

c2

Student: _____

1. The story of the settlement on Pitcairn Island is an example of the founding of a society and the issues involved in the development of a culture.

True False

2. Culture provides individuals with a set of common understandings used to fashion behavior.

True False

3. The only component that gives meaning to the term *culture* is the nonmaterial aspect that includes such tools for living as computers, axes, and paintings.

True False

4. In a cultural context, norms are the social rules that identify appropriate and inappropriate behavior in given situations.

True False

5. Norms are created by people, so they tend to be objective in nature and universal in their use by different societies.

True False

6. The differences identified between folkways and mores include their relative importance to the well-being and survival of the society in which they exist.

True False

7. Values are the codified rules of behavior, including the rule that classifies murder as a felony.

True False

8. Two people may believe in the same value, such as social equality, yet have strongly opposite views as to how he or she should achieve this valued goal.

True False

9. Values are very stable, and never change over time.

True False

10. Gestures used to communicate numbers are universal.

True False

11. Helen Keller was unable to acquire an intelligent understanding of her environment until she grasped the significance of symbols, specifically the connection between words and experiences.

True False

12. Similar to humans, groups of orangutans have unambiguously symbolic elements in their cultures.

True False

13. Humans stand apart from other species in their use of language.

True False

14. The idea that people view the world differently depending on the nature of the concepts available in their language is the linguistic ethnocentric hypothesis.

True False

15. An example of expressive symbolism is found in the way lyrics of country music songs changed from the 1930s to the present.

True False

16. The form and content of culture is rarely affected by economic, legal, or organizational factors. The primary influence is technological.

True False

17. The "oughts" and "musts" of some societies are often the "ought nots" and "must nots" of other societies.

True False

18. Culture universals often include the specific details of actual behavior.

True False

19. Some analysts partly blame our surprise at the 9/11 attacks on ethnocentrism.

True False

20. *Mirror imaging* is the projection of American values and behavior onto America's enemies and rivals.

True False

21. Gunnar Myrdal's book, *An American Dilemma*, exposed the inconsistencies in America's values and the reality of its societal behavior.

True False

22. Sumner's "strain of consistency" suggests that there are powerful forces linking the various elements of culture into an interwoven unit.

True False

23. The view that one's own group is "the center of everything" reflects the concept of ethnocentrism.

True False

24. All groups are ethnocentric.

True False

25. Cultural relativism refers to the importance of evaluating a different culture's way of life from the point of view of the evaluator.

True False

26. The old order Amish serve as an example of a counterculture.

True False

27. Countercultures are identified as groups of people, such as delinquent gangs, who tend to be at odds with the larger mainstream society.

True False

28. The idea behind social structure is that most people tend to interact in a haphazard or random manner; therefore, they need structure in their lives.

True False

29. Sociologist William H. Sewell, Jr., observed that structure is static, not dynamic.

True False

30. Status refers to a person's social ranking in a society as determined by wealth, influence, and prestige.

True False

31. One may achieve ascribed status through a great effort like winning a gold medal at the Olympics.

True False

32. Quarterback, choir director, ballet dancer, and college student are all examples of achieved statuses.

True False

33. Race, class, and gender are examples of the term *master status* in that they carry the primary weight in a person's interactions and relationships with other people.

True False

34. Statuses carry with them a number of culturally defined rights and duties. These expectations are referred to as roles.

True False

35. Role performance is the actual behavior of a person occupying a particular status.

True False

36. Roles frequently exist in isolation.

True False

37. A group is, essentially, the same as a category.

True False

38. A society is a relatively simple type of social structure in today's world.

True False

39. The development of the settlement on Pitcairn Island serves as an example of

- A. the founding of a capitalist economy among a group of primitives.
- B. the development of a new culture.
- C. the establishment of religion in a previously satanist society.
- D. how to maintain order in a military setting.

40. The learned patterns of thinking, feeling, and acting, which are transmitted from one generation to the next, are referred to as

- A. society.
- B. social structure.
- C. culture.
- D. material culture.

41. Stone axes, computers, skateboards, and lamp shades are examples of

- A. society.
- B. nonmaterial culture.
- C. social structure.
- D. material culture.

42. _____ are NOT an example of nonmaterial culture.

- A. Physical artifacts
- B. Values
- C. Norms
- D. Customs

43. While culture provides the meanings that allow people to interpret their daily lives, _____ is the concept that represents the networks of social relations that develop among a group of people.

- A. material culture
- B. socialization
- C. society
- D. ethnocentrism

44. Social rules that specify appropriate and inappropriate behavior in given situations are called

- A. cultural expectations.
- B. socialized values.
- C. norms.
- D. cognitive expectations.

45. Norms

- A. are essentially no more than moral rules.
- B. are subjective in nature.
- C. vary in type from folkways to mores to laws.
- D. are subjective in nature and vary in type from folkways to mores to laws are correct.

46. _____ have to do with the customary ways and ordinary conventions by which we carry out our daily actions, and we ordinarily do not attach moral significance to their violation.

- A. Folkways
- B. Mores
- C. Laws
- D. All of the choices are correct.

47. Primary methods for enforcing folkways include

- A. gossip and ridicule.
- B. ostracism.
- C. death.
- D. fines and imprisonment.

48. _____ are rules enforced by a special political organization composed of individuals who maintain the right to use force.

- A. Folkways
- B. Mores
- C. Laws
- D. None of the choices are correct.

49. _____ are rules that are seen as vital to a society's well-being and survival, people who break them are viewed as sinful, evil, and wicked.

- A. Folkways
- B. Mores
- C. Laws
- D. None of the choices are correct.

50. From the sociological perspective, wearing soiled clothing might be viewed as violating a

- A. law.
- B. more
- C. folkway.
- D. sanction.

51. If someone constructed a playhouse in your backyard for his or her children and a group of neighbors complained that he or she had violated the written deed restrictions for the neighborhood, the basis of their complaint would best illustrate a(n)

- A. social more.
- B. law.
- C. informal norm.
- D. value.

52. Norms include

- A. folkways.
- B. mores.
- C. laws.
- D. All of the choices are correct.

53. A society's shared ideas regarding what is desirable, correct, and good are called

- A. norms.
- B. laws.
- C. values.
- D. mores.

54. Values provide us with

- A. a legalistic approach to life, leaving no doubt as to what is right or wrong.
- B. ways to evaluate people, objects, and events as to their relative worth, merit, beauty, or morality.
- C. specific methods for judging the appropriateness of our behavior.
- D. stable, unchanging guidelines for behavior.

55. _____ is(are) NOT one of the major value configurations within the dominant American culture.

- A. The assignment of high importance to leisure and relaxation
- B. Work and activity
- C. Efficiency and practicality
- D. Material comfort

56. Major sets of values within the dominant American culture include the assignment of high importance to all but _____.

- A. work and activity
- B. efficiency and practicality
- C. individuality
- D. group effort and cooperation

57. Decency, justice, worth of the individual, and equal opportunity illustrate basic American

- A. norms.
- B. mores.
- C. values.
- D. folkways.

58. In examining the relationship between values and norms, we generally can say that

- A. values are based on norms.
- B. values are based on mores.
- C. norms are based on values.
- D. there is no relationship.

59. _____ represent(s) symbols of American culture.

- A. Gestures
- B. Language
- C. The U.S. flag
- D. All of the choices are correct.

60. Acts or objects that are socially accepted as standing for something else are called

- A. norms.
- B. symbols.
- C. values.
- D. signs.

61. The word *computer*

- A. is a symbol.
- B. is part of a powerful code that helps us deal with the world around us.
- C. becomes a vehicle of communication because a group of people view the symbol and the object as linked.
- D. All of the choices are correct.

62. The most important symbols are found in

- A. music.
- B. mathematics.
- C. language.
- D. art.

63. The idea that language shapes our perceptions of reality is called the

- A. symbolic reality hypothesis.
- B. linguistic relativity hypothesis.
- C. sign language hypothesis.
- D. cultural diversity hypothesis.

64. Helen Keller gained entrance to social life because

- A. she grasped the significance of symbols.
- B. she eventually could "see" the association between a word and an experience.
- C. she could conceive of things apart from their actual presence.
- D. All of the choices are correct.

65. Researcher Christophe Boesch claims there are three components of culture common to humans and chimpanzees. Which of the following is NOT one of these?

- A. Culture is learned from group members.
- B. Culture is a distinctive collective practice.
- C. Culture is objectively obtained.
- D. Culture is based on shared meanings between members of the same group.

66. According to existing research, chimpanzees

- A. do not use tools.
- B. have complex grooming and courtship behaviors.
- C. cannot solve technical problems.
- D. All of the choices are correct.

67. Based on research conducted with chimpanzees, which of the following is a specific behavior found among some chimps?

- A. leaf clipping
- B. drumming
- C. nut-cracking
- D. All of the choices are correct.

68. Primate researchers have concluded that great ape cultures probably have existed for at least _____ years.

- A. 400,000
- B. 1.4 million
- C. 4 million
- D. 14 million

69. Sapir and Whorf

- A. developed the linguistic relativity hypothesis.
- B. proposed that people view the world differently depending on the nature of the concepts available in their language.
- C. argued that language has a powerful influence on thoughts.
- D. All of the choices are correct.

70. Expressive symbolism

- A. is an important way to communicate the norms, values, and beliefs in a society.
- B. interferes with the ability of people to understand their society.
- C. is a reflection of society.
- D. is an important way to communicate the norms, values, and beliefs in a society and is a reflection of society are correct.

71. The form and content of culture is

- A. heavily affected by economic, organizational, legal, and technological factors.
- B. unaffected by technology.
- C. almost totally determined by its economic system.
- D. separate from the legal system.

72. Which of the following is not a cultural universal?

- A. food quest
- B. automobile purchase
- C. social stratification
- D. funeral rites

73. The existence of cultural universals is due to

- A. a law of nature.
- B. the tendency of all people to desire the same, specific activities and relationships in their lives.
- C. a human instinct.
- D. people facing the same broad problems of survival.

74. When social scientists examine the practice of the Inuits leaving their elderly to perish in the cold, they typically evaluate the behavior pattern in the context of the Inuit culture. This is an example of

- A. Christianity.
- B. Judaism.
- C. syncretism.
- D. cultural relativism.

75. When a trait or feature from one culture is rejected as being strange or immoral by another culture, it is an example of

- A. syncretism.
- B. synchronization.
- C. sedition.
- D. ethnocentrism.

76. The strain to achieve consistency in a culture means that

- A. culture is always in a state of flux.
- B. inconsistencies in values and behavior are always present in human societies.
- C. powerful social forces link the various elements of a culture.
- D. None of the choices are correct.

77. Two Americans in England note the "stupidity" of English drivers for driving on "the wrong side of the road." The Americans are exhibiting

- A. cultural relativism.
- B. syncretism.
- C. ethnocentrism.
- D. patriotism.

78. The often unavoidable process of judging the behavior of others by our standards and tending to see "them" as inferior to "us" is called

- A. ethnicity.
- B. entropy.
- C. ethnocentrism.
- D. cultural relativism.

79. Some analysts blame our surprise at the 9/11 attacks partly on

- A. cultural relativism.
- B. ethnocentrism.
- C. anomie.
- D. ethnicity.

80. A Peace Corps volunteer living in Blantyre, Malawi reported that the post office there had two letter slots, one labeled "Blantyre" and the other labeled

- A. "All points West."
- B. "All points East."
- C. "Elsewhere."
- D. None of the choices are correct.

81. Cultural relativism

- A. is quite similar to ethnocentrism.
- B. uses the value-free neutrality approach favored by Max Weber.
- C. recognizes that our own values are absolute.
- D. interferes with the ability to get to know people of other cultures.

82. Cultural relativism is a perspective

- A. that does not ask whether a particular cultural trait is moral or immoral.
- B. that examines the role a cultural trait plays in the life of members of a society.
- C. that implies there is no key to understanding culture except on that culture's own terms.
- D. All of the choices are correct.

83. The old order Amish and the youth culture both represent examples of the _____ within American society.

- A. subcultures
- B. roles
- C. peculiarities
- D. cultural universals

84. According to the text's discussion of world cultures,

- A. Tuesday is Tuesday in all parts of the world.
- B. a week is seven days long in all parts of the world.
- C. a twelve-month year is universal.
- D. None of the choices are correct.

85. In the Trobriand Islands, where gardening is a major focus of people's lives, the calendar is based on

- A. outdoor activities.
- B. lunar cycles.
- C. the darkest nights.
- D. the longest days.

86. The Trobriand Islander's calendar system highlights the importance of the principle of

- A. ethnocentrism.
- B. role conflict.
- C. cultural relativism.
- D. linguistic relativity.

87. Among the Trobriand Islanders, the methods for constructing calendars link to other elements of culture, and this illustrates

- A. cultural integration.
- B. ethnocentrism.
- C. cultural relativism.
- D. linguistic relativity.

88. A subculture whose values and lifestyles are substantially at odds with those of the larger society is called a(n)

- A. anomaly.
- B. counterculture.
- C. protest culture.
- D. contradictory culture.

89. Delinquents, social dropouts, or the militia movement are examples of

- A. countercultures.
- B. ethnic groups.
- C. cultural relativists.
- D. noncultures.

90. When we notice that people's interactions and relationships are interwoven into recurrent and stable patterns, we are observing

- A. social psychology.
- B. social structure.
- C. counterculture.
- D. social Darwinism at work.

91. When the social scientist notes that people tend not to interact in haphazard or random ways, she or he refers to the concept of
- A. material culture.
 - B. social structure.
 - C. nonmaterial culture.
 - D. social values.
92. General Motors, the neighborhood, and the church are examples of
- A. cultures.
 - B. social structures.
 - C. cliques.
 - D. societies.
93. A position within a group is called a
- A. status.
 - B. role.
 - C. norm.
 - D. folkway.
94. Which of the following is most purely an ascribed status in the United States?
- A. age
 - B. education level
 - C. occupation
 - D. political candidacy

95. Race, class, and gender are prime examples of

- A. achieved status.
- B. socioeconomic status.
- C. master status.
- D. status hierarchy.

96. An achieved status is

- A. acquired at birth.
- B. exemplified by the caste system.
- C. based on your father's status.
- D. based more on individual choice and competition than ascribed status.

97. Which of the following is a master status in most societies?

- A. occupation
- B. gender
- C. education level
- D. size

98. Those expectations that define appropriate or inappropriate behavior for the occupant of a status are

- A. simple norms.
- B. complex norms.
- C. values.
- D. roles.

99. We _____ a status and _____ a role.

- A. play; occupy
- B. occupy; play
- C. enhance; play
- D. play; emulate

100. _____ play a major role in determining what we will become and who we will be.

- A. Primary statuses.
- B. Determinant statuses.
- C. Master statuses.
- D. Roles.

101. The *actual* behavior of the person who occupies a status is termed

- A. role performance.
- B. master status.
- C. role set.
- D. duties.

102. A single status may have multiple roles attached to it, constituting a

- A. right.
- B. duty.
- C. role set.
- D. conflict.

103._____ are the actions others can legitimately insist that we perform.

- A. Rights
- B. Duties
- C. Roles
- D. Statuses

104._____ are the actions we can legitimately insist that others perform.

- A. Statuses
- B. Roles
- C. Duties
- D. Rights

105.A football coach whose son is a member of his football team may experience

- A. role strain.
- B. role conflict.
- C. ethnocentrism.
- D. cultural relativism.

106.A professor is supposed to be understanding and concerned about students, yet coldly objective while grading papers. These expectations may lead to

- A. role complexity.
- B. role conflict.
- C. role strain.
- D. role reciprocity.

107. Sociologists define a(n) _____ as two or more people who share a feeling of unity and who are bound together in relatively stable patterns of social interactions.

- A. culture
- B. category
- C. aggregate
- D. group

108. A(n) _____ is a collection of anonymous individuals who are in one place at the same time.

- A. aggregate
- B. category
- C. group
- D. institution

109. Sociologists define a(n) _____ as a collection of people who share a characteristic that is deemed to be of social significance.

- A. culture
- B. category
- C. aggregate
- D. group

110.A social institution is a

- A. structure to house the mentally impaired.
- B. mechanism that organizes, directs, and executes the essential tasks of living.
- C. structure that offers a standardized solution to a set of problems.
- D. mechanism that organizes, directs, and executes the essential tasks of living and structure that offers a standardized solution to a set of problems are correct.

111.The term *society* refers to

- A. people living within a common territory.
- B. people who share some degree of a common culture.
- C. people who are not separated into subcultures.
- D. people living within a common territory and people who share some degree of a common culture are correct.

112._____ represent(s) the most comprehensive and complex type of social structure in today's world.

- A. Societies
- B. Institutions
- C. Culture
- D. Groups

113. Horticultural, agrarian, hunting and gathering, industrial, and postindustrial are all terms that signify

- A. subcultures in American life.
- B. different forms of behavior in third-world countries.
- C. the different forms of organization among human societies.
- D. a theory of societal evolution developed by Karl Marx.

114. Contrast and discuss the relationship between culture and society.

115. Define norms, and define and differentiate folkways, mores, and laws as types of norms.

116.Explain the linguistic relativity hypothesis. Discuss how this hypothesis represents a significant aspect of cultural diversity.

117.Define and differentiate *cultural relativism* and *ethnocentrism*. Give a concrete example of each as it might apply to the institution of marriage.

118.Define and differentiate *status* and *role*. Explain the distinction between ascribed and achieved statuses and between role strain and role conflict.

c2 Key

1. The story of the settlement on Pitcairn Island is an example of the founding of a society and the issues involved in the development of a culture.
(p. 43)

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #1

2. Culture provides individuals with a set of common understandings used to fashion behavior.
(p. 43-44)

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #2

3. The only component that gives meaning to the term *culture* is the nonmaterial aspect that includes such tools for living as computers, axes, and paintings.
(p. 44)

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #3

4. In a cultural context, norms are the social rules that identify appropriate and inappropriate behavior in given situations.
(p. 45)

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #4

5. Norms are created by people, so they tend to be objective in nature and universal in their use
(p. 45-46) by different societies.

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #5

6. The differences identified between folkways and mores include their relative importance to the
(p. 45-46) well-being and survival of the society in which they exist.

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #6

7. Values are the codified rules of behavior, including the rule that classifies murder as a felony.
(p. 46-47)

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #7

8. Two people may believe in the same value, such as social equality, yet have strongly opposite
(p. 46-47) views as to how he or she should achieve this valued goal.

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #8

9. Values are very stable, and never change over time.
(p. 46-47)

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #9

10. Gestures used to communicate numbers are universal.

(p. 47-48)

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #10

11. Helen Keller was unable to acquire an intelligent understanding of her environment until she
(p. 47-48) grasped the significance of symbols, specifically the connection between words and experiences.

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #11

12. Similar to humans, groups of orangutans have unambiguously symbolic elements in their
(p. 48-49) cultures.

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #12

13. Humans stand apart from other species in their use of language.

(p. 48-49)

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #13

14. The idea that people view the world differently depending on the nature of the concepts
(p. 48-50) available in their language is the linguistic ethnocentric hypothesis.

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #14

15. An example of expressive symbolism is found in the way lyrics of country music songs
(p. 50) changed from the 1930s to the present.

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #15

16. The form and content of culture is rarely affected by economic, legal, or organizational factors.
(p. 50) The primary influence is technological.

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #16

17. The "oughts" and "musts" of some societies are often the "ought nots" and "must nots" of other
(p. 51-52) societies.

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #17

18. Culture universals often include the specific details of actual behavior.
(p. 51-52)

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #18

19. Some analysts partly blame our surprise at the 9/11 attacks on ethnocentrism.
(p. 52-53)

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #19

20. *Mirror imaging* is the projection of American values and behavior onto America's enemies and rivals.
(p. 53)

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #20

21. Gunnar Myrdal's book, *An American Dilemma*, exposed the inconsistencies in America's values and the reality of its societal behavior.
(p. 52)

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #21

22. Sumner's "strain of consistency" suggests that there are powerful forces linking the various elements of culture into an interwoven unit.
(p. 52)

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #22

23. The view that one's own group is "the center of everything" reflects the concept of ethnocentrism.
(p. 52-53)

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #23

24. All groups are ethnocentric.
(p. 52-53)

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #24

25. Cultural relativism refers to the importance of evaluating a different culture's way of life from the point of view of the evaluator.
(p. 53)

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #25

26. The old order Amish serve as an example of a counterculture.
(p. 53)

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #26

27. Countercultures are identified as groups of people, such as delinquent gangs, who tend to be at odds with the larger mainstream society.
(p. 56)

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #27

28. The idea behind social structure is that most people tend to interact in a haphazard or random manner; therefore, they need structure in their lives.
(p. 57)

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #28

29. Sociologist William H. Sewell, Jr., observed that structure is static, not dynamic.
(p. 57)

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #29

30. Status refers to a person's social ranking in a society as determined by wealth, influence, and
(p. 57-58) prestige.

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #30

31. One may achieve ascribed status through a great effort like winning a gold medal at the
(p. 58) Olympics.

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #31

32. Quarterback, choir director, ballet dancer, and college student are all examples of achieved
(p. 58) statuses.

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #32

33. Race, class, and gender are examples of the term *master status* in that they carry the primary
(p. 58) weight in a person's interactions and relationships with other people.

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Hughes - 002 Chapter... #33

34. Statuses carry with them a number of culturally defined rights and duties. These expectations
(p. 58) are referred to as roles.

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #34

35. Role performance is the actual behavior of a person occupying a particular status.

(p. 59)

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #35

36. Roles frequently exist in isolation.

(p. 58-59)

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #36

37. A group is, essentially, the same as a category.

(p. 60-61)

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #37

38. A society is a relatively simple type of social structure in today's world.

(p. 62-63)

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #38

39. The development of the settlement on Pitcairn Island serves as an example of

(p. 43-44)

A. the founding of a capitalist economy among a group of primitives.

B. the development of a new culture.

C. the establishment of religion in a previously satanist society.

D. how to maintain order in a military setting.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #39

40. The learned patterns of thinking, feeling, and acting, which are transmitted from one
(p. 43-44) generation to the next, are referred to as

- A. society.
- B. social structure.
- C. culture.
- D. material culture.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #40

41. Stone axes, computers, skateboards, and lamp shades are examples of
(p. 44)

- A. society.
- B. nonmaterial culture.
- C. social structure.
- D. material culture.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #41

42. _____ are NOT an example of nonmaterial culture.
(p. 44)

- A. Physical artifacts
- B. Values
- C. Norms
- D. Customs

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #42

43. While culture provides the meanings that allow people to interpret their daily lives,
(p. 44) _____ is the concept that represents the networks of social relations that develop
among a group of people.

- A. material culture
- B. socialization
- C. society
- D. ethnocentrism

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #43

44. Social rules that specify appropriate and inappropriate behavior in given situations are called
(p. 45-46)

- A. cultural expectations.
- B. socialized values.
- C. norms.
- D. cognitive expectations.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #44

45. Norms
(p. 45-46)

- A. are essentially no more than moral rules.
- B. are subjective in nature.
- C. vary in type from folkways to mores to laws.
- D. are subjective in nature and vary in type from folkways to mores to laws are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #45

46. _____ have to do with the customary ways and ordinary conventions by which we
(p. 45-46) carry out our daily actions, and we ordinarily do not attach moral significance to their violation.

- A. Folkways
- B. Mores
- C. Laws
- D. All of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #46

47. Primary methods for enforcing folkways include
(p. 45-46)

- A. gossip and ridicule.
- B. ostracism.
- C. death.
- D. fines and imprisonment.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #47

48. _____ are rules enforced by a special political organization composed of individuals
(p. 45-46) who maintain the right to use force.

- A. Folkways
- B. Mores
- C. Laws
- D. None of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #48

49. _____ are rules that are seen as vital to a society's well-being and survival, people
(p. 45-46) who break them are viewed as sinful, evil, and wicked.

- A. Folkways
- B. Mores
- C. Laws
- D. None of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #49

50. From the sociological perspective, wearing soiled clothing might be viewed as violating a
(p. 45-46)

- A. law.
- B. more
- C. folkway.
- D. sanction.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #50

51. If someone constructed a playhouse in your backyard for his or her children and a group of
(p. 45-46) neighbors complained that he or she had violated the written deed restrictions for the
neighborhood, the basis of their complaint would best illustrate a(n)

- A. social more.
- B. law.
- C. informal norm.
- D. value.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #51

52. Norms include

(p. 45-46)

- A. folkways.
- B. mores.
- C. laws.
- D. All of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #52

53. A society's shared ideas regarding what is desirable, correct, and good are called

(p. 46-47)

- A. norms.
- B. laws.
- C. values.
- D. mores.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #53

54. Values provide us with

(p. 46-47)

- A. a legalistic approach to life, leaving no doubt as to what is right or wrong.
- B. ways to evaluate people, objects, and events as to their relative worth, merit, beauty, or morality.
- C. specific methods for judging the appropriateness of our behavior.
- D. stable, unchanging guidelines for behavior.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #54

55. _____ is(are) NOT one of the major value configurations within the dominant American culture.
(p. 46-47)

- A. The assignment of high importance to leisure and relaxation
- B. Work and activity
- C. Efficiency and practicality
- D. Material comfort

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #55

56. Major sets of values within the dominant American culture include the assignment of high importance to all but _____.
(p. 46-47)

- A. work and activity
- B. efficiency and practicality
- C. individuality
- D. group effort and cooperation

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #56

57. Decency, justice, worth of the individual, and equal opportunity illustrate basic American norms.
(p. 46-47)

- A. norms.
- B. mores.
- C. values.
- D. folkways.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #57

58. In examining the relationship between values and norms, we generally can say that

(p. 46-47)

- A. values are based on norms.
- B. values are based on mores.
- C. norms are based on values.
- D. there is no relationship.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #58

59. _____ represent(s) symbols of American culture.

(p. 47-48)

- A. Gestures
- B. Language
- C. The U.S. flag
- D. All of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #59

60. Acts or objects that are socially accepted as standing for something else are called

(p. 47-48)

- A. norms.
- B. symbols.
- C. values.
- D. signs.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #60

61. The word *computer*

(p. 47-48)

- A. is a symbol.
- B. is part of a powerful code that helps us deal with the world around us.
- C. becomes a vehicle of communication because a group of people view the symbol and the object as linked.
- D. All of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #61

62. The most important symbols are found in

(p. 47-48)

- A. music.
- B. mathematics.
- C. language.
- D. art.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #62

63. The idea that language shapes our perceptions of reality is called the

(p. 49-50)

- A. symbolic reality hypothesis.
- B. linguistic relativity hypothesis.
- C. sign language hypothesis.
- D. cultural diversity hypothesis.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #63

64. Helen Keller gained entrance to social life because

(p. 47-48)

- A. she grasped the significance of symbols.
- B. she eventually could "see" the association between a word and an experience.
- C. she could conceive of things apart from their actual presence.
- D. All of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #64

65. Researcher Christophe Boesch claims there are three components of culture common to

(p. 48-49) humans and chimpanzees. Which of the following is NOT one of these?

- A. Culture is learned from group members.
- B. Culture is a distinctive collective practice.
- C. Culture is objectively obtained.
- D. Culture is based on shared meanings between members of the same group.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #65

66. According to existing research, chimpanzees

(p. 48-49)

- A. do not use tools.
- B. have complex grooming and courtship behaviors.
- C. cannot solve technical problems.
- D. All of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #66

67. Based on research conducted with chimpanzees, which of the following is a specific behavior
(p. 48-49) found among some chimps?

- A. leaf clipping
- B. drumming
- C. nut-cracking
- D. All of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #67

68. Primate researchers have concluded that great ape cultures probably have existed for at least
(p. 48-49) _____ years.

- A. 400,000
- B. 1.4 million
- C. 4 million
- D. 14 million

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #68

69. Sapir and Whorf
(p. 49-50)

- A. developed the linguistic relativity hypothesis.
- B. proposed that people view the world differently depending on the nature of the concepts available in their language.
- C. argued that language has a powerful influence on thoughts.
- D. All of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #69

70. Expressive symbolism

(p. 50-51)

- A. is an important way to communicate the norms, values, and beliefs in a society.
- B. interferes with the ability of people to understand their society.
- C. is a reflection of society.
- D. is an important way to communicate the norms, values, and beliefs in a society and is a reflection of society are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #70

71. The form and content of culture is

(p. 51)

- A. heavily affected by economic, organizational, legal, and technological factors.
- B. unaffected by technology.
- C. almost totally determined by its economic system.
- D. separate from the legal system.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #71

72. Which of the following is not a cultural universal?

(p. 51-52)

- A. food quest
- B. automobile purchase
- C. social stratification
- D. funeral rites

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #72

73. The existence of cultural universals is due to

(p. 51-52)

- A. a law of nature.
- B. the tendency of all people to desire the same, specific activities and relationships in their lives.
- C. a human instinct.
- D. people facing the same broad problems of survival.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #73

74. When social scientists examine the practice of the Inuits leaving their elderly to perish in the cold, they typically evaluate the behavior pattern in the context of the Inuit culture. This is an example of

(p. 53)

- A. Christianity.
- B. Judaism.
- C. syncretism.
- D. cultural relativism.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #74

75. When a trait or feature from one culture is rejected as being strange or immoral by another culture, it is an example of

(p. 53)

- A. syncretism.
- B. synchronization.
- C. sedition.
- D. ethnocentrism.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #75

76. The strain to achieve consistency in a culture means that

(p. 52)

- A. culture is always in a state of flux.
- B. inconsistencies in values and behavior are always present in human societies.
- C. powerful social forces link the various elements of a culture.
- D. None of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #76

77. Two Americans in England note the "stupidity" of English drivers for driving on "the wrong side
(p. 52-53) of the road." The Americans are exhibiting

- A. cultural relativism.
- B. syncretism.
- C. ethnocentrism.
- D. patriotism.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #77

78. The often unavoidable process of judging the behavior of others by our standards and tending
(p. 52-53) to see "them" as inferior to "us" is called

- A. ethnicity.
- B. entropy.
- C. ethnocentrism.
- D. cultural relativism.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #78

79. Some analysts blame our surprise at the 9/11 attacks partly on

(p. 52-53)

- A. cultural relativism.
- B. ethnocentrism.
- C. anomie.
- D. ethnicity.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #79

80. A Peace Corps volunteer living in Blantyre, Malawi reported that the post office there had two

(p. 52-53) letter slots, one labeled "Blantyre" and the other labeled

- A. "All points West."
- B. "All points East."
- C. "Elsewhere."
- D. None of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #80

81. Cultural relativism

(p. 53)

- A. is quite similar to ethnocentrism.
- B. uses the value-free neutrality approach favored by Max Weber.
- C. recognizes that our own values are absolute.
- D. interferes with the ability to get to know people of other cultures.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #81

82. Cultural relativism is a perspective

(p. 53)

- A. that does not ask whether a particular cultural trait is moral or immoral.
- B. that examines the role a cultural trait plays in the life of members of a society.
- C. that implies there is no key to understanding culture except on that culture's own terms.
- D. All of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #82

83. The old order Amish and the youth culture both represent examples of the _____ within
(p. 53; 55) American society.

- A. subcultures
- B. roles
- C. peculiarities
- D. cultural universals

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #83

84. According to the text's discussion of world cultures,

(p. 55)

- A. Tuesday is Tuesday in all parts of the world.
- B. a week is seven days long in all parts of the world.
- C. a twelve-month year is universal.
- D. None of the choices are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #84

85. In the Trobriand Islands, where gardening is a major focus of people's lives, the calendar is based on

(p. 54)

- A. outdoor activities.
- B. lunar cycles.
- C. the darkest nights.
- D. the longest days.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #85

86. The Trobriand Islander's calendar system highlights the importance of the principle of

(p. 54)

- A. ethnocentrism.
- B. role conflict.
- C. cultural relativism.
- D. linguistic relativity.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #86

87. Among the Trobriand Islanders, the methods for constructing calendars link to other elements of culture, and this illustrates

(p. 54)

- A. cultural integration.
- B. ethnocentrism.
- C. cultural relativism.
- D. linguistic relativity.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #87

88. A subculture whose values and lifestyles are substantially at odds with those of the larger society is called a(n)

(p. 56)

- A. anomaly.
- B. counterculture.
- C. protest culture.
- D. contradictory culture.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #88

89. Delinquents, social dropouts, or the militia movement are examples of

(p. 54)

- A. countercultures.
- B. ethnic groups.
- C. cultural relativists.
- D. noncultures.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #89

90. When we notice that people's interactions and relationships are interwoven into recurrent and stable patterns, we are observing

(p. 57)

- A. social psychology.
- B. social structure.
- C. counterculture.
- D. social Darwinism at work.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #90

91. When the social scientist notes that people tend not to interact in haphazard or random ways,
(p. 57) she or he refers to the concept of

- A. material culture.
- B.** social structure.
- C. nonmaterial culture.
- D. social values.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #91

92. General Motors, the neighborhood, and the church are examples of
(p. 57)

- A. cultures.
- B.** social structures.
- C. cliques.
- D. societies.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #92

93. A position within a group is called a
(p. 57-58)

- A.** status.
- B. role.
- C. norm.
- D. folkway.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #93

94. Which of the following is most purely an ascribed status in the United States?

(p. 58)

- A. age
- B. education level
- C. occupation
- D. political candidacy

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #94

95. Race, class, and gender are prime examples of

(p. 58)

- A. achieved status.
- B. socioeconomic status.
- C. master status.
- D. status hierarchy.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #95

96. An achieved status is

(p. 58)

- A. acquired at birth.
- B. exemplified by the caste system.
- C. based on your father's status.
- D. based more on individual choice and competition than ascribed status.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #96

97. Which of the following is a master status in most societies?

(p. 58)

- A. occupation
- B. gender
- C. education level
- D. size

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #97

98. Those expectations that define appropriate or inappropriate behavior for the occupant of a
(p. 58-59) status are

- A. simple norms.
- B. complex norms.
- C. values.
- D. roles.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #98

99. We _____ a status and _____ a role.

(p. 58-59)

- A. play; occupy
- B. occupy; play
- C. enhance; play
- D. play; emulate

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #99

100. _____ play a major role in determining what we will become and who we will be.

(p. 58)

- A. Primary statuses.
- B. Determinant statuses.
- C. Master statuses.
- D. Roles.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #100

101. The *actual* behavior of the person who occupies a status is termed

(p. 58-59)

- A. role performance.
- B. master status.
- C. role set.
- D. duties.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #101

102. A single status may have multiple roles attached to it, constituting a

(p. 58-59)

- A. right.
- B. duty.
- C. role set.
- D. conflict.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #102

103. _____ are the actions others can legitimately insist that we perform.

(p. 59-60)

- A. Rights
- B. Duties
- C. Roles
- D. Statuses

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #103

104. _____ are the actions we can legitimately insist that others perform.

(p. 59-60)

- A. Statuses
- B. Roles
- C. Duties
- D. Rights

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #104

105. A football coach whose son is a member of his football team may experience

(p. 59-60)

- A. role strain.
- B. role conflict.
- C. ethnocentrism.
- D. cultural relativism.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #105

106. A professor is supposed to be understanding and concerned about students, yet coldly
(p. 59-60) objective while grading papers. These expectations may lead to

- A. role complexity.
- B. role conflict.
- C. role strain.
- D. role reciprocity.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #106

107. Sociologists define a(n) _____ as two or more people who share a feeling of unity and
(p. 60-61) who are bound together in relatively stable patterns of social interactions.

- A. culture
- B. category
- C. aggregate
- D. group

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #107

108. A(n) _____ is a collection of anonymous individuals who are in one place at the same
(p. 60-61) time.

- A. aggregate
- B. category
- C. group
- D. institution

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #108

109. Sociologists define a(n) _____ as a collection of people who share a characteristic
(p. 60-61) that is deemed to be of social significance.

- A. culture
- B. category
- C. aggregate
- D. group

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #109

110. A social institution is a
(p. 61-62)

- A. structure to house the mentally impaired.
- B. mechanism that organizes, directs, and executes the essential tasks of living.
- C. structure that offers a standardized solution to a set of problems.
- D. mechanism that organizes, directs, and executes the essential tasks of living and structure that offers a standardized solution to a set of problems are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #110

111. The term *society* refers to
(p. 62-63)

- A. people living within a common territory.
- B. people who share some degree of a common culture.
- C. people who are not separated into subcultures.
- D. people living within a common territory and people who share some degree of a common culture are correct.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #111

112. _____ represent(s) the most comprehensive and complex type of social structure in
(p. 62-63) today's world.

- A. Societies
- B. Institutions
- C. Culture
- D. Groups

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #112

113. Horticultural, agrarian, hunting and gathering, industrial, and postindustrial are all terms that
(p. 62-63) signify

- A. subcultures in American life.
- B. different forms of behavior in third-world countries.
- C. the different forms of organization among human societies.
- D. a theory of societal evolution developed by Karl Marx.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #113

114. Contrast and discuss the relationship between culture and society.

Answers will vary.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #114

115. Define norms, and define and differentiate folkways, mores, and laws as types of norms.

Answers will vary.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #115

116. Explain the linguistic relativity hypothesis. Discuss how this hypothesis represents a significant aspect of cultural diversity.

Answers will vary.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #116

117. Define and differentiate *cultural relativism* and *ethnocentrism*. Give a concrete example of each as it might apply to the institution of marriage.

Answers will vary.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #117

118. Define and differentiate *status* and *role*. Explain the distinction between ascribed and achieved statuses and between role strain and role conflict.

Answers will vary.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #118

c2 Summary

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