

1. Which of the following is *not* part of the definition of culture?
- a. language
 - b. beliefs
 - c. behavior
 - d. These are all parts of the definition of culture.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 27

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESSE.ANDE.15 - 2.3

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

2. The complex system that includes a group's beliefs, values, dress, and way of life, is called ____.
- a. counterculture
 - b. culture
 - c. social structure
 - d. culture complex

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 26

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESSE.ANDE.15 - 2.3

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

3. Which of the following is an example of *non-material culture*?
- a. a painting
 - b. a fashion magazine
 - c. a building
 - d. table manners

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 27

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESSE.ANDE.15 - 2.3

TOPICS: Applied

OTHER: PICKUP

4. *Material culture* consists of
- objects created in a given culture.
 - ideas and beliefs of a group of people.
 - laws, customs, and ideas.
 - ideas about what is right and wrong.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 26

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESSE.ANDE.15 - 2.3

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: MODIFIED

5. What is the relationship between biology and culture in shaping human behavior?
- Human biology determines our behavior.
 - The natural environment is the biggest determinant of human behavior.
 - Human biology sets limits and provides the capacities for different types of behavior.
 - Culture is the only influence on human behavior.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 27

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESSE.ANDE.15 - 2.3

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

6. The discussion of birthday traditions included in the text demonstrates that
- some forms of celebration are universal.
 - even seemingly “normal” practices have cultural roots.
 - American birthday traditions represent cultural lag.
 - U.S. culture dominates globally, even in birthday practices.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 27

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESSE.ANDE.15 - 2.3

TOPICS: Applied

OTHER: PICKUP

7. Norms, values, laws, and customs are all examples of ____.

- a. high culture
- b. material culture
- c. nonmaterial culture
- d. nontraditional culture

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 27

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESSE.ANDE.15 - 2.3

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

8. Nonmaterial culture consists of which of the following?

- a. media.
- b. art.
- c. ideas.
- d. cars.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 27

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESSE.ANDE.15 - 2.3

OTHER: NEW

9. How do sociologists view the value of culture for the individual?

- a. A person must learn culture in order to know how to behave in their society.
- b. Having culture gives a person higher status than other people.
- c. The more culture one has, the more income one will earn.
- d. None of these; culture is not of particular importance for humans.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 27

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESSE.ANDE.15 - 2.3

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: MODIFIED

10. Regardless of where it is found in the world, culture

- a. is shared.
- b. is genetic.
- c. is often questioned by those who take part in it.
- d. is the same everywhere at all times.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 27

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESSE.ANDE.15 - 2.3

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: NEW

11. Which of the following is true about culture in the U.S.?

- a. groups have different traditions but share a culture
- b. groups have different traditions and do not share a culture
- c. groups have independent culture experiences.
- d. groups have independent cultural traditions and do not learn a similar culture.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 28

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESSE.ANDE.15 - 2.3

OTHER: NEW

12. In their day-to- day lives, most people

- a. have to consciously think about their cultural practices.
- b. take the expectations of their culture for granted.
- c. spend a lot of time questioning why they engage in certain behaviors.
- d. ignore their own cultural traditions.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 29

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4
SESE.ANDE.13.1 - 1

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: MODIFIED

13. A(n) _____ is something that stands for something else, or anything to which people give meaning.

- a. symbol
- b. culture
- c. identity
- d. society

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 29

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

14. Which of the following is *true* about the meanings of symbols?
- a. They depend on the culture in which they appear.
 - b. They have no influence on human behavior.
 - c. They are inherent in the symbol itself.
 - d. They are always the same, regardless of the context in which they exist.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 29

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

15. People stand during the National Anthem and are emotionally moved by a cross or Star of David because

- a. these symbols have an innately significant.
- b. of the significance people bestow on them as cultural symbols.
- c. crosses and stars are instinctually moving to people.
- d. people innately know how to behave when facing these symbols.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 30

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Applied

OTHER: PICKUP

16. Which of the following is *true* about cultural change?

- a. There are some beliefs that are so self-evident, such as the scientific understanding of disease, that they never change.
- b. While culture changes from place to place, in each place it stays virtually the same.
- c. Culture changes as people adapt in different time periods and in to different environments.
- d. Cultural changes overtime but not across places.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 31

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.1 - 1

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: MODIFIED

17. Which of the following is not an element of culture?

- a. language
- b. norms
- c. mores
- d. all of the above

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 31

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: NEW

18. As an element of culture, language is important
because

- a. it enables a person to become a part of society.
- b. it permits the formation of culture
- c. language enables us to learn social skills.
- d. All of these choices are true.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 31

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

19. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis suggests that:

- a. reality is the result of social inequality.
- b. language provides the category through which social reality is defined.
- c. there is no relationship between language and culture.
- d. language reflects social differences and therefore material culture.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 32

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

20. Today, almost all sociologists would agree that
- language determines what people think.
 - culture determines language.
 - language and culture are inextricably linked and each shapes the other.
 - there is no relationship between language and culture.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 32

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

21. How does language influence patterns of social inequality?
- Language has little effect on patterns of race or gender inequality.
 - Language may produce inequalities through stereotypes and assumptions that may be built into what people say.
 - Studies have proven that what someone is called really doesn't matter, since identity is developed internally by the individual.
 - While language affects patterns of race and gender, there is no indication that it influences patterns of class inequality.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 32

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

22. What is the relationship between language and social inequality?
- Language may reproduce the inequalities that exist in society.
 - The language that people use may alter social stereotypes to some extent.
 - The power relations in a situation provide a context for the meanings of particular expressions.
 - All of these choices are true.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

23. The specific cultural expectations for how to behave in a given situation are called ____.

- a. norms
- b. directives
- c. belief-based actualizations
- d. culture-constructs

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

24. Why are norms such an important element of culture?

- a. Without norms society would be chaotic.
- b. People cannot survive without norms.
- c. Norms are the way that people communicate with each other.
- d. Norms are the basis for the formal education system.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: MODIFIED

25. Mechanisms of social control that enforce rules against killing are examples of:

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

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

26. Two classic cultural concepts associated with the work of William Graham Sumner are ____.
- a. explicit and implicit norms
 - b. folkways and mores
 - c. dominant culture and subcultures
 - d. culture traits and culture concepts

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

27. Folkways are
- a. the ordinary customs of different group cultures.
 - b. strict norms that control moral and ethical behavior.
 - c. often upheld through laws that bring serious repercussions.
 - d. norms that provide strict codes of behavior.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

28. Mores are
- a. the ordinary customs of different group cultures.
 - b. strict norms that control moral and ethical behavior.
 - c. often upheld through laws that bring serious repercussions.
 - d. norms that provide strict codes of behavior.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

29. The strictest norms in any society are called ____.

- a. folkways
- b. mores
- c. taboos
- d. laws

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

30. As a means of social control, to enforce norms, sanctions

- a. are always negative.
- b. are always positive.
- c. may be mild or severe.
- d. are not very effective.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

31. According to researchers on culture and language:

- a. terms like handicapped do not stigmatize people
- b. culture and language are unrelated
- c. terms for race are accurate depictions of human history
- d. language affects people's perception of reality

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.DEMO. - 13. 2 - 2

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: NEW

32. The strength or seriousness of social sanctions is
- harsh, regardless of how strictly the norm is held.
 - generally lighter for violations of folkways than violations of mores.
 - unrelated to the type of norm that is violated.
 - not something that sociologists consider in the study of norm violations.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

33. The theoretical approach that is based on the idea you can discover the normal social order through disrupting it is referred to as ____.
- dramaturgy
 - ethnomethodology
 - exchange theory
 - impression management

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 34

35

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

34. People generally follow norms for behavior because
- they fear serious punishment for violations.
 - they've thought about all their actions and act in the way they find best.
 - they are forced to do so.
 - they have learned and internalized the common expectations for behavior.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 3

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Applied

OTHER: PICKUP

35. Through ethnomethodological research sociologists have learned all of the following, *except*
- a. most of the time, specific sanctions are not necessary to achieve conformity.
 - b. society exists because people behave as if there is no other way to do so.
 - c. when norms are violated, their existence becomes apparent.
 - d. social norms are least important among children than adults.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 34
35

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: MODIFIED

36. Shared ideas that help bind people in society together are called ____.
- a. folkways
 - b. beliefs
 - c. mores
 - d. sanctions

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 35

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

37. Which of the following statements is *false* in regards to beliefs?
- a. Shared beliefs hold people in a group or society together.
 - b. Beliefs are the basis for many norms and values in a society.
 - c. Beliefs must be true in order for them to guide human behavior.
 - d. Beliefs may be so strongly held that it is difficult to consider any contradictory information.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 35

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: MODIFIED

38. The abstract standards that define the ideal principles of a society are called ____.

- a. beliefs
- b. values
- c. myths
- d. mores

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 35

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

39. Which of the following statements about values is *true*?

- a. Values define what is considered desirable and morally correct.
- b. Values are not guides for behavior because they are too abstract.
- c. Societal values are actually realized or achieved most of the time.
- d. Values most often create conflict.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 35

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

40. Which of the following statements about values is *true*?

- a. Values are really too abstract to provide any guidelines for behavior.
- b. Values are never the source of cultural tensions.
- c. Values may cause conflict in society.
- d. Values create ideas that cannot actually be achieved.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 35

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

41. Freedom, justice, and education are examples of:

- a. sanctions
- b. functions
- c. values
- d. mores

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 35

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Applied

OTHER: PICKUP

42. Consumption for the sake of displaying one's wealth is called ____.

- a. conspicuous consumption
- b. conspicuous austerity
- c. economic posturing
- d. financial reciprocity

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 36

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

43. America's dominant culture is characterized by which of the following?

- a. diversity
- b. middle-class values
- c. later arriving immigrants
- d. Asians and Latin Americans

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 36

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

OTHER: NEW

44. Which of these is *true* regarding cultural diversity in society?
- a. It is rare for a society to be diverse.
 - b. Diversity is very characteristic of American society.
 - c. Many very simple societies actually have the most cultural diversity.
 - d. As societies become more complex, the more the culture will be internally uniform and consistent across all groups.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 36

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

45. Whereas earlier immigrants to the U.S. were predominantly from Europe, today most new immigrants come to the U.S. from ____.
- a. Southern and Eastern Europe
 - b. Asia and Latin America
 - c. the Middle East and Africa
 - d. South America and the Caribbean

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 37

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

46. In every society, the dominant culture
is
- a. the only culture in society.
 - b. the culture of the most powerful group.
 - c. strongly influenced by minority subcultures.
 - d. always the culture of the majority of people.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 36

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

47. The dominant culture in any society
- a. is the only true culture in the society.
 - b. is commonly believed to be “the” culture of a society.
 - c. does not necessarily correspond to the groups with the most power.
 - d. is the least recognized.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 36

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

48. Puerto Ricans in New York and the Amish are examples of _____.
- a. subcultures
 - b. minority cultures
 - c. majority groups
 - d. counter cultures

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 37

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

49. The cultures of groups whose values and norms differ to some extent from those of the dominant culture are called ____.
- a. countercultures
 - b. subcultures
 - c. popular cultures
 - d. postmodern cultures

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 35

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

50. Members of a subculture

- a. are never well-integrated into the dominant culture.
- b. tend to share the same practices, values and beliefs as the members of the dominant culture.
- c. exist within and share some elements of the dominant culture.
- d. are indistinguishable from members of the dominant culture.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 37

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

51. The difference between subcultures and countercultures is that

- a. countercultures reject and defy the dominant culture and subcultures do not.
- b. subcultures are created as a reaction to the dominant culture and subcultures do not.
- c. countercultures retreat from the dominant culture and subcultures do not.
- d. subcultures cause the development of countercultures.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 38

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: MODIFIED

52. Members of a counterculture

- a. share many elements of the dominant culture and exist within it.
- b. conform to most of the standards of the dominant culture.
- c. reject the dominant cultural values of a society.
- d. Seek to redefine the dominant culture.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 37

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: MODIFIED

53. Which of the following is an example of a counterculture?

- a. white supremacist
- b. feminist
- c. Irish Americans
- d. Anglo Americans

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 38-39

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: NEW

54. An ethnocentric person is characterized by which of the following?

- a. is always extreme
- b. protects their identity from others
- c. is not normal
- d. none of the above

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 39

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

OTHER: NEW

55. The habit of seeing things only from the point of view of one's own group is called ____.

- a. ethnocentrism
- b. xenocentrism
- c. cultural relativism
- d. multiculturalism

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 39

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

56. Which of the following statements is *false* regarding ethnocentrism?

- a. Ethnocentrism may be a strong force for group solidarity.
- b. Only Americans are ethnocentric.
- c. Ethnocentrism discourages intergroup understanding.
- d. One's own culture is taken for granted so it may be difficult to understand other people's culture.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 39

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

57. Ethnocentrism

- a. can be subtle or extreme.
- b. can only be practiced by dominant groups.
- c. encourages intergroup understanding.
- d. is another word for cultural relativism

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 39

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

58. Extreme ethnocentrism

- a. is rare.
- b. may result in violence, including terrorism, war, and genocide.
- c. is found primarily in less developed countries.
- d. has not been studied by sociologists.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 39

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.4 - 4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

59. Cultural relativism is the idea that
- a. a phenomena should be understood and judged only in relationship to the cultural context in which it appears.
 - b. things should be viewed from one's own point of view.
 - c. culture is diffused throughout the world.
 - d. cultures are created in reaction to social change.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 39

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.4 - 4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: MODIFIED

60. From the perspective of cultural relativism, in order to understand a particular cultural practice we must know
- a. how much harm it does.
 - b. whether or not it is practiced by the majority of people in a society.
 - c. the cultural values that it is based on.
 - d. how it compares to the practices of our own culture.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 39

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.4 - 4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

61. The diffusion of a single culture throughout the world is termed:
- a. cultural commerce.
 - b. cultural relativism.
 - c. global culture.
 - d. infusion.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 39-40

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

62. The emergence of a global culture has resulted in
- a. a more heterogeneous world culture.
 - b. a greater appreciation for the diverse folk cultures throughout the world.
 - c. an increase in the influence of capitalism.
 - d. a significant decrease in ethnocentrism throughout the world.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 41

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

63. Some argue that many of the recent conflicts in the world are the result of a struggle between the values of a consumer-based, capitalist Western culture and
- a. the influence of socialist cultures.
 - b. the values of a merchant-based Eastern culture.
 - c. the traditional values of local communities.
 - d. the global environmental movement.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 41

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

64. The widespread dissemination of information and entertainment through widely available channels of communication is called ____.
- a. mass media
 - b. cyber media
 - c. cultured media
 - d. elite media

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 41

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

65. Television is so everpresent in people's lives that today about ____ of U.S. households are "constant television households" in which the television is on almost all of the time.
- a. 2 percent
 - b. 12 percent
 - c. 24 percent
 - d. 42 percent

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 41

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

66. Which of the following media sources dominates most Americans' leisure time?
- a. newspaper
 - b. books
 - c. music
 - d. television

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 41

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE - 5 2-2

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

67. What were the results of the media blackout experiment that your text author, Anderson, did with her students?
- a. Students were able to live without their cell phones, but not without television.
 - b. Students reported feeling alienated, isolated, and detached.
 - c. Students noted that they could not study at all if they did not have background music.
 - d. Most students found the experiment much easier than they had expected.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 41-42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

68. The concept of cultural hegemony implies that culture is highly
- politicized.
 - gendered.
 - racist.
 - religious.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13. - 2-2

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

69. The growth of media conglomerates means that fewer organizations are involved in producing and distributing culture. Which of the following is *not* a consequence of this growth?
- there may be less diversity in content of the media.
 - people may conform to the interests of the dominant groups without realizing they are doing so.
 - cultural messages in the media become more homogeneous.
 - over time, there may be a single corporation controlling all media sources.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

70. Sociologists refer to the concentration of cultural power as ____.
- cultural borrowing
 - cultural relativism
 - cultural hegemony
 - cultural pervasiveness

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13. - 2-2

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

71. Cultural hegemony refers to

- a. the pervasive influence of just one culture.
- b. the social agreement that the powerful should control the media.
- c. the belief that mass media's influence is larger than desirable.
- d. multiple cultures merging to create a new mass media.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13. - 2-2

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: MODIFIED

72. Cultural hegemony is the term
for

- a. the commercialization of the media.
- b. the excessive influence of one culture in society.
- c. the resistance of localized cultures to the dominant culture.
- d. phenomena such as the struggle between "McWorld vs. Jihad."

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13. - 2-2

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

73. Mass media influences

- a. values alone.
- b. styles, but not values.
- c. language, but not styles.
- d. values, styles, and language.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13. - 2-2

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

74. Mass-produced culture (e.g. popular music and films) and other parts of culture that are shared by most people are called _ culture.
- popular
 - high
 - elite
 - institutional

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13. - 2-2

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

75. Content analyses of media demonstrate that there are patterns for how race, gender and social class are presented. For example, research on the content of television reveals that
- during prime time the majority of television characters are women.
 - Hispanics have caught up with whites and are now equally well-represented on television.
 - more women are shown in professional roles, and beauty has become much less important.
 - racial and gender stereotypes continue to dominate on television.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 41-42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Applied

OTHER: PICKUP

76. Recent research on the content of television programs has found that
- the popular media have been influential in expanding the boundaries of what is considered female beauty in our society.
 - the working class are now depicted as intelligent and involved members of society.
 - there has been a recent increase in the portrayal of gays and lesbians.
 - images of racism have increased despite the decline of racism within the larger society.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 43

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: MODIFIED

77. Sociological research on the impact of media images has found that
- most people are unable to distinguish between fantasy on television and real life.
 - music videos are the only type of media that does not have a negative impact.
 - White girls in particular believe they are judged according to media standards of beauty.
 - media has little overall influence of individual lives.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 43

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: MODIFIED

78. The reflection hypothesis contends that
- media organizations create popular values.
 - the mass media reflects the values of the general population.
 - non-material culture shapes material culture.
 - the media try to appeal to the rich and powerful.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 43

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

79. Which of the following is true about prime time media?
- women are often depicted as a majority of characters.
 - women are presented as professionals late in their careers.
 - black women are accurately depicted.
 - men are often depicted as a majority of characters.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 43

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: NEW

80. The digital divide refers to:

- a. inequality based on access to electronic information.
- b. differences in technology.
- c. differences in perception of media.
- d. non of the above.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 43

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

OTHER: NEW

81. Classical theorists of sociology were primarily interested in the relationship of culture to

- a. standards of beauty.
- b. nonmaterial culture such as values and beliefs.
- c. other social institutions.
- d. the material artifacts that were produced.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 44

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

82. According to Max Weber,

- a. the capitalist economy is the most beneficial to a culture.
- b. culture is a source of power.
- c. culture influences other institutions.
- d. nonmaterial and material culture are equally important.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 45

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

83. The classic analysis of the Protestant work ethic and the emergence of capitalism was conducted by ____.
- a. Emile Durkheim
 - b. Pierre Bourdieu
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. Robert Putnam

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 44

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

84. ____ theorists are most likely to emphasize that cultural norms and beliefs integrate people into groups and create social bonds.
- a. Functionalist
 - b. Conflict
 - c. Symbolic interactionist
 - d. New cultural studies

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 45

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

85. According to functionalists,
- a. culture is unpredictable and changing.
 - b. culture creates group meanings.
 - c. culture serves the interests of powerful groups.
 - d. culture integrates people into groups.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 44

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

86. In *Bowling Alone*, Robert Putnam argues that there has been a decline in civic engagement resulting in
- a decline in shared values and an increase in social disorder.
 - economic hardship for many voluntary organizations.
 - a lack of socialization opportunities for children.
 - more demands for social welfare programs from the government.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 44

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

87. Classical sociologists placed most emphasis on ____.
- material culture
 - nonmaterial culture
 - real culture
 - cultural constructions

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 48

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

88. Which type of theorist is *most* likely to emphasize that culture serves the interest of powerful group in society?
- functionalism
 - conflict theory
 - symbolic interaction
 - new cultural studies

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 46

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Applied

OTHER: PICKUP

89. Conflict theorists view in which of the following ways?

- a. a form of integration.
- b. controlled by economic monopolies.
- c. multiple interests.
- d. a form of stability around other areas of conflict.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 46

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: NEW

90. Which of the following statements is *false* regarding culture from a conflict perspective?

- a. Cultural conflict may be driven by intense group hatred.
- b. Culture is dominated by economic interests.
- c. Culture promotes solidarity within society.
- d. Culture is produced within institutions that perpetuate inequality.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 44-45

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

91. Cultural resources that are socially designated as worthy and that give advantages to groups that possess them are called ____.

- a. cultural “zeitgeist”
- b. cultural capital
- c. cultural margins
- d. cultural frames

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 46

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.7 - 13. 2-2

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

92. What is the significance of the concept of *cultural capital* for sociologists?
- a. It helps explain how one group may maintain its dominant social status.
 - b. It refers to the urban centers in which cultural change is most likely to occur.
 - c. The concept is central to resistance movements and counter cultures.
 - d. None of these; cultural capital is not a sociological concept.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 46

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

93. The theoretical perspective that examines how culture creates group identity from diverse cultural meanings is _____.

- a. functionalism
- b. conflict theory
- c. symbolic interaction
- d. new cultural studies

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 45

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

94. According to symbolic interactionists, culture
- a. serves the interests of powerful groups.
 - b. creates group identity from diverse cultural meaning.
 - c. provides coherence and stability to society.
 - d. is unpredictable and constantly changing.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 47

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

95. Symbolic interactionists emphasize
- the economic basis of behavior.
 - the role of culture in creating social solidarity.
 - the manifest and latent functions of culture.
 - the social construction of culture.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 47

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

96. According to the text, the interdisciplinary field known as cultural studies builds on the insights of __.
- functionalism
 - conflict theory
 - symbolic interaction
 - feminist theory

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 47

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: MODIFIED

97. ____ is an interdisciplinary field that builds on symbolic interactionism and is often critical of classical sociological approaches.
- Cultural studies
 - Conflict analysis
 - Communication studies
 - Critical sociology

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 45

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

98. The orientation that sees society as comprised of the images and words that people use to represent behavior and ideas is called ____.
- a. new cultural studies
 - b. postmodernism
 - c. critical sociology
 - d. new age theory

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 45

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

99. Which of the following is *true* of postmodernism?
- a. It places a strong emphasis on the economic basis of behavior.
 - b. Within postmodernism, culture is a series of images that may be interpreted in a number of ways.
 - c. Postmodernism places a strong emphasis on the unifying features of culture.
 - d. Traditions are the most important aspects of culture.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 45

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

100. According to the new cultural studies perspective, culture
- a. is ephemeral, unpredictable and constantly changing.
 - b. prevents deviance from occurring.
 - c. provides stability in society.
 - d. does not include popular or widely understood artifacts.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 47

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

101. New scholars within cultural studies are emphasizing

- a. nonmaterial over material culture
- b. material over nonmaterial culture
- c. cultural capital over civic engagement
- d. civic engagement over cultural capital

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 47

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE - 5 2-2

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: NEW

102. The idea of cultural capital was developed by:

- a. Durkheim.
- b. Weber.
- c. Marx.
- d. Bourdieu.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 46

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE. ANDE. - 5. 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: NEW

103. When one aspect of culture changes more slowly than other aspects, sociologists call this

- a. cultural leveling.
- b. cultural obstructions.
- c. cultural lag.
- d. cultural construction.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 48

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

104. Culture shock refers to

- a. the experience of realizing that you are aging and culture is changing.
- b. the introduction of new technologies to older members of society.
- c. the feeling of disorientation one feels when placed in a new or rapidly changing cultural environment.
- d. the sticker shock of constantly increasing prices.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 49

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

105. Which of the following statements about culture shock is *false*?

- a. Culture shock may result from being in a different culture.
- b. Culture shock can only be experienced in a foreign country.
- c. Rapidly changing cultural conditions may produce culture shock.
- d. Some of the people displaced by Hurricane Katrina have experienced culture shock.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 49

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

106. The transmission of cultural elements from one society to another is called ____.

- a. cultural hegemony
- b. cultural diffusion
- c. cultural lag
- d. cultural shock

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 50

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

107. The invention of subways and trains illustrates which cause of social change?

- a. change in the societal condition
- b. cultural diffusion
- c. innovation
- d. the imposition of cultural change by an outside agency

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 50

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

108. Which of the following statements about cultural change is *false*?

- a. Cultures change in response to changed conditions in the society.
- b. Cultures change through cultural diffusion.
- c. Cultures change as the result of innovation.
- d. Cultural change cannot be consciously created.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 50

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: PICKUP

109. Manipulating culture or imposing one's culture on another group

- a. is not possible given the characteristics of culture.
- b. is a form of dominance and social control.
- c. is possible but has never been attempted.
- d. is common within Eastern cultures more than Western cultures.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 50-51

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: MODIFIED

110. Movements like the “Black is Beautiful” movement of the 1960s, and the push to teach Native American children

their indigenous languages, demonstrate that

- a. culture is static.
- b. culture may be used as a means of political resistance.
- c. the control exercised by the dominant culture is complete.
- d. nonmaterial culture is more important than material culture.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 50-51

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Conceptual

OTHER: PICKUP

111. Culture includes ways of thinking as well as patterns of behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 26

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.1 - 1

OTHER: PICKUP

112. Nonmaterial culture and material culture are equally important to understanding society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 26-27

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.1 - 1

OTHER: PICKUP

113. People frequently question the practices of their own culture.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 29

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.1 - 1

OTHER: MODIFIED

114. The symbolic aspects of culture are less real and important than the actual reality of life.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 29

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER:

PICKUP

115. Those who do not share the language of a group can still participate fully in its culture.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 31

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER: PICKUP

116. Language is constantly evolving in response to social change.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 29

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER: NEW

117. Sapir and Whorf believed that language determines social thought and therefore affects other aspects of culture.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 31

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER: PICKUP

118. According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, reality is defined through language.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 31

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER: NEW

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER: PICKUP

119. Language reflects the value placed on different groups in society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER: PICKUP

120. Violations of mores carry heavier sanctions than violations of folkways.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 34

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER: MODIFIED

121. Norms govern every situation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER: PICKUP

122. Sanctions are always based on punishment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER: PICKUP

123. Sanctions are always necessary in order to control people's behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER: MODIFIED

124. Values guide individuals' behavior but have no role in shaping society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER: PICKUP

125. It is rare for a society to be culturally uniform.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 36

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.3 - 13.1-1

OTHER: PICKUP

126. The more complex the society, the more likely its culture will be internally diverse.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 36

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.3 - 13.1-1

OTHER: PICKUP

127. The dominant culture is often the standard against which other cultures are judged.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 36

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.3 - 13.1-1

OTHER: PICKUP

128. The Amish and Puerto Ricans are both examples of subcultures.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 38

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.3 - 13.1-1

OTHER: PICKUP

129. White supremacists are an example of a counterculture.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 38

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.3 - 13.1-1

OTHER: PICKUP

130. Americans and western Europeans are the only groups that express ethnocentrism.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 39

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.4 - 4

OTHER: PICKUP

131. Global culture refers to the many and diverse folk cultures that are common throughout the world.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 40

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.3 - 13.1-1

OTHER: PICKUP

132. Popular culture such as television and the Internet have a great deal of power to shape public perceptions.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 41

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.5 - 13. 4-4

OTHER: PICKUP

133. Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn are examples of social media.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.5 - 13. 4-4

OTHER: PICKUP

134. The digital divide reflects
equality.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

TOPICS: Factual

OTHER: NEW

135. Conflict theorists argue that the media are most likely to produce programs and products that support the values and interests of the most powerful groups in society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 46

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13. - 2-2
SESE.ANDE.13.7 - 13. 2-2

OTHER: PICKUP

136. Culture shock can affect a person within their own society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 49

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.8 - 8

OTHER: PICKUP

137. Define what is meant by material and nonmaterial culture; give two examples of each.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

REFERENCES: 26-27

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.1 - 1

OTHER: PICKUP

138. Identify the five characteristics of culture.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

REFERENCES: 27-29

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.1 - 1

OTHER: PICKUP

139. Compare and contrast folkways and mores. Provide an example of each.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

REFERENCES: 29

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER: PICKUP

140. Explain why sanctions are usually not necessary in order to enforce cultural norms.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

REFERENCES: 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4

OTHER: PICKUP

141. Define cultural relativism and ethnocentrism. Explain how they

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 39
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.3 - 13.1-1
OTHER: MODIFIED

142. Define ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 37
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.4 - 4
OTHER: NEW

143. Explain the difference between subcultures and countercultures; give one example of each.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 37-38
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.3 - 13.1-1
OTHER: PICKUP

144. Define cultural hegemony. Provide examples.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 42
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13. - 2-2
OTHER: PICKUP

145. Define cultural capital; give two examples.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 46
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.7 - 13. 2-2
OTHER: PICKUP

146. Discuss the impact of the mass media on racial perception in the U.S.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 43
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4
OTHER: NEW

147. How does culture change? Describe three ways.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
OTHER: PICKUP

141. Define cultural relativism and ethnocentrism. Explain how they

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

REFERENCES: 49-50

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

OTHER:

PICKUP

148. Identify and explain the five characteristics of culture presented in the

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 27-29
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.13.1 - 1
OTHER: MODIFIED

149. List and discuss the four elements of culture presented in the text. Provide examples of each.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 30
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4
OTHER: MODIFIED

150. Explain how language reinforces patterns of inequality in society. Provide an example.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 31-32
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4
OTHER: MODIFIED

151. Discuss the role of cultural values in creating social stability and as the source of social conflict; give examples.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 31
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.. - 1.4-4
OTHER: PICKUP

152. Explain Robert Putnam's view of culture in his book *Bowling Alone*.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 45
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4
OTHER: NEW

153. Define and give examples of global culture.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 40
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE. ANDE. - 5. 4-4
OTHER: NEW

154. Define and give examples of cultural lag.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4
OTHER: NEW

148. Identify and explain the five characteristics of culture presented in the

ANSWER:

NOT GIVEN

REFERENCES:

48

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

OTHER:

NEW

155. Discuss and give examples of cultural

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

REFERENCES: 40

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SES. ANDE. - 13. 6-6

OTHER: NEW

156. Identify and explain the four sources of cultural change discussed in your text. Provide an example of each.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

REFERENCES: 48-49

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE. 5 - 4-4

OTHER: PICKUP