

c2

Student: _____

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

True False

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

True False

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

True False

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

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

True False

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

True False

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

True False

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

True False

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

True False

10. Gestures used to communicate numbers are universal.

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

True False

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

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

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

True False

15. An example of how expressive symbolism reflects society is found in the changes to lyrics of country music songs from the 1930s to the present.

True False

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

True False

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

True False

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

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19. We often judge the behavior of other groups by the standards of our own culture, a phenomenon sociologists call ethnocentrism.

True False

20. Calvin is tempted to chew Hyperbubble chewing gum when he sees a television commercial portraying Hyperbubble chewers as "supremely cool."

True False

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

True False

22. The idea of a "strain toward consistency" suggests that there are powerful forces linking the various elements of culture.

True False

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

True False

24. All groups are ethnocentric.

True False

25. In the Trobriand Islands, some days have specific names and other days are unnamed.

True False

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

True False

27. The old order Amish are an example of a counterculture.

True False

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

True False

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

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

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31. Sociologists use the word "status" to refer to a person's social ranking in a society as determined by wealth, influence, and prestige.

True False

32. Sociologists use the word "status" to refer to a person's position within a group or society.

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33. One may achieve ascribed status through great effort, such as winning a gold medal at the Olympics.

True False

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

True False

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

True False

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

True False

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

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38. Roles frequently exist in isolation.

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39. A group is the same as a category.

True False

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

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

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

B. the development of a new culture.

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

D. how to maintain order in a military setting.

42. The learned patterns of thinking, feeling, and acting that are transmitted from one generation to the next are called

A. society.

B. social structure.

C. culture.

D. material culture.

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

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

44. _____ are NOT an example of nonmaterial culture.

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

45. While culture provides the meanings that allow people to interpret their daily lives, _____ refers to a group of people living in the same area and sharing a common culture.

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

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

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

47. Norms

- A. tell members of a society what is "normal."
- B. are objective in nature.
- C. include folkways, mores, and laws.
- D. describe one's position in society.

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

- A. Folkways
- B. Mores
- C. Laws
- D. Material culture

49. Primary methods for enforcing folkways include

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

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

- A. Folkways
- B. Mores
- C. Laws
- D. Institutions

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

- A. Folkways
- B. Mores
- C. Laws
- D. Institutions

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

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

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

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

54. Norms include

- A. folkways.
- B. statuses.
- C. roles.
- D. institutions.

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

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

56. Values provide people with

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

57. The assignment of high importance to _____ is NOT one of the major value configurations within the dominant American culture.

- A. leisure and relaxation
- B. work and activity
- C. efficiency and practicality
- D. material comfort

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

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

59. Practicality, individuality, and democracy illustrate basic American

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

60. In describing the relationship between values and norms, sociologists would say that

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

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

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

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

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

63. Which of the following does NOT apply to the word "computer"?

- A. It is a symbol.
- B. It is part of a powerful code that helps us deal with the world around us.
- C. It becomes a vehicle of communication because a group of people view the symbol and the object as linked.
- D. It is understood in all cultures even though it is an English word.

64. The most important symbols are found in

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

65. The chief vehicle by which people communicate ideas, information, attitudes, and emotions to one another in contemporary times is

- A. gestures.
- B. the Internet.
- C. cell phones.
- D. language.

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

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

67. Helen Keller gained entrance to social life when

- A. she grasped the significance of symbols.
- B. she was old enough to go to parties.
- C. she could dream in color instead of in black and white.
- D. she began receiving invitations from people her own age.

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

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

69. According to existing research, chimpanzees

- A. do not use tools.
- B. have complex grooming and courtship behaviors.
- C. cannot solve technical problems.
- D. have as much capacity for language use as humans.

70. Based on research conducted with chimpanzees, _____ is a specific behavior found among some chimps that has different meanings in different groups.

- A. eating
- B. leaf clipping
- C. sex display
- D. pant hooting

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

- A. the past ten
- B. the past one hundred
- C. the past one thousand
- D. the past 14 million

72. Sapir and Whorf developed the linguistic relativity hypothesis, which proposes that

- A. people view the world differently depending on the nature of the concepts available in their language.
- B. people view the world in basically the same way because languages are universal.
- C. people view the world differently because the sounds of languages are so different.
- D. people view the world in basically the same way because the differences between languages are relative.

73. Expressive symbolism

- A. interferes with the ability of people to understand their society.
- B. is a way of using symbols in users' manuals for consumer products.
- C. is an important way to communicate the norms, values, and beliefs in a society.
- D. does not reflect society.

74. The form and content of culture is

- A. heavily affected by economic, organizational, legal, and technological factors.
- B. unaffected by technology.
- C. almost totally determined by the economic system.
- D. independent of human input.

75. _____ is/are not a cultural universal.

- A. Food quests
- B. Automobile purchases
- C. Social stratification
- D. Funeral rites

76. The existence of cultural universals can be attributed to

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

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

- A. cultural sensitivity.
- B. linguistic relativism.
- C. syncretism.
- D. cultural relativism.

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

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

79. The attempt to bring the rights of African Americans into line with the American belief in human equality is an example of
- A. a strain toward consistency.
 - B. cultural relativism.
 - C. ethnocentrism.
 - D. the linguistic relativity hypothesis.
80. Two Americans in England note the "stupidity" of English drivers for driving on "the wrong side of the road." The Americans are exhibiting
- A. cultural relativism.
 - B. syncretism.
 - C. ethnocentrism.
 - D. patriotism.
81. The often unavoidable process of judging the behavior of others by our standards and tending to see "them" as inferior to "us" is called
- A. ethnicity.
 - B. entropy.
 - C. ethnocentrism.
 - D. cultural relativism.
82. Cultural integration reflects the idea that
- A. people of different races are integrated within cultures.
 - B. integration is the key characteristic of culture.
 - C. the items that form a culture tend to constitute a consistent and integrated whole.
 - D. many cultures can be integrated together in one society.
83. Groups that can be ethnocentric include
- A. colleges
 - B. families
 - C. businesses.
 - D. All the above are correct.
84. Cultural relativism
- A. is quite similar to ethnocentrism.
 - B. uses the value-free neutrality approach favored by Max Weber.
 - C. recognizes that a person's own values are absolute.
 - D. interferes with the ability to get to know people of other cultures.

85. Cultural relativism is a perspective

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

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

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

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

- A. Tuesday is Tuesday in all parts of the world.
- B. a week is seven days long in all parts of the world.
- C. a twelve-month year is universal.
- D. calendars reflect cultural differences.

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

- A. holy day activities.
- B. lunar cycles.
- C. Western society standards.
- D. superstitions related to planting.

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

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

90. Among the Trobriand Islanders, the methods for constructing calendars are linked to other elements of culture, illustrating

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

91. A subculture whose values and lifestyles are substantially at odds with those of the larger society is called a(n)
- A. anomaly.
 - B. counterculture.
 - C. protest culture.
 - D. contradictory culture.
92. Delinquents, social dropouts, or the militia movement are examples of
- A. countercultures.
 - B. ethnic groups.
 - C. cultural relativists.
 - D. noncultures.
93. When we notice that people's interactions and relationships are interwoven into recurrent and stable patterns, we are observing
- A. social psychology.
 - B. social structure.
 - C. counterculture.
 - D. social Darwinism.
94. When social scientists note that people tend not to interact in haphazard or random ways, she or he refers to the concept of
- A. material culture.
 - B. social structure.
 - C. nonmaterial culture.
 - D. social values.
95. General Motors, the neighborhood, and the church are examples of
- A. cultures.
 - B. social structures.
 - C. cliques.
 - D. societies.
96. A position within a group is called a
- A. status.
 - B. role.
 - C. norm.
 - D. folkway.

97. _____ is most purely an ascribed status in the United States.

- A. Age
- B. Education level
- C. Occupation
- D. Political candidacy

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

- A. achieved statuses.
- B. socioeconomic statuses.
- C. master statuses.
- D. status hierarchies.

99. An achieved status is

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

100. _____ is a master status in most societies.

- A. Occupation
- B. Gender
- C. Education level
- D. Size

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

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

102. We _____ a status and _____ a role.

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

103. _____ play a major role in determining what a person will become and who that person will be.

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

104. The actual behavior of the person who occupies a status is

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

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

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

106. _____ are the actions others can legitimately insist that another person performs.

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

107. _____ are the actions that you can legitimately insist that others perform.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

113. A social institution is a

- A. structure to house the mentally impaired.
- B. mechanism that organizes, directs, and executes the essential tasks of living.
- C. structure to house the socially impaired.
- D. mechanism that allows social get-togethers to occur.

114. The term society refers to

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

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

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

116. Horticultural, agrarian, hunting and gathering, industrial, and postindustrial are classifications of

- A. subcultures.
- B. third-world countries.
- C. human societies.
- D. societal evolution.

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

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

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

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

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

122. Define and differentiate group, institution, and society.

123. What is a subculture? Give an example and describe its characteristics.

124. How do symbols and, more particularly, language shape the way we see our world?

125. What is meant by "cultural universal"? Name and briefly describe six cultural universals.

126. What is cultural integration?

c2 Key

1. (p. 41-42) The story of the settlement on Pitcairn Island is an example of the founding of a society and the issues involved in the development of a culture.

TRUE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #1

2. (p. 42) Culture provides individuals with a set of common understandings used to fashion behavior.

TRUE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #2

3. (p. 41-42) The only component that gives meaning to the term culture is the nonmaterial aspect that includes such tools for living as computers, axes, and paintings.

FALSE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #3

4. (p. 43) In a cultural context, norms are social rules that specify appropriate and inappropriate behavior in given situations.

TRUE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #4

5. (p. 43-44) Norms are created by people, so they tend to be objective in nature and universal in their use by different societies.

FALSE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #5

6. (p. 44) The differences identified between folkways and mores include their relative importance to the well-being and survival of the society in which they exist.

TRUE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #6

7. (p. 44-45) Values are the codified rules of behavior, including the rule that classifies murder as a felony.

FALSE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #7

8. (p. 45) Two people may believe in the same value, such as social equality, yet have opposite views as to how she or he should achieve this valued goal.

TRUE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #8

9. (p. 44-45) Values are very stable and never change over time.

FALSE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #9

10. (p. 45) Gestures used to communicate numbers are universal.

FALSE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #10

11. (p. 45-46) Helen Keller was unable to acquire an intelligent understanding of her environment until she grasped the significance of symbols, specifically the connection between words and experiences.

TRUE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #11

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Hughes - Chapter 02 #12

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Hughes - Chapter 02 #13

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Hughes - Chapter 02 #14

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Hughes - Chapter 02 #16

17. (p. 49) The "oughts" and "musts" of some societies are often the "ought nots" and "must nots" of other societies.

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Hughes - Chapter 02 #17

18. (p. 49-50) Culture universals often include the specific details of actual behavior.

FALSE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #18

19. (p. 50) We often judge the behavior of other groups by the standards of our own culture, a phenomenon sociologists call ethnocentrism.

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23. (p. 50) The view that one's own group is "the center of everything" reflects the concept of ethnocentrism.

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26. (p. 52) Cultural relativism refers to the importance of evaluating a different culture's way of life from the point of view of the evaluator.

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Hughes - Chapter 02 #26

27. (p. 52) The old order Amish are an example of a counterculture.

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Hughes - Chapter 02 #28

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Hughes - Chapter 02 #32

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34. (p. 55-56) Quarterback, choir director, ballet dancer, and college student are examples of achieved statuses.

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Hughes - Chapter 02 #35

36. (p. 56) Statuses carry with them a number of culturally defined rights and duties. These expectations are referred to as roles.

TRUE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #36

37. (p. 56-57) Role performance is the actual behavior of a person occupying a particular status.

TRUE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #37

38. (p. 57-58) Roles frequently exist in isolation.

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Hughes - Chapter 02 #38

39. (p. 59) A group is the same as a category.

FALSE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #39

40. (p. 60) A society is a relatively simple type of social structure in today's world.

FALSE

Hughes - Chapter 02 #40

41. (p. 41) The development of the settlement on Pitcairn Island serves as an example of

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

B. the development of a new culture.

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

D. how to maintain order in a military setting.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #41

42. (p. 41) The learned patterns of thinking, feeling, and acting that are transmitted from one generation to the next are called

A. society.

B. social structure.

C. culture.

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43. (p. 42) Stone axes, computers, skateboards, and lamp shades are examples of
- A. society.
 - B. nonmaterial culture.
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Hughes - Chapter 02 #43

44. (p. 41-42) _____ are NOT an example of nonmaterial culture.
- A. Physical artifacts**
 - B. Values
 - C. Norms
 - D. Customs

Hughes - Chapter 02 #44

45. (p. 42) While culture provides the meanings that allow people to interpret their daily lives, _____ refers to a group of people living in the same area and sharing a common culture.
- A. material culture
 - B. socialization
 - C. society**
 - D. ethnocentrism

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 - B. are objective in nature.
 - C. include folkways, mores, and laws.**
 - D. describe one's position in society.

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48. (p. 43-44) _____ have to do with the customary ways and ordinary conventions by which we carry out our daily actions, and we ordinarily do not attach moral significance to their violation.

- A.** Folkways
- B. Mores
- C. Laws
- D. Material culture

Hughes - Chapter 02 #48

49. (p. 44) Primary methods for enforcing folkways include

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #49

50. (p. 44) _____ are rules enforced by a special political organization composed of individuals who maintain the right to use force.

- A. Folkways
- B. Mores
- C.** Laws
- D. Institutions

Hughes - Chapter 02 #50

51. (p. 44) _____ are rules that are seen as vital to a society's well-being and survival; people who break them are viewed as sinful, evil, and wicked.

- A. Folkways
- B.** Mores
- C. Laws
- D. Institutions

Hughes - Chapter 02 #51

52. (p. 44) From the sociological perspective, wearing soiled clothing might be viewed as violating a
A. law.
B. more
C. folkway.
D. sanction.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #52

53. (p. 44) If someone constructed a playhouse in her backyard for her children and a group of neighbors complained that she had violated the written deed restrictions for the neighborhood, the basis of their complaint would illustrate a(n)
A. social more.
B. law.
C. informal norm.
D. value.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #53

54. (p. 44) Norms include
A. folkways.
B. statuses.
C. roles.
D. institutions.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #54

55. (p. 44-45) A society's shared ideas regarding what is desirable, correct, and good are called
A. norms.
B. laws.
C. values.
D. mores.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #55

56. (p. 44-45) Values provide people with
A. a legalistic approach to life, leaving no doubt as to what is right or wrong.
B. ways to evaluate people, objects, and events as to their relative worth, merit, beauty, or morality.
C. specific methods for judging the appropriateness of our behavior.
D. stable, unchanging guidelines for behavior.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #56

57. (p. 44-45) The assignment of high importance to _____ is NOT one of the major value configurations within the dominant American culture.

- A. leisure and relaxation
- B. work and activity
- C. efficiency and practicality
- D. material comfort

Hughes - Chapter 02 #57

58. (p. 44-45) Major sets of values within the dominant American culture include the assignment of high importance to all but

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #58

59. (p. 45) Practicality, individuality, and democracy illustrate basic American

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #59

60. (p. 44-45) In describing the relationship between values and norms, sociologists would say that

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #60

61. (p. 45) _____ represent(s) symbols of American culture.

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #61

62. (p. 45) Acts or objects that are socially accepted as standing for something else are called

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #62

63. (p. 45) Which of the following does NOT apply to the word "computer"?

- A. It is a symbol.
- B. It is part of a powerful code that helps us deal with the world around us.
- C. It becomes a vehicle of communication because a group of people view the symbol and the object as linked.
- D. It is understood in all cultures even though it is an English word.**

Hughes - Chapter 02 #63

64. (p. 45-46) The most important symbols are found in

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #64

65. (p. 45) The chief vehicle by which people communicate ideas, information, attitudes, and emotions to one another in contemporary times is

- A. gestures.
- B. the Internet.
- C. cell phones.
- D. language.**

Hughes - Chapter 02 #65

66. (p. 47-48) The idea that language shapes our perceptions of reality is called the

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #66

67. (p. 45-46) Helen Keller gained entrance to social life when
A. she grasped the significance of symbols.
B. she was old enough to go to parties.
C. she could dream in color instead of in black and white.
D. she began receiving invitations from people her own age.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #67

68. (p. 46-47) Researcher Christophe Boesch claims there are three components of culture common to humans and chimpanzees. Which of the following is NOT one of these?
A. Culture is learned from group members.
B. Culture is a distinctive collective practice.
C. Culture is objectively obtained.
D. Culture is based on shared meanings between members of the same group.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #68

69. (p. 46-47) According to existing research, chimpanzees
A. do not use tools.
B. have complex grooming and courtship behaviors.
C. cannot solve technical problems.
D. have as much capacity for language use as humans.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #69

70. (p. 46-47) Based on research conducted with chimpanzees, _____ is a specific behavior found among some chimps that has different meanings in different groups.
A. eating
B. leaf clipping
C. sex display
D. pant hooting

Hughes - Chapter 02 #70

71. (p. 46-47) Primate researchers have concluded that great ape cultures probably have existed for at least _____ years.

- A. the past ten
- B. the past one hundred
- C. the past one thousand
- D. the past 14 million**

Hughes - Chapter 02 #71

72. (p. 47-48) Sapir and Whorf developed the linguistic relativity hypothesis, which proposes that **A.** people view the world differently depending on the nature of the concepts available in their language.
B. people view the world in basically the same way because languages are universal.
C. people view the world differently because the sounds of languages are so different.
D. people view the world in basically the same way because the differences between languages are relative.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #72

73. (p. 48) Expressive symbolism
A. interferes with the ability of people to understand their society.
B. is a way of using symbols in users' manuals for consumer products.
C. is an important way to communicate the norms, values, and beliefs in a society.
D. does not reflect society.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #73

74. (p. 48) The form and content of culture is **A.** heavily affected by economic, organizational, legal, and technological factors.
B. unaffected by technology.
C. almost totally determined by the economic system.
D. independent of human input.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #74

75. (p. 49-50) _____ is/are not a cultural universal.
A. Food quests
B. Automobile purchases
C. Social stratification
D. Funeral rites

Hughes - Chapter 02 #75

76. (p. 49-50) The existence of cultural universals can be attributed to

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #76

77. (p. 52) When social scientists examine the practice of the Inuits leaving their elderly to perish in the cold, they typically evaluate the behavior pattern in the context of the Inuit culture. This is an example of

- A. cultural sensitivity.
- B. linguistic relativism.
- C. syncretism.
- D.** cultural relativism.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #77

78. (p. 50-52) When a trait or feature from one culture is rejected as being strange or immoral by another culture, it is an example of

- A. syncretism.
- B. synchronization.
- C. cultural relativism.
- D.** ethnocentrism.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #78

79. (p. 50) The attempt to bring the rights of African Americans into line with the American belief in human equality is an example of

- A.** a strain toward consistency.
- B. cultural relativism.
- C. ethnocentrism.
- D. the linguistic relativity hypothesis.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #79

80. (p. 50-52) Two Americans in England note the "stupidity" of English drivers for driving on "the wrong side of the road." The Americans are exhibiting

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #80

81. (p. 50-52) The often unavoidable process of judging the behavior of others by our standards and tending to see "them" as inferior to "us" is called

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #81

82. (p. 50) Cultural integration reflects the idea that

- A. people of different races are integrated within cultures.
- B. integration is the key characteristic of culture.
- C. the items that form a culture tend to constitute a consistent and integrated whole.**
- D. many cultures can be integrated together in one society.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #82

83. (p. 50-52) Groups that can be ethnocentric include

- A. colleges
- B. families
- C. businesses.
- D. All the above are correct.**

Hughes - Chapter 02 #83

84. (p. 52) Cultural relativism

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #84

85. (p. 52) Cultural relativism is a perspective

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #85

86. (p. 52-54) The old order Amish and the youth culture both represent examples of _____ within American society.

- A.** subcultures
- B. roles
- C. norms
- D. cultural universals

Hughes - Chapter 02 #86

87. (p. 51) According to the text's discussion of world cultures,

- A. Tuesday is Tuesday in all parts of the world.
- B. a week is seven days long in all parts of the world.
- C. a twelve-month year is universal.
- D.** calendars reflect cultural differences.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #87

88. (p. 51) In the Trobriand Islands, where agriculture is a major focus of people's lives, the calendar is based on

- A. holy day activities.
- B.** lunar cycles.
- C. Western society standards.
- D. superstitions related to planting.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #88

89. (p. 51) The Trobriand Islander's calendar system highlights the importance of

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #89

90. (p. 50) Among the Trobriand Islanders, the methods for constructing calendars are linked to other elements of culture, illustrating
A. cultural integration.
B. ethnocentrism.
C. cultural relativism.
D. linguistic relativity.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #90

91. (p. 52-54) A subculture whose values and lifestyles are substantially at odds with those of the larger society is called a(n)
A. anomaly.
B. counterculture.
C. protest culture.
D. contradictory culture.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #91

92. (p. 52-54) Delinquents, social dropouts, or the militia movement are examples of
A. countercultures.
B. ethnic groups.
C. cultural relativists.
D. noncultures.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #92

93. (p. 54-55) When we notice that people's interactions and relationships are interwoven into recurrent and stable patterns, we are observing
A. social psychology.
B. social structure.
C. counterculture.
D. social Darwinism.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #93

94. (p. 54) When social scientists note that people tend not to interact in haphazard or random ways, she or he refers to the concept of
- A. material culture.
 - B. social structure.**
 - C. nonmaterial culture.
 - D. social values.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #94

95. (p. 54-55) General Motors, the neighborhood, and the church are examples of
- A. cultures.
 - B. social structures.**
 - C. cliques.
 - D. societies.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #95

96. (p. 55-56) A position within a group is called a
- A. status.**
 - B. role.
 - C. norm.
 - D. folkway.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #96

97. (p. 55-56) _____ is most purely an ascribed status in the United States.
- A. Age**
 - B. Education level
 - C. Occupation
 - D. Political candidacy

Hughes - Chapter 02 #97

98. (p. 56) Race, class, and gender are prime examples of
- A. achieved statuses.
 - B. socioeconomic statuses.
 - C. master statuses.**
 - D. status hierarchies.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #98

99. (p. 55-56) An achieved status is
- A. acquired at birth.
 - B. exemplified by the caste system.
 - C. based on your father's status.
 - D.** based on individual choice and competition.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #99

100. (p. 56) _____ is a master status in most societies.
- A. Occupation
 - B.** Gender
 - C. Education level
 - D. Size

Hughes - Chapter 02 #100

101. (p. 56) Those expectations that define appropriate or inappropriate behavior for the occupant of a status are
- A. simple norms.
 - B. complex norms.
 - C. values.
 - D.** roles.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #101

102. (p. 56) We _____ a status and _____ a role.
- A. play; occupy
 - B.** occupy; play
 - C. enhance; play
 - D. play; emulate

Hughes - Chapter 02 #102

103. (p. 56) _____ play a major role in determining what a person will become and who that person will be.
- A. Primary statuses.
 - B. Determinant statuses.
 - C.** Master statuses.
 - D. Roles.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #103

104. (p. 56-57) The actual behavior of the person who occupies a status is

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #104

105. (p. 57) A single status may have multiple roles attached to it, constituting a

- A. right.
- B. duty.
- C.** role set.
- D. role performance.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #105

106. (p. 58) _____ are the actions others can legitimately insist that another person performs.

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #106

107. (p. 57) _____ are the actions that you can legitimately insist that others perform.

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #107

108. (p. 57) A football coach whose son is a member of his football team may experience

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #108

109. (p. 57-58) A professor is supposed to be understanding and concerned about students, yet totally objective while grading papers. These expectations may lead to

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #109

110. (p. 59) Sociologists define a(n) _____ as two or more people who share a feeling of unity and who are bound together in relatively stable patterns of social interactions.

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #110

111. (p. 59) A(n) _____ is a collection of anonymous individuals who are in one place at the same time.

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #111

112. (p. 59) Sociologists define a(n) _____ as a collection of people who share a characteristic that is deemed to be of social significance.

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #112

113. (p. 59-60) A social institution is a

- A. structure to house the mentally impaired.
- B. mechanism that organizes, directs, and executes the essential tasks of living.**
- C. structure to house the socially impaired.
- D. mechanism that allows social get-togethers to occur.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #113

114. (p. 60-61) The term society refers to

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #114

115. (p. 60) _____ represent(s) the most comprehensive and complex type of social structure in today's world.

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

Hughes - Chapter 02 #115

116. (p. 60-61) Horticultural, agrarian, hunting and gathering, industrial, and postindustrial are classifications of

- A. subcultures.
- B. third-world countries.
- C. human societies.**
- D. societal evolution.

Hughes - Chapter 02 #116

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

Answer will vary

Hughes - Chapter 02 #117

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

Answer will vary

Hughes - Chapter 02 #118

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

Answer will vary

Hughes - Chapter 02 #119

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

Answer will vary

Hughes - Chapter 02 #120

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

Answer will vary

Hughes - Chapter 02 #121

122. Define and differentiate group, institution, and society.

Answer will vary

Hughes - Chapter 02 #122

123. What is a subculture? Give an example and describe its characteristics.

Answer will vary

Hughes - Chapter 02 #123

124. How do symbols and, more particularly, language shape the way we see our world?

Answer will vary

Hughes - Chapter 02 #124

125. What is meant by "cultural universal"? Name and briefly describe six cultural universals.

Answer will vary

Hughes - Chapter 02 #125

126. What is cultural integration?

Answer will vary

Hughes - Chapter 02 #126

c2 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
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