

In this revision of the test bank, I have updated all of the questions to reflect changes in *Society: The Basics*, 12th edition. There is also a new system for identifying the difficulty of the questions. In earlier editions, the questions were tagged in one of three ways: factual (rote memorization), conceptual (dealing with key concepts), and applied (application of sociological knowledge to a situation). In this revision, the questions are now tagged according to the six levels of learning that help organize the text. Think of these six levels as moving from lower-level to higher-level cognitive reasoning. The six levels are:

REMEMBER: a question involving recall of key terms or factual material

UNDERSTAND: a question testing comprehension of more complex ideas

APPLY: a question applying sociological knowledge to some new situation

ANALYZE: a question requiring identifying elements of an argument and their interrelationship

EVALUATE: a question requiring critical assessment

CREATE: a question requiring the generation of new ideas

The **135 questions** in this test bank are divided into four types of questions. **True/False questions** are the least demanding. As the table below shows, almost all of these questions fall within the two lowest levels of cognitive reasoning (“Remember” and “Understand”). **Multiple-choice questions**, which still involve the lowest three levels, are also relatively less demanding. **Short answer questions** span a broad range of skills (from “Understand” to “Evaluate”). Finally, **essay questions** are the most demanding because they include 80% of the questions at the three highest levels of cognitive reasoning (“Analyze,” “Evaluate,” and “Create”).

Types of Questions

Easy to Difficult Level of Difficulty

	True/False	Mult Choice	Short Answer	Essay	Total Qs
Remember	28 (62%)	35 (51.5%)	0	0	63
Understand	15 (33%)	20 (31%)	5 (39%)	0	41
Apply	2 (5%)	12 (17.5%)	2 (15%)	1 (10%)	17
Analyze	0	0	2 (15%)	4 (40%)	7
Evaluate	0	0	5 (31%)	2 (20%)	6
Create	0	0	0	2 (20%)	2
	45	67	14	9	135

CHAPTER 2: CULTURE

TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

1. Businesses in this country can profit from recognizing the cultural diversity of the U.S. population.

(REMEMBER; answer: T; page 36)

2. People around the world have much the same outward appearance and wear the same clothing and bodily decoration.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 36)
3. Culture is the ways of thinking, ways of acting, and material objects that together form a people's way of life.
(REMEMBER; answer: T; page 36)
4. An example of nonmaterial culture would be the types of vehicles people use to get around.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: F; pages 36-37)
5. Experiencing an unfamiliar culture can generate culture shock.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: T; page 38)
6. The same way of life is "natural" to humans everywhere.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 38)
7. The Census Bureau reports that only ten different languages are spoken in the United States.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 39)
8. For at least 12,000 years, humans have used culture as a strategy for survival.
REMEMBER; answer: T; page 39)
9. Symbols refer to anything that carries meaning that is recognized by people who share a culture.
(REMEMBER; answer: T; page 40)
10. The emergence of computer-based instant messaging shows how new symbols are being created all the time.
(APPLY; answer: T; page 40)
11. The story of Helen Keller, who became blind and deaf, shows how the development of our humanity depends on the ability to understand and use symbols.
(APPLY; answer: T; page 40)
12. Understanding symbols allows people to make sense of their surroundings.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: T; page 40)
13. The gesture we commonly call "thumbs up" is used in most of the world's societies to signify that something is very good.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 41)
14. Cultural transmission cannot take place unless people have a written language.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: F; page 41)

15. All written languages are intended to be read from left to right.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 41)
16. The Sapir-Whorf thesis states that the language we use shapes the reality we perceive.
(REMEMBER; answer: T; page 41)
17. Values are standards that serve as broad guidelines for social living.
(REMEMBER; answer: T; page 41)
18. English is the first language of only 5% of humanity, but it has become the preferred second language throughout most of the world.
(REMEMBER; answer: T; page 42)
19. Most people in the United States share the value that everyone should not only have equality of opportunity, but also equality in all aspects of social standing.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: F; pages 42-43)
20. People in the United States tend to view the past as being better than the present.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 43)
21. One emerging value in the United States is the importance of personal growth, including spiritual activity.
(REMEMBER; answer: T; page 43)
22. Cultural values in the United States always go together—they are all consistent with one another.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: F; page 43)
23. In general, low-income nations have cultures that value individualism and personal self-expression.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: F; pages 43-44)
24. Compared to cultures around the world, the way of life in the United States emphasizes individualism.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: T; page 44)
25. Cultural values in high-income nations tend to be secular and rational, giving greater importance to personal self-expression.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: T; page 44)
26. Mores are norms that have great moral significance.
(REMEMBER; answer: T; page 44)
27. Across the United States, mores vary more than folkways.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 44)

28. Values and norms help to define a society's "ideal culture."
(REMEMBER; answer: T; page 44)
29. Technology refers to knowledge people use to make a way of life in their surroundings.
(REMEMBER; answer: T; page 45)
30. Japan is more multicultural than the United States.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 47)
31. The U.S. has a popular culture, but not a high culture.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; pages 47-48)
32. Most people participate in numerous subcultures without necessarily becoming very committed to any of them.
(REMEMBER; answer: T; page 48)
33. Multiculturalists claim that, over the course of U.S. history, most non-English immigrants were advised to adopt the cultural patterns of the English—their "betters"—rather than "melt in."
(UNDERSTAND; answer: T; page 48)
34. Subculture is more at odds with dominant culture than counterculture.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: F; pages 48-49)
35. Afrocentrism refers to the dominance of European cultural patterns.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 49)
36. Cultural lag refers to the fact that some cultural elements change more quickly than others.
(REMEMBER; answer: T; page 50)
37. Cultural change results from invention, discovery, and diffusion.
(REMEMBER; answer: T; pages 50-51)
38. Cultural relativism means using your own cultural standards to evaluate another culture.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 51)
39. Rock-and-roll music in the United States is one cultural trait that has nothing in common with music that was popular a short time before it emerged.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 52)
40. The structural-functional approach sees culture as a relatively stable system of integrated patterns people use to meet their needs.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: T; page 54)

41. The Amish way of life accepts most of the U.S.'s popular culture.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 54)
42. Cultural universals refer to patterns that are held by everyone in a society.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 54)
43. Karl Marx argued that a society's economic system was shaped by its value system.
(REMEMBER; answer: F; page 54)
44. Sociobiology explores how human biology has shaped today's culture.
(REMEMBER; answer: T; page 55)
45. It is fair to say that humans are prisoners of their existing culture.
(UNDERSTAND; answer: F; pages 56-57)

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

46. The chapter's opening story of the diversity initiative at Charles Schwab & Co. shows us that
- a. various minorities respond to the same advertising in exactly the same way.
 - b. Asian American immigrants prefer English to their native language when they are doing business.
 - c. learning more about cultural diversity can help a company boost sales.
 - d. All of these responses are correct.
- (REMEMBER; answer: c; page 36)
47. The United States is the most _____ of all countries.
- a. multicultural
 - b. culturally uniform
 - c. slowly changing
 - d. nonmaterial
- (REMEMBER; answer: a; page 36)
48. What is the term for the ways of thinking, ways of acting, and material objects that together form a people's way of life?
- a. social structure
 - b. social system
 - c. culture
 - d. society
- (REMEMBER; answer: c; page 36)

49. The United States is multicultural because
- everyone holds the same values and beliefs.
 - each individual holds many different and conflicting values and beliefs.
 - there are many widely shared values and beliefs.
 - in this country we find many different languages and ways of life.

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 36)

50. As a part of human culture, religion is an example of
- material culture.
 - nonmaterial culture.
 - culture shock.
 - human nature.

(APPLY; answer: b; pages 36-37)

51. The intangible world of ideas created by members of a society is referred to as
- high culture.
 - material culture.
 - norms.
 - nonmaterial culture.

(REMEMBER; answer: d; pages 36-37)

52. Cars, computers, and iPhones are all examples of which of the following?
- high culture
 - material culture
 - norms
 - nonmaterial culture

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 37)

53. Looking all around the world, what we find everywhere are
- the same ideas about what is right.
 - people enjoying the same sports.
 - people creating diverse cultural systems.
 - the same standards that define what is beautiful and ugly.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 37)

54. Among all forms of life, humans stand out as the only species that
- relies on culture to ensure survival.
 - has patterned ways of living.
 - has biological instincts.
 - makes use of tools.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; page 39)

55. The term *Homo sapiens*, the name of our species, comes from Latin meaning
- “person of culture.”
 - “intelligent person.”
 - “one who walks upright.”
 - “person who evolves.”
- (REMEMBER; answer: b; page 39)
56. According to scientists, *Homo sapiens* first appeared on Earth about how long ago?
- 2,500 years
 - 25,000 years
 - 250,000 years
 - 250 million years
- (REMEMBER; answer: c; page 39)
57. Experts have documented almost _____ languages around the world.
- 70
 - 700
 - 7,000
 - 7 million
- (REMEMBER; answer: c; page 39)
58. Sociologists define a symbol as
- anything that carries meaning to people who share a culture.
 - any material cultural trait.
 - any gesture that conveys insult to others.
 - social patterns that cause culture shock.
- (REMEMBER; answer: a; page 40)
59. The fact that text messaging is based on a new set of symbols shows us that
- today’s young people are creating new symbols.
 - there are many ways to use symbols to communicate.
 - culture changes over time.
 - All of these responses are correct.
- (APPLY; answer: d; page 40)
60. Cultural transmission refers to the process of
- cultural patterns moving from one society to another.
 - using the oral tradition.
 - passing cultural patterns from one generation to another.
 - using writing to enshrine cultural patterns.
- (REMEMBER; answer: c; page 41)

61. Which of the following statements MOST closely conveys the point of the Sapir-Whorf thesis?

- a. Language involves attaching labels to the real world.
- b. People see the world through the cultural lens of their language.
- c. Most words have the same meaning if spoken in different languages.
- d. Every word exists in all known languages.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 41)

62. Standards by which people who share culture define what is desirable, good, and beautiful are called

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

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 41)

63. This language, which is the native tongue or official language in several world regions, has become the preferred second language in most of the world.

- a. Spanish
- b. Chinese
- c. English
- d. Hindi

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 42)

64. The dominant values of U.S. culture include which of the following?

- a. a deep respect for the traditions of the past
- b. a belief in equality of condition for all
- c. a belief in individualism
- d. All of these responses are correct.

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 43)

65. All of the following are values, identified by Robin Williams, as being central to U.S. culture EXCEPT

- a. equal opportunity.
- b. material comfort.
- c. racism and group superiority.
- d. belief in tradition.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 43)

66. Core values of U.S. culture

- a. always fit together easily.
- b. change quickly, even from year to year.
- c. are shared by absolutely everyone in a society.
- d. are sometimes in conflict with one another.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 43)

67. Which of the following statements represents an emerging value in our society?
- a. "What was good enough for my parents is good enough for me."
 - b. "The present is better than the past."
 - c. "Work is important, but I want more time for leisure and personal growth."
 - d. "It's good to be free."

(APPLY; answer: c; page 43)

68. Low-income countries have cultures that typically value which of the following?
- a. survival
 - b. equal standing for women and men
 - c. self-expression
 - d. All of these responses are correct.

(UNDESTAND; answer: a; page 43)

69. _____ are rules about everyday, casual living; _____ are rules with great moral significance.
- a. Moeres; folkways
 - b. Folkways; moeres
 - c. Proscriptive norms; prescriptive norms
 - d. Prescriptive norms; proscriptive norms

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 44)

70. Wrongdoing, such as an adult forcing a child to engage in sexual activity, is an example of violating cultural
- a. moeres.
 - b. symbols.
 - c. folkways.
 - d. control.

(APPLY; answer: a; page 44)

71. The early U.S. sociologist who described the difference between folkways and moeres was
- a. Emile Durkheim.
 - b. William Graham Sumner.
 - c. Harriett Martineau.
 - d. George Herbert Mead.

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 44)

72. An act of kindness, such as opening the door for an elderly man, illustrates conforming to
- a. moeres.
 - b. taboos.
 - c. folkways.
 - d. proscriptive norms.

(APPLY; answer: c; page 44)

73. Elements of social control in everyday life include
- a. shame.
 - b. guilt.
 - c. sanctions, including the response of other people.
 - d. All of these responses are correct.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 44)

74. The fact that some married men and married women are sexually unfaithful to their spouses is an example of _____ culture, while the fact that most adults say they support the idea of sexual fidelity is an example of _____ culture.
- a. high; low
 - b. low; high
 - c. ideal; real
 - d. real; ideal

(APPLY; answer: d; page 44)

75. Sociologists refer to tangible or physical human creations as
- a. nonmaterial culture.
 - b. artifacts.
 - c. technology.
 - d. values.

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 45)

76. Knowledge that people use to make a way of life in their surroundings is called
- a. real culture.
 - b. ideal culture.
 - c. cultural transmission.
 - d. technology.

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 45)

77. Which of the following statements about technology is true?
- a. Nations with more advanced technology are always superior to nations with less advanced technology.
 - b. Advanced technology improves life in some ways, but it also threatens life in other ways.
 - c. Access to technology is evenly distributed across any society's population.
 - d. All of these responses are correct.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 47)

78. As our society has entered a postindustrial, computer-based phase, which of the following has become more important?
- a. learning to work with symbols by speaking, writing, and computing
 - b. gaining mechanical skills using industrial machinery
 - c. knowing more about the past
 - d. All of these responses are correct.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; page 47)

79. The distinction between high culture and popular culture is based mostly on
- a. how advanced the cultural pattern is.
 - b. how long the cultural pattern has existed.
 - c. the social standing of the people who display the cultural pattern.
 - d. All of these responses are correct.

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 48)

80. Cultural patterns that are widespread among a society's population are referred to as
- a. high culture.
 - b. popular culture.
 - c. elite culture.
 - d. established culture.

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 48)

81. If you were to attend a New York Ballet performance, you would be experiencing
- a. high culture.
 - b. popular culture.
 - c. cultural transmission.
 - d. virtual culture.

(APPLY; answer: a; pages 47-48)

82. When immigrants bring new cultural patterns to the United States, the result may be
- a. changes to the dominant culture.
 - b. cultural conflict between dominant and subcultural patterns.
 - c. changes to the immigrant culture.
 - d. All of these responses are correct.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; pages 47-48)

83. Subculture refers to
- a. a part of the population lacking culture.
 - b. people who embrace popular culture.
 - c. cultural patterns that set off a part of a society's population.
 - d. people who embrace high culture.

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 48)

84. Harley Davidson motorcycle riders, computer programmers, and jazz musicians all display _____ patterns.
- a. high cultural
 - b. popular cultural
 - c. virtual cultural
 - d. subcultural

(APPLY; answer: d; page 48)

85. Multiculturalism is defined as
- efforts to encourage immigration to the United States.
 - efforts to establish English as the official language of the United States.
 - a perspective recognizing the cultural diversity of the United States and promoting equality of all cultural traditions.
 - the idea that the United States should have a single, dominant culture.
- (REMEMBER; answer: c; page 48)
86. About how many adults in the United States speak a language other than English at home?
- 6 million
 - 16 million
 - 26 million
 - 60 million
- (REMEMBER; answer: d; page 48)
87. Other than English, which is the most widely-spoken language in the United States?
- French
 - Spanish
 - German
 - Chinese
- (REMEMBER; answer: b; page 48)
88. The claim that U.S. culture is wrongly dominated by European, and especially English, way of life characterizes our culture as
- ethnocentric.
 - Afrocentric.
 - Eurocentric.
 - culturally relative.
- (REMEMBER; answer: c; page 48)
89. Counterculture refers to
- people who differ in some small way.
 - popular culture.
 - high culture.
 - cultural patterns that oppose those that are widely held.
- (REMEMBER; answer: d; page 49)
90. Cultural integration refers to the fact that
- U.S. society has easily adopted many cultural patterns.
 - European cultural patterns continue to dominate U.S. society.
 - change in one dimension of a cultural system usually causes changes in others.
 - everyone in the United States shares most of the same cultural values.
- (REMEMBER; answer: c; pages 49-50)

91. Compared to college students of the late 1960s, more of today's college students are concerned with
- a. developing a philosophy of life.
 - b. making money.
 - c. seeking justice in the world.
 - d. being involved in political affairs.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; pages 49, 51)

92. The region of the United States where the largest percentage of people speak a language other than English at home is the
- a. Southwest.
 - b. South.
 - c. Northeast.
 - d. Northwest.

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 50)

93. The term "cultural lag" refers to the fact that
- a. the rate of cultural change has been slowing.
 - b. some societies advance faster than others do.
 - c. some people are more cultured than others.
 - d. some cultural elements change more quickly than others.

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 50)

94. Which of the following statements is a good example of cultural lag?
- a. gaining the ability to modify genetic patterns in humans before understanding the possible social consequences of doing so
 - b. a slowing in the rate of invention in the computer industry
 - c. older people trying to make younger people respect tradition
 - d. virtual culture replacing traditional culture

(APPLY; answer: a; page 50)

95. Cultural change is set in motion in three general ways. What are they?
- a. invention, discovery, and diffusion
 - b. invasion, invention, and experiment
 - c. immigration, imagination, and innovation
 - d. adaptation, integration, and immigration

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; pages 50-51)

96. The spread of cultural traits from one society to another is called
- a. immigration.
 - b. cultural transmission.
 - c. popular culture.
 - d. diffusion.

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 51)

97. Ethnocentrism refers to
- people taking pride in their ethnicity.
 - claiming that another culture is better than your own.
 - judging another culture using the standards of your own culture.
 - understanding another culture using its own standards and values.
- (REMEMBER; answer: c; page 51)
98. A person who criticizes the Amish farmer as being “backward” for tilling his fields with horses and a plow instead of using a tractor is displaying
- ethnocentrism.
 - cultural relativism.
 - cultural diffusion.
 - cultural integration.
- (APPLY; answer: a; page 51)
99. The practice of understanding another culture on its own terms and using its own standards is called
- ethnocentrism.
 - cultural relativism.
 - cultural diffusion.
 - cultural integration.
- (REMEMBER; answer: b; page 51)
100. The emergence of rock-and-roll in the United States demonstrates
- the emergence of a youth culture.
 - that musical tastes are linked to people’s social standing.
 - that cultural patterns are subject to change.
 - All of these responses are correct.
- (UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 52)
101. Which of the following adds to the creation of a global culture?
- the flow of goods from country to country
 - the flow of information around the world
 - the flow of people from country to country
 - All of these responses are correct.
- (UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 53)
102. Which theoretical approach states that the stability of U.S. society rests on core values shared by most people?
- the structural-functional approach
 - the social-conflict approach
 - the symbolic-interaction approach
 - the sociobiology approach
- (APPLY; answer: a; page 54)

103. Cultural universals are elements of culture that
- have always been part of U.S. culture.
 - have diffused from the United States to other countries.
 - have come to the United States from elsewhere.
 - are part of every known culture.

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 54)

104. George Murdock pointed to many cultural universals. Which of the following is NOT an example of a cultural universal?
- belief in a heavenly afterlife
 - funeral rites
 - the family
 - telling jokes

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; page 54)

105. Which theoretical approach is linked to the philosophical doctrine of materialism?
- the structural-functional approach
 - the social-conflict approach
 - the symbolic-interaction approach
 - the sociobiology approach

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 54)

106. A Marxist analysis of U.S. culture suggests that our competitive and individualistic values reflect
- the values of the “founding fathers.”
 - trends in Western European history.
 - this nation’s capitalist economy.
 - this nation’s family system.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 54)

107. A theory that understands culture as a reflection of male domination is the
- feminist approach.
 - social-conflict approach.
 - symbolic-interaction approach.
 - sociobiology approach.

(APPLY; answer: a; page 54)

108. The theoretical approach that highlights the link between culture and social inequality is the
- structural-functional approach.
 - social-conflict approach.
 - symbolic-interaction approach.
 - sociobiology approach.

(REMEMBER; answer: b; pages 54-55)

109. Which theoretical approach gives an evolutionary explanation of why the sexual “double standard” is found around the world?
- a. the structural-functional approach
 - b. the social-conflict approach
 - c. the symbolic-interaction approach
 - d. the sociobiology approach

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 55)

110. Culture acts as a constraint, limiting human freedom because
- a. much culture is habit that leads members of a society to repeat troubling patterns
 - b. humans cannot create new culture for themselves.
 - c. culture always discourages change.
 - d. All of these responses are correct.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; page 56)

111. Culture is a source of human freedom because
- a. culture does not guide behavior.
 - b. all culture changes very quickly.
 - c. as cultural creatures, humans make and remake the world for themselves.
 - d. All of these responses are correct.

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 56)

112. The United States and Canada are both _____; however, Canadian culture is more _____ than U.S. culture.
- a. monocultural; individualistic
 - b. multicultural; collectivist
 - c. ethnocentric; individualistic
 - d. monocultural; collectivist

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 57)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

113. What is the difference between material and nonmaterial culture?

(UNDERSTAND; pages 36-37)

114. What causes culture shock? Provide an example of culture shock in everyday life.

(APPLY; page 38)

115. Define and explain the importance of each of the five common components of all human culture: symbols, language, values, beliefs, and norms.

(UNDERSTAND; pages 39-44)

116. What are five of the key values in U.S. culture? What quality do these values seem to have in common?

(ANALYZE; pages 42-43)

117. What difference is found in cultural values when comparing low-income nations and high-income nations? Explain this pattern.
(ANALYZE; pages 43-44)
118. Give an example of each of the following: (a) folkways, (b) mores, and (c) norms.
(APPLY; page 44)
119. What is the difference between “ideal” and “real” culture?
(UNDERSTAND; page 44)
120. What is the difference between high culture and popular culture?
(UNDERSTAND; pages 47-48)
121. What is the difference between subculture and counterculture? Define your terms carefully.
(UNDERSTAND; pages 48-49)
122. What is ethnocentrism? What is cultural relativism? Identify a problem with each.
(EVALUATE; page 51)
123. What basic view of culture underlies the structural-functional approach? What is one weakness or limitation of this approach?
(EVALUATE; page 54)
124. What basic view of culture underlies the social-conflict approach? What is one weakness or limitation of this approach?
(EVALUATE; page 54)
125. What does the feminist approach tell us about human culture? What is one weakness or limitation of this approach?
(EVALUATE; page 54)
126. What does the sociobiology approach tell us about human culture? What is one weakness or limitation of this approach?
(EVALUATE; page 55)

ESSAY QUESTIONS/TOPICS FOR SHORT PAPERS

127. How does ideal culture differ from real culture? Illustrate your essay using three examples of how ideal culture and real culture differ in U.S. society.
(APPLY)
128. “Human nature is the development of culture.” Explain how human beings came to be the only creatures to make use of culture as a strategy for survival.
(ANALYZE)

129. Write an essay that highlights the different insights about culture that come from the structural-functional approach, the social-conflict approach, the feminist approach, and the sociobiology approach. Is one theoretical approach more appropriate than another? Or does each approach offer insights that are complementary?
(EVALUATE)
130. Identify at least one positive and one negative consequence of declaring English the “official” language of the United States. Why do some people strongly support this goal? Why do others strongly oppose it?
(EVALUATE)
131. How do cultural values differ in low-income nations and in high-income nations? What reasons can you provide for this difference?
(ANALYZE)
132. Use the emergence of rock-and-roll music in the 1950s to illustrate how this musical form was built from music that came before it, but also explain how it was different. How does the story of rock-and-roll show the link between culture and social class? What about race? What about age?
(ANALYZE)
133. Write a short essay in which you assess the idea that there is no single way of life that is “natural” for humanity. What comes naturally to our species is the creation of diverse patterns of human culture.
(CREATE)
134. Write a short essay in which you explain the degree to which humans living within a world of culture are free.
(CREATE)
135. After carefully examining National Map 2-1 on page 50, write an essay that explains how and why the experience of cultural diversity is different for people living in different regions of the United States.
(ANALYZE)

Name _____

Quick Quiz: Chapter 2

Culture

Multiple Choice:

1. The United States is the most _____ of all countries.
 - a. multicultural
 - b. culturally uniform
 - c. slowly changing
 - d. nonmaterial
2. Key values of U.S. culture
 - a. always fit together easily.
 - b. change quickly, even from year to year.
 - c. are shared by absolutely everyone in a society.
 - d. are sometimes in conflict with one another.
3. Other than English, which is the most widely-spoken language in the United States?
 - a. French
 - b. Spanish
 - c. German
 - d. Chinese
4. George Murdock pointed to many cultural universals. Which of the following is NOT an example of a cultural universal?
 - a. belief in a heavenly afterlife
 - b. funeral rites
 - c. the family
 - d. telling jokes
5. Among all forms of life, humans stand out as the only species that
 - a. relies on culture to ensure survival.
 - b. has patterned ways of living.
 - c. has biological instincts.
 - d. makes use of tools.
6. The term *Homo sapiens*, the name of our species, comes from Latin meaning
 - a. "person of culture."
 - b. "intelligent person."
 - c. "one who walks upright."
 - d. "person who evolves."
7. The early U.S. sociologist who described the difference between folkways and mores was
 - a. Emile Durkheim.
 - b. William Graham Sumner.
 - c. Harriett Martineau.
 - d. George Herbert Mead.

True/False

- _____ 8. Culture is the ways of thinking, ways of acting, and material objects that together form a people's way of life.
- _____ 9. An example of nonmaterial culture would be the types of vehicles people use to get around.

Short Answer

10. What are five of the key values in U.S. culture? What do they have in common?

Name _____

Quick Quiz: Chapter 2 ANSWERS

Culture

Multiple Choice:

1. The United States is the most _____ of all countries.
a. multicultural c. slowly changing
 b. culturally uniform d. nonmaterial
2. Key values of U.S. culture
 a. always fit together easily. c. are shared by absolutely everyone in a society.
 b. change quickly, even from year to year. **d. are sometimes in conflict with one another.**
3. Other than English, which is the most widely-spoken language in the United States?
 a. French c. German
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True/False

- True 8. Culture is the ways of thinking, ways of acting, and material objects that together form a people's way of life.
- False 9. An example of nonmaterial culture would be the types of vehicles people use to get around.

Short Answer

10. What are five of the key values in U.S. culture? What do they have in common?