorial Guinea, citizens were shocked to find an American neighbor living alone in a large apartment. The Equatoguinean’s surprise at this horrible, lonely, living arrangement is an example of:

A. personal distaste.
B. cultural universalism.
C. ethnocentrism.
D. general dislike of foreign neighbors.

23. Your text concludes that ethnocentrism:

A. weakens social control.
B. is essential for cultural exchange.
C. is a bridge between different cultures when they come into contact.
D. is a natural, and in some ways, desirable product of growing up in a culture.

24. Sociologists say that culture is a **social** product. What does this mean?

A. Cultural diversity is not the product of isolated gene pools, rather it is learned and changed through social interaction.
B. Culture is a material commodity shared by all members of a society.
C. Culture is determined by biological instincts.
D. Culture cannot be understood or known by any individual. It can only be experienced collectively.

25. The transmission of culture from one person (or generation) to the next is dependent upon:

A. a large brain.
B. natural human instincts.
C. the human capacity for creating and using technology.
D. the human capacity for language.

26. Sociobiology is defined in your text as the:

A. systematic study of human social interaction.
B. study of the biological basis of all forms of human behavior.
C. study of biological adaptations to social environments.
D. study of social evolution as influenced by biology.

27. Biological explanations are most likely to be accepted for behavioral patterns that are:

A. highly specialized.
B. different in each culture.
C. deviant and subversive.
D. universal.

28. _____ assumes that some human social behavior such as altruism, has evolved as a genetic adaptation.

A. Cultural relativity
B. Sociobiology
C. Social science in general
D. Sociology
29. According to sociobiologists, which of the following characteristics is related to successful reproduction?

A. altruism toward all members of the society  
B. altruism toward kin  
C. larger bone structure  
D. men with a higher sperm count

30. According to _____, a change in a species occurs primarily because some individuals are more successful than others at reproducing. Thus, the species comes to be characterized by the traits that mark successful reproducers.

A. conflict theorists  
B. structural functionalists  
C. symbolic interaction  
D. sociobiologists

31. According to your text, the “carriers of culture” are:

A. family, government, and religion.  
B. technology, environment, and population.  
C. biological, social and cultural evolution.  
D. language, values, and norms.

32. The phrase “language is a framework of culture” implies that:

A. language limits the technological and creative potential of a culture.  
B. language allows the transmission of culture from one person to the next.  
C. language is forever changing and adapting to the evolving culture.  
D. language symbolizes culture and shapes the way in which culture develops.

33. Why would it be important for members of immigrant groups to teach their children their native language?

A. because language is the source of shared meanings and culture.  
B. because without their native language they will have no identity.  
C. to make it easier for them to find employment.  
D. to teach them the proper discipline and respect.

34. According to _____, the grammar, structure, and categories embodied in each language affect how its speakers see reality.

A. the linguistic relativity hypothesis  
B. the carrier of culture hypothesis  
C. the reality thesis  
D. the symbolic interaction perspective

35. According to the text, the relationship between language and culture includes each of the following EXCEPT:

A. language is a carrier of culture.  
B. our thinking and perceptions are shaped by our linguistic capacities.  
C. language is symbolic.  
D. language inhibits cultural adaptation.
36. Which of the following terms is used for shared ideas about desirable goals in a culture, such as good health, stability and security?

A. norms  
B. values  
C. wants  
D. folkways

37. Having a happy and satisfying marriage is a value of American culture. *Values* are defined by the text as:

A. shared ideas of what is a desirable goal.  
B. shared rules of conduct that specify how people ought to think and act.  
C. the normal, customary, habitual ways of doing things.  
D. strong ideas of what is morally right or wrong, enforced by the police powers of the state.

38. Which of the following is an example of a value?

A. The sky is blue.  
B. Material success.  
C. Cats make good companion animals.  
D. Ina likes sweets.

39. Norms are defined as the:

A. total way of life shared by members of a society.  
B. shared ideas about desirable goals in a society.  
C. shared rules about how people ought to think and act.  
D. actual behavior of members of a group.

40. Which of these values are practically universal?

A. strong family and good health.  
B. material wealth and long life.  
C. youthfulness and status.  
D. material wealth and competition.

41. Norms that are simply the customary, normal, habitual ways a group does things are known as:

A. mores.  
B. laws.  
C. customs.  
D. folkways.

42. Which of the following would NOT be considered a folkway of American culture?

A. not eating with your mouth full.  
B. white wedding dresses.  
C. thank you notes.  
D. monogamy, marriage to one spouse.

43. Alex did not bathe or use deodorant for one week. His classmates refused to sit by him and sent him a bar of soap anonymously. Alex violated a:

A. cultural universal.  
B. law.  
C. folkway.  
D. value.
44. Norms for which strong ideas of right or wrong have developed are called:
   A. laws.
   B. folkways.
   C. moral customs.
   D. mores.

45. In American society, the commandment “thou shalt not commit adultery” belongs to which category?
   A. folkways
   B. mores
   C. cultural universals
   D. values

46. Norms or rules that are officially enforced and sanctioned by society are known as:
   A. folkways.
   B. mores.
   C. laws.
   D. requirements.

47. Which of the following is true regarding the relationship between norms and law?
   A. All norms are supported by law.
   B. Not all norms are supported by law and not all laws are supported by norms.
   C. All laws are supported by general norms.
   D. Formal laws are established and enforced only when they have the backing of informal sanctions.

48. Which of these principles is illustrated by laws requiring the use of seat belts:
   A. creation of values.
   B. emphasize voluntary compliance.
   C. elimination of values.
   D. using laws to create norms.

49. John has noticed that his boss smiles and is pleased when John gets to work at the office a bit early, or stays a bit late. John is being influenced by:
   A. values.
   B. informal sanctions.
   C. formal sanctions.
   D. mores.

50. Sanctions:
   A. are always punishments for violating norms.
   B. are always rewards for adhering to norms.
   C. may be either rewards or punishments.
   D. None of these is true about sanctions.

51. Sanctions refer to:
   A. life-styles that are opposed to those of the larger culture.
   B. rewards for conformity and punishments for nonconformity.
   C. the forms of interaction through which people relate to one another.
   D. the expectation that people will return favors when they are obligated to do so.
52. Professor Mitchell allows her students the opportunity to “skip” the final exam if they have earned an A on all their coursework and have no absences at the end of the semester. Allowing the students to “skip” the final for doing well and coming to class is a type of:

A. sanction  
B. folkway  
C. mos (singular of mores)  
D. law

53. What is the text’s general conclusion about norms?

A. Norms are a good guide to people’s actual behavior.  
B. Norms are not related to behavior.  
C. There is no relationship between norms and values.  
D. Norms are not a good guide to people’s actual behavior.

54. Research indicates that one half of all married men and women in our society have committed adultery. This example shows that:

A. normative behavior always reflects actual behavior.  
B. many norms are unimportant.  
C. our mores regarding marital fidelity are very powerful.  
D. norms are not always a good guide to what people actually do.

55. The discrepancy between cultural norms and people’s actual behavior is called:

A. sanctioning  
B. mores  
C. deviance  
D. folkways

56. Groups that share in the overall culture of society but maintain their own distinctive values, norms and life-styles are called:

A. deviant subgroups.  
B. subcultures.  
C. countercultures.  
D. supercultures.

57. Betty has just taken a position with a different corporation. She is quite frustrated because workers in her new office have a different approach than what she is used to. Her co-workers use terms that she has not heard before and have their own ways of dividing the work and covering for each other. Betty is reacting to:

A. a subculture.  
B. cultural diffusion.  
C. a counterculture.  
D. changing mores.

58. Groups that have values, interests, beliefs, and life-styles that are opposed to those of the larger society are called:

A. deviant subgroups.  
B. countercultures.  
C. disloyal antagonists.  
D. subcultures.
59. A group of people who reside in the United States do not agree with the American values of material success, patriarchy, and marriage. They have chosen to isolate themselves from mainstream society by forming a commune where women and men are equal and marriage is forbidden. This group would be considered a:

A. subculture.
B. type of organized crime mob.
C. sub-group.
D. counterculture.

60. A subculture is:

A. a group that has values, interests, beliefs and lifestyles that are opposed to those of the larger society.
B. a group that shares the overall culture of mainstream society but maintains its own distinctive values, norms, and lifestyles.
C. a population that shares the same territory and is bound together by economic and political ties.
D. a group of people with similar physical characteristics.

61. A counterculture is:

A. a group that has values, interests, beliefs and lifestyles that are opposed to those of the larger society.
B. a group that shares the overall culture of mainstream society but maintains its own distinctive values, norms, and lifestyles.
C. a population that shares the same territory and is bound together by economic and political ties.
D. a group of people with similar physical characteristics.

62. Until fairly recently many people believed that ethnic and religious subcultures should learn and adopt the ways of the dominant group. Such people were advocating:

A. multiculturalism.
B. assimilation.
C. countercultures.
D. cultural diffusion.

63. Maria has recently moved to the United States from Columbia. Her children no longer speak Spanish and are learning to live like American children. Maria’s children are experiencing:

A. multiculturalism.
B. ethnocentrism.
C. cultural relativism.
D. assimilation.

64. The image of the United States as a “salad bowl” rather than a “melting pot” has been used to illustrate the concept of:

A. ethnocentrism.
B. multiculturalism.
C. acculturation.
D. cultural relativism.

65. The term for the belief that cultural differences should be preserved and appreciated is:

A. multiculturalism.
B. assimilation.
C. countercultures.
D. cultural diffusion.
66. For many deaf people, using American Sign Language creates a shared identity and unique forms of expression. For these people, being deaf would be considered:

A. a disability.
B. a culture.
C. a society.
D. a linguistic novelty.

67. In many cases cochlear implants have not enabled deaf children to hear and understand, but have only confused them with new, unintelligible sounds. Given that implants are not very successful, deaf activists have criticized the medical practice of surgically inserting cochlear implants as:

A. a neutral medical technology.
B. multiculturalism on the part of the “hearing” culture.
C. ethnocentrism on the part of the “hearing” culture.
D. a form of cultural relativity.

68. Studies of the deaf show that:

A. nearly all deaf people would join the “hearing” culture if they had a choice.
B. many deaf people would not join the “hearing” culture if they had a choice.
C. deaf people view themselves as having a serious disability.
D. most deaf people are excited about the new cochlear implant options available to deaf babies.

69. People who advocate for the use of cochlear implants for deaf children are taking the perspective of:

A. cultural relativity.
B. assimilation.
C. multiculturalism.
D. cultural diversity.

70. Which of the following was NOT included in your text as a major factor accounting for cultural diversity?

A. isolation.
B. environmental differences.
C. technological difference.
D. political structures.

71. The process by which aspects of one culture or subculture enter and are incorporated into another is referred to as:

A. acculturation.
B. cultural isolation.
C. cultural diffusion.
D. technological advance.

72. Salsa sales in the United States have surpassed ketchup sales. This is the result of:

A. assimilation.
B. cultural diffusion.
C. technology.
D. ethnocentrism.
73. At the broadest level, cultural elements spread around the world. This is called:

A. Globalization of culture.
B. Assimilation
C. Xenophobia.
D. Cultural lag.

74. Cultural diffusion occurs most rapidly when:

A. the new ideas and inventions come from the United States.
B. new values and tools meet basic needs and are consistent with existing culture.
C. the culture uses English as its language of choice.
D. pre-existing relative deprivation is high.

75. Many scholars believe unrealistic media images:

A. contribute to higher levels of self-esteem among girls.
B. contribute to higher levels of eating disorders among women and girls.
C. have not had an effect on young women.
D. have no affect on boys and men.

76. According to the study by Melissa Milkie on how young women interpret images of women in beauty magazines:

A. white teens were more likely than African American teens to believe the images of female beauty in magazines were unrealistic.
B. African American teens were more likely than white teens to believe the images of female beauty in magazines were unrealistic.
C. the self-concept of the African American teens was less negatively affected by the magazine images than the self-concept of the white teens.
D. the self-concept of the white teens was less negatively affected by the magazine images than the self-concept of the African American teens.

77. High culture refers to:

A. a culture’s ideas about its own past.
B. a culture’s views about religion.
C. cultural preferences associated with persons of high social status.
D. a group who has power or influence over another.

78. Which of the following would likely be included in the category of high culture?

A. heavy metal music
B. murals painted on the side of buildings
C. stock car racing
D. opera and ballet

79. Which of the following would be an example of popular culture?

A. a sculpture museum
B. classic literature
C. stock car racing
D. opera and ballet
80. Popular culture refers to:
   A. cultural preferences associated with persons of high social status.
   B. only the parts of culture that change over time.
   C. aspects of culture that are widely accessible and broadly shared.
   D. primarily myths and urban legends.

81. What is the difference between popular culture and high culture?
   A. Popular culture includes aspects of culture that shared by the typical citizen while high culture appeals primarily to those of upper social standing.
   B. High culture includes aspects of culture that are widely accessible while popular culture is reserved for those of the upper classes.
   C. Popular culture changes while high culture does not.
   D. High culture changes while popular culture does not.

82. _____ is the term for the philosophy that buying is good.
   A. Globalization of culture
   B. Consumerism
   C. Xenophobia
   D. Customerism

83. According to the text, consumerism in the U.S. is based on the belief:
   A. in planned obsolescence.
   B. that we are what we buy.
   C. that a penny saved is a penny earned.
   D. in delayed gratification.

84. According to your text, an increase in television viewing is associated with:
   A. an increase in individual annual spending.
   B. an increase in marital satisfaction.
   C. a decrease in life satisfaction.
   D. a decrease in individual annual spending.

85. Between 1989 and 2007 the gap between the amount of savings and debt for U.S. households has:
   A. declined.
   B. remained the same.
   C. increased.
   D. None of these; there is no gap between savings and debt.

86. The term _____ is applied to a situation whereby one part of a culture changes more rapidly than another.
   A. cultural lag
   B. culture shock
   C. temporal ordering
   D. causation
87. Genetic engineering technology has enabled scientists to create a genetically engineered clone of biological organisms. However, this technology came about before adequate ethical, moral, and legal guidelines were established. That lack of legal, ethical, and moral guidelines in place as the technology developed is an example of:

A. culture shock.
B. cultural lag.
C. temporal ordering.
D. causation.

88. _____ refers to the disconcerting and unpleasant experiences that can accompany exposure to a different culture.

A. Cultural lag
B. Culture shock
C. Xenophobia
D. Ethnocentrism

89. Rylie recently moved from the United States to Italy. She is upset to find that parents in Italy openly allow their children to drink alcohol. The feelings that Rylie experienced are an example of:

A. cultural lag.
B. culture shock.
C. xenophobia.
D. role-taking.

90. Which of the following is an example of culture shock?

A. “Sexting” or sending nude pictures of oneself via text messaging.
B. Immigrants to the U.S. being unable to speak the language for the first generation.
C. American travelers in Greece are uncomfortable by people standing too close to them.
D. The spread of material cultural elements, such as salsa, around the world.

91. _____ is the process through which ideas, resources, practices, and people are increasingly operating in a worldwide rather than a local framework.

A. Globalization
B. Diffusion.
C. Assimilation
D. Temporization

92. According to the text, how did the break up of the Soviet Union contribute to globalization?

A. The breakup of the Soviet Union permitted new countries to move to a more capitalistic economic system.
B. Countries formed after the breakup forged new relationships with other countries in order to seek raw materials and trade partners.
C. Trade barriers that were part of earlier political tensions were relaxed.
D. All of these are ways the breakup of the Soviet Union contributed to increased globalization.

93. After the breakup of the former Soviet Union, the countries of Europe united politically in a form of continental government called:

A. The European Parliament.
B. NAFTA.
C. The European Union.
D. The United Governments of Europe
94. Legislation adopted in 1994 that reduced trade barriers between the U.S., Mexico, and Canada is called:
   A. The Union of the Americas.
   B. The North American Free Trade Agreement.
   C. The South American Free Trade Agreement.
   D. The Organization of American States.

95. Which citizens are more likely to fear foreign influence on their way of life?
   A. citizens of wealthier countries
   B. citizens of poorer countries
   C. citizens of western Europe
   D. citizens of the U.S.

96. Which of these is NOT an impact created by globalization discussed in the text?
   A. cultural impact
   B. economic impact
   C. psychological impact
   D. political impact

97. The globalization of popular culture has a significant impact on cultures throughout the world primarily because popular culture:
   A. is a major source of entertainment.
   B. is too expensive for most people to participate in.
   C. supports local cultural practices.
   D. carries cultural values.

98. What is the overall economic impact of globalization?
   A. International financial relationships have reduced violence.
   B. International financial enterprises raise the standard of living for all in the countries involved.
   C. The effects of economic globalization have been exclusively negative.
   D. Observers of globalization are not in agreement as to its overall economic impact.

99. One result of NAFTA has been:
   A. many American workers have lost their jobs or accepted cuts to keep their jobs.
   B. new trade relationships have created more employment for Americans.
   C. American workers have been able to increase their demands for benefits.
   D. All of these have resulted from NAFTA.

100. Globalization has resulted in the creation of new international organizations. Research indicates that the growth of these organizations:
    A. has resulted in decreased political and economic autonomy for the U.S.
    B. has successfully diminished international crimes such as the torture of political prisoners.
    C. has had little impact, if any.
    D. has resulted in decreased political and economic autonomy for poorer nations.

101. There are some human groups that do not have culture.
    FALSE

102. Cultural capital serves as a symbolic boundary to keep the social classes isolated from one another.
    TRUE
103. Biological factors provide a good explanation for why one culture differs from another.  
**FALSE**

104. Ethnocentrism is the opposite of cultural relativity.  
**TRUE**

105. Culture is a social product.  
**TRUE**

106. Cultural evolution occurs more rapidly than biological evolution.  
**TRUE**

107. Culture is possible without language.  
**FALSE**

108. The “rule” against going to a nice restaurant and talking with your mouth full is an example of a mo (singular of mores).  
**FALSE**

109. Laws are always norms.  
**FALSE**

110. The norms of any culture are a good guide to people’s actual behavior.  
**FALSE**

111. Hard core punkers and survivalists are examples of countercultures.  
**TRUE**

112. Deaf infants of parents who use sign language will begin to “babble” with their hands at about the same time that hearing infants begin to verbally babble.  
**TRUE**

113. A significant difference between American culture and other cultures is the emphasis on consumerism.  
**TRUE**

114. All parts of a single culture evolve or change at the same time.  
**FALSE**

115. There is general agreement that the overall consequences of economic globalization have been positive for all participants.  
**FALSE**
116. Give an example of material and non-material culture.

An example of material culture might be a cellular phone and an example of non-material culture might be the American value of equality.

117. What is meant by the term cultural relativity?

Cultural relativity requires that each cultural trait be evaluated in the context of its own culture.

118. How is culture a social product?

It is not the product of gene pools but comes about through cultural evolution. Many aspects of culture are produced intentionally.

119. What is sociobiology?

It is the study of the biological basis of all forms of human behavior.

120. What is the linguistic relativity hypothesis?

It argues that the grammar, structure, and categories embodied in each language affect how its speakers see reality.

121. Explain the difference between values and norms.

Values are shared ideas about desirable goals or standards. Norms are behaviors; they are shaped by values, and the means for achieving goals.

122. Explain the difference between a subculture and a counterculture; give an example of each.

Not provided
123. What is assimilation?

It is the process through which individuals learn and adopt the values and social practices of the dominant group, more or less giving up their own values in the process.

124. What is the difference between high culture and popular culture? Give an example of each.

Not provided

125. What is cultural lag? Give an example.

It occurs when one part of culture changes more rapidly than another. An example is having technologies, such as cloning, without a set of values and norms to guide them.

126. Explain how the approaches of structural-functionalism and conflict differ in how they study culture.

Not provided

127. What is ethnocentrism, how does it arise, and how might it be seen as both helpful and harmful to a given society?

Not provided

128. Discuss the difference between sociobiology and cultural explanations in their approach to the study of human behavior.

Not provided

129. Discuss the various aspects of language as a carrier of culture. Why is language important to culture?

Not provided
130. Define the concepts of assimilation and multiculturalism. Discuss how thinking changed over time with respect to these two concepts and culture in the United States.

Not provided

131. How does culture change? Develop your own example, describing the role played by the environment, isolation, technology, and dominant cultural themes.

Not provided

132. Explain what effect media depictions of female beauty has on young women and girls? How are these depictions used by males? Describe ethnic group differences in the impact on self-concept.

Not provided

133. Discuss consumerism as a dominant theme in American culture. How did consumerism develop, what are the influences on consumer behavior. What are the effects of consumerism on the American lifestyle?

Not provided

134. List and explain the sources of globalization.

Not provided

135. Discuss the impact of globalization, both negative and positive. Give one example each for the economic, cultural and political impact of globalization.

Not provided