**3.1 What Is Culture?**

**1. The terms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ are often used interchangeably, but have nuances that differentiate them.**  
imperialism and relativism  
culture and society  
society and ethnocentrism  
ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism  
**Correct answer:** culture and society  
**Explanation:** *Culture* is shared ideas/values/practices; *society* is the organized group of people and institutions.

**2. The American flag is a material object that denotes the U.S. However, many associate ideas with the flag, like bravery and freedom. In this example, what are bravery and freedom?**  
Symbols  
Language  
Material culture  
Nonmaterial culture  
**Correct answer:** Nonmaterial culture  
**Explanation:** Bravery and freedom are beliefs/values—intangible elements of culture.

**3. The belief that one’s culture is inferior to another culture is called:**  
ethnocentrism  
nationalism  
xenocentrism  
imperialism  
**Correct answer:** xenocentrism  
**Explanation:** Xenocentrism is preferring other cultures above one’s own.

**4. The irrational fear or hatred of another culture is called:**  
ethnocentrism  
xenophobia  
xenophile  
ethnophobia  
**Correct answer:** xenophobia  
**Explanation:** Xenophobia = fear/hostility toward outsiders or foreign cultures.

**5. Rodney and Elise are U.S. students studying abroad in Italy. When they are introduced to their host families, the families kiss them on both cheeks. When Rodney’s host brother introduces himself and kisses Rodney on both cheeks, Rodney pulls back in surprise. Where he is from, unless they are romantically involved, men do not kiss one another. This is an example of:**  
culture shock  
imperialism  
ethnocentrism  
xenocentrism  
**Correct answer:** culture shock  
**Explanation:** Disorientation when encountering unfamiliar norms.

**6. Most cultures have been found to identify laughter as a sign of humor, joy, or pleasure. Laughter is an examples of:**  
relativism  
ethnocentrism  
xenocentrism  
universalism  
**Correct answer:** universalism  
**Explanation:** A cultural universal is a pattern common across societies.

**3.2 Elements of Culture**

**7. A nation’s flag is:**  
A symbol  
A value  
A culture  
A folkway  
**Correct answer:** A symbol  
**Explanation:** A tangible sign that stands for shared meanings.

**8. The existence of social norms, both formal and informal, is one of the main things that inform \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, otherwise known as encouraging social conformity.**  
values  
sanctions  
social control  
mores  
**Correct answer:** social control  
**Explanation:** Mechanisms (norms/sanctions) that regulate behavior.

**9. The biggest difference between mores and folkways is that**  
mores are linked to morality, whereas folkways are tied to commonplace behaviors  
mores are absolute, whereas folkways are temporary  
mores refer to material culture, whereas folkways refer to nonmaterial culture  
mores refer to nonmaterial culture, whereas folkways refer to material culture  
**Correct answer:** mores are linked to morality, whereas folkways are tied to commonplace behaviors  
**Explanation:** Mores carry moral significance and stronger sanctions.

**10. The notion that people cannot feel or experience something that they do not have a word for can be explained by:**  
linguistics  
Sapir-Whorf hypothesis  
Ethnographic imagery  
bilingualism  
**Correct answer:** Sapir-Whorf hypothesis  
**Explanation:** Language shapes thought and perception.

**11. Cultural sanctions can also be viewed as ways that society:**  
Establishes leaders  
Determines language  
Regulates behavior  
Determines laws  
**Correct answer:** Regulates behavior  
**Explanation:** Rewards/punishments guide conformity to norms.

**3.3 High, Low, Pop, Sub, Counter-culture and Cultural Change**

**12. An example of high culture is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whereas an example of popular culture would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
Dostoevsky style in film; “American Idol” winners  
medical marijuana; film noir  
country music; pop music  
political theory; sociological theory  
**Correct answer:** Dostoevsky style in film; “American Idol” winners  
**Explanation:** High culture = elite tastes; popular culture = mass entertainment.

**13. The Ku Klux Klan is an example of what part of culture?**  
Counterculture  
Subculture  
Multiculturalism  
pop culture  
**Correct answer:** Counterculture  
**Explanation:** Actively rejects dominant norms/values.

**14. Modern-day hipsters are an example of:**  
ethnocentricity  
counterculture  
subculture  
high culture  
**Correct answer:** subculture  
**Explanation:** A distinct group within the larger culture with unique styles/values.

**15. Your eighty-three-year-old grandmother has been using a computer for some time now. As a way to keep in touch, you frequently send emails of a few lines to let her know about your day. She calls after every email to respond point by point, but she has never emailed a response back. This can be viewed as an example of:**  
cultural lag  
Sapir-Whorf hypothesis  
Ethnographic imagery  
bilingualism  
**Correct answer:** cultural lag  
**Explanation:** Nonmaterial culture (habits) lags behind technological change.

**16. Some jobs today advertise in multinational markets and permit telecommuting in lieu of working from a primary location. This broadening of the job market and the way that jobs are performed can be attributed to:**  
cultural lag  
diffusion  
discovery  
globalization  
**Correct answer:** globalization  
**Explanation:** Increasing worldwide integration of markets and work practices.

**17. The major difference between invention and discovery is:**  
Invention is based on technology, whereas discovery is usually based on culture  
Discovery involves finding items that already exists, but invention puts things together in a new way  
Invention refers to material culture, whereas discovery can be material or theoretic, like laws of physics  
Invention is typically used to refer to prehistoric objects, whereas discovery refers to local culture  
**Correct answer:** Discovery involves finding items that already exists, but invention puts things together in a new way  
**Explanation:** Discover = uncover what exists; invent = create by combining.

**18. McDonald’s restaurants are found in almost every country around the world. What is this an example of?**  
globalization  
diffusion  
culture lag  
xenocentrism  
**Correct answer:** diffusion  
**Explanation:** A cultural item/practice spreading across societies.

**3.4 Theoretical Perspectives on Culture**

**19. A sociologist conducts research into the ways that Hispanic American students are historically underprivileged in the U.S. education system. What theoretical approach is the sociologist Using?**  
Symbolic interactionism  
Functionalism  
Conflict theory  
Ethnocentrism  
**Correct answer:** Conflict theory  
**Explanation:** Emphasizes power, inequality, and resource disparities.

**20. Members of a counterculture movement believed that the economic disparity between the highest and the mid to lower economic classes is growing at an exponentially alarming rate. A sociologist who studies that movement by examining the interactions between its members would most likely use what theoretical approach?**  
Symbolic interactionism  
Functionalism  
Conflict theory  
Ethnocentrism  
**Correct answer:** Symbolic interactionism  
**Explanation:** Focuses on micro-level meanings and member interactions.

**21. What theoretical perspective views society as having a system of interdependent inherently connected parts?**  
Sociobiology  
Functionalism  
Conflict theory  
Ethnocentrism  
**Correct answer:** Functionalism  
**Explanation:** Sees institutions as working together to maintain stability.

**22. The “American Dream”—the notion that anybody can be successful and rich if they work hard enough—is most commonly associated with which sociological theory?**  
Sociobiology  
Functionalism  
Conflict theory  
Ethnocentrism  
**Correct answer:** Functionalism  
**Explanation:** A shared value that supports social integration and the meritocratic ideal.

**4.1 Types of Societies**

**1. Which of the following fictional societies is an example of a pastoral society?**  
The Deswan people, who live in small tribes and base their economy on the production and trade of textiles  
The Rositian Clan, a small community of farmers who have lived on their family’s land for centuries  
**The Hunti, a wandering group of nomads who specialize in breeding and training horses**  
The Amaganda, an extended family of warriors who serve a single noble family  
**Correct answer:** The Hunti, a wandering group of nomads who specialize in breeding and training horses  
**Explanation:** Pastoral societies are centered on the domestication, breeding, and herding of animals, often with nomadic movement.

**2. Which of the following occupations is a person of power most likely to have in an information society?**  
**Software engineer**  
Coal miner  
Children’s book author  
Sharecropper  
**Correct answer:** Software engineer  
**Explanation:** In post-industrial information societies, power accrues to those who control, process, and create information/technology.

**3. Which of the following societies were the first to have permanent residents?**  
Industrial  
Hunter-gatherer  
**Horticultural**  
Feudal  
**Correct answer:** Horticultural  
**Explanation:** Horticultural (and later agrarian) societies supported settled life through small-scale cultivation, unlike nomadic hunter-gatherers.

**4.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Society**

**4. Organic solidarity is most likely to exist in which of the following types of societies?**  
Hunter-gatherer  
**Industrial**  
Agricultural  
Feudal  
**Correct answer:** Industrial  
**Explanation:** Durkheim’s organic solidarity arises from specialization and interdependence typical of industrial societies.

**5. According to Marx, the \_\_\_\_\_ own the means of production in a society.**  
proletariat  
vassals  
**bourgeoisie**  
anomie  
**Correct answer:** bourgeoisie  
**Explanation:** The bourgeoisie are the capitalist class who own factories, capital, and other means of production.

**6. Which of the following best depicts Marx’s concept of alienation from the process of one’s labor?**  
**A supermarket cashier always scans store coupons before company coupons because she was taught to do it that way.**  
A businessman feels that he deserves a raise, but is nervous to ask his manager for one; instead, he comforts himself with the idea that hard work is its own reward.  
An associate professor is afraid that she won’t be given tenure and starts spreading rumors about one of her associates to make herself look better.  
A construction worker is laid off and takes a job at a fast food restaurant temporarily, although he has never had an interest in preparing food before.  
**Correct answer:** A supermarket cashier always scans store coupons before company coupons because she was taught to do it that way.  
**Explanation:** Alienation from the process means workers have little control over how tasks are performed—methods are imposed externally.

**7. The Protestant work ethic is based on the concept of predestination, which states that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
performing good deeds in life is the only way to secure a spot in Heaven  
salvation is only achievable through obedience to God  
no person can be saved before he or she accepts Jesus Christ as his or her savior  
**God has already chosen those who will be saved and those who will be damned**  
**Correct answer:** God has already chosen those who will be saved and those who will be damned  
**Explanation:** Calvinist predestination underpinned Weber’s analysis of the Protestant ethic.

**8. The concept of the iron cage was popularized by which of the following sociological thinkers?**  
**Max Weber**  
Karl Marx  
Émile Durkheim  
Friedrich Engels  
**Correct answer:** Max Weber  
**Explanation:** Weber used “iron cage” to describe the trapping effects of rationalization and bureaucracy.

**9. Émile Durkheim’s ideas about society can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
**functionalist**  
conflict theorist  
symbolic interactionist  
rationalist  
**Correct answer:** functionalist  
**Explanation:** Durkheim emphasized social order, cohesion, and the functions of institutions.

**4.3 Social Constructions of Reality**

**10. Mary works full-time at an office downtown while her young children stay at a neighbor’s house. She’s just learned that the childcare provider is leaving the country. Mary has succumbed to pressure to volunteer at her church, plus her ailing mother-in-law will be moving in with her next month. Which of the following is likely to occur as Mary tries to balance her existing and new responsibilities?**  
**Role conflict**  
Self-fulfilling prophecy  
Status conflict  
Status strain  
**Correct answer:** Role conflict  
**Explanation:** Competing demands from multiple roles (worker, parent, volunteer, caregiver) create conflict.

**11. According to Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann, society is based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
**habitual actions**  
status  
institutionalization  
role performance  
**Correct answer:** habitual actions  
**Explanation:** Repeated (habitualized) actions become patterns that, through mutual recognition, can later be institutionalized.

**12. Paco knows that women find him attractive, and he’s never found it hard to get a date. But as he ages, he dyes his hair to hide the gray and wears clothes that camouflage the weight he has put on. Paco’s behavior can be best explained by the concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
role strain  
the looking-glass self  
**role performance**  
habitualization  
**Correct answer:** role performance  
**Explanation:** He manages impressions to perform a valued social role—classic Goffman “presentation of self.”

**5.1 Theories of Self-Development**

**1. Socialization, as a sociological term, describes:**  
how people interact during social situations  
**how people learn societal norms, beliefs, and values**  
a person’s internal mental state when in a group setting  
the difference between introverts and extroverts  
**Explanation:** Socialization is the lifelong process of learning a culture’s norms, values, and roles.

**2. Harlow’s study on rhesus monkeys showed that:**  
rhesus monkeys raised by other primate species are poorly socialized  
monkeys can be adequately socialized by imitating humans  
food is more important than social comfort  
**social comfort is more important than food**  
**Explanation:** Infant monkeys preferred cloth “mothers” for comfort over wire “mothers” that provided food.

**3. What occurs in Lawrence Kohlberg’s conventional level?**  
Children develop the ability to have abstract thoughts.  
Morality is developed by pain and pleasure.  
**Children begin to consider what society considers moral and immoral.**  
Parental beliefs have no influence on children’s morality.  
**Explanation:** Conventional morality centers on conformity to social rules and approval.

**4. What did Carol Gilligan believe earlier researchers into morality had overlooked?**  
The justice perspective  
Sympathetic reactions to moral situations  
**The perspective of females**  
How social environment affects how morality develops  
**Explanation:** Gilligan argued moral development research was male-centered and neglected women’s voices.

**5. What is one way to distinguish between psychology and sociology?**  
Psychology focuses on the mind, while sociology focuses on society.  
Psychologists are interested in mental health, while sociologists are interested in societal functions.  
Psychologists look inward to understand behavior while sociologists look outward.  
**All of the above**  
**Explanation:** All statements capture core scope differences between the two fields.

**5.2 Why Socialization Matters**

**6. Why do sociologists need to be careful when drawing conclusions from twin studies?**  
The results do not apply to singletons.  
The twins were often raised in different ways.  
The twins may turn out to actually be fraternal.  
**The sample sizes are often small.**  
**Explanation:** Twin studies frequently have limited samples, constraining generalizability.

**7. From a sociological perspective, which factor does not greatly influence a person’s socialization?**  
Gender  
Class  
**Blood type**  
Race  
**Explanation:** Socialization is shaped by social categories (e.g., class, gender, race), not biological blood type.

**8. Chris Langan’s story illustrates that:**  
children raised in one-parent households tend to have higher IQs.  
intelligence is more important than socialization.  
**socialization can be more important than intelligence.**  
neither socialization nor intelligence affects college admissions.  
**Explanation:** Success required cultural capital and social skills, not IQ alone.

**5.3 Agents of Socialization**

**9. Why are wealthy parents more likely than poor parents to socialize their children toward creativity and problem solving?**  
**Wealthy parents are socializing their children toward the skills of white-collar employment.**  
Wealthy parents are not concerned about their children rebelling against their rules.  
Wealthy parents never engage in repetitive tasks.  
Wealthy parents are more concerned with money than with a good education.  
**Explanation:** Middle/upper-class parenting often cultivates autonomy and negotiation valued in professional work.

**10. How do schools prepare children to one day enter the workforce?**  
With a standardized curriculum  
Through the hidden curriculum  
By socializing them in teamwork  
**All of the above**  
**Explanation:** Schools teach academic content, implicit norms (punctuality, obedience), and collaboration.

**11. Which one of the following is not a way people are socialized by religion?**  
People learn the material culture of their religion.  
Life stages and roles are connected to religious celebration.  
**An individual’s personal internal experience of a divine being leads to their faith.**  
Places of worship provide a space for shared group experiences.  
**Explanation:** A private mystical experience isn’t a socializing mechanism; the others are social processes.

**12. Which of the following is a manifest function of schools?**  
Understanding when to speak up and when to be silent  
**Learning to read and write**  
Following a schedule  
Knowing locker room etiquette  
**Explanation:** Teaching literacy is an intended (manifest) function; the others are latent/hidden curriculum.

**13. Which of the following is typically the earliest agent of socialization?**  
School  
**Family**  
Mass media  
Workplace  
**Explanation:** Family is the primary and earliest influence on norms, language, and identity.

**5.4 Socialization Across the Life Course**

**14. Which of the following is not an age-related transition point when Americans must be socialized to new roles?**  
**Infancy**  
School age  
Adulthood  
Senior citizen  
**Explanation:** The others mark role transitions (starting school, adult roles, retirement/aging). Infancy is the starting stage.

**15. Which of the following is true regarding U.S. socialization of recent high school graduates?**  
They are expected to take a year “off” before college.  
They are required to serve in the military for one year.  
**They are expected to enter college, trade school, or the workforce shortly after graduation.**  
They are required to move away from their parents.  
**Explanation:** The normative path is prompt transition into higher education, training, or jobs; the others aren’t general expectations.

**6.1 Types of Groups**

**1. What does a Functionalist consider when studying a phenomenon like the Tea Party movement?**

* The minute functions that every person at the protests plays in the whole
* The internal conflicts that play out within such a diverse and leaderless group
* **How the movement contributes to the stability of society by offering the discontented a safe, controlled outlet for dissension** ✅
* The factions and divisions that form within the movement  
  **Explanation:** Functionalism asks what role a phenomenon plays in maintaining (or restoring) social order.

**2. What is the largest difference between the Functionalist and Conflict perspectives and the Interactionist perspective?**

* The former two consider long-term repercussions of the group or situation, while the latter focuses on the present.
* The first two are the more common sociological perspective, while the latter is a newer sociological model.
* The first two focus on hierarchical roles within an organization, while the last takes a more holistic view.
* **The first two perspectives address large-scale issues facing groups, while the last examines more detailed aspects.** ✅  
  **Explanation:** Functionalism/Conflict = macro-level; Interactionism = micro-level face-to-face interactions.

**3. What role do secondary groups play in society?**

* **They are transactional, task-based, and short-term, filling practical needs.** ✅
* They provide a social network that allows people to compare themselves to others.
* The members give and receive emotional support.
* They allow individuals to challenge their beliefs and prejudices.  
  **Explanation:** Secondary groups organize around goals/tasks rather than deep emotional ties.

**4. When a high school student gets teased by her basketball team for receiving an academic award, she is dealing with competing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

* primary groups
* out-groups
* **reference groups** ✅
* secondary groups  
  **Explanation:** Different groups the student measures herself against (team vs. academics) have clashing norms.

**5. Which of the following is not an example of an in-group?**

* The Ku Klux Klan
* A fraternity
* A synagogue
* **A high school** ✅  
  **Explanation:** “In-group” is membership-based; the others are clear membership groups, while “a high school” is an institution containing many groups.

**6. What is a group whose values, norms, and beliefs come to serve as a standard for one's own behavior?**

* Secondary group
* Formal organization
* **Reference group** ✅
* Primary group  
  **Explanation:** People evaluate themselves using reference groups as benchmarks.

**7. A parent…may wish to look at her child’s:**

* **reference group** ✅
* in-group
* out-group
* All of the above  
  **Explanation:** Adolescents often model behavior on peers they use as reference groups.

**6.2 Group Size and Structure**

**8. Two people who have just had a baby have turned from a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

* primary group; secondary group
* **dyad; triad** ✅
* couple; family
* de facto group; nuclear family  
  **Explanation:** A dyad becomes a triad with the addition of a third member.

**9. Who is more likely to be an expressive leader?**

* The sales manager of a fast-growing cosmetics company
* A high school teacher at a reform school
* **The director of a summer camp for chronically ill children** ✅
* A manager at a fast-food restaurant  
  **Explanation:** Expressive leaders focus on morale and emotional support.

**10. Which of the following is not an appropriate group for democratic leadership?**

* **A fire station** ✅
* A college classroom
* A high school prom committee
* A homeless shelter  
  **Explanation:** Emergency response requires quick, centralized decisions (authoritarian style).

**11. In Asch’s study on conformity, what contributed to the ability of subjects to resist conforming?**

* A very small group of witnesses
* The presence of an ally
* The ability to keep one’s answer private
* **All of the above** ✅  
  **Explanation:** Smaller groups, dissenting allies, and private responses reduce conformity pressures.

**12. Which type of group leadership has a communication pattern that flows from the top down?**

* **Authoritarian** ✅
* Democratic
* Laissez-faire
* Expressive  
  **Explanation:** Authoritarian leaders direct and control communication and decisions.

**6.3 Formal Organizations**

**13. Which is not an example of a normative organization?**

* A book club
* A church youth group
* A People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) protest group
* **A study hall** ✅  
  **Explanation:** Normative orgs are joined for shared goals/values; study hall is typically required/utility-based.

**14. Which of these is an example of a total institution?**

* **Jail** ✅
* High school
* Political party
* A gym  
  **Explanation:** Total institutions control most aspects of daily life under one authority.

**15. Why do people join utilitarian organizations?**

* Because they feel an affinity with others there
* **Because they receive a tangible benefit from joining** ✅
* Because they have no choice
* Because they feel pressured to do so  
  **Explanation:** Utilitarian orgs provide pay, credentials, or other material rewards.

**16. Which of the following is not a characteristic of bureaucracies?**

* **Coercion to join** ✅
* Hierarchy of authority
* Explicit rules
* Division of labor  
  **Explanation:** Bureaucracies have structure and rules; membership isn’t inherently coercive.

**17. What are some of the intended positive aspects of bureaucracies?**

* Increased productivity
* Increased efficiency
* Equal treatment for all
* **All of the above** ✅  
  **Explanation:** Standardization aims at efficiency, output, and formal equality.

**18. What is an advantage of the McDonaldization of society?**

* There is more variety of goods.
* There is less theft.
* **There is more worldwide availability of goods.** ✅
* There is more opportunity for businesses.  
  **Explanation:** Standardization and replication spread goods/services globally.

**19. What is a disadvantage of the McDonaldization of society?**

* **There is less variety of goods.** ✅
* There is an increased need for employees with postgraduate degrees.
* There is less competition so prices are higher.
* There are fewer jobs so unemployment increases.  
  **Explanation:** Uniformity/standardization reduces diversity and local variation.

**7.1 Deviance and Control**

**1. Which of the following best describes how deviance is defined?**  
Deviance is defined by federal, state, and local laws.  
Deviance’s definition is determined by one’s religion.  
Deviance occurs whenever someone else is harmed by an action.  
**Deviance is socially defined.** ✅  
**Explanation:** What counts as deviant depends on social norms that vary by group, time, and place.

**2. During the civil rights movement, Rosa Parks and other Black protestors spoke out against segregation by refusing to sit at the back of the bus. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
An act of social control  
**An act of deviance** ✅  
A social norm  
Criminal mores  
**Explanation:** They violated prevailing norms/laws to challenge injustice—deviance can be positive/socially constructive.

**3. A student has a habit of talking on their cell phone during class. One day, the professor stops the lecture and asks the student to respect others in the class by turning off the phone. In this situation, the professor used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to maintain social control.**  
**Informal negative sanctions** ✅  
Informal positive sanctions  
Formal negative sanctions  
Formal positive sanctions  
**Explanation:** A public reprimand is an unofficial (informal) punishment.

**4. Societies practice social control to maintain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
formal sanctions  
**social order** ✅  
cultural deviance  
sanction labeling  
**Explanation:** Social control keeps behavior aligned with norms, preserving order.

**5. One day, you decide to wear pajamas to the grocery store. While you shop, you notice people giving you strange looks and whispering to others. In this case, the grocery store patrons are demonstrating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
deviance  
formal sanctions  
**informal sanctions** ✅  
positive sanctions  
**Explanation:** Stares/whispers are informal social penalties for norm violation.

**7.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Deviance and Crime**

**6. A student wakes up late…officer lets them off with a warning. The student’s actions are an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
**primary deviance** ✅  
positive deviance  
secondary deviance  
master deviance  
**Explanation:** A first/isolated rule break that doesn’t result in a deviant label.

**7. According to C. Wright Mills, which of the following people is most likely to be a member of the power elite?**  
A war veteran  
**A senator** ✅  
A professor  
A mechanic  
**Explanation:** The power elite occupy top positions in politics, business, and the military.

**8. According to social disorganization theory, crime is most likely to occur where?**  
**A community where neighbors don’t know each other very well** ✅  
A neighborhood with mostly elderly citizens  
A city with a large minority population  
A college campus with students who are very competitive  
**Explanation:** Weak social ties/informal control foster higher crime.

**9. According to the concept of the power elite, why would a celebrity commit a crime?**  
Because his parents committed similar crimes  
**Because his fame protects him from retribution** ✅  
Because his fame disconnects him from society  
Because he is challenging socially accepted norms  
**Explanation:** Elite status can shield offenders from sanctions, lowering deterrence.

**10. A convicted sexual offender…repeated sexual crimes. How would labeling theory explain this?**  
**The offender has been labeled deviant by society and has accepted a new master status.** ✅  
The offender has returned to their old neighborhood…  
The offender has lost the social bonds…  
The offender is poor and responding to different cultural values…  
**Explanation:** A deviant label can be internalized, encouraging continued deviance.

**11. \_\_\_\_\_\_ deviance is a violation of norms that \_\_\_\_\_\_ result in a person being labeled a deviant.**  
Secondary; does not  
Negative; does  
**Primary; does not** ✅  
Primary; may or may not  
**Explanation:** Primary deviance typically doesn’t lead to a lasting deviant identity.

**7.3 Crime and the Law**

**12. Which of the following is an example of corporate crime?**  
**Embezzlement** ✅  
Larceny  
Assault  
Burglary  
**Explanation:** Embezzlement is a white-collar/corporate offense involving misuse of entrusted funds.

**13. Spousal abuse is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
street crime  
corporate crime  
**violent crime** ✅  
nonviolent crime  
**Explanation:** It involves force or threat of force against a person.

**14. Which of the following situations best describes crime trends in the United States?**  
**Rates of violent and nonviolent crimes are decreasing.** ✅  
Rates of violent crimes are decreasing, but…nonviolent…more than ever…  
Crime rates have skyrocketed since the 1970s…  
Rates of street crime have gone up, but corporate crime has gone down.  
**Explanation:** Long-run data show general declines (with some short-term fluctuations).

**15. What is a disadvantage of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)?**  
The NCVS doesn’t include demographic data…  
**The NCVS may be unable to reach important groups, such as those without phones.** ✅  
The NCVS doesn’t address the relationship…  
The NCVS only includes information collected by police officers.  
**Explanation:** Sampling/coverage limits (e.g., phoneless, transient populations) can bias results.

1. **Jerome is able to use the Internet to select reliable sources for his research paper, but Charlie just copies large pieces of web pages and pastes them into his paper. Jerome has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while Charlie does not.**  
   a functional perspective  
   the knowledge gap  
   **e-readiness**  
   a digital divide  
   **Explanation:** *E-readiness* is the capacity to find, evaluate, and use digital information effectively. Jerome demonstrates search, evaluation, and synthesis skills online; Charlie’s copy-paste behavior shows he lacks that readiness. (A “digital divide” is unequal *access*; both appear to have access.)
2. **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be directly attributed to the digital divide, because differential ability to access the internet leads directly to a differential ability to use the knowledge found on the Internet.**  
   digital divide  
   **knowledge gap**  
   feminist perspective  
   e-gap  
   **Explanation:** Unequal access (digital divide) produces unequal information acquisition and use—i.e., a *knowledge gap*. Access differences cascade into differences in skills, opportunities, and outcomes.
3. **The fact that your cell phone is using outdated technology within a year or two of purchase is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   the conflict perspective  
   conspicuous consumption  
   media  
   **planned obsolescence**  
   **Explanation:** *Planned obsolescence* is designing products that quickly become outdated (through design cycles, software cutoff, or fashion) to encourage frequent replacement.
4. **The history of technology began \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   **in the early stages of human societies**  
   with the invention of the computer  
   during the Renaissance  
   during the nineteenth century  
   **Explanation:** Toolmaking and techniques (stone tools, fire control) long predate recorded history; technology is as old as early human societies.
5. **When it comes to technology, media, and society, which of the following is true?**  
   Media can influence technology, but not society.  
   Technology created media, but society has nothing to do with these.  
   **Technology, media, and society are bound and cannot be separated.**  
   Society influences media but is not connected to technology.  
   **Explanation:** These are mutually shaping systems: social needs and norms influence technologies and media; those, in turn, reshape society (feedback loops).
6. **If the U.S. Patent Office were to issue a patent for a new type of tomato that tastes like a jellybean, it would be issuing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ patent?**  
   utility patent  
   **plant patent**  
   design patent  
   The U.S. Patent Office does not issue a patent for plants.  
   **Explanation:** A *plant patent* covers new, distinct plant varieties that are asexually reproduced. (Utility = functional processes/devices; design = ornamental appearance.)
7. **Which of the following is the primary component of the evolutionary model of technological change?**  
   Technology should not be subject to patenting.  
   Technology and the media evolve together.  
   Technology can be traced back to the early stages of human society.  
   **A breakthrough in one form of technology leads to a number of variations, and technological developments.**  
   **Explanation:** The evolutionary model emphasizes *branching variation*: a major innovation triggers iterative modifications and spin-offs that diffuse and compete.
8. **Which of the following is not a form of new media?**  
   **The cable television program Yellowstone**  
   Wikipedia  
   Snapchat  
   A cooking blog written by Rachael Ray  
   **Explanation:** Traditional cable TV is one-to-many broadcast. The others are interactive, user-generated, or web-native—hallmarks of *new media*.
9. **Research regarding video game violence suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   boys who play violent video games become more aggressive, but girls do not  
   girls who play violent video games become more aggressive, but boys do not  
   violent video games have no connection to aggressive behavior  
   **violent video games lead to an increase in aggressive thought and behavior**  
   **Explanation:** Meta-analyses generally find small but statistically significant links between violent game exposure and aggressive cognition/affect/behavior (not determinism, but elevated risk).
10. **Comic books, Wikipedia, MTV, and a commercial for Coca-Cola are all examples of:**  
    **media**  
    symbolic interaction perspective  
    e-readiness  
    the digital divide  
    **Explanation:** Each is a channel or content form used to create and distribute messages to audiences—i.e., *media*.
11. **When Japanese scientists develop a new vaccine for swine flu and offer that technology to U.S. pharmaceutical companies, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has taken place.**  
    media globalization  
    **technological diffusion**  
    monetizing  
    planned obsolescence  
    **Explanation:** *Technological diffusion* is the cross-border spread of innovations from one context or society to another.
12. **In the mid-90s, the U.S. government grew concerned that Microsoft was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, exercising disproportionate control over the available choices and prices of computers.**  
    **monopoly**  
    conglomerate  
    oligopoly  
    technological globalization  
    **Explanation:** A *monopoly* exists when one firm dominates a market, potentially constraining consumer choice and influencing prices/standards.
13. **The movie Babel featured an international cast and was filmed on location in various nations. When it screened in theaters worldwide, it introduced a number of ideas and philosophies about cross-cultural connections. This might be an example of:**  
    technology  
    conglomerating  
    symbolic interaction  
    **media globalization**  
    **Explanation:** *Media globalization* concerns worldwide production/distribution of content and the circulation of ideas across cultures.
14. **Which of the following is not a risk of media globalization?**  
    The creation of cultural and ideological biases  
    **The creation of local monopolies**  
    The risk of cultural imperialism  
    The loss of local culture  
    **Explanation:** Concerns typically focus on global concentration, cultural homogenization, and bias. *Local* monopolies are not the characteristic risk; the worry is large transnational dominance.
15. **The government of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blocks citizens’ access to popular new media sites like Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter.**  
    **China**  
    India  
    Afghanistan  
    Australia  
    **Explanation:** China’s “Great Firewall” restricts or bans many global platforms.
16. **A parent secretly monitoring the babysitter through the use of GPS, site blocker, and nanny cam is a good example of:**  
    the social construction of reality  
    technophilia  
    a neo-Luddite  
    **panoptic surveillance**  
    **Explanation:** *Panoptic surveillance* describes constant/possible observation shaping behavior—akin to being watched from an unseen vantage.
17. **The use of Facebook to create an online persona by only posting images that match your ideal self exemplifies the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that can occur in forms of new media.**  
    **social construction of reality**  
    cyberfeminism  
    market segmentation  
    referencing  
    **Explanation:** People curate content to craft identities; audiences then take that curated feed as “reality,” illustrating socially constructed realities online.
18. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tend to be more pro-technology, while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ view technology as a symbol of the coldness of modern life.**  
    Luddites; technophiles  
    **technophiles; Luddites**  
    cyberfeminists; technophiles  
    liberal feminists; conflict theorists  
    **Explanation:** *Technophiles* embrace tech’s promise; *Luddites* are skeptical/critical of its social effects.
19. **When it comes to media and technology, a functionalist would focus on:**  
    the symbols created and reproduced by the media  
    the association of technology and technological skill with men  
    **the way that various forms of media socialize users**  
    the digital divide between the technological haves and have-nots  
    **Explanation:** Functionalism emphasizes how institutions (including media/tech) contribute to socialization, cohesion, and stability.
20. **When all media sources report a simplified version of the environmental impact of hydraulic fracturing, with no effort to convey the hard science and complicated statistical data behind the story, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is probably occurring.**  
    **gatekeeping**  
    the digital divide  
    technophilia  
    market segmentation  
    **Explanation:** *Gatekeeping* is editorial filtering/shaping of information—what gets covered and how—often simplifying complex science for mass audiences.
21. **What factor makes caste systems closed?**  
    They are run by secretive governments.  
    **People cannot change their social standing.**  
    Most have been outlawed.  
    They exist only in rural areas.  
    **Explanation:** In caste systems, status is ascribed at birth and immobile; movement between castes isn’t permitted.
22. **Which of these systems allows for the most social mobility?**  
    Caste  
    Monarchy  
    **Meritocracy**  
    Class  
    **Explanation:** In a meritocracy, movement is (in principle) based on individual achievement/merit rather than birth.
23. **Which person best illustrates opportunities for upward social mobility in the United States?**  
    First-shift factory worker  
    **First-generation college student**  
    Firstborn son who inherits the family business  
    First-time interviewee who is hired for a job  
    **Explanation:** Higher education is a classic avenue for moving up the class hierarchy.
24. **Which statement illustrates low status consistency?**  
    A suburban family lives in a modest ranch home and enjoys a nice vacation each summer.  
    A single mother receives food stamps and struggles to find adequate employment.  
    **A college dropout launches an online company that earns millions in its first year.**  
    A celebrity actor owns homes in three countries.  
    **Explanation:** Low status consistency = mixed ranks (e.g., low education, very high income/prestige).
25. **Based on meritocracy, a physician’s assistant would:**  
    receive the same pay as all the other physician’s assistants  
    be considered a member of the upper class  
    most likely marry a professional at the same level  
    **earn a pay raise for doing excellent work**  
    **Explanation:** Rewards track performance/merit, so excellent work earns higher pay.
26. **In the United States, most people define themselves as:**  
    **middle class**  
    upper class  
    lower class  
    no specific class  
    **Explanation:** Surveys consistently show a majority self-identify as middle class.
27. **The behaviors, customs, and norms associated with a class are known as:**  
    **class traits**  
    power  
    prestige  
    underclass  
    **Explanation:** Class traits (or markers) are the characteristic cultural patterns of a given class.
28. **Which of the following scenarios is an example of intragenerational mobility?**  
    A janitor belongs to the same social class as his grandmother did.  
    An executive belongs to a different class than her parents.  
    An editor shares the same social class as his cousin.  
    **A lawyer belongs to a different class than her sister.**  
    **Explanation:** Intragenerational comparisons look within the same generation (e.g., siblings) rather than across generations.
29. **Occupational prestige means that jobs are:**  
    all equal in status  
    **not equally valued**  
    assigned to a person for life  
    not part of a person’s self-identity  
    **Explanation:** Society ranks occupations; some carry more prestige than others.
30. **How do traditional models of global stratification breakdown different categories of countries?**  
    **They analyze the degree of industrialization.**  
    They evaluate cultural norms and social goals.  
    They measure social mobility between classes.  
    They use measures to assess the economic power each nation.  
    **Explanation:** Classic “first/second/third world” and similar models hinge on industrialization level.
31. **Which event created a significant divide between Western Europe/America and the rest of the world?**  
    **The Industrial Revolution**  
    The American Revolution  
    The Reformation  
    World War I  
    **Explanation:** Industrialization produced massive productivity and wealth gaps.
32. **The GNI PPP figure represents:**  
    a country’s total accumulated wealth  
    annual government spending  
    **the average annual income of a country’s citizens**  
    a country’s debt  
    **Explanation:** Gross National Income (GNI) adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity estimates average income with price-level adjustments.
33. **The basic premise of the Davis-Moore thesis is that the unequal distribution of rewards in social stratification:**  
    is an outdated mode of societal organization  
    is an artificial reflection of society  
    **serves a purpose in society**  
    cannot be justified  
    **Explanation:** Functionalism argues inequality helps fill roles by motivating training and performance.
34. **Unlike Davis and Moore, Melvin Tumin believed that, because of social stratification, some qualified people were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ higher-level job positions.**  
    **denied the opportunity to obtain**  
    encouraged to train for  
    often fired from  
    forced into  
    **Explanation:** Tumin critiqued that stratification can block talented people from opportunities.
35. **Which statement represents stratification from the perspective of symbolic interactionism?**  
    Men often earn more than women, even working the same job.  
    **After work, Pat, a janitor, feels more comfortable eating in a truck stop than a French restaurant.**  
    Doctors earn more money because their job is more highly valued.  
    Teachers continue to struggle to keep benefits such as health insurance.  
    **Explanation:** Interactionism focuses on everyday meanings and self-presentation tied to class identities.
36. **When Karl Marx said workers experience alienation, he meant that workers:**  
    must labor alone, without companionship  
    **do not feel connected to their work or to one another**  
    move from one geographical location to another  
    have to put forth self-effort to get ahead  
    **Explanation:** Alienation = separation from the product, process, other workers, and human potential.
37. **Conflict theorists view capitalists as those who:**  
    are ambitious  
    fund social services  
    spend money wisely  
    **get rich while workers stay poor**  
    **Explanation:** From a conflict view, owners extract surplus value, reproducing inequality.
38. **A sociologist who focuses on the way that multinational corporations headquartered in core nations exploit the local workers in their peripheral nation factories is using a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective to understand the global economy.**  
    functional • **conflict theory** • feminist • symbolic interactionist  
    **Explanation:** Conflict theory highlights power, domination, and exploitation—especially between core and peripheral actors.
39. **A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective theorist might find it particularly noteworthy that wealthy corporations improve the quality of life in peripheral nations by providing workers with jobs, pumping money into the local economy, and improving transportation infrastructure.**  
    **functional** • conflict • feminist • symbolic interactionist  
    **Explanation:** Functionalism emphasizes contributions (functions) that institutions make to overall social stability and integration.
40. **A sociologist working from a symbolic interaction perspective would:**  
    study how inequality is created and reproduced • study how corporations can improve the lives of their low-income workers • try to understand how companies provide an advantage to high-income nations compared to low-income nations • **want to interview women working in factories to understand how they manage the expectations of their supervisors, make ends meet, and support their households on a day-to-day basis**  
    **Explanation:** Symbolic interactionism focuses on micro-level meanings and everyday interactions; in-depth interviews fit this lens.
41. **France might be classified as which kind of nation?**  
    Global • **Core** • Semi-peripheral • Peripheral  
    **Explanation:** France is highly industrialized, wealthy, and geopolitically influential—hallmarks of a core nation.
42. **In the past, the United States manufactured clothes. Many clothing corporations have shut down their U.S. factories and relocated to China. This is an example of:**  
    conflict theory • automation • global inequality • **capital flight**  
    **Explanation:** Capital flight is the relocation of jobs and investment from one nation to another to reduce costs.
43. **Slavery in the pre-Civil War U.S. South most closely resembled**  
    **chattel slavery** • debt bondage • relative poverty • peonage  
    **Explanation:** Enslaved people were legally owned as property (chattel), bought and sold without rights.
44. **Maya is a twelve-year-old girl living in Thailand. She is homeless, and often does not know where she will sleep or when she will eat. We might say that Maya lives in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poverty.**  
    subjective • **absolute** • relative • global  
    **Explanation:** Absolute poverty is life-threatening deprivation of basic necessities like food and shelter.
45. **Mike, a college student, rents a studio apartment. He cannot afford a television and lives on cheap groceries like dried beans and ramen noodles. Since he does not have a regular job, he does not own a car. Mike is living in:**  
    global poverty • extreme poverty • subjective poverty • **relative poverty**  
    **Explanation:** Relative poverty means having less than the societal standard, though basics may be met.
46. **Faith has a full-time job and two children. She has enough money for the basics and can pay her rent each month, but she feels that, with her education and experience, her income should be enough for her family to live much better than they do. Faith is experiencing:**  
    global poverty • **subjective poverty** • extreme poverty • relative poverty  
    **Explanation:** Subjective poverty is feeling poor relative to expectations or perceived entitlements.
47. **In a U.S. town, a mining company owns all the stores and most of the houses. It sells goods to the workers at inflated prices, offers house rentals for twice what a mortgage would be, and makes sure to always pay the workers less than needed to cover food and rent. Once the workers are in debt, they have no choice but to continue working for the company, since their skills will not transfer to a new position. This situation most closely resembles:**  
    child slavery • chattel slavery • **debt slavery** • servile marriage  
    **Explanation:** Debt slavery (peonage) traps workers through engineered indebtedness that binds their labor.
48. **One flaw in dependency theory is the unwillingness to recognize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
    **that previously low-income nations such as China have successfully developed their economies and can no longer be classified as dependent on core nations** • that previously high-income nations such as China have been economically overpowered by low-income nations entering the global marketplace • that countries such as China are growing more dependent on core nations • that countries such as China do not necessarily want to be more like core nations  
    **Explanation:** Critics note that some once-peripheral nations have industrialized rapidly, challenging a fixed dependency view.
49. **One flaw in modernization theory is the unwillingness to recognize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
    that semi-peripheral nations are incapable of industrializing • that peripheral nations prevent semi-peripheral nations from entering the global market • **its inherent ethnocentric bias** • the importance of semi-peripheral nations industrializing  
    **Explanation:** Modernization theory often assumes Western paths and values as universal, a key ethnocentric critique.
50. **If a sociologist says that nations evolve toward more advanced technology and more complex industry as their citizens learn cultural values that celebrate hard work and success, she is using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory to study the global economy.**  
    **modernization theory** • dependency theory • modern dependency theory • evolutionary dependency theory  
    **Explanation:** Modernization links development to internal cultural/value changes that foster industrial growth.
51. **If a sociologist points out that core nations dominate the global economy, in part by creating global interest rates and international tariffs that will inevitably favor high-income nations over low-income nations, he is a:**  
    functionalist • **dependency theorist** • modernization theorist • symbolic interactionist  
    **Explanation:** Dependency theory emphasizes structural dominance of core over periphery via global economic rules.
52. **Dependency theorists explain global inequality and global stratification by focusing on the way that:**  
    core nations and peripheral nations exploit semi-peripheral nations • semi-peripheral nations exploit core nations • peripheral nations exploit core nations • **core nations exploit peripheral nations**  
    **Explanation:** The core–periphery relationship is defined by extraction and unequal exchange benefiting core states.

11.1 Racial, Ethnic, and Minority Groups

1. **The racial term “African American” can refer to:**  
   a Black person living in the United States  
   people whose ancestors came to the United States through the slave trade  
   a White person who originated in Africa and now lives in the United States  
   **any of the above**  
   **Answer:** **any of the above**  
   **Explanation:** The label is used in multiple ways—by residence, ancestry, or continental origin—showing how racial terms are socially constructed and fluid.
2. **What is the one defining feature of a minority group?**  
   Self-definition  
   Numerical minority  
   **Lack of power**  
   Strong cultural identity  
   **Answer:** **Lack of power**  
   **Explanation:** Minority status is about unequal power and access to resources, not necessarily numbers.
3. **Ethnicity describes shared:**  
   beliefs  
   language  
   religion  
   **any of the above**  
   **Answer:** **any of the above**  
   **Explanation:** Ethnicity refers to shared cultural traits, which can include beliefs, language, religion, customs, and heritage.
4. **Which of the following is an example of a numerical majority being treated as a subordinate group?**  
   Jewish people in Germany  
   Creoles in New Orleans  
   White people in Brazil  
   **Black people under apartheid in South Africa**  
   **Answer:** **Black people under apartheid in South Africa**  
   **Explanation:** Despite being the majority, Black South Africans were politically and socially dominated—classic minority (powerless) status.
5. **Scapegoat theory shows that:**  
   subordinate groups blame dominant groups for their problems  
   **dominant groups blame subordinate groups for their problems**  
   some people are predisposed to prejudice  
   all of the above  
   **Answer:** **dominant groups blame subordinate groups for their problems**  
   **Explanation:** Scapegoating shifts blame to less powerful groups to justify inequality or frustration.

11.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Race and Ethnicity

1. **As a White person in the United States, being reasonably sure that you will be dealing with authority figures of the same race as you is a result of:**  
   intersection theory  
   conflict theory  
   **White privilege**  
   scapegoating theory  
   **Answer:** **White privilege**  
   **Explanation:** Unearned advantages that come with being in the dominant racial group.
2. **Speedy Gonzalez is an example of:**  
   intersection theory  
   **stereotyping**  
   interactionist view  
   culture of prejudice  
   **Answer:** **stereotyping**  
   **Explanation:** The character relies on oversimplified, often derogatory traits ascribed to a group.

11.3 Prejudice, Discrimination, and Racism

1. **Stereotypes can be based on:**  
   race  
   ethnicity  
   gender  
   **all of the above**  
   **Answer:** **all of the above**  
   **Explanation:** Stereotypes are generalized beliefs applied to many social categories.
2. **What is discrimination?**  
   Biased thoughts against an individual or group  
   **Biased actions against an individual or group**  
   Belief that a race different from yours is inferior  
   Another word for stereotyping  
   **Answer:** **Biased actions against an individual or group**  
   **Explanation:** Discrimination is behavioral; prejudice is attitudinal.
3. **Which of the following is the best explanation of racism as a social fact?**  
   It needs to be eradicated by laws.  
   It is like a magic pill.  
   **It does not need the actions of individuals to continue.**  
   None of the above  
   **Answer:** **It does not need the actions of individuals to continue.**  
   **Explanation:** Racism can persist through institutions and structures, independent of individual intent.

11.4 Intergroup Relationships

1. **Which intergroup relation displays the least tolerance?**  
   Segregation  
   Assimilation  
   **Genocide**  
   Expulsion  
   **Answer:** **Genocide**  
   **Explanation:** It seeks the physical destruction of a group—the most extreme intolerance.
2. **What doctrine justified legal segregation in the South?**  
   Jim Crow  
   Plessy v. Ferguson  
   De jure  
   **Separate but equal**  
   **Answer:** **Separate but equal**  
   **Explanation:** The legal doctrine (from *Plessy v. Ferguson*) that upheld segregation if facilities were “equal.”
3. **What intergroup relationship is represented by the “salad bowl” metaphor?**  
   Assimilation  
   **Pluralism**  
   Amalgamation  
   Segregation  
   **Answer:** **Pluralism**  
   **Explanation:** Distinct groups coexist while maintaining unique cultural identities—like ingredients in a salad.
4. **Amalgamation is represented by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ metaphor.**  
   **melting pot**  
   Statue of Liberty  
   salad bowl  
   separate but equal  
   **Answer:** **melting pot**  
   **Explanation:** Different groups blend into a new, combined culture.

11.5 Race and Ethnicity in the United States

1. **What makes Native Americans unique as a subordinate group in the United States?**  
   They are the only group that experienced expulsion.  
   They are the only group that was segregated.  
   They are the only group that was enslaved.  
   **They are the only group that is indigenous to the United States.**  
   **Answer:** **They are the only group that is indigenous to the United States.**  
   **Explanation:** Native peoples predate the U.S. state and are original inhabitants.
2. **Which subordinate group is often referred to as the “model minority?”**  
   African Americans  
   **Asian Americans**  
   White ethnic Americans  
   Native Americans  
   **Answer:** **Asian Americans**  
   **Explanation:** Stereotyped (problematically) as uniformly successful and compliant.
3. **Which federal act or program was designed to allow more Hispanic American immigration, not block it?**  
   **The Bracero Program**  
   Immigration Reform and Control Act  
   Operation Wetback  
   SB 1070  
   **Answer:** **The Bracero Program**  
   **Explanation:** It brought Mexican laborers to the U.S. for agricultural work (1942–1964).
4. **Many Arab Americans face \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially after 9/11.**  
   racism  
   segregation  
   **Islamophobia**  
   prejudice  
   **Answer:** **Islamophobia**  
   **Explanation:** Anti-Muslim bias increased markedly post-9/11, often affecting Arab and non-Arab Muslims alike.
5. **Why did most White ethnic Americans come to the United States?**  
   **For a better life**  
   **To escape oppression**  
   Because they were forced out of their own countries  
   **a and b only**  
   **Answer:** **a and b only**  
   **Explanation:** Classic “push–pull” migration: fleeing hardship/oppression and seeking opportunity.

12.1 Sex, Gender, Identity, and Expression

1. **The terms “masculine” and “feminine” refer to a person’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   sex  
   **gender**  
   both sex and gender  
   none of the above  
   **Answer:** **gender**  
   **Explanation:** “Masculine/feminine” are social meanings and expectations—i.e., gender, not biological sex.
2. **The term ­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to society's concept of how men and women are expected to act and how they should behave.**  
   **gender role**  
   gender bias  
   sexual orientation  
   sexual attitudes  
   **Answer:** **gender role**  
   **Explanation:** Gender roles are culturally scripted behaviors linked to being “male” or “female.”
3. **Research indicates that individuals are aware of their sexual orientation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   at infancy  
   **in early adolescence**  
   in early adulthood  
   in late adulthood  
   **Answer:** **in early adolescence**  
   **Explanation:** Many people first recognize enduring attraction patterns around early teen years.

12.2 Gender and Gender Inequality

1. **Which of the following is the best example of a gender stereotype?**  
   Women are typically shorter than men.  
   Men do not live as long as women.  
   **Women tend to be overly emotional, while men tend to be levelheaded.**  
   Men hold more high-earning, leadership jobs than women.  
   **Answer:** **Women tend to be overly emotional, while men tend to be levelheaded.**  
   **Explanation:** That’s an overgeneralized trait claim; the others describe empirical patterns.
2. **Which of the following is the best example of the role peers play as an agent of socialization for school-aged children?**  
   Children can act however they wish around their peers because children are unaware of gender roles.  
   Peers serve as a support system for children who wish to act outside of their assigned gender roles.  
   **Peers tend to reinforce gender roles by criticizing and marginalizing those who behave outside of their assigned roles.**  
   None of the above  
   **Answer:** **Peers tend to reinforce gender roles…**  
   **Explanation:** Peer groups often police “acceptable” gendered behavior through approval or ridicule.
3. **To which theoretical perspective does the following statement most likely apply: Women continue to assume the responsibility in the household along with a paid occupation because it keeps the household running smoothly, i.e., at a state of balance?**  
   Conflict theory  
   **Functionalism**  
   Feminist theory  
   Symbolic interactionism  
   **Answer:** **Functionalism**  
   **Explanation:** Functionalists emphasize role differentiation that maintains social equilibrium.
4. **Only women are affected by gender stratification.**  
   True  
   **False**  
   **Answer:** **False**  
   **Explanation:** Gender hierarchies affect all genders (e.g., toxic masculinity norms for men, etc.).
5. **According to the symbolic interactionist perspective, we “do gender”:**  
   during half of our activities  
   only when they apply to our biological sex  
   only if we are actively following gender roles  
   **all of the time, in everything we do**  
   **Answer:** **all of the time, in everything we do**  
   **Explanation:** “Doing gender” frames everyday interaction as continual gender performance.
6. **Misogyny is:**  
   A certain kind if spa treatment  
   One’s biological sex  
   How we know our gender roles  
   **the hatred of or, aversion to, or prejudice against women**  
   **Answer:** **the hatred…against women**  
   **Explanation:** Misogyny is prejudice/hostility directed at women and femininity.
7. **Which of the following factors can affect the pay gap?**  
   having children  
   lower education level  
   being married  
   **all of the above**  
   **Answer:** **all of the above**  
   **Explanation:** Motherhood penalties, education, and marital dynamics correlate with earnings.
8. **The idea that gender inequality comes from the division of labor fits with which Sociological theory?**  
   Symbolic Interactionism  
   Functionalism  
   Conflict Theory  
   **Feminist Theory**  
   **Answer:** **Feminist Theory**  
   **Explanation:** Feminist analyses trace inequality to gendered divisions of labor in home/work spheres.
9. **Prior to the 19th Amendment being ratified, women were not considered a legal person on their own.**  
   True  
   **False**  
   **Answer:** **False**  
   **Explanation:** Under coverture many married women lacked independent legal identity, but not all women.
10. **In the 115th Congress of the United States, what percentage of the elected officials were women?**  
    10.5%  
    **21.2%**  
    30.4%  
    50%  
    **Answer:** **21.2%**  
    **Explanation:** Roughly one-fifth of seats were held by women in the 115th Congress.

12.3 Sexuality

1. **Of these, which country is thought to be the most liberal in its attitudes toward sex?**  
   United States  
   **Sweden**  
   Mexico  
   Ireland  
   **Answer:** **Sweden**  
   **Explanation:** Nordic countries are noted for liberal sexual norms and comprehensive sex ed.
2. **Compared to most Western societies, U.S. sexual attitudes are considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   **conservative**  
   liberal  
   permissive  
   free  
   **Answer:** **conservative**  
   **Explanation:** The U.S. is comparatively more restrictive on many sex-related attitudes/policies.
3. **Sociologists associate sexuality with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   a person's capacity for personal attachment  
   sexual maturation  
   biological factors  
   **a person’s capacity for sexual feelings**  
   **Answer:** **a person’s capacity for sexual feelings**  
   **Explanation:** Sexuality encompasses feelings, identities, desires, and behaviors.
4. **According to national surveys, most U.S. parents support which type of sex education program in school?**  
   Abstinence only  
   **Abstinence plus sexual safety**  
   Sexual safety without promoting abstinence  
   No sex education  
   **Answer:** **Abstinence plus sexual safety**  
   **Explanation:** Parents tend to prefer comprehensive programs that include abstinence and protection.
5. **Which theoretical perspective stresses the importance of regulating sexual behavior to ensure marital cohesion and family stability?**  
   **Functionalism**  
   Conflict theory  
   Symbolic interactionalism  
   Queer theory  
   **Answer:** **Functionalism**  
   **Explanation:** Functionalists highlight norms that maintain family and social stability, including sexual regulation.

**13.1 Who Are the Elderly? Aging in Society**

1. **In most countries, elderly women \_\_\_\_\_\_ than elderly men.**  
   are mistreated less  
   live a few years longer  
   suffer fewer health problems  
   deal with issues of aging better  
   **Answer:** live a few years longer  
   **Explanation:** Women have higher life expectancy than men in most nations.
2. **America’s baby Boomer generation has contributed to all of the following except:**  
   Social Security’s vulnerability  
   improved medical technology  
   Medicaid being in danger of going bankrupt  
   rising Medicare budgets  
   **Answer:** improved medical technology  
   **Explanation:** Boomers’ aging strains Social Security/Medicare; advances in medical tech aren’t a direct result of that cohort.
3. **The measure that compares the number of men to women in a population is \_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   cohort  
   sex ratio  
   baby Boomer  
   disengagement  
   **Answer:** sex ratio  
   **Explanation:** Sex ratio is the standard demographic measure of males per females.
4. **The “graying of the United States” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   the increasing percentage of the population over sixty-five years old  
   faster aging due to stress  
   dissatisfaction with retirement plans  
   increased health problems such as Alzheimer’s  
   **Answer:** the increasing percentage of the population over sixty-five years old  
   **Explanation:** “Graying” describes a rising share of older adults.
5. **What is the approximate median age of the United States?**  
   eighty-five  
   sixty-five  
   thirty-seven  
   eighteen  
   **Answer:** thirty-seven  
   **Explanation:** The U.S. median age is around the upper-30s; “thirty-seven” is the closest option.

**13.2 The Process of Aging**

1. **Thanatology is the study of \_\_\_\_\_.**  
   life expectancy  
   biological aging  
   death and dying  
   adulthood  
   **Answer:** death and dying  
   **Explanation:** Thanatology focuses on death, dying, and grief processes.
2. **In Erik Erikson’s developmental stages of life, with which challenge must older people struggle?**  
   Overcoming despair to achieve integrity  
   Overcoming role confusion to achieve identity  
   Overcoming isolation to achieve intimacy  
   Overcoming shame to achieve autonomy  
   **Answer:** Overcoming despair to achieve integrity  
   **Explanation:** Late adulthood stage is integrity vs. despair.
3. **Who wrote the book On Death and Dying, outlining the five stages of grief?**  
   Ignatz Nascher  
   Erik Erikson  
   Elisabeth Kübler-Ross  
   Carol Gilligan  
   **Answer:** Elisabeth Kübler-Ross  
   **Explanation:** She introduced the well-known five-stage model.
4. **For individual people of a certain culture, the life course is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   the average age they will die  
   the lessons they must learn  
   the length of a typical bereavement period  
   the typical sequence of events in their lives  
   **Answer:** the typical sequence of events in their lives  
   **Explanation:** Life course = culturally patterned sequence/timing of life events.
5. **In the United States, life expectancy rates in recent decades have \_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   continued to gradually rise  
   gone up and down due to global issues such as military conflicts  
   lowered as healthcare improves  
   stayed the same since the mid-1960s  
   **Answer:** continued to gradually rise  
   **Explanation:** Textbook trend shows a general long-term rise (despite short-term dips).

**13.3 Challenges Facing the Elderly**

1. **Today in the United States the poverty rate of the elderly is \_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   lower than at any point in history  
   increasing  
   decreasing  
   the same as that of the general population  
   **Answer:** lower than at any point in history  
   **Explanation:** Elder poverty fell dramatically over the late 20th century to historic lows.
2. **Which action reflects ageism?**  
   Enabling WWII veterans to visit war memorials  
   Speaking slowly and loudly when talking to someone over age sixty-five years old  
   Believing that older people drive too slowly  
   Living in a culture where elders are respected  
   **Answer:** Believing that older people drive too slowly  
   **Explanation:** It’s a stereotyped, negative generalization about older adults’ abilities.
3. **Which factor most increases the risk of an elderly person suffering mistreatment?**  
   Bereavement due to widowhood  
   Having been abusive as a younger adult  
   Being frail to the point of dependency on care  
   The ability to bestow a large inheritance on survivors  
   **Answer:** Being frail to the point of dependency on care  
   **Explanation:** Dependency increases vulnerability to abuse by caretakers.
4. **If elderly people suffer abuse, it is most often perpetrated by \_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   spouses  
   caregivers  
   lawyers  
   strangers  
   **Answer:** caregivers  
   **Explanation:** Primary perpetrators are caregivers (often family members providing care).
5. **Veterans are two to four times more likely to \_\_\_\_\_\_ as people who did not serve in the military.**  
   be a victim of elder abuse  
   commit suicide  
   be concerned about financial stresses  
   be abusive toward care providers  
   **Answer:** commit suicide  
   **Explanation:** Veterans have elevated suicide risk compared to non-veterans.

**13.4 Theoretical Perspectives on Aging**

1. **Which assertion about aging in men would be made by a sociologist following the functionalist perspective?**  
   Men view balding as representative of a loss of strength.  
   Men tend to have better retirement plans than women.  
   Men have life expectancies three to five years shorter than women.  
   Men who remain active after retirement play supportive community roles.  
   **Answer:** Men who remain active after retirement play supportive community roles.  
   **Explanation:** Functionalism emphasizes role continuity and contributions to social stability.
2. **An older woman retires and completely changes her life. She is no longer raising children or working. However, she joins the YWCA to swim every day. She serves on the Friends of the Library board. She is part of a neighborhood group that plays Bunco on Saturday nights. Her situation most closely illustrates the \_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.**  
   activity  
   continuity  
   disengagement  
   gerotranscendence  
   **Answer:** activity  
   **Explanation:** Activity theory holds that continued engagement promotes well-being in old age.
3. **An older man retires from his job, stops golfing, and cancels his newspaper subscription. After his wife dies, he lives alone, loses touch with his children, and stops seeing old friends. His situation most closely illustrates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.**  
   activity  
   continuity  
   disengagement  
   gerotranscendence  
   **Answer:** disengagement  
   **Explanation:** Disengagement theory describes gradual social withdrawal in later life.
4. **What is the primary driver of modernization theory?**  
   Industrialization  
   Aging  
   Conflict  
   Interactions  
   **Answer:** Industrialization  
   **Explanation:** Modernization theory ties societal change and age roles to industrial development.
5. **The Age Discrimination in Employment Act counteracts which theory?**  
   Modernization  
   Conflict  
   Disengagement  
   Age stratification  
   **Answer:** Disengagement  
   **Explanation:** ADEA resists forced retirement/withdrawal, countering the disengagement premise.

**14.1 What Is Marriage? What Is a Family?**

1. **Sociologists tend to define family in terms of**  
   how a given society sanctions the relationships of people who are connected through blood, marriage, or adoption  
   the connection of bloodlines  
   the status roles that exist in a family structure  
   how closely members adhere to social norms  
   **Answer:** how a given society sanctions the relationships of people who are connected through blood, marriage, or adoption  
   **Explanation:** Sociology emphasizes how societies recognize/legitimize kin ties (blood, marriage, adoption).
2. **Research suggests that people generally feel that their current family is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the family they grew up with.**  
   less close  
   more close  
   at least as close  
   none of the above  
   **Answer:** at least as close  
   **Explanation:** Survey research commonly finds people rate today’s family ties as at least as close as in the past.
3. **A woman being married to two men would be an example of:**  
   monogamy  
   polygyny  
   polyandry  
   cohabitation  
   **Answer:** polyandry  
   **Explanation:** Polyandry = one woman, multiple husbands.
4. **A child who associates his line of descent with his father’s side only is part of a \_\_\_\_\_ society.**  
   matrilocal  
   bilateral  
   matrilineal  
   patrilineal  
   **Answer:** patrilineal  
   **Explanation:** Patrilineal descent traces kinship through the father’s line.
5. **Which of the following is a criticism of the family life cycle model?**  
   It is too broad and accounts for too many aspects of family.  
   It is too narrowly focused on a sequence of stages.  
   It does not serve a practical purpose for studying family behavior.  
   It is not based on comprehensive research.  
   **Answer:** It is too narrowly focused on a sequence of stages.  
   **Explanation:** Critics argue it oversimplifies diverse, non-linear family paths.

**14.2 Variations in Family Life**

1. **The majority of U.S. children live in:**  
   two-parent households  
   one-parent households  
   no-parent households  
   multigenerational households  
   **Answer:** two-parent households  
   **Explanation:** Most U.S. children still reside with two parents (married or cohabiting).
2. **According to the study cited by the U.S. Census Bureau, children who live with married parents grow up with more advantages than children who live with:**  
   a divorced parent  
   a single parent  
   a grandparent  
   all of the above  
   **Answer:** all of the above  
   **Explanation:** On average, married-parent households correlate with more resources/outcomes than other arrangements.
3. **Couples who cohabitate before marriage are \_\_\_\_\_\_ couples who did not cohabitate before marriage to be married at least ten years.**  
   far more likely than  
   far less likely than  
   slightly less likely than  
   equally as likely as  
   **Answer:** slightly less likely than  
   **Explanation:** Cohabitation is associated with a modestly higher risk of earlier marital dissolution.
4. **Same-sex couple households account for \_\_\_\_\_ percent of U.S. households.**  
   1  
   10  
   15  
   30  
   **Answer:** 1  
   **Explanation:** Same-sex households constitute roughly about one percent of all U.S. households.
5. **The median age of first marriage has \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the last fifty years.**  
   increased for men but not women  
   decreased for men but not women  
   increased for both men and women  
   decreased for both men and women  
   **Answer:** increased for both men and women  
   **Explanation:** First marriages occur later for both genders than in previous decades.

**14.3 Challenges Families Face**

1. **Current divorce rates are:**  
   at an all-time high  
   at an all-time low  
   steadily increasing  
   steadily declining  
   **Answer:** steadily declining  
   **Explanation:** U.S. divorce rates have generally trended downward since their late-20th-century peak.
2. **Children of divorced parents are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to divorce in their own marriage than children of parents who stayed married.**  
   more likely  
   less likely  
   equally likely  
   **Answer:** more likely  
   **Explanation:** Parental divorce is a risk factor for offspring’s later marital dissolution.
3. **In general, children in \_\_\_\_\_\_ households benefit from divorce.**  
   stepfamily  
   multigenerational  
   high-conflict  
   low-conflict  
   **Answer:** high-conflict  
   **Explanation:** Exiting a high-conflict marriage can reduce children’s exposure to stress/hostility.
4. **Which of the following is true of intimate partner violence (IPV)?**  
   IPV victims are more frequently men than women.  
   One in ten women is a victim of IPV.  
   Nearly half of instances of IPV involve drugs or alcohol.  
   Rape is the most common form of IPV.  
   **Answer:** Nearly half of instances of IPV involve drugs or alcohol.  
   **Explanation:** Substance use is implicated in a large share of IPV incidents; other options misstate prevalence.
5. **Which type of child abuse is most prevalent in the United States?**  
   Physical abuse  
   Neglect  
   Shaken-baby syndrome  
   Verbal mistreatment  
   **Answer:** Neglect  
   **Explanation:** Neglect consistently accounts for the largest proportion of substantiated child maltreatment cases.

**15.1 The Sociological Approach to Religion**

1. **In what ways does religion serve the role of a social institution?**  
   Religions have a complex and integrated set of norms.  
   Religious practices and beliefs are related to societal values.  
   Religions often meet several basic needs.  
   **All of the above**  
   **Answer:** All of the above  
   **Explanation:** As a social institution, religion supplies norms, aligns with cultural values, and meets needs like meaning, cohesion, and support.
2. **A cultural universal is something that:**  
   addresses all aspects of a group’s behavior  
   **is found in all cultures**  
   is based on social norms  
   may or may not be of value in meeting social needs  
   **Answer:** is found in all cultures  
   **Explanation:** “Cultural universal” means a pattern present in every known culture (e.g., language, family, religion).
3. **Which of the main theoretical perspectives would approach religion from the micro-level, studying how religion impacts an individual’s sense of support and well-being?**  
   Functionalism  
   **Symbolic interactionism**  
   Conflict theory  
   Feminism  
   **Answer:** Symbolic interactionism  
   **Explanation:** Interactionists focus on everyday meanings, identities, and micro-level experiences of religion.
4. **Which perspective most emphasizes the ways in which religion helps keep the social system running smoothly?**  
   **Functional perspective**  
   Symbolic interactionist perspective  
   Conflict perspective  
   Feminist perspective  
   **Answer:** Functional perspective  
   **Explanation:** Functionalists analyze how religion promotes social order, cohesion, and integration.
5. **Which sociological perspective most emphasizes the ways in which religion helps to maintain social inequalities within a society?**  
   Functional  
   Symbolic interactionist  
   **Conflict theory**  
   Feminist perspective  
   **Answer:** Conflict theory  
   **Explanation:** Conflict theorists see religion as legitimizing existing power arrangements and inequality.
6. **Which of the following do the functionalist and conflict perspectives share?**  
   **Position that religion relates to social control, enforcing social norms**  
   Emphasis on religion as providing social support  
   Belief that religion helps explain the mysteries of life  
   None of the above  
   **Answer:** Position that religion relates to social control, enforcing social norms  
   **Explanation:** Both perspectives acknowledge religion’s role in norm enforcement (functionalist: order; conflict: dominance).
7. **The Protestant work ethic was viewed in terms of its relationship to:**  
   evolution and natural selection  
   **capitalism**  
   determinism  
   prejudice and discrimination  
   **Answer:** capitalism  
   **Explanation:** Weber linked Calvinist ethics to the development of capitalist economic behavior.

**15.2 World Religions**

1. **What are some denominations of the Christian Protestant church?**  
   Catholic and Jewish  
   Jehovah’s Witnesses and Presbyterians  
   Scientology and Hare Krishna  
   **Methodist and Seventh-day Adventist**  
   **Answer:** Methodist and Seventh-day Adventist  
   **Explanation:** Both are recognized Protestant denominations.
2. **A sect:**  
   has generally grown so large that it needs new buildings and multiple leaders  
   **often believes it must split from the larger group to return to important fundamentals**  
   is another term for a cult  
   All of the above  
   **Answer:** often believes it must split from the larger group to return to important fundamentals  
   **Explanation:** Sects break from a parent body to emphasize perceived original/“pure” teachings.
3. **The main difference between an ecclesia and a denomination is:**  
   the number of followers or believers is much larger for denominations  
   the geographical location varies for ecclesia versus denominations  
   **ecclesia are state-sponsored and considered an official religion**  
   there are no important differences; the terms are interchangeable  
   **Answer:** ecclesia are state-sponsored and considered an official religion  
   **Explanation:** An ecclesia is a national or state church formally allied with the state.
4. **Some controversial groups that may be mislabeled as cults include:**  
   Scientology and the Hare Krishna  
   the Peoples Temple and Heaven’s Gate  
   the Branch Davidians and the Manson Family  
   **Quakers and Pentecostals**  
   **Answer:** Quakers and Pentecostals  
   **Explanation:** These are established religious traditions sometimes (incorrectly) labeled “cults” by critics.
5. **In what part of the world have Confucianism and Taoism been primarily practiced?**  
   India  
   Europe  
   **China**  
   The Middle East  
   **Answer:** China  
   **Explanation:** Both traditions originate and are historically centered in China.
6. **Many stories in the sacred text of Judaism are:**  
   referred to as the Apocrypha  
   oral traditions only because Judaism has no sacred text  
   **shared by Christianity and Islam**  
   no longer part of the Torah  
   **Answer:** shared by Christianity and Islam  
   **Explanation:** The Hebrew Bible narratives appear (with variations) in Christian and Islamic scriptures.
7. **What do Christianity and Islam have in common?**  
   **Both believe in a single supreme god.**  
   **Both share many of the same stories in their central religious texts.**  
   **Both believe in an afterlife.**  
   **All of the above**  
   **Answer:** All of the above  
   **Explanation:** Both are monotheistic, share scriptural figures/stories, and affirm an afterlife.

**15.3 Religion in the United States**

1. **Social scientists refer to the use of a church to combat social injustice in the political realm as:**  
   the protestant work ethic  
   conflict management  
   **liberation theology**  
   justice work  
   **Answer:** liberation theology  
   **Explanation:** Liberation theology applies religious principles to challenge oppression and advance justice.
2. **Megachurches tend to have:**  
   a variety of male and female clergy  
   numerous buildings in which to meet  
   high attendance for only a limited time  
   **large arenas where services are held**  
   **Answer:** large arenas where services are held  
   **Explanation:** Megachurches commonly use large, auditorium-style venues to accommodate thousands.

**16.1 Education around the World**

1. **What are the major factors that affect education systems throughout the world?**  
   Resources and money • Student interest • Teacher interest • Transportation  
   **Answer:** Resources and money  
   **Explanation:** Funding and material resources most strongly shape access, quality, and outcomes.
2. **What do nations that are top-ranked in science and math have in common?**  
   They are all in Asia • **They recruit top teachers** • They spend more money per student • They use cutting-edge technology in classrooms  
   **Answer:** They recruit top teachers  
   **Explanation:** High performers prioritize teacher selection, training, and status more than gadgets or high spending.
3. **Informal education \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   describes when students teach their peers • **refers to the learning of cultural norms** • only takes place at home • relies on a planned instructional process  
   **Answer:** refers to the learning of cultural norms  
   **Explanation:** Informal education is unstructured learning of values, habits, and norms through daily life.
4. **Learning from classmates that most students buy lunch on Fridays is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   cultural transmission • educational access • formal education • **informal education**  
   **Answer:** informal education  
   **Explanation:** The behavior is learned socially, not through a formal lesson.
5. **The 1972 case Mills v. Board of Education of the District of Columbia set a precedent for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   **access to education** • average spending on students • desegregation of schools • teacher salary  
   **Answer:** access to education  
   **Explanation:** It affirmed the right of students with disabilities to a free public education.

**16.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Education**

1. **Which of the following is not a manifest function of education?**  
   Cultural innovation • **Courtship** • Social placement • Socialization  
   **Answer:** Courtship  
   **Explanation:** Dating/partner selection is a latent (unintended) function, not a manifest (intended) one.
2. **Because she plans on achieving success in marketing, Tammie is taking courses on managing social media. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   cultural innovation • social control • **social placement** • socialization  
   **Answer:** social placement  
   **Explanation:** She’s preparing for a future occupational role—an intended function of schooling.
3. **Which theory of education focuses on the ways in which education maintains the status quo?**  
   **Conflict theory** • Feminist theory • Functionalist theory • Symbolic interactionism  
   **Answer:** Conflict theory  
   **Explanation:** It emphasizes how schools reproduce inequality and existing power structures.
4. **Which theory of education focuses on the labels acquired through the educational process?**  
   Conflict theory • Feminist theory • Functionalist theory • **Symbolic interactionism**  
   **Answer:** Symbolic interactionism  
   **Explanation:** It examines how labels (e.g., “gifted,” “remedial”) shape self-concept and outcomes.
5. **What term describes the assignment of students to specific education programs and classes on the basis of test scores, previous grades, or perceived ability?**  
   Hidden curriculum • Labeling • Self-fulfilling prophecy • **Tracking**  
   **Answer:** Tracking  
   **Explanation:** Tracking sorts students into different academic paths via assessed ability.
6. **Functionalist theory sees education as serving the needs of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   families • society • the individual • **all of the above**  
   **Answer:** all of the above  
   **Explanation:** Schools socialize individuals, meet family/societal needs, and allocate people to roles.
7. **Rewarding students for meeting deadlines and respecting authority figures is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   a latent function • a manifest function • informal education • **transmission of moral education**  
   **Answer:** transmission of moral education  
   **Explanation:** This is the hidden curriculum: teaching norms/values like punctuality and obedience.
8. **What term describes the separation of students based on merit?**  
   Cultural transmission • Social control • **Sorting** • Hidden curriculum  
   **Answer:** Sorting  
   **Explanation:** Sorting allocates students to opportunities according to achievement/merit.
9. **Conflict theorists see sorting as a way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   challenge gifted students • **perpetuate divisions of socioeconomic status** • help students who need additional support • teach respect for authority  
   **Answer:** perpetuate divisions of socioeconomic status  
   **Explanation:** They argue sorting tracks lower-SES students into lower prospects, reproducing inequality.
10. **Conflict theorists see IQ tests as being biased. Why?**  
    They are scored in a way that is subject to human error. • They do not give children with learning disabilities a fair chance to demonstrate their true intelligence. • They don’t involve enough test items to cover multiple intelligences. • **They reward affluent students with questions that assume knowledge associated with upper-class culture.**  
    **Answer:** They reward affluent students…  
    **Explanation:** Test content often reflects dominant cultural capital, advantaging higher-SES students.

**16.3 Issues in Education**

1. **Plessy v. Ferguson set the precedent that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   **racial segregation in schools was allowed** • separate schools for Black and White students were unconstitutional • students do not have a right to free speech in public schools • students have a right to free speech in public schools  
   **Answer:** racial segregation in schools was allowed  
   **Explanation:** The 1896 “separate but equal” doctrine permitted segregation until Brown v. Board (1954).
2. **Public schools must guarantee that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   all students graduate from high school • **all students receive an equal education** • per-student spending is equitable • the amount spent on each student is equal to that spent regionally  
   **Answer:** all students receive an equal education  
   **Explanation:** Equal educational opportunity is the legal standard; identical spending isn’t required.
3. **Key predictors for student success include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   how many school-age siblings the student has • **socioeconomic status and family background** • the age of the student when she or he enters kindergarten • how many students attend the school  
   **Answer:** socioeconomic status and family background  
   **Explanation:** Family SES and support strongly correlate with achievement and attainment.
4. **Allowing a student to move to the next grade regardless of whether or not they have met the requirements for that grade is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   affirmative action • social control • **social promotion** • socialization  
   **Answer:** social promotion  
   **Explanation:** Advancement occurs despite unmet standards to keep age peers together or avoid retention.

**17.1 Power and Authority**

1. **Which statement best expresses the difference between power and authority?**  
   Authority involves intimidation.  
   Authority is more subtle than power.  
   **Authority is based on the perceived legitimacy of the individual in power.** ✅  
   Authority is inherited, but power is seized by military force.  
   **Explanation:** Authority = power viewed as legitimate; legitimacy is the key distinction.
2. **Which of the following types of authority does not reside primarily in a leader?**  
   Dictatorial  
   Traditional  
   Charismatic  
   **Legal-rational** ✅  
   **Explanation:** Legal-rational authority rests in rules and offices, not the person.
3. **In the U.S. Senate… What type of authority does this example best illustrate?**  
   Dictatorial  
   Traditional  
   Charismatic  
   **Legal-rational** ✅  
   **Explanation:** Seniority rules and formal procedures are hallmarks of legal-rational authority.
4. **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.… He is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leader.**  
   traditional  
   **charismatic** ✅  
   legal-rational  
   illegitimate  
   **Explanation:** MLK’s personal magnetism and inspiration = charismatic authority.
5. **Which current world figure has the least amount of political power?**  
   President Barack Obama  
   **Queen Elizabeth II** ✅  
   British Prime Minister David Cameron  
   North Korean leader Kim Jong-Un  
   **Explanation:** A constitutional monarch’s role is largely ceremonial.
6. **Which statement best expresses why there have been so few charismatic female leaders throughout history?**  
   Women have different leadership styles than men.  
   Women are not interested in leading at all.  
   **Few women have had the opportunity to hold leadership roles over the course of history.** ✅  
   Male historians have refused to acknowledge the contributions of female leaders in their records.  
   **Explanation:** Structural exclusion limited women’s access to leadership positions.

**17.2 Forms of Government**

1. **Many constitutional monarchies started out as:**  
   oligarchies  
   **absolute monarchies** ✅  
   dictatorships  
   democracies  
   **Explanation:** Power was once concentrated in the monarch and later limited by constitutions.
2. **Which nation is an absolute monarchy?**  
   **Oman** ✅  
   Great Britain  
   Denmark  
   Australia  
   **Explanation:** Oman’s sultan historically wielded near-absolute authority.
3. **Which… leaders is generally considered a dictator?**  
   David Cameron  
   Barack Obama  
   Qaboos bin Said Al Said  
   **Kim Jong-Un** ✅  
   **Explanation:** North Korea is a personalist dictatorship.
4. **A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an extremely oppressive government that seeks to control all aspects of its citizens’ lives.**  
   oligarchy  
   **totalitarian dictatorship** ✅  
   anarchy  
   absolute monarchy  
   **Explanation:** Totalitarianism aims to dominate public and private life.
5. **Which is not a characteristic of a democracy?**  
   People vote to elect officials.  
   **A king or queen holds the majority of governmental control.** ✅  
   One goal… is to protect citizens’ basic rights.  
   A constitution typically outlines… how this government should operate.  
   **Explanation:** Rule by a monarch contradicts core democratic control by the people.
6. **Which statement best expresses why the United States is not a true democracy?**  
   Many politicians are corrupt.  
   Special-interest groups fund political campaigns.  
   **Citizens elect representatives who vote on their behalf to make policy.** ✅  
   Ancient Greece was the only true democracy.  
   **Explanation:** The U.S. is a representative (republican) democracy, not direct democracy.

**17.3 Politics in the United States**

1. **…Southern states discouraged African Americans from voting by requiring them to take a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ test.**  
   blood  
   **literacy** ✅  
   lie detector  
   citizenship  
   **Explanation:** Literacy tests were a key disenfranchisement tool.
2. **Which president signed the Voting Rights Act?**  
   **Lyndon Johnson** ✅  
   John F. Kennedy Jr.  
   Barack Obama  
   Franklin D. Roosevelt  
   **Explanation:** LBJ signed the VRA in 1965.
3. **Which factor does not influence voting practices?**  
   Race  
   Social class  
   Ethnicity  
   **Voting booths** ✅  
   **Explanation:** Demographics matter; the booth itself doesn’t.
4. **The U.S. Supreme Court case \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led to the revision of voting districts to account for differences in population density.**  
   Roe v. Wade  
   **Reynolds v. Sims** ✅  
   Brown v. Board of Education  
   Marbury v. Madison  
   **Explanation:** Established “one person, one vote” in state legislative districts.
5. **Which statement best explains the meaning of “one person, one vote”?**  
   One person should not be allowed to vote twice.  
   A voter deserves one chance to vote.  
   A voter should vote only once a year.  
   **All people's votes should count equally.** ✅  
   **Explanation:** Districts must be apportioned so votes have equal weight.

**17.4 Theoretical Perspectives on Government and Power**

1. **Which concept corresponds best to functionalism?**  
   Happiness  
   **Interdependence** ✅  
   Revolution  
   Symbolism  
   **Explanation:** Functionalism emphasizes interdependent parts maintaining social order.
2. **Which sociologist is not associated with conflict theory?**  
   C. Wright Mills  
   G. William Domhoff  
   Karl Marx  
   **George H. Mead** ✅  
   **Explanation:** Mead is linked to symbolic interactionism.
3. **Karl Marx believed social structures evolve through:**  
   supply and demand  
   enlightenment  
   **conflict** ✅  
   cooperation  
   **Explanation:** Class conflict drives social change in Marx’s view.
4. **The Arab Spring, Occupy Wall Street… Tea Party… have the following in common:**  
   They sought to destroy central government.  
   **They are examples of conflict theory in action.** ✅  
   They can only occur in a representative democracy.  
   They used violence as the means of achieving their goals.  
   **Explanation:** Each challenges existing power arrangements.
5. **Which is not one of functionalism’s four main purposes of government?**  
   Maintaining law and order  
   Meeting social needs  
   **Equally distributing resources** ✅  
   Planning and directing society  
   **Explanation:** Functionalists stress order and coordination, not equal redistribution per se.
6. **Domhoff’s *Who Rules America?* … This is a \_\_\_\_ perspective.**  
   **conflict theory** ✅  
   symbolic interactionist  
   functionalist  
   feminist  
   **Explanation:** Focus on elite power and class dominance aligns with conflict theory.
7. **Which paradigm would consider movements such as Occupy Wall Street undesirable and unnecessarily forcing social change?**  
   Symbolic interactionism  
   **Functionalism** ✅  
   Feminism  
   Conflict theory  
   **Explanation:** Functionalism prioritizes stability; disruptive movements are seen as destabilizing.

**18.1 Economic Systems**

**1. Which of these is an example of a commodity?**  
A restaurant meal  
**Corn**  
A college lecture  
A book, blog entry, or magazine article  
**Answer:** Corn  
**Explanation:** A commodity is a standardized, tradable raw good (e.g., corn, oil, copper) rather than a differentiated service or unique intellectual work.

**2. When did the first economies begin to develop?**  
When all the hunter-gatherers died  
When money was invented  
**When people began to grow crops and domesticate animals**  
When the first cities were built  
**Answer:** When people began to grow crops and domesticate animals  
**Explanation:** Economic systems emerged with the Neolithic revolution, when agriculture and animal domestication created surplus and trade.

**3. What is the most important commodity in a postindustrial society?**  
Electricity  
Money  
**Information**  
Computers  
**Answer:** Information  
**Explanation:** Postindustrial economies are driven by knowledge creation, management, and services—information is the core asset.

**4. In which sector of an economy would someone working as a software developer be?**  
Primary  
Secondary  
Tertiary  
**Quaternary**  
**Answer:** Quaternary  
**Explanation:** The quaternary sector covers information, research, and knowledge-based services—where software development fits.

**5. Which is an economic policy based on national policies of accumulating silver and gold by controlling markets with colonies and other countries through taxes and customs charges?**  
Capitalism  
Communism  
**Mercantilism**  
Mutualism  
**Answer:** Mercantilism  
**Explanation:** Mercantilism emphasizes bullion accumulation and trade control (tariffs/colonies) to enrich the state.

**6. Who was the leading theorist on the development of socialism?**  
**Karl Marx**  
Heidimarie Schwermer  
Émile Durkheim  
Adam Smith  
**Answer:** Karl Marx  
**Explanation:** Marx analyzed capitalism and articulated socialism/communism’s theoretical foundations.

**7. The type of socialism now carried on by Russia is a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_ socialism.**  
centrally planned  
**market**  
utopian  
zero-sum  
**Answer:** Market  
**Explanation:** Contemporary Russia mixes significant state ownership with market mechanisms—commonly labeled “market” (or mixed) socialism in intro texts.

**8. Among the reasons socialism never developed into a political movement in the United States was that trade unions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
**secured workers’ rights**  
guaranteed health care  
broke up monopolies  
diversified the workforce  
**Answer:** secured workers’ rights  
**Explanation:** Gains via unions and reforms reduced pressure for a broad socialist movement.

**9. Which country serves as an example of convergence?**  
**Singapore**  
North Korea  
England  
Canada  
**Answer:** Singapore  
**Explanation:** Convergence theory points to hybrid systems blending market capitalism with strong state planning—often illustrated by Singapore.

**18.2 Globalization and the Economy**

**10. Ben lost his job when GM offshored to Mexico… Ben might be experiencing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
**xenophobia**  
global commodity chains  
xenophilia  
global assembly line  
**Answer:** xenophobia  
**Explanation:** He’s blaming/resenting foreigners despite their presence not causing his job loss—an irrational fear/hostility toward outsiders.

**11. Which of the following is not an aspect of globalization?**  
Integrating governments through international trade  
Integrating cultures through international trade  
Integrating finance through international trade  
**Integrating child care through international trade**  
**Answer:** Integrating child care through international trade  
**Explanation:** Globalization links markets, finance, and culture; domestic child care isn’t an integrated global system.

**12. One reason critics oppose globalization is that it:**  
has positive impacts on world trade  
**has negative impacts on the environment**  
concentrates wealth in the poorest countries  
has negative impacts on political stability  
**Answer:** has negative impacts on the environment  
**Explanation:** A frequent critique is ecological harm from global production/transport chains.

**13. All of the following are characteristics of global cities, except:**  
headquarter multinational corporations  
exercise significant international political influence  
host headquarters of international NGOs  
**host influential philosophers**  
**Answer:** host influential philosophers  
**Explanation:** Global cities are defined by economic/political networks and institutional hubs, not by housing notable philosophers.

**14. Which of the following is not a characteristic of multinational corporations?**  
A large share of their capital is collected from a variety of nationalities.  
Their business is conducted without regard to national borders.  
They concentrate wealth in the hands of core nations.  
**They are headquartered primarily in the United States.**  
**Answer:** They are headquartered primarily in the United States.  
**Explanation:** By definition, MNCs span many countries; they are not chiefly U.S.-based.

**18.3 Work in the United States**

**15. Which is evidence that the United States workforce is largely a meritocracy?**  
Job opportunities are increasing for highly skilled jobs.  
Job opportunities are decreasing for midlevel jobs.  
**Highly skilled jobs pay better than low-skill jobs.**  
Women tend to make less than men do for the same job.  
**Answer:** Highly skilled jobs pay better than low-skill jobs.  
**Explanation:** A meritocracy links rewards to skills/credentials; higher skill commanding higher pay is an indicator (though imperfect).

**16. If someone does not earn enough money to pay for the essentials of life he or she is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ poor.**  
**absolutely**  
essentially  
really  
working  
**Answer:** absolutely  
**Explanation:** Absolute poverty means lacking sufficient income for basic necessities (food, shelter, healthcare).

**17. What is the practice where the differences between low-end and high-end jobs become greater and the number of people in the middle levels decreases?**  
**polarization**  
meritocracy  
outsourcing  
structural unemployment  
**Answer:** polarization  
**Explanation:** Job polarization is the hollowing out of middle-skill jobs with growth at the low and high ends.

**19.1 The Social Construction of Health**

**1. Who determines which illnesses are stigmatized?**  
Therapists • The patients themselves • **Society** ✅ • All of the above  
**Explanation:** Stigma is socially constructed—shared cultural meanings decide what’s discredited.

**2. Chronic fatigue syndrome is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
a stigmatized disease • **a contested illness** ✅ • a disability • demedicalization  
**Explanation:** A contested illness has disputed definitions/legitimacy within medicine and society.

**3. The Rating of Perceived Exertion (RPE) is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  
**the social construction of health** ✅ • medicalization • disability accommodations • a contested illness  
**Explanation:** It relies on subjective self-ratings that link perception to “health”/exertion.

**19.2 Global Health**

**4. What is social epidemiology?**  
The study of why some diseases are stigmatized and others are not • The study of why diseases spread • The study of the mental health of a society • **The study of the causes and distribution of diseases** ✅  
**Explanation:** Social epi examines population-level patterns/causes, often including social determinants.

**5. Core nations are also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  
**high-income nations** ✅ • newly industrialized nations • low-income nations • developing nations  
**Explanation:** In world-systems terms, “core” ≈ high-income/advanced economies.

**6. Many deaths in high-income nations are linked to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  
cancer • **obesity** ✅ • mental illness • lack of clean water  
**Explanation:** Mortality often stems from chronic diseases tied to obesity (heart disease, diabetes, etc.).

**7. According to the World Health Organization, what was the most frequent cause of death for children under five in low-income countries?**  
Starvation • Thirst • **Pneumonia and diarrheal diseases** ✅ • All of the above  
**Explanation:** Infectious diseases—especially pneumonia and diarrhea—are leading killers of under-5s in low-income settings.

**19.3 Health in the United States**

**8. Which of the following statements is not true?**  
The life expectancy of Black males… ~5 years shorter than for White males. • The infant mortality rate for Black people… almost double White people. • **Black people have lower cancer rates than White people.** ✅ • Hispanic people have worse access to care than non-Hispanic White people.  
**Explanation:** Overall cancer burden isn’t lower for Black Americans (e.g., Black men have higher incidence/mortality than White men).

**9. The process by which aspects of life that were considered bad or deviant are redefined as sickness… is called:**  
deviance • **medicalization** ✅ • demedicalization • intersection theory  
**Explanation:** Medicalization reframes behaviors/conditions as medical problems.

**10. What are the most commonly diagnosed mental disorders in the United States?**  
ADHD • Mood disorders • Autism spectrum disorders • **Anxiety disorders** ✅  
**Explanation:** Anxiety disorders are the most prevalent diagnostic category.

**11. Sidewalk ramps and Braille signs are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
disabilities • **accommodations required by the ADA** • **forms of accessibility for people with disabilities** • **both b and c** ✅  
**Explanation:** They’re ADA-driven accessibility accommodations.

**12. The high unemployment rate among people with disabilities may be a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
medicalization • obesity • **stigmatization** ✅ • all of the above  
**Explanation:** Social stigma and employer bias strongly limit opportunities.

**19.4 Comparative Health and Medicine**

**13. Which public healthcare system offers insurance primarily to people over sixty-five years old?**  
Medicaid • **Medicare** ✅ • Veterans Health Administration • All of the above  
**Explanation:** Medicare is the U.S. federal program for 65+ (and some younger disabled).

**14. Which program is an example of socialized medicine?**  
Canada’s system • **The United States’ Veterans Health Administration** ✅ • The U.S. system under the ACA • Medicaid  
**Explanation:** VHA employs providers and owns facilities—classic socialized medicine.

**15. What does the individual mandate provision of the 2010 U.S. healthcare reform do?**  
Requires everyone to buy insurance from the government • Requires everyone to sign up for Medicaid • **Requires everyone to have insurance or pay a penalty** ✅ • None of the above  
**Explanation:** The ACA’s mandate required coverage or a tax penalty (federal penalty later zeroed, but that’s the policy intent).

**16. Great Britain’s healthcare system is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  
**socialized medicine** ✅ • private healthcare • single-payer private healthcare • universal private healthcare  
**Explanation:** The NHS is tax-funded with government-employed providers.

**17. What group created the Millennium Development Goals?**  
UNICEF • The Kaiser Family Foundation • Doctors Without Borders • **The World Health Organization** ✅\*  
**Explanation:** \*Formally set by the United Nations; among these options, WHO is the closest UN body tied to global health leadership.

**19.5 Theoretical Perspectives on Health and Medicine**

**18. Which of the following is not part of the rights and responsibilities of a sick person under the functionalist perspective?**  
The sick person is not responsible for his condition. • The sick person must try to get better. • **The sick person can take as long as she wants to get better.** ✅ • The sick person is exempt from normal duties.  
**Explanation:** In Parsons’ “sick role,” one must seek recovery; unlimited time isn’t granted.

**19. The class, race, and gender inequalities in our healthcare system support the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.**  
**conflict** ✅ • interactionist • functionalist • all of the above  
**Explanation:** Conflict theory highlights how power/inequality shape health access and outcomes.

**20. The removal of homosexuality from the DSM is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
medicalization • deviance • interactionist theory • **demedicalization** ✅  
**Explanation:** Demedicalization is when a condition is no longer defined as an illness.