

Chapter Two: The Structure of Social Groups

Multiple Choice Questions

1.0.1. Sherif's classic summer camp experiment with groups illustrated the dynamics of _____.

- a. bureaucracy
- b. McDonaldization
- c. social organization
- d. cultural relativism

Page-Reference: 23

Answer : c.social organization

1.0.2. All of the following occurred in Sherif's experiment with groups at summer camp EXCEPT _____.

- a. a division of labor
- b. a hierarchy
- c. specialized language
- d. suicide

Page-Reference: 23

Answer : d.suicide

1.0.3. Sociologist Barry Wellman claims the new technological age we live in is a society dominated by _____.

- a. "anomie"
- b. "networked individualism"
- c. "cultural conditioning"
- d. "face-to-face interactions"

Page-Reference: 26

Answer : b."networked individualism"

1.0.4. Human beings adopt regularized patterns of behavior because of their _____.

- a. social conditions
- b. physiological circumstances
- c. psychological characteristics
- d. instincts

Page-Reference: 23

Answer : a.social conditions

1.0.5. _____ is the study of patterns that emerge in society when people interact with each other over time.

- a. Psychiatry
- b. Psychology
- c. Ethnomethodology
- d. Sociology

Page-Reference: 23

Answer : d.Sociology

1.0.6. The shared beliefs and standards of group members that unite them and guide their behavior is called _____.

- a. culture
- b. morality
- c. ethical standards
- d. social imperatives

Page-Reference: 23

Answer : a.culture

1.0.7. Which of the following statements describes the attitude that we typically have towards the rules of society?

- a. We do not want to obey the rules.
- b. We have to obey the rules.
- c. We want to obey the rules.
- d. We do not have to break the rules.

Page-Reference: 31

Answer : c.We want to obey the rules.

1.0.8. All of the following emerge in the process of enduring social interaction EXCEPT

- a. roles.
- b. values.
- c. aggregates.
- d. norms.

Page-Reference: 23-24

Answer : c.aggregates.

1.0.9. _____ are common expectations that emerge within a group about how its members should act.

- a. Values
- b. Roles
- c. Consensus
- d. Norms

Page-Reference: 26

Answer : d.Norms

1.0.10. _____ is/are the criteria that emerge for people to use in judging what is appropriate, correct, moral, and important.

- a. Values
- b. Social Roles
- c. Consensus
- d. Norms

Page-Reference: 27

Answer : a.Values

1.0.11. _____ is/are expectations that group members have of individuals who occupy various positions in the group.

- a. Values
- b. Social Roles
- c. Consensus
- d. Norms

Page-Reference: 27

Answer : b.Social Roles

1.0.12. The behavioral expectations that members of a particular group collectively share are called _____.

- a. values
- b. roles
- c. consensus
- d. norms

Page-Reference: 27

Answer : d.norms

1.0.13. Wearing pajamas to the opera, bringing one's own bottle of wine to Communion, or coming to an office barefoot are examples of violating _____.

- a. values
- b. folkways
- c. consensus
- d. mores

Page-Reference: 27

Answer : b.folkways

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1.0.14. Stealing from a co-worker, dealing drugs in an office, or being disloyal to one's group leader are examples of violating _____.

- a. values
- b. folkways
- c. consensus
- d. mores

Page-Reference: 27

Answer : d.mores

1.0.15. Which of the following violations usually results in severe punishment?

- a. mores
- b. values
- c. consensus
- d. folkways

Page-Reference: 27

Answer : a.mores

1.0.16. _____ can be thought of as moral imperatives.

- a. Values
- b. Mores
- c. Folkways
- d. Consensus

Page-Reference: 27

Answer : b.Mores

1.0.17. _____ refer(s) to the position one holds in an organization or group.

- a. Culture
- b. Folkways
- c. Status
- d. Role

Page-Reference: 27

Answer : c.Status

1.0.18. _____ arranges people in order of importance and in terms of how they are rewarded and esteemed.

- a. Hierarchy
- b. Sanction
- c. Status
- d. Role

Page-Reference: 28

Answer : a.Hierarchy

1.0.19. _____ refers to the position a person occupies in society that has exceptional significance for her/his social identity.

- a. Master status
- b. Role status
- c. Individual status
- d. Ethnic status

Page-Reference: 28

Answer : a.Master status

- 1.0.20. In the case of an African-American doctor, who is a well-respected member of the community, a husband, and a father of two children, not being accepted into a private club because of his race would be an example of being African-American acting as a _____.
a. social role
b. norm
c. symbol
d. master status
Page-Reference: 28
Answer : d.master status
- 1.0.21. All of the following reasons account for variations in the behavior of people holding identical statuses EXCEPT
a. conflicting expectations from multiple statuses.
b. the innate tendency of human beings to rebel.
c. unclear messages as to which behavior is expected.
d. personality traits such as being passive or aggressive.
Page-Reference: 28
Answer : b.the innate tendency of human beings to rebel.
- 1.0.22. A/An_____ is a collection of individuals who happen to be at the same place at the same time.
a. social group
b. aggregate
c. social class
d. anomie
Page-Reference: 37
Answer : b. aggregate
- 1.0.23. _____ are comprised of people who have a common identity, share a common culture, and define themselves as a distinct social unit.
a. Sanctions
b. Social groups
c. Aggregates
d. Norms
Page-Reference: 31
Answer : b.Social groups
- 1.0.24. _____ are groups whose members are intimately involved in an informal fashion with each other in face-to-face and long-lasting interaction.
a. Secondary groups
b. Primary groups
c. Tertiary groups
d. Social groups
Page-Reference: 31
Answer : b.Primary groups
- 1.0.25. If Annika Sorenstam, applied and was not accepted to the Augusta National Golf Club because of the club's exclusive policy that limits membership to males only, her being a female was her _____.
a. role
b. norm
c. symbol
d. master status
Page-Reference: 28
Answer : d.master status

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- 1.0.26. _____ is a hierarchical formal organization characterized by rationality and efficiency that strives toward improved efficiency and the most effective attainment of common goals.
- a. Primary group
 - b. Control group
 - c. Bureaucracy
 - d. Culture
- Page-Reference: 32
Answer : c.Bureaucracy
- 1.0.27. _____ is the term used by sociologist George Ritzer to describe the increasing bureaucratization of social life.
- a. McDonaldization
 - b. Conflict
 - c. Functionalism
 - d. Symbolic interactionism
- Page-Reference: 33
Answer : a.McDonaldization
- 1.0.28. The dehumanization of society that is characteristic of bureaucracies and which Max Weber feared would accompany modern society has been called the _____ .
- a. dead end of rationality
 - b. iron cage of rationality
 - c. steel trap of rationality
 - d. paradox of rationality
- Page-Reference: 33
Answer : b.iron cage of rationality
- 1.0.29. _____ was the sociologist given credit for originating the argument that rationality and bureaucracies would dehumanize society.
- a. Weber
 - b. Freud
 - c. Mead
 - d. Marx
- Page-Reference: 33
Answer : a.Weber
- 1.0.30. All of the following are examples of how interaction potential has been magnified in the last few years EXCEPT
- a. YouTube
 - b. LinkedIn
 - c. Twitter
 - d. forums
- Page-Reference: 25
Answer : d.forums
- 1.0.31. _____ was the nineteenth-century sociologist who found that social groups affect the probability of suicide.
- a. Ritzer
 - b. Durkheim
 - c. Marx
 - d. Weber
- Page-Reference: 33-34
Answer : b.Durkheim

- 1.0.32. One of the earliest sociological studies, which was conducted in Europe, showed that one's attachment to social groups affects the probability of _____.
a. suicide
b. success
c. crime
d. deviance
Page-Reference: 33-34
Answer : a.suicide
- 1.0.33. _____ suicide happens when an individual has minimal ties to a social group and lacks social support.
a. Egoistic
b. Altruistic
c. Anomic
d. Rational
Page-Reference: 34
Answer : a.Egoistic
- 1.0.34. _____ suicide is when individuals are totally group-oriented and kill themselves for the good of the group.
a. Egoistic
b. Altruistic
c. Anomic
d. Rational
Page-Reference: 34
Answer : b.Altruistic
- 1.0.35. _____ suicide happens when an individual experiences conflicting group expectations or is confronted with ambiguous expectations.
a. Egoistic
b. Altruistic
c. Anomic
d. Rational
Page-Reference: 34
Answer : c.Anomic
- 1.0.36. Asch's experiment with subjects who compared the length of a line drawn on a card examined how the group affects the individual's _____.
a. perceptions
b. life cycle
c. wealth potential
d. life expectancy
Page-Reference: 35
Answer : a.perceptions
- 1.0.37. Members of the lower classes in Pakistan intentionally deform children to make them more effective as beggars. This example shows the power of social groups to affect an individual's _____.
a. health
b. perceptions
c. convictions
d. knowledge
Page-Reference: 35
Answer : a.health

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- 1.0.38. Some Appalachian families expose themselves and their children to injury or death by practicing serpent handling in their church services, showing the power of a social group to affect an individual's _____.
a. behavior
b. health and life
c. religious beliefs
d. attitude toward animals
Page-Reference: 36
Answer : b.health and life
- 1.0.39. Although human beings are biologically programmed to eat, drink, sleep, and engage in sexual activity, social groups significantly shape how these drives are met. This statement illustrates the power of social groups to affect an individual's _____.
a. perceptions
b. behavior
c. convictions
d. health
Page-Reference: 36
Answer : b.behavior
- 1.0.40. All of the following statements describe social organizations EXCEPT
a. they reinforce stability.
b. they change gradually.
c. they are predictable.
d. they remain static.
Page-Reference: 36-37
Answer : d.they remain static.
- 1.0.41. The components of social organizations include all of the following EXCEPT
a. social actors.
b. social interactions.
c. social determinants.
d. social relationships.
Page-Reference: 36-37
Answer : c.social determinants.
- 1.0.42. _____ is the largest social organization to which people owe their allegiance.
a. Society
b. Social group
c. Social role
d. Culture
Page-Reference: 37
Answer : a.Society
- 1.0.43. If you are one of seven people on an elevator, you are part of a/an _____.
a. social class
b. aggregate
c. primary group
d. secondary group
Page-Reference: 23-24
Answer : b.aggregate
- 1.0.44. As an employee at a grocery store or a student in a sociology course , you would be part of a/an _____.
a. consensus
b. aggregate
c. secondary group
d. primary group
Page-Reference: 31
Answer : c.secondary group

- 1.0.45. The hierarchical arrangement of people in terms of power, prestige, and resources exists
- in Eastern societies of the world.
 - in Western societies of the world.
 - in every society of the world.
 - in very few societies of the world.
- Page-Reference: 38
Answer : c.in every society of the world.
- 1.0.46. Which of the following institutions address the social problems of producing and distributing goods and services?
- the family
 - education
 - politics
 - the economy
- Page-Reference: 37
Answer : d.the economy
- 1.0.47. All of the following are statements that characterize institutions EXCEPT
- they change slowly.
 - they respond to swift societal changes.
 - they are conservative.
 - they are socially patterned.
- Page-Reference: 38
Answer : b.they respond to swift societal changes.
- 1.0.48. The economic and political actions of the United States and other countries
- are united by common culture.
 - are completely separate social systems.
 - are known to affect the economic conditions of one other.
 - are not considered interdependent.
- Page-Reference: 37-38
Answer : c. are known to affect the economic conditions of one other.
- 1.0.49. According to sociologists, which of the following examples describe an institution?
- a college or university that has been around a long time
 - a janitor who has worked at the same school for decades
 - a political system that maintains order
 - a mental health center in your community
- Page-Reference: 38
Answer : c.a political system that maintains order
- 1.0.50. Sociologists argue that institutions have the potential to make deliberate changes, but they are by definition _____.
- radical
 - conservative
 - liberal
 - responsive
- Page-Reference: 38
Answer : b.conservative
- 1.0.51. All of the following are social conditions that constrain human behavior EXCEPT
- structure.
 - culture.
 - relationships.
 - psychosis.
- Page-Reference: 23
Answer : d.psychosis.

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1.0.52. The basic building block of groups is

- a. an aggregate.
- b. a category.
- c. social interaction.
- d. bureaucracy.

Page-Reference: 24

Answer : c.social interaction.

1.0.53. A case of enduring social interaction is a

- a. master role.
- b. social status.
- c. social relationship.
- d. master status.

Page-Reference: 24

Answer : c.social relationship.

1.0.54. As a result of social interaction,

- a. common expectations emerge about how people should act.
- b. people feel freer to express themselves.
- c. social life becomes more coercive.
- d. people become over-stimulated.

Page-Reference: 24

Answer : a. common expectations emerge about how people should act.

1.0.55. Folkways involve

- a. moral rules.
- b. sanctions with severe punishments.
- c. etiquette customs and regulations.
- d. threats to the fabric of society.

Page-Reference: 27

Answer : c.etiquette customs and regulations.

1.0.56. The response to the question "Who are you?" usually involves

- a. a listing of your statuses.
- b. your caste membership.
- c. social class affiliation.
- d. participation in different institutions.

Page-Reference: 27

Answer : a.a listing of your statuses.

1.0.57. All of the following refer to reasons why inconsistent role performance exists among individuals who occupy similar statuses EXCEPT

- a. personality traits differ between individuals.
- b. the absence of a clear consistent message regarding expected behavior.
- c. multiple group memberships that people belong to.
- d. the stability of the social role.

Page-Reference: 28

Answer : d.the stability of the social role.

1.0.58. Stability in organizations is a consequence of

- a. human instincts to avoid conflict.
- b. tendencies of people to conform in this environment.
- c. strong leadership of people in charge.
- d. democratic processes inherent within this environment.

Page-Reference: 28

Answer : b.tendencies of people to conform in this environment.

- 1.0.59. Philip Zimbardo's prison experiment led to his conclusion that
- psychological processes determined the behavior of the participants.
 - human beings do not like to conform to roles.
 - character disorders were responsible for the behavior of the guards.
 - social roles controlled individual behavior.
- Page-Reference: 29-30
Answer : d.social roles controlled individual behavior.
- 1.0.60. Roles protect individuals by
- providing a blueprint for behavior.
 - creating ambiguity and choice.
 - fostering individual responsibility for action.
 - freeing the person of constraints.
- Page-Reference: 30
Answer : a.providing a blueprint for behavior.
- 1.0.61. All of the following could happen if social control were ineffective EXCEPT
- the majority of the poor would riot.
 - most of the starving would steal.
 - many young men would refuse to fight in war.
 - people would exercise self-control.
- Page-Reference: 30
Answer : d.people would exercise self-control.
- 1.0.62. All of the following are examples of primary groups EXCEPT
- a family.
 - a close friend.
 - a child's play group.
 - a college dormitory.
- Page-Reference: 31
Answer : d.a college dormitory.
- 1.0.63. All of the following statements describe primary groups EXCEPT
- they are informal in organization and long-lasting.
 - they are small in number and strong in loyalty.
 - they are primarily task-oriented.
 - they provide members with a sense of belonging.
- Page-Reference: 31
Answer : c.they are primarily task-oriented.
- 1.0.64. Organizational efficiency in a bureaucracy is maximized when
- a hierarchy of authority develops.
 - rules are unwritten, implicit, and not standardized.
 - personal considerations are the basis for decisions.
 - members are judged on the basis of tradition and loyalty.
- Page-Reference: 32
Answer : a.a hierarchy of authority develops.
- 1.0.65. The person who commits egoistic suicide tends to be
- alone and lacking group goals.
 - in a highly cohesive group.
 - in a group with ambiguous expectations.
 - suffering from anomie, or normlessness.
- Page-Reference: 34
Answer : a.alone and lacking group goals.

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- 1.0.66. Altruistic suicide is evident with the
- Japanese kamikaze pilot.
 - high rate of suicide among married people.
 - low rate of suicide among childless married couples.
 - wealthy person who suddenly becomes penniless.
- Page-Reference: 34
Answer : a.Japanese kamikaze pilot.
- 1.0.67. All of the following are statements that describe a society EXCEPT
- it is an aggregate of people.
 - it is united by a common culture.
 - it has a definite geographical location.
 - it is composed of like-minded people.
- Page-Reference: 37
Answer : d.it is composed of like-minded people.
- 1.0.68. A social system has clear boundaries in terms of
- wealth.
 - membership.
 - ethnic group.
 - racial composition.
- Page-Reference: 37
Answer : b.membership.
- 1.0.69. An institution
- refers to an established and traditional personality.
 - is limited to a specific organization.
 - channels behavior in culturally prescribed ways.
 - does not constrain individual behavior.
- Page-Reference: 38
Answer : c.channels behavior in culturally prescribed ways.
- 1.0.70. Which of the following represents a similar function across societies?
- stability and maintenance of the system
 - innovation and change
 - an acknowledgement of the progressive nature of institutions
 - to advance human welfare and social enlightenment
- Page-Reference: 39
Answer : a.stability and maintenance of the system

True/False Questions

- 2.0.1. Sherif's classic summer camp experiment with groups illustrated the dynamics of cultural relativism.
- true
 - false
- Page-Reference: 23
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.2. In Sherif's study of adolescents at summer camp, only the experimental groups developed rules and punishments that governed behavior.
- true
 - false
- Page-Reference: 23
Answer : b.false

- 2.0.3. The process of social organization is generally the same regardless of group size.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 23
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.4. Sociology is the study of the patterns that emerge in society when people interact over time.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 23
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.5. Shared beliefs of group members that unite them and guide their behavior are called ethics.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 23
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.6. Culture unites members although it does not guide their behavior.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 23
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.7. An aggregate is a collection of individuals who happen to be at the same place at the same time.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 23-24
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.8. Groups such as a country club or a labor union have a fundamentally different structure.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 24
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.9. Culture is the shared belief of groups that serves to guide and constrain the conduct of their members.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 23
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.10. The characteristics of someone occupying a status within a group may have a bearing on her/his role performance.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 29
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.11. All norms of a social organization are equally important to sustaining order in the organization.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 27
Answer : b.false

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- 2.0.12. The minor rules that vary from group to group and involve etiquette, customs, and minor regulations are called folkways.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 27
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.13. The violation of mores usually results in severe punishment.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 27
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.14. Mores can be thought of as moral imperatives.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 27
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.15. Role refers to the behavioral expectation for the occupant of a various position.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 28
Answer : a. true
- 2.0.16. One's master status refers to a status that has exceptional significance for an individual's social identity.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 28
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.17. A person's social identity is the product of the various statuses that the individual occupies in various social organizations.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 28
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.18. Sanctions make up a system of social rewards and punishments that act to constrain the individual and maintain social control within a group.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 30-31
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.19. The aggregate is a social formation created and maintained through enduring and patterned interaction.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 23-24
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.20. Social groups comprise people who have a common identity, share a common culture, and define themselves as a distinct social unit.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 31
Answer : a.true

- 2.0.21. Primary groups are large and impersonal.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 31
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.22. Secondary groups are much larger and more impersonal than primary groups.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 31
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.23. George Ritzer used the concept of functionalism to describe the increasing bureaucratization of social life.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 33
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.24. It is critical that members of secondary groups share common values and beliefs.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 33
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.25. Max Weber argued that the dehumanization of society that would accompany modern society would be caused by loss of social solidarity.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 33-34
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.26. Ritzer was the sociologist whose studies showed that groups affect the probability of suicide.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 33
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.27. Egoistic suicide is when an individual is totally group-oriented and kills him/herself for the good of the group.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 34
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.28. Altruistic suicide happens when close ties to the group are lost as a result of a sudden change and with them are lost the regulative functions the group has provided.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 34
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.29. Asch's experiment with subjects comparing the length of lines drawn on cards examined how the group affects the individual's convictions.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 35
Answer : b.false

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- 2.0.30. The influence of group pressure on individual behavior was the focus of Asch's experiment.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 35
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.31. Sherif found that individuals frequently modify their observations to make them agree with others in the group.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 35
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.32. Groups have little effect on an individual's health and life.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 24
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.33. Although human beings are biologically programmed to eat, drink, sleep, and engage in sexual activity, genetics play the primary role in influencing how these drives are met.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 36
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.34. Interactions among social actors in a social organization are a constant and continuous factor reinforcing stability.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 37
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.35. Society is not a social system because it does not comprise interdependent parts that are linked together into a boundary-maintaining whole.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 37
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.36. Societies have order and predictability within them.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 37
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.37. At the individual level, placement in the society's hierarchy directly affects self-perception, motivation, and political attitudes.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 38
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.38. Society places constraints on primary and secondary groups and their members through its own norms, values, roles, and mechanisms for social control.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 33
Answer : a. true

2.0.39. Bureaucracy is a hierarchical formal organization characterized by rationality and efficiency.

- a. true
- b. false

Page-Reference: 32

Answer : a.true

2.0.40. Institutions are necessary for unity and stability, but they can be outmoded and unresponsive to the swift changes of contemporary life.

- a. true
- b. false

Page-Reference: 38-39

Answer : a.true

2.0.41 Suicide can only be understood on an individual level.

- a. true
- b. false

Page-Reference: 34

Answer : b.false

2.0.42. Social institutions tend to be conservative and change gradually.

- a. true
- b. false

Page-Reference: 38

Answer : a.true

2.0.43. Culture is a type of social organization that liberates rather than constrains individual behavior.

- a. true
- b. false

Page-Reference: 38

Answer : b.false

2.0.44. Social organizations are never static.

- a. true
- b. false

Page-Reference: 37

Answer : a.true

2.0.45. A social relationship is a case of enduring social interaction.

- a. true
- b. false

Page-Reference: 24

Answer : a.true

2.0.46. Folkways are moral rules accompanied by severe sanctions for violation.

- a. true
- b. false

Page-Reference: 27

Answer : b..false

2.0.47. A master status is one with exceptional significance for social identity.

- a. true
- b. false

Page-Reference: 28

Answer : a.true

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- 2.0.48. Strong bonds are formed as a result of social media interaction such as Twitter and Facebook.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 25
Answer : b. false
- 2.0.49. The behavior expected of a person who occupies a status in a group is called master status.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 28
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.50. Society insists that we make up our own roles for the statuses that we occupy.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 27
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.51. Philip Zimbardo's prison experiment led him to reject social roles as the basis for human behavior.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 29
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.52. Norms exist across social groups regardless of where the group is located in the world.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 27
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.53. Mechanisms of social control include socialization, rewards, and negative sanctions.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 30
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.54. In the technological age we live in, connections are superficial often devoid of human contact; social mechanisms are missing.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 26
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.55. Primary groups are crucial to the individual because they provide the person with a sense of belonging and security.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 31
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.56. Secondary groups are smaller and more personal than primary groups.
- a. true
 - b. false
- Page-Reference: 31
Answer : b.false

- 2.0.57. Secondary groups spawn the formation of primary groups.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 31
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.58. In World War II, the German army was organized to promote the formation of primary groups.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 32
Answer : a.true
- 2.0.59. The trend toward bureaucratization is absent from the schools in the United States.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 32
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.60. Bureaucracy promotes inefficiency, favoritism, and ambiguous role expectations.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 32
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.61. Durkheim's concept of egoistic suicide is the result of membership in a highly cohesive group.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 34
Answer : b.false
- 2.0.62. Anomic suicide refers to a condition in which the group's expectations are ambiguous or conflicting.
a. true
b. false
Page-Reference: 34
Answer : a.true

Work Questions

- 3.0.1. Discuss three reasons why role expectations do not make behavior completely predictable.
- 3.0.2. Discuss the measures used in a bureaucracy to achieve and maximize organizational efficiency.
- 3.0.3. Describe the benefits to society of bureaucracies and the common criticisms made of them.
- 3.0.4. Discuss the different types of social groups and how each affects the kind and quality of relationships members have with each other.
- 3.0.5. What is meant by social organization? Compare and contrast the two key forms of social organization.
- 3.0.6. What is meant by the concept of McDonaldization? Illustrate the application of the concept to some bureaucracy with which you are familiar.
- 3.0.7. Compare Durkheim's concept of altruistic suicide with egoistic and anomic suicide.
- 3.0.8. Contrast the meaning of status with the meaning of role.

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- 3.0.9. Explain how social interaction through social media has affected personal and professional relationships in the twenty-first century.
- 3.0.10. Contrast the meaning of values with the meaning of norms.
- 3.0.11. According to Weber, what are the conditions that maximize organizational efficiency in a bureaucracy?