

c2

Student: _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

True False

8. Two people may believe in the same value, such as social equality, yet have strongly opposite views as to how he or she should achieve this valued goal.
- True False
9. Values are very stable, and never change over time.
- True False
10. Gestures used to communicate numbers are universal.
- True False
11. Helen Keller was unable to acquire an intelligent understanding of her environment until she grasped the significance of symbols, specifically the connection between words and experiences.
- True False
12. Similar to humans, groups of orangutans have unambiguously symbolic elements in their cultures.
- True False
13. Humans stand apart from other species in their use of language.
- True False
14. The idea that people view the world differently depending on the nature of the concepts available in their language is the linguistic ethnocentric hypothesis.
- True False
15. An example of expressive symbolism is found in the way lyrics of country music songs changed from the 1930s to the present.
- True False
16. The form and content of culture is rarely affected by economic, legal, or organizational factors. The primary influence is technological.
- True False

17. The "oughts" and "musts" of some societies are often the "ought nots" and "must nots" of other societies.
- True False
18. Culture universals often include the specific details of actual behavior.
- True False
19. Some analysts partly blame our surprise at the 9/11 attacks on ethnocentrism.
- True False
20. *Mirror imaging* is the projection of American values and behavior onto America's enemies and rivals.
- True False
21. Gunnar Myrdal's book, *An American Dilemma*, exposed the inconsistencies in America's values and the reality of its societal behavior.
- True False
22. Sumner's "strain of consistency" suggests that there are powerful forces linking the various elements of culture into an interwoven unit.
- True False
23. The view that one's own group is "the center of everything" reflects the concept of ethnocentrism.
- True False
24. All groups are ethnocentric.
- True False
25. Cultural relativism refers to the importance of evaluating a different culture's way of life from the point of view of the evaluator.
- True False
26. The old order Amish serve as an example of a counterculture.
- True False

27. Countercultures are identified as groups of people, such as delinquent gangs, who tend to be at odds with the larger mainstream society.
- True False
28. The idea behind social structure is that most people tend to interact in a haphazard or random manner; therefore, they need structure in their lives.
- True False
29. Sociologist William H. Sewell, Jr., observed that structure is static, not dynamic.
- True False
30. Status refers to a person's social ranking in a society as determined by wealth, influence, and prestige.
- True False
31. One may achieve ascribed status through a great effort like winning a gold medal at the Olympics.
- True False
32. Quarterback, choir director, ballet dancer, and college student are all examples of achieved statuses.
- True False
33. Race, class, and gender are examples of the term *master status* in that they carry the primary weight in a person's interactions and relationships with other people.
- True False
34. Statuses carry with them a number of culturally defined rights and duties. These expectations are referred to as roles.
- True False
35. Role performance is the actual behavior of a person occupying a particular status.
- True False

36. Roles frequently exist in isolation.
- True False
37. A group is, essentially, the same as a category.
- True False
38. A society is a relatively simple type of social structure in today's world.
- True False
39. The development of the settlement on Pitcairn Island serves as an example of
- A.
B.
C.
D.
40. The learned patterns of thinking, feeling, and acting, which are transmitted from one generation to the next, are referred to as
- A.
B.
C.
D.
41. Stone axes, computers, skateboards, and lamp shades are examples of
- A.
B.
C.
D.
42. _____ are NOT an example of nonmaterial culture.
- A.
B.
C.
D.

43. While culture provides the meanings that allow people to interpret their daily lives, _____ is the concept that represents the networks of social relations that develop among a group of people.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
44. Social rules that specify appropriate and inappropriate behavior in given situations are called
- A.
B.
C.
D.
45. Norms
- A.
B.
C.
D.
46. _____ have to do with the customary ways and ordinary conventions by which we carry out our daily actions, and we ordinarily do not attach moral significance to their violation.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
47. Primary methods for enforcing folkways include
- A.
B.
C.
D.

48. _____ are rules enforced by a special political organization composed of individuals who maintain the right to use force.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
49. _____ are rules that are seen as vital to a society's well-being and survival, people who break them are viewed as sinful, evil, and wicked.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
50. From the sociological perspective, wearing soiled clothing might be viewed as violating a
- A.
B.
C.
D.
51. If someone constructed a playhouse in your backyard for his or her children and a group of neighbors complained that he or she had violated the written deed restrictions for the neighborhood, the basis of their complaint would best illustrate a(n)
- A.
B.
C.
D.
52. Norms include
- A.
B.
C.
D.

53. A society's shared ideas regarding what is desirable, correct, and good are called
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
54. Values provide us with
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
55. _____ is(are) NOT one of the major value configurations within the dominant American culture.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
56. Major sets of values within the dominant American culture include the assignment of high importance to all but _____.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
57. Decency, justice, worth of the individual, and equal opportunity illustrate basic American
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

58. In examining the relationship between values and norms, we generally can say that
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
59. _____ represent(s) symbols of American culture.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
60. Acts or objects that are socially accepted as standing for something else are called
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
61. The word *computer*
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
62. The most important symbols are found in
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
63. The idea that language shapes our perceptions of reality is called the
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

64. Helen Keller gained entrance to social life because
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
65. Researcher Christophe Boesch claims there are three components of culture common to humans and chimpanzees. Which of the following is NOT one of these?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
66. According to existing research, chimpanzees
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
67. Based on research conducted with chimpanzees, which of the following is a specific behavior found among some chimps?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
68. Primate researchers have concluded that great ape cultures probably have existed for at least _____ years.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

69. Sapir and Whorf
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
70. Expressive symbolism
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
71. The form and content of culture is
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
72. Which of the following is not a cultural universal?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
73. The existence of cultural universals is due to
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
74. When social scientists examine the practice of the Inuits leaving their elderly to perish in the cold, they typically evaluate the behavior pattern in the context of the Inuit culture. This is an example of
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

75. When a trait or feature from one culture is rejected as being strange or immoral by another culture, it is an example of
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
76. The strain to achieve consistency in a culture means that
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
77. Two Americans in England note the "stupidity" of English drivers for driving on "the wrong side of the road." The Americans are exhibiting
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
78. The often unavoidable process of judging the behavior of others by our standards and tending to see "them" as inferior to "us" is called
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
79. Some analysts blame our surprise at the 9/11 attacks partly on
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

80. A Peace Corps volunteer living in Blantyre, Malawi reported that the post office there had two letter slots, one labeled "Blantyre" and the other labeled
- A.
B.
C.
D.
81. Cultural relativism
- A.
B.
C.
D.
82. Cultural relativism is a perspective
- A.
B.
C.
D.
83. The old order Amish and the youth culture both represent examples of the _____ within American society.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
84. According to the text's discussion of world cultures,
- A.
B.
C.
D.

85. In the Trobriand Islands, where gardening is a major focus of people's lives, the calendar is based on
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
86. The Trobriand Islander's calendar system highlights the importance of the principle of
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
87. Among the Trobriand Islanders, the methods for constructing calendars link to other elements of culture, and this illustrates
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
88. A subculture whose values and lifestyles are substantially at odds with those of the larger society is called a(n)
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
89. Delinquents, social dropouts, or the militia movement are examples of
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

90. When we notice that people's interactions and relationships are interwoven into recurrent and stable patterns, we are observing
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
91. When the social scientist notes that people tend not to interact in haphazard or random ways, she or he refers to the concept of
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
92. General Motors, the neighborhood, and the church are examples of
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
93. A position within a group is called a
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
94. Which of the following is most purely an ascribed status in the United States?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

96. An achieved status is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

99. We _____ a status and _____ a role.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

100. _____ play a major role in determining what we will become and who we will be.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
101. The *actual* behavior of the person who occupies a status is termed
- A.
B.
C.
D.
102. A single status may have multiple roles attached to it, constituting a
- A.
B.
C.
D.
103. _____ are the actions others can legitimately insist that we perform.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
104. _____ are the actions we can legitimately insist that others perform.
- A.
B.
C.
D.

105. A football coach whose son is a member of his football team may experience
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
106. A professor is supposed to be understanding and concerned about students, yet coldly objective while grading papers. These expectations may lead to
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
107. Sociologists define a(n) _____ as two or more people who share a feeling of unity and who are bound together in relatively stable patterns of social interactions.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
108. A(n) _____ is a collection of anonymous individuals who are in one place at the same time.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
109. Sociologists define a(n) _____ as a collection of people who share a characteristic that is deemed to be of social significance.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

110. A social institution is a
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
111. The term *society* refers to
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
112. _____ represent(s) the most comprehensive and complex type of social structure in today's world.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
113. Horticultural, agrarian, hunting and gathering, industrial, and postindustrial are all terms that signify
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
114. Contrast and discuss the relationship between culture and society.

115. Define norms, and define and differentiate folkways, mores, and laws as types of norms.
116. Explain the linguistic relativity hypothesis. Discuss how this hypothesis represents a significant aspect of cultural diversity.
117. Define and differentiate *cultural relativism* and *ethnocentrism*. Give a concrete example of each as it might apply to the institution of marriage.

118.

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

c2 Key

1.
(p. 43)

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 - 002 Chapter... #1

2.
(p. 43-44)

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

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #2

3.
(p. 44)

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 - 002 Chapter... #3

4.
(p. 45)

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

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #4

5.
(p. 45-46)

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

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #5

6.
(p. 45-46)

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 - 002 Chapter... #6

7.
(p. 46-47)

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

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #7

8.
(p. 46-47)

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

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #8

9.
(p. 46-47)

Values are very stable, and never change over time.

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #9

10.
(p. 47-48)

Gestures used to communicate numbers are universal.

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #10

11.
(p. 47-48)

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 - 002 Chapter... #11

12.
(p. 48-49)

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

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #12

13.
(p. 48-49)

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

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #13

14.
(p. 48-50)

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

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #14

15.
(p. 50)

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

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #15

16.
(p. 50)

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

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #16

17.
(p. 51-52)

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

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #17

18.
(p. 51-52)

Culture universals often include the specific details of actual behavior.

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #18

19.
(p. 52-53)

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

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #19

20.
(p. 53)

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

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #20

21.
(p. 52)
- Gunnar Myrdal's book, *An American Dilemma*, exposed the inconsistencies in America's values and the reality of its societal behavior.
- TRUE**
- Hughes - 002 Chapter... #21*
22.
(p. 52)
- Sumner's "strain of consistency" suggests that there are powerful forces linking the various elements of culture into an interwoven unit.
- TRUE**
- Hughes - 002 Chapter... #22*
23.
(p. 52-53)
- The view that one's own group is "the center of everything" reflects the concept of ethnocentrism.
- TRUE**
- Hughes - 002 Chapter... #23*
24.
(p. 52-53)
- All groups are ethnocentric.
- TRUE**
- Hughes - 002 Chapter... #24*
25.
(p. 53)
- Cultural relativism refers to the importance of evaluating a different culture's way of life from the point of view of the evaluator.
- FALSE**
- Hughes - 002 Chapter... #25*
26.
(p. 53)
- The old order Amish serve as an example of a counterculture.
- FALSE**
- Hughes - 002 Chapter... #26*
27.
(p. 56)
- Countercultures are identified as groups of people, such as delinquent gangs, who tend to be at odds with the larger mainstream society.
- TRUE**
- Hughes - 002 Chapter... #27*

28.
(p. 57)

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.

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #28

29.
(p. 57)

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

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #29

30.
(p. 57-58)

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

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #30

31.
(p. 58)

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

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #31

32.
(p. 58)

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

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #32

33.
(p. 58)

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

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #33

34.
(p. 58)

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

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #34

35.
(p. 59)

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

TRUE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #35

36.
(p. 58-59)

Roles frequently exist in isolation.

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #36

37.
(p. 60-61)

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

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #37

38.
(p. 62-63)

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

FALSE

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #38

39.
(p. 43-44)

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

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #39

40.
(p. 43-44)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #40

41.
(p. 44)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #41

42.
(p. 44)

_____ are NOT an example of nonmaterial culture.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #42

43.
(p. 44)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #43

44.
(p. 45-46)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #44

45.
(p. 45-46)

Norms

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #45

46.
(p. 45-46)

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

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #46

47.
(p. 45-46)

Primary methods for enforcing folkways include

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #47

48.
(p. 45-46)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #48

49.
(p. 45-46)

_____ 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.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #49

50.
(p. 45-46)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #50

51.
(p. 45-46)

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

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #51

52.
(p. 45-46)

Norms include

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #52

53.
(p. 46-47)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #53

54.
(p. 46-47)

Values provide us with

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #54

55.
(p. 46-47)

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

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #55

56.
(p. 46-47)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #56

57.
(p. 46-47)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #57

58.
(p. 46-47)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #58

59.
(p. 47-48)

_____ represent(s) symbols of American culture.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #59

60.
(p. 47-48)

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

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #60

61.
(p. 47-48)

The word *computer*

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #61

62.
(p. 47-48)

The most important symbols are found in

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #62

63.
(p. 49-50)

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

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #63

64.
(p. 47-48)

Helen Keller gained entrance to social life because

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #64

65.
(p. 48-49)

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.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #65

66.
(p. 48-49)

According to existing research, chimpanzees

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #66

67.
(p. 48-49)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #67

68.
(p. 48-49)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #68

69.
(p. 49-50)

Sapir and Whorf

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #69

70.
(p. 50-51)

Expressive symbolism

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #70

71.
(p. 51)

The form and content of culture is

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #71

72.
(p. 51-52)

Which of the following is not a cultural universal?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #72

73.
(p. 51-52)

The existence of cultural universals is due to

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #73

74.
(p. 53)

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.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #74

75.
(p. 53)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #75

76.
(p. 52)

The strain to achieve consistency in a culture means that

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #76

77.
(p. 52-53)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #77

78.
(p. 52-53)

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.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #78

79.
(p. 52-53)

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

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #79

80.
(p. 52-53)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #80

81.
(p. 53)

Cultural relativism

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #81

82.
(p. 53)

Cultural relativism is a perspective

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #82

83.
(p. 53; 55)

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

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #83

84.
(p. 55)

According to the text's discussion of world cultures,

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #84

85.
(p. 54)

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

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #85

86.
(p. 54)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #86

87.
(p. 54)

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

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #87

88.
(p. 56)

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

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #88

89.
(p. 54)

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

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #89

90.
(p. 57)

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

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #90

91.
(p. 57)

When the social scientist notes that people tend not to interact in haphazard or random ways, she or he refers to the concept of

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #91

92.
(p. 57)

General Motors, the neighborhood, and the church are examples of

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #92

93.
(p. 57-58)

A position within a group is called a

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #93

94.
(p. 58)

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

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #94

95.
(p. 58)

Race, class, and gender are prime examples of

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #95

96.
(p. 58)

An achieved status is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #96

97.
(p. 58)

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

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #97

98.
(p. 58-59)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #98

99.
(p. 58-59)

We _____ a status and _____ a role.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #99

100.
(p. 58)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #100

101.
(p. 58-59)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #101

102.
(p. 58-59)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #102

103.
(p. 59-60)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #103

104.
(p. 59-60)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #104

105.
(p. 59-60)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #105

106.
(p. 59-60)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #106

107.
(p. 60-61)

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.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #107

108.
(p. 60-61)

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

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #108

109.
(p. 60-61)

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

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #109

110.
(p. 61-62)

A social institution is a

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #110

111.
(p. 62-63)

The term *society* refers to

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #111

112.
(p. 62-63)

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

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #112

113.
(p. 62-63)

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #113

114.

Contrast and discuss the relationship between culture and society.

Answers will vary.

Hughes - 002 Chapter... #114

115. Define norms, and define and differentiate folkways, mores, and laws as types of norms.
- Answers will vary.
- Hughes - 002 Chapter... #115
116. Explain the linguistic relativity hypothesis. Discuss how this hypothesis represents a significant aspect of cultural diversity.
- Answers will vary.
- Hughes - 002 Chapter... #116
117. Define and differentiate *cultural relativism* and *ethnocentrism*. Give a concrete example of each as it might apply to the institution of marriage.
- Answers will vary.
- Hughes - 002 Chapter... #117
118. Define and differentiate *status* and *role*. Explain the distinction between ascribed and achieved statuses and between role strain and role conflict.
- Answers will vary.
- Hughes - 002 Chapter... #118

c2 Summary