

TEST BANK—INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the test bank is to provide the students with opportunities to reflect on what they have learned in each chapter. The test bank will also enable instructors to develop in-class or out-of-class quizzes and short assignments to assess student learning.

The test bank is divided into several sections: multiple-choice questions, true/false questions, short answer essays, and longer essay questions. Correct answers for multiple-choice and true/false questions are indicated by an asterisk (*) for the former and the correct answer and page on which the information may be found for the latter.

Questions are of varying degrees of difficulty. In some cases, the instructor may wish to include current events topics into the existing essay questions or multiple-choice questions to help enhance student learning.

CHAPTER 1

THE ROAD TO SOCIAL INEQUALITY: A CONCEPTUAL INTRODUCTION

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Doob explains that higher-class members of society, whites, and males have had greater opportunities than
 - a. racial and ethnic minorities
 - b. women
 - c. the elderly
 - d. lower-class people
 - e. all of the above*

(Page 1)

2. Social inequality refers to variations in access to all but which of the following?
 - a. wealth
 - b. income
 - c. jobs
 - d. marital status*
 - e. education

(Page 2)

3. Social stratification is
 - a. the natural order of society
 - b. differences in access to rewards, resources, and privileges*
 - c. variation in access to employment
 - d. differences in where one chooses to go to school and work

(Page 2)

4. An American ideology that supports U.S. society's social stratification system and distribution of wealth includes all but one of the following?
- a. group achievement*
 - b. individual achievement
 - c. equal opportunity
 - d. hard work

(Page 2)

5. Globalization
- a. is a fairly new process
 - b. is a very new process
 - c. is a fairly new term*
 - d. is nonexistent in today's global world

(Page 3)

6. With a global economy there has been
- a. an increase in social inequality*
 - b. a decrease in social inequality
 - c. less downsizing and outsourcing by corporations
 - d. greater economic stability among poorer nations
 - e. a decrease in profits for large corporations

(Pages 3-7)

7. The Gini index has results that are
- a. difficult to compute
 - b. extremely easy to compute
 - c. like the system for rating football quarterbacks
 - d. a and b

- e. a and c*

(Page 7)

8. The U.S. produces greater economic inequality than other developed nations and has
- a. lower rates of physical illness
 - b. higher life expectancy rates
 - c. higher rates of mental illness*
 - d. lower crime rates
 - e. greater rates of college completion

(Page 7)

9. Educational opportunities are impacted by which of the following forms of capital?
- a. human
 - b. social
 - c. cultural
 - d. financial
 - e. all of the above*

(Pages 12-13)

10. Companies like Walmart that use enterprise systems (ES) and similar systems are found to have
- a. more loyal employees than corporations that do not these systems
 - b. more trust between employees and management than corporations that do not use these systems
 - c. greater productivity than corporations that do not use these systems*
 - d. employees that they consider indispensable
 - e. better employee hiring and benefit plans

(Page 9)

True/False Questions

1. Sociologists agree that there is no prevalence of social inequality in society. (False. Page 2)
2. Societies that are socially stratified provide different amounts of resources to different groups of people. (True. Page 2)
3. The American ideology emphasizes individual achievement, equal opportunity, and the importance of hard work. (True. Page 2)
4. Globalization has had no real effect on economic changes in nations around the world. (False. Page 3)
5. The slow pace of trade in the global economy has resulted in both wealthy and poor nations sharing opportunities to lead the way. (False. Page 3)
6. Globalization has provided large corporations large profits and individuals even larger profits as well as greater job security. (False. Page 6)
7. The global economy has resulted in the poorer people in society seeing a decrease in their incomes and the wealthier seeing an increase in their incomes. (True. Page 6)
8. The measurement of a nation's statistical distribution of income or wealth inequality is called the Bimini index. (False. Page 7)
9. The U.S. produces lower economic inequality than other developed nations and also lower rates of physical and mental illness. (False. Page 7)
10. The U.S. produces greater economic inequality than other developed nations and also lower life expectancy rates and higher crime rates. (True. Page 7)
11. Walmart's use of enterprise systems (ES) has resulted in little employee loyalty (True. Page 9)
12. Research on social reproduction finds that most Americans will find themselves in the same class positions as their parents (True. Page 10)
13. An example of a habitas is a neighborhood where residents have shared attitudes, behavior and experiences. (False. Page 11)
14. While all adults have cultural capital, the wealthy have used certain types of this capital to obtain educational and occupational success and advancement. (True. Page 12)

15. According to the text, there are three forms of capital (False. Pages 12-14 and page 16, Table 1.3)
16. A social class is a large group of people who are ranked similarly by their wealth, occupation, education, and income. (True. Page 14)

Short Answer Questions

1. Discuss the pros and cons of the enterprise systems (ES) used by Walmart and other large corporations. (Pages 9-10)
2. What are the types of capital discussed by Doob and what do they entail? (Pages 12-13)
3. How can cultural capital impact human capital? (Pages 12-13)

Essay Question

1. Educational opportunities are inextricably linked to the various forms of capital. Explain each of the forms of capital and how education is related to each. (Pages 14-16)

CHAPTER 2

IN MARX'S WAKE: THEORIES OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The field of sociology began to change in the 1960s as a result of all but which of the following?
 - a. civil rights movement
 - b. immigrant's rights movement*
 - c. women's liberation movement
 - d. anti-Vietnam War protests

(Page 23)

2. During the 1950s, the leading voice in sociology and author of *The Social System* was
 - a. C. Wright Mills
 - b. Emile Durkheim
 - c. Talcott Parsons*
 - d. Karl Marx

(Page 23)

3. A sociological theory
 - a. explains social life and observations that help to explain social life*
 - b. shows that social life is socially constructed
 - c. changes frequently
 - d. is something everyone has the ability to develop on their own

(Page 23)

4. The conflict perspective contends that the competition for all but which of the following should be the main concern of sociology?
 - a. income

- b. crime*
- c. power
- d. prestige
- e. wealth

(Page 25)

5. Which of the following is not found in Marx's analysis of the capitalist system?

- a. bourgeoisie
- b. proletariat
- c. secretariat*
- d. means of production
- e. all are found in Marx's conflict perspective

(Pages 27-28)

6. Marx's four social classes include all but which of the following?

- a. secretariat*
- b. proletariat
- c. lumpenproletariat
- d. bourgeoisie
- e. petit bourgeoisie

(Pages 27-28)

7. When workers unwittingly accept the economic and political systems that keep them unequal to the owners of the means of production, they are engaging in

- a. blind side politics
- b. false hope
- c. false consciousness*
- d. survival of the fittest

- e. scapegoating

(Page 27)

8. Max Weber's main tenets in the conflict perspective involve which of the following?

- a. class, power, and prestige
- b. class, race, power
- c. class, party, and prestige
- d. race, class, and gender
- e. class, status, and party*

(Page 31)

9. According to Max Weber, flaunting of one's wealth to show one's status is called

- a. conspicuous consumption*
- b. purchasing power
- c. capitalism
- d. obvious purchasing
- e. keeping up with the Jones's

(Page 32)

10. Max Weber's focus on party includes all but one of the following types of authority?

- a. bureaucratic
- b. charismatic
- c. legal*
- d. traditional

(Pages 33-34)

11. Using Max Weber's definition of a charismatic leader, which of the following best fits that definition?

- a. Martin Luther King, Jr.*

- b. Barack Obama
- c. John F. Kennedy
- d. Hilary Clinton
- e. all of the above

(Page 34)

12. Erik Wright argued that according to Marx ownership of the means of production was important as all but which of the following?

- a. control over employees
- b. control over the means of production
- c. control over the political system*
- d. skill level
- e. control over the production process

(Page 35)

13. The three branches of the C. Wright Mills' definition of the power elite consist of all but which of the following?

- a. military circle
- b. political elite
- c. corporate elite
- d. legal and judicial system*

(Page 35)

14. G. William Domhoff theorized that the wealthy have a commitment to maintaining

- a. the prevailing rules and laws*
- b. growth and fairness in business and government
- c. negative images of the poor in the media
- d. unequal positions of women in society

(Page 40)

15. Thomas Dye's theory of the institutional elite states that the power elite, also known in his theory as "multiple interlockers" are those who are

- a. male, affluent, and younger
- b. male, educated, and located in rural areas
- c. Jewish, affluent, and white
- d. Anglo-Saxon, affluent, and male*
- e. male, younger, and located in urban areas

(Page 42)

True/False Questions

1. The structural functionalist theory shows that social life is full of conflict and disruptions. (False. Page 24)
2. According to Kingsley Davis and Wilbert E. Moore, the structural functionalist theory can explain why social stratification is inevitable and necessary. (True. Page 24)
3. The conflict theory's main proponent has been Karl Marx. (True. Page 25)
4. The mode of production is a way for a country to employ workers and provide benefits. (False. Page 25)
5. Capitalism is a mode of economic production that focuses on group ownership. (False. Page 26)
6. Marx's theory of capitalism and other modes of production distinguish between two core concepts: superstructure and supreme structure. (False. Page 26)
7. A superstructure involves the noneconomic parts of society like education and political system. (True. Page 26)
8. Karl Marx believed that the answer to competition inherent in the system of capitalism was to peacefully move towards the system of socialism. (False. Page 28)
9. Critics argue that although Marxist theory had its weaknesses, it also had its strengths. (True. Pages 29-30)
10. Marxist theory had its weakest impact in theories and research on social inequality and social stratification (False. Page 30)

11. Max Weber's contribution to the conflict perspective was his focus on class, party, and wealth. (False. Page 31)
12. Conspicuous consumption involves purchasing as much food as one can before access to food disappears. (False. Page 32)
13. Perrucci and Wysong's theory of social stratification which includes "the haves" and the "have nots" most closely mirrors that of Marx. (True. Pages 36-37)
14. C. Wright Mills and G. William Domhoff both found that the corporate class has a privileged secondary school and college and university background. (True. Page 40)
15. An interlocking directorate is when there is a formal connection between a major corporation and a political party because each has a consultant working for the other. (False. Page 40)

Short Answer Questions

1. Explain Kingsley Davis and Wilbert E. Moore's explanation of social stratification in society and the competing theory of Melvin Tumin and the theoretical perspectives adhered to by each. (Pages 24-25)
2. Compare the major dimensions of Marx's social stratification theory with those of Weber. (Pages 25-35)
3. What is the difference between the means of production and the mode of production? How are they interrelated? (Pages 25-27)

Essay Question

1. Using the many different theories that use the concept of the power elite, discuss the ways in which corporate connections, wealth, status, and education help to perpetuate social stratification. (Pages 38-43)

CHAPTER 3

REPEAT PERFORMANCE: GLOBALIZATION THROUGH TIME AND SPACE

Multiple Choice Questions

World-system analysts divide countries into three types, which include all but which of the following?

core nations

center nations*

peripheral nations

semiperipheral nations

(Page 49)

An example of a core nation is

the United States*

Brazil

Mexico

Nigeria

(Page 49)

Income inequality has widened across time between

core and central nations

peripheral and core nations*

central and semi-peripheral nations

semi-peripheral and peripheral nations

core and semi-peripheral nations

(Page 49)

As world systems have developed, in the first phase they brought with them an expansion in all but

agriculture and industry

commerce

finance

educational attainment*

(Page 51)

The four key areas of world systems include all but which of the following?

expansion in economic domains

growth of private educational institutions*

formation of an ideology supporting free trade

growth of the military

demise of the hegemonic power and restructuring of the system

(Page 51)

Of the countries listed below, which one has not established hegemonic control?

Holland

United States

Great Britain

China*

(Page 53)

Multinationals have benefitted from the lifting of trade restrictions by all except one of the following?

The World Trade Organization

The International Monetary Fund

The United Nations*

The World Bank

(Page 54)

Core nations have several different classes that consist of all but which of the following?

poor

underclass*

working class

capitalist class

professional/management (upper middle)

lower middle

(Page 56)

Core nations have used less developed countries to extract all but which of the following?

minerals

crops

oil

coal

all of the above

none of the above*

(Page 57)

The Irish potato famine is a good example of

structural disruption

agricultural disruption*

top level collusion

an open market

(Page 57)

The majority of workers in the global market

are young men

are women*

have job security

belong to unions

(Page 58)

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a nation's social inequality can be impacted by

technology

education

shifts in type of work available

government concern for the public welfare of its people*

a strong military presence

(Page 59)

In China, because business and political leaders work together, factory workers are often

provided housing which allows them to live someplace safe with their families

provided legal assistance when they apply for citizenship

provided housing which gives them with a place to live unless they lose their jobs*

given increased opportunities to demand and receive higher pay

(Page 62)

Middle-class workers in India have benefitted from the presence of multinationals due to work in

software development and programming

overseas customers call centers

data entry

| accounting

| all of the above*

| a and b

| (Page 64)

| Because of their jobs, middle-class workers in India find it easy to

| migrate to the U.S. and Europe*

| purchase large homes for their families

| develop unions to improve work conditions in factories

| become millionaires

| (Page 64)

| According to Doob, a supplier factory for Reebok in India punished workers who made mistakes
| on the job by

| firing them

| confining them in the hot sun*

| forcing them to pay double the normal union dues

| not paying workers for the week

| forcing them to stay overtime

| (Page 65)

| Sweatshops have been accused of

| racism and sexism

| captive and child labor

| not allowing workers overtime

| a and b*

| b and c

| (Pages 65-66)

Squatter communities develop due to all but one of the following conditions?

surplus population

growing inequality

retrenchment of the welfare state

stigmatization

lack of voting rights

(Page 69)

True/False Questions

Hegemony refers to a situation where one country uses its power and influence to impose its rules and goals globally in the economic, political, military, diplomatic, and cultural realms. (True. Page 48)

Leaders of hegemonic powers use consensus instead of coercion. (False. Pages 48-49).

Immanuel Wallerstein and others consider the modern world system to be a capitalist global economy. (True. Page 49)

Multinational corporations in the modern era have attained massive wealth but very little power. (False. Page 51)

Multinational corporations have contributed to the persistent poverty found in very poor countries. (True. Page 53)

Dominant powers in the world system are peaceful, thus, their military expenditures have been quite small in compared to poorer countries. (False. Pages 53-54)

It has been argued that while core countries have exploited peripheral countries, they nonetheless leave the residents more educated and more financially stable than those in core countries. (False. Page 56)

Peripheral and semiperipheral countries have less financial and human capital and more social reproduction than core countries. (True. Page 57)

The poor conditions found in poorer countries are due solely to multinational corporations. (False. Page 58)

~~Multinationals in developing countries provide no positive outcomes for workers in those countries. (False. Page 58)~~

~~The rise in billionaires in semi-peripheral nations exemplifies the Marxist model of a focus on profits by the bourgeoisie. (True. Page 60)~~

~~Hegemonic despotism is when companies control operations by threatening workers with downsizing or plant closure. (True. Page 62)~~

~~A Dannon factory in Mexico has been criticized for treating workers as slaves. (False. Page 64)~~

~~Sweatshops are usually accused of difficult and dangerous work conditions but research has shown this to be untrue. (False. Page 65)~~

~~Squatters are people who stay on land that does not belong to them. (True. Page 68)~~

~~A fabriola is a squatter community in Brazil. (False. Page 68)~~

~~People working in Kiberia, a squatter community in Africa, work in jobs or businesses in the informal sector where there is no government control or taxes. (True. Page 70)~~

Short Answer Questions

~~The development of the world system includes three critical economic domains: agriculture/industry, commerce, and finance. Describe each by using one of the hegemonic powers for each domain. (Pages 51-53)~~

~~Describe the informal sector economy that exists in Kiberia. Why will it be difficult for the children of residents to improve within the modern global system? (Page 70)~~

~~What is the role of top-level collusion in multinationals and the political leadership in countries like China, India, and Mexico? (Pages 62-65)~~

Essay Questions

~~Discuss the five most negative conditions associated with sweatshops. What are some of the outcomes of unionization and anti-sweatshop movements that have attempted to deal with these negative conditions? (Pages 65-66)~~

~~Explain why multinationals' investment in semiperipheral and peripheral nations has been consistently an exploitative relationship. (Pages 49-51)~~

CHAPTER 4

FOUNDATION FOR SOCIAL INEQUALITY: CONCEPTS AND STRUCTURES

Multiple Choice Questions

Class is found in which of the four types of subjects for sociological study?

macro-subjective*

micro-subjective

macro-objective

micro-objective

(Pages 77-78)

Class refers to a large category of similarly ranked people distinguished by all but which of the following?

occupation

education

income

wealth

marital status*

(Page 78)

The tendency for people to describe themselves as middle-class shows that

most people just assume they are middle-class

consumerism reflects and media promotes the buying patterns for this group*

there is a tendency for people to lie about their social class

there are more jobs available for them if they consider themselves middle-class

(Page 79)

Income includes

the number of cars one owns

| all of the homes one owns

| stocks

| bonds

| individual earnings through wage and salaries*

| (Page 80)

| Lifestyle refers to all but which of the following?

| innate athletic ability*

| childrearing practices

| language usage

| social relations

| consumption patterns

| (Page 81)

| The concept of legitimization is linked to

| the Horatio Alger myth

| the rags to riches ideology

| false consciousness

| all of the above*

| none of the above

| (Page 82)

| The American ideology includes

| work that is not too challenging

| better opportunities for the wealthy

| support for a socialist system

| individual achievement*

| (Pages 82-83)

The concept of a work ethic refers to the belief that
hard work is not as important as getting paid well
commitment to one's job is necessary for success and building character*
one should change jobs frequently in order to learn a variety of skills
work is more important than making money

(Page 84)

Liberal capitalism is
a system in which economic production features private ownership in pursuit of profit
a combination of a democratic political system and a capitalist economy*
supports free trade but restricts economic competition
an ineffective system for producing prosperity and economic growth

(Page 85)

According to researchers Roberta Rehner Iversen and Annie Laurie Armstrong, all but which of the following are myths?

initiative gets you in the door
it's all about who you know*
hard work pays off
pull yourself up by your bootstraps

(Page 87)

Technological or institutional changes that can result in an increase or decrease in types of jobs available refers to this kind of social mobility

structural*
intergenerational
interfamilial
interracial

(Page 87)

Downsizing and outsourcing has resulted in

a loss and diminishment of blue collar jobs*

an increase in the number and availability of white collar jobs

a decline in service jobs

a decrease in employment opportunities for some born into low income families

(Page 89)

All but which of the following are involved in the elite policy making process?

universities

think tanks

multinational corporations*

foundations

policy making groups

(Pages 91-92)

The three most prominent policy making groups include all but which of the following?

Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE)*

Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)

Business Roundtable (BR)

Committee for Economic Development (CED)

(Page 93)

Media conglomerates

have bans against interlocking directorates

impact what we read and what we watch*

have unlimited numbers of television and radio stations they can purchase

are large in number and wealthy

(Page 101)

Wealth is gained or lost through

taxation and the budget

taxation and regulation

taxation, tax cuts, and income taxes

taxation, the budget, and regulation*

(Page 105)

Which of the following is not an example of a regulatory agency?

Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)*

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

(Pages 109–110)

True/False

The text uses the standard six-class scheme that prominently features occupation but also include education and income (True. Page 78)

Most people when asked which social class they belong to, choose working class. (False. Page 79)

Media framing can impact how topics such as social class differences are either openly acknowledged and discussed or ignored in the media. (True. Page 80)

Wealth refers to one's economic assets. (True. Page 80)

The amount of wealth one has, can impact one's lifestyle. (True. Page 81)

Most Americans believe the rags to riches ideology is a myth. (False. Page 82)

According to Max Weber, the Catholic work ethic had a strong role in the development of capitalism. (False. Page 84)

Americans overwhelmingly support liberal capitalism (True. Page 86)

Social mobility is the ability to move horizontally from one job to another. (False. Page 87)

~~The measure of a child's class location and that of a parent's class location is called interfamilial mobility. (False. Page 87)~~

~~Intergenerational mobility is used frequently by researchers studying social mobility. (True. Page 87)~~

~~As globalization has increased so has upward mobility. (False. Page 88)~~

~~Children in the U.S. are more apt to reproduce their parents' social class level which shows that the Horatio Alger myth of rags to riches is indeed a myth. (True. Page 90)~~

~~The neoconservative policy movement has pushed for and received a relaxing of clean water and clean air standards that businesses thought were too costly. (True. Page 93)~~

~~Lobbyists can come from a variety of backgrounds but cannot be former politicians as this would result in a conflict of interest. (False. Page 94)~~

~~One example of class-based lobbying resulted in The Class Action Fairness Act (CAFA) whereby class action lawsuits were moved from state to courts to federal courts where the decisions tend to favor the plaintiffs. (False. Page 94)~~

~~The U.S. election system is based on proportional representation. (False. Page 98)~~

~~A political action committee (PAC) is a private fund-raising group usually affiliated with a corporation, labor union, or citizen group. (True. Page 99)~~

Short Answer Questions

~~What is the purpose of hyping bad news? How is opinion-stacking accomplished through deck-stacking, spin control, and selective reporting? In engaging in these activities, how is inequality presented in the media? (Pages 103-105)~~

~~What is the purpose of a regulatory agency? Explain why the subprime mortgage crisis is related to regulatory activity. (Pages 108-113)~~

Essay Question

~~Distinguish between the following classes: working class, working poor, and underclass. How does belief in the America dream promote the idea of social equality rather than social inequality thus making people responsible for falling into the above three classes? (Pages 78-90)~~

CHAPTER 5

HEADING THE HIERARCHY: UPPER CLASS OR SUPERCLASS?

Multiple Choice Questions

Before banking became prominent in the nineteenth century, affluent people had a lot of all but which of the following?

cash*

jewels

livestock

slaves

land

(Page 122)

By the 1760s, many of the wealthy families in the colonies had earned their wealth through

negotiations

violence*

sharecropping

bank robbery

(Page 122)

A “robber baron” was someone who

robbed trains

engaged in ruthless business practices*

stole from the rich and gave to the poor

robbed banks

(Page 124)

This individual became the nation’s second billionaire after he introduced the automobile.

J. Edgar Hoover

| John D. Rockefeller

| Andrew Carnegie

| Henry Ford*

| Gerald Ford

| (Page 125)

| Government “wealthfare” includes

| military waste, fraud, and incompetence

| low taxes on capital gains

| multinational tax avoidance

| all of the above*

| (Pages 126-127)

| Upper-class and upper-middle-class boarding schools require students to

| engage in community service to see how “the other half” lives

| participate in sports like basketball

| wear ties and blazers*

| tutor one another

| (Page 132)

| “Eating clubs” at prestigious colleges and universities provide

| opportunities to make valued contacts*

| opportunities to learn important culinary skills

| opportunities for students to engage in eating competitions among their peers

| opportunities for students to provide catering services for their peers

| (Pages 134-135)

| The process of gaining admittance into an exclusive social club includes

| an online application form

a \$1000 one-time yearly dues and application fee

one letter of recommendation from a club member

an interview before a 10- to 12-person admissions committee*

(Pages 136)

Putting professional management in charge of corporations instead of family members

is important when family members don't get along

helps when it comes to modern technological changes and complex planning*

is necessary when there are no heirs to the family fortune

is important when management sees philanthropy as a new way to run the businesses

(Page 138)

The "management by objective" system of corporate structure is

preferable to a subjective system where people's feelings can easily be hurt

when all members of the corporation must remain objective in their deliberations about company business

company targets and objectives start from the lowest level and moves up to the higher management and finally to the CEO*

all of the above

b and c

(Page 139)

According to Domhoff and Dye, the power elite are those who

are upper-class*

have some education at state universities

belong to neighborhood golf clubs

work for businesses in mid-level positions

all of the above

(Page 140)

True/False Questions

Another name for the upper class is the supreme class. (False. Page 122)

Early rich men earned their wealth on their own while their contemporaries did so through the use of corporate communities. (True. Page 123)

Lavish spending on high priced goods and services to flaunt one's wealth is called conspicuous consumption. (True. Page 125)

Each year, the U.S. government provides \$815 billion in wealthfare to poor individuals and small businesses. (False. Page 126)

The old rich and the new rich have different outlooks and behavior. (True. Page 127)

The Social Register is an organization that recognizes the old rich. (True. Page 127)

The new rich, unlike the old rich, do not engage in conspicuous consumption. (False. Page 128)

The new rich are more likely than the old rich to support welfare and immigration reform and other liberal policies. (True. Page 129)

Upper-class mothers believe that having nannies who are not upper-class raise their children is helpful in providing the children with the cultural capital they will need to do well in the future. (False. Page 129)

Prestigious colleges and universities are important source of human and social capital. (True. Page 134)

Wealthy families manage and maintain their wealth by distributing a share to each member of the family. (False. Page 137)

Within the U.S. corporate structure, top managers have more authority than their counterparts in foreign businesses. (True. Page 138)

The most powerful CEOs are those who look to diversify their board members along education, race/ethnicity, and class lines. (False. Page 139)

Superclass members are often engaged in the public-policy process because it is beneficial for them. (True. Page 141)

There are more liberal policy think tanks than conservative ones. (False. Page 141)

Liberal policy and conservative think tanks spend roughly the same amount of money. (False. Page 141)

~~According to Doob, while important, the power elite have not had a major impact on the U.S. economy. (False. Page 142)~~

~~Temporal empowerment allows the wealthy to have others do mundane tasks for them. (True. Page 143)~~

Short Answer Questions

~~Describe the five issues associated with giving wealthfare to corporations and wealthy individuals. (Pages 126-127)~~

~~How does gaining membership into the Social Register exemplify status differences between the old rich and the new rich? (Pages 127-128)~~

~~How and why have college admissions excluded some students while including others? (Pages 133-134)~~

Essay Questions

~~How do prestigious colleges and universities and elite social clubs perpetuate the upper classes? (Pages 133-137)~~

CHAPTER 6

THE BADLY BESEIGED MIDDLE CLASS

Multiple Choice Questions

This was one of several social programs introduced by the government after the Great Depression of the 1930s to help the middle class:

bailout loans

payday loans

unemployment insurance*

check-cashing

(Page 151)

Redlining was a process by which

African Americans and other minorities could not cross a red line painted in the street

African Americans were refused entry into schools and churches

African Americans were accused of living in segregated neighborhoods

African Americans were unable to either obtain homeowner's insurance or mortgages or obtain them at reasonable rates*

(Page 151)

Income is one factor used in determining whether or not a job is middle class, and the other is

the nature of the work*

whether or not one is a supervisor

the location of the job

whether there is upward mobility

(Page 152)

Blue-collar work is characterized by all but which of the following?

| an hourly wage

| salaried work*

| jobs that require a high school education or less

| manual work

| (Page 153)

| Upper-middle-class workers

| have work that is salaried or based on consulting fees*

| have yearly incomes that average \$75,000

| have jobs that require an associate's degree

| earn their money from money-producing assets

| have jobs in which they are highly monitored by supervisors

| (Page 153)

| In research on middle-class families, this group appears to be largely ignored:

| middle-middle class

| upper-middle class

| lower-middle class*

| working class

| (Page 156)

| Functional literacy is the ability to

| read and write simultaneously

| complete complicated math problems

| understand how to use math and reading skills in the home

| understand how to use math and reading skills on the job*

| (Page 157)

| An example of the benefit of the ecology of class is

| ~~living in an area with better schools*~~

| ~~living in an urban neighborhood~~

| ~~macro-economics~~

| ~~an innate ability to understand how thermostats work~~

| ~~(Page 157-158)~~

| ~~A century ago, debates about women included whether or not they~~

| ~~should go to college*~~

| ~~should have children~~

| ~~should marry~~

| ~~should engage in childrearing~~

| ~~(Page 160)~~

| ~~These types of parents hover over their children when they are in college:~~

| ~~airplane parents~~

| ~~balloon parents~~

| ~~helicopter parents*~~

| ~~flying saucer parents~~

| ~~(Page 160)~~

| ~~Children generally benefit best by this style of parenting~~

| ~~authoritative*~~

| ~~authoritarian~~

| ~~permissive~~

| ~~sink or swim~~

| ~~(Page 160)~~

| ~~Public schools in the U.S. are funded by~~

| ~~the federal government~~

~~local wealth*~~

~~state wealth~~

~~parents~~

~~(Page 162)~~

~~The H-1B visa program offers work visas for a period of~~

~~ten years~~

~~five years~~

~~three years*~~

~~one year~~

~~(Page 171)~~

~~Permatemps are~~

~~long-term temporary workers*~~

~~short-term temporary workers~~

~~long-term permanent workers~~

~~short-term permanent workers~~

~~(Page 171)~~

~~Which of the following does not contribute to middle-class debt?~~

~~home mortgage~~

~~health insurance~~

~~cars*~~

~~childcare~~

~~(Pages 174-175)~~

True/False Questions

Early visitors to the U.S. were surprised to see how lazy Americans were. (False. Page 149)

Having lived in a society where working for oneself was commonplace, it was difficult for men to join companies and work for others. (True. Page 149)

One benefit upper-middle-class workers have is jobs that allow a lot of autonomy. (True. Page 153)

When it comes to upper-middle-class management or professional jobs, specialized training pays off. (True. Page 154)

Although their jobs are much less prestigious, middle-class workers have fewer complaints and are happier in their jobs than their counterparts in upper-middle-class jobs. (False. Page 155)

Individuals who score higher on functional literacy tests tend to have jobs that require only a high school education. (False. Pages 157–158)

The ecology of class refers to the unacknowledged impact of residential and occupational location on one's quality of life. (True. Pages 158–159)

Helicopter parents are considered an annoyance by their children. (False. Page 161)

Unequal public school funding results in “savage inequalities”. (True. Page 163)

Social networking sites are declining in usage. (False. Page 167)

Downsizing is the calculated reduction of permanent employees in an effort to cut costs and/or to improve an organization's ability to run more efficiently. (True. Page 169)

The model H-1B visa holder is a 28-year-old computer programmer from India. (True. Page 171)

One major contributor to middle-class debt is home mortgages. (True. Pages 174–175)

Cars and appliances do not contribute to middle-class debt. (True. Pages 174–175)

The middle class is not vulnerable when it comes to health insurance costs. (False. Pages 175–176)

Short Answer Questions

What are the two middle classes? (Page 152)

How did the development of industry impact the middle class? How were middle-class families impacted? (Pages 149–150)

What factors distinguish white-collar from blue-collar jobs? (Page 153)

~~Give an example of how the ecology of class benefits some people but not others. (Pages 158–160)~~

Essay Questions

~~What are the strategies used by middle-class parents to help their children develop academically and to ensure their admission into colleges and universities? (Pages 164–165)~~

~~How are social capital and social networking used to deal with neighborhood problems in middle-class neighborhoods and in seeking employment? (Pages 165–167)~~

~~What are some of the contributors and non-contributors to middle-class debt? (Pages 174–177)~~

CHAPTER 7

WORKING CLASS: ESTRANGED FROM ENTITLEMENT

Multiple Choice Questions

In exchange for four to seven years of labor, indentured servants received

free education

fifty acres*

forty acres and a mule

free passage from Europe to the colonies for the families

(Page 186)

During the mid-nineteenth century, the working class consisted of all but which of the following?

artisans

unskilled laborers

factory workers

proletariats*

(Pages 187-188)

Outworkers were mostly

slaves

children

women*

older men

young men

(Page 188)

Employers at the start of the twentieth century began to exert control over the labor force by attracting a stable workforce as first exemplified by the use of

Henry Ford's five-dollar-per-day minimum wage*

increased childcare in factories

increased opportunities for job promotions

lower minimum age requirements for workers

(Page 189)

A labor union legally presents the interests of a set of job holders

in respect to wages

in respect to benefits

in respect to working conditions

all of the above*

(Page 189)

In response to a railroad strike in 1877, the Knights of Labor was formed which did all but which of the following?

accepted all races, except Blacks, as members*

accepted women as members

advocated equal pay for equal work

reduced working hours

(Page 189)

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, the most dangerous jobs involved

exposure to petrochemicals

working on railroads and in mines*

workers getting mangled in textile company machinery

agricultural and farming accidents

(Page 190)

European unions have been successful

due to the benefits received on the part of union members and the broader working-class citizenry*

~~but have not been nearly as successful as unions in the U.S.~~

~~because they have not been directly involved in political parties' policy decisions~~

~~because they are not as closely linked to politics as in the U.S.~~

~~(Page 191)~~

~~In 1981, President Ronald Reagan, in response to an air traffic controllers strike did the following~~

~~fired 15,000 air traffic controllers~~

~~jailed 1500 air traffic controllers~~

~~jailed leaders of the air traffic controllers union~~

~~fired all Transportation Security Agents (TSA)~~

~~a and d~~

~~a and c*~~

~~(Page 192)~~

~~In recent years, labor union membership has~~

~~become even more popular due to positive media images of unions~~

~~encountered punitive responses to union protests by management and government*~~

~~experienced high union fees~~

~~received encouragement to increase the number of unions~~

~~(Page 192)~~

~~The average annual income for the working class is~~

~~\$25,000~~

~~\$30,000~~

~~\$40,000*~~

~~\$50,000~~

~~\$65,000~~

(Page 194)

Working-class jobs are defined as those where employees
have little control over the pace and content of their work
are seldom anybody's boss
have longer hours
have jobs that are simple and monotonous
all of the above*

(Page 194)

Media images of the working class include television shows like
Roseanne
The Honeymooners
The Simpsons
All in the Family
all of the above*

(Page 195)

Working-class children have parents who
tend not to punish them
downplay autonomy*
do not impose rules on them
encourage individualism

(Page 196)

In the late nineteenth century, working-class parents
were in conflict with schools that engaged in physical punishment of students which was against
the parents' beliefs
believed that education would help their children gain better jobs in the future

~~who were Italian thought education was beneficial to their daughters' search for husbands~~

~~who were Italian believed that schools were infringing on their children's ability to work to help the family economically*~~

~~(Page 198)~~

~~Working-class networks build social capital through the use of~~

~~tools, skills, and money*~~

~~skills, loaning of transportation, and assistance with chores~~

~~money, loaning of transportation, and babysitting~~

~~tools, hardware, machinery~~

~~(Page 201)~~

~~A skilled-labor job includes individuals who~~

~~are working in jobs as teachers or librarians~~

~~are working as accountants~~

~~are bankers~~

~~are involved in crafts like electronics*~~

~~are involved in arts and crafts like needlepoint and scrapbooking~~

~~(Page 201)~~

~~An apprentice is one who~~

~~learns from his or her employer skills required in that trade*~~

~~agrees to work for higher than normal wages~~

~~works for an unspecified length of time~~

~~is not promoted in the company due to downsizing and poor worker performance~~

~~(Page 207)~~

~~Working-class women in job training programs~~

~~have received free childcare~~

~~have opportunities to move into other jobs within the same company~~

~~have found themselves to be better prepared for better paying jobs and jobs with benefits~~

~~have not benefited much from these programs*~~

~~(Page 208)~~

True/False Questions

~~Outworkers were part of the working class. (True. Page 188)~~

~~The first American factory was located in Bridgeport, Connecticut. (False. Page 188)~~

~~Members of the working class in the nineteenth century worked hard and the majority was able to pull themselves out of poverty and into the middle class. (False. Page 188)~~

~~The first effort to organize a union was in Lowell, Massachusetts. (True. Page 189)~~

~~By the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, strikes and unions had done a lot to reduce workers' hours and drastically increase workers' wages. (False. Page 190)~~

~~The Taft-Hartley Act passed by Congress in 1947 eliminated the closed shop by not the sympathy strike. (False. Page 190-191)~~

~~Union membership in the United States has been lower than union membership in European countries. (True. Page 191)~~

~~Unions in Europe have had more substantially more support than their counterparts in the United States. (True. Page 191)~~

~~Unions provide their members with higher wages than their nonunion counterparts. (True. Page 192)~~

~~While advancement among the union ranks have not always provided equal opportunities, union membership has generally offered increased opportunities for gender and racial equality. (True. Page 193)~~

~~At the turn of the century there were a higher percentage of African Americans in the working class than whites. (True. Page 194)~~

~~The working class is more committed to their jobs and less likely to suffer from worker alienation than the bourgeoisie. (False. Page 194)~~

~~Factory jobs appear to be the epitome of worker alienation. (True. Page 194)~~

~~The child-rearing traits of middle-class and working-class children are the same. (False. Page 196-198)~~

~~A “sense of entitlement” means one believes one deserves to receive a valued opportunity or reward. (True. Page 199)~~

~~Social networking is viewed more negatively and self-serving than for the middle class. (True. Page 201)~~

~~Since the 1970s, better paying blue-collar jobs have disappeared. (True. Page 203)~~

~~A temp worker is someone who works for low wages for a specified length of time, learning from his or her employer the range of skills required in that trade. (False. Page 207)~~

~~Women and minorities are less apt to do poorly on qualifying tests to enter training in the skilled trades because they are less likely to have taken courses or tests on mechanical reasoning and spatial relations that would result in higher scores on those tests. (False. Page 208)~~

~~Women have not faced much problem entering the workforce because childcare is usually provided by their employers or shared with their spouses. (False. Pages 208-209)~~

Short Answer Questions

~~1. ——— Describe the child-rearing traits of children in working-class families and compare them to those of children in middle-class families. (Pages 196-197)~~

~~2. ——— How have types of jobs, incomes, and access to jobs changed since the 1970s? (Pages 203-205)~~

~~3. ——— How do blue-collar temp agencies work? Who benefits from them and how? Who is the “loser” in the arrangement and why? (Pages 205-207)~~

Essay Questions

~~Discuss the role of unions and working-class workers in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. How have unions risen and fallen? How have unionization in the U.S. differed from unionization in European countries? (Pages 189-193)~~

~~Describe the human, cultural, social, and financial capital resources available to working-class families. (Page 210)~~

CHAPTER 8

AMERICAN POVERTY: THE DREAM TURNED NIGHTMARE

Multiple Choice Questions

The “undeserving poor” include

the elderly

children

people with serious illness or physical disability

drug addicts*

(Page 218)

Poorhouse occupants were most often

those who were desperately poor

those who were the undeserving poor*

those who were the deserving poor

children

(Page 218)

Most early Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) programs

excluded minority women*

excluded deserted, divorced, and separated mothers

were not biased in favor of traditional family structures and ideas of morality

aided mothers with illegitimate children

(Page 219)

According to Doob, the changing makeup of families on welfare roles in the early 1950s-1960s was due to all but which of the following?

increasing numbers of minority families who encountered unemployment and persistent poverty

organizations and politicians supporting those groups who had previously been excluded from receiving aid

an increase in African American families moving from the South to the North

an increasing number of minorities having children*

(Page 219)

The purpose of the “War on Poverty” was to

engage in wars with those countries that did not support globalization

crack down on companies that were not providing enough jobs for Americans

to decrease the number of people on welfare*

to increase the number of welfare programs

(Page 219)

The official U.S. measure of poverty

is flexible

takes into consideration the minimal cost of shelter

takes into consideration the minimal cost for nutritionally healthy diet*

takes into consideration the length of time one has owned their home

One criticism of the official U.S. measure of poverty is that it

does not take into consideration variations in the cost of living around the country*

it does not take into consideration the cost of food

it takes into consideration the cost of food but doesn’t acknowledge the decrease in the cost of food

into consideration childcare and healthcare costs which are minimal

(Page 220)

The “underclass” is characterized by

high rates of high school completion

a wide variety of job skills

physical and/or mental disabilities*

long work histories

(Pages 223-224)

The informal job sector includes

unlicensed childcare

prostitution

street vending

all of the above*

(Page 224)

High-stakes testing has been

praised for holding all students to the same mainstream standards regardless of social class

criticized for holding all students to the same mainstream standards regardless of social class *

praised by teachers because the test preparation allows them to focus on the students' test taking skills

criticized by wealthier schools that are less likely to afford the books, supplies, and practice exams needed for tests that poor schools receive for free through local taxes

(Page 232)

Educators and students show their disapproval for the pedagogy of poverty when

teachers assign homework that is challenging*

educators are more concerned about controlling children's behavior in the classroom than what the students learn

teachers and administrators have low expectations of students

students respond angrily or apathetically to changes in the curriculum that require they engage in more rigorous coursework

(Page 233)

Low-income students are less likely to benefit from parental involvement because

low-income mothers do not often have the flexible schedules or paid leave of their middle-class or upper-class counterparts

~~even when the students are having problems, teachers are likely to assume the parents are
uninvolved or uninterested in their children's education~~

~~parents are less likely to be able to name one of their children's teachers~~

~~parents feel isolated from their child's school and teachers~~

~~all of the above*~~

~~(Page 233-234)~~

~~Measures that would improve poor children's educational experiences include~~

~~high-quality early childhood education at the preschool level*~~

~~a low teacher-pupil ratio~~

~~instructors who are parents~~

~~college graduates in fields like science, math, and technology~~

~~(Page 235)~~

~~Some job training programs provide "soft skill" and "hard skill" training which include all of the
following except~~

~~developing manners~~

~~developing personal habits like friendliness in order to relate to co-workers, bosses, and the
public~~

~~specific teachable abilities associated with a particular job~~

~~learning how to move into management positions by doing more work without more pay*~~

~~(Page 243)~~

~~The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 ended~~

~~Social Security~~

~~Temporary Assistance to Needy Families~~

~~Assistance to Families with Dependent Children*~~

~~federal income taxes for the poor~~

~~(Page 245)~~

~~The inability of poor workers to be able to use public transportation to and from their jobs is called~~

~~poor worker's temporal mismatch*~~

~~poor worker's spatial mismatch~~

~~poor worker's bad luck~~

~~floundering family~~

~~(Page 248)~~

True/False Questions

~~The cycle of poverty is the way in which people are pulled into poverty once they drop from their middle-class status. (False. Page 216)~~

~~Children are among the “deserving poor.” (True. Page 217)~~

~~When it comes to the undeserving poor, the philosophy of “blaming the victim” exists. (True. Page 218)~~

~~Government efforts to deal with the poor do not distinguish between the deserving poor and the undeserving poor. (False. Page 218)~~

~~Poorhouses were extremely beneficial in helping poor families to survive and to pull themselves out of poverty. (False Page 218)~~

~~In the 1980s, President Ronald Reagan coined the term “disco queen” to refer to African-American women who had children in order to obtain and remain on welfare. (False. Page 219)~~

~~The absolute threshold of poverty means all people who are absolutely in a state of poverty. (False. Page 220)~~

~~The official U.S. measure of poverty is outdated. (True. Page 221)~~

~~The child poverty in twenty-six nations finds the U.S. with the second highest number of children in poverty, with Mexico having the highest number. (True. Page 222)~~

~~Poor children are equally as likely as their more affluent peers to have health problems. (False. Page 225)~~

~~“Tracking” is when educators place students into remedial classes solely on the basis of race or social class without evaluating their abilities first. (False. Page 229)~~

The pedagogy of poverty has been instrumental in improving poor students' performance in the classroom. (False. Page 231-232)

Poor people's job opportunities have been impacted by technological change. (True. Page 240)

TANF ended programs that had previously assisted poor families by providing them with schooling and job training. (True. Page 245)

Some TANF recipients have found it is economically more feasible to remain on TANF than to work. (True. Page 247)

Short Answer Questions

Describe how "the cycle of poverty" philosophy and the "blaming the victim" philosophy explain the existence of poverty. (Pages 216-217)

Explain how poverty is measured and how the poverty level is determined. (Pages 220-221)

How are childcare and effective schooling linked to family finances? (Pages 227-230)

Essay Questions

Explain the development of welfare programs by describing who their beneficiaries were and how the perception of the beneficiaries impacted public and government support for these programs. (Pages 217-220)

How does family structure affect the types of problems the family may encounter? What are some of the strategies used by poor families to overcome them? (Pages 225-227)

How are poor students disadvantaged by their poverty when it comes to building social capital? How does tracking increase the possibility of poor children becoming victims of social reproduction? (Pages 230-235)

Poor people's employment has been impacted in several ways. Explain three of these and explain how these impact their future employment opportunities. (Pages 240-242)

CHAPTER 9

RACISM: A PERSISTENT AMERICAN PRESENCE

Multiple Choice Questions

Institutional racism is racism that is
engaged in by all individuals in society
engaged in by just a few individuals in society
engaged in by individuals and groups in the economic, political, and educational systems*
expressed in mental institutions

(Page 262)

An example of individual racism is
racism that produces verbal or physical abuse*
the belief that the alleged traits of one group are more superior than those of other groups
racism that takes place in economic, political, and educational systems
all of the above

(Page 261)

When speaking of race, a majority group is one that
is always larger than all other groups in society
maintains more power, wealth, and other valued resources than other groups*
shares the same physical or cultural characteristics as other groups
is more intelligent than other groups

(Page 262)

Majority and minority group status are
sometimes referred to as dominant group and subordinated group
derived from racial membership
derived from ethnicity

| all of the above*

| (Pages 262-263)

| The Bogardus social distance scale shows

| there is a difference in people's willingness to engage in close relationships with members of various racial and ethnic groups*

| that some racial and ethnic groups weigh more than others

| that minority groups and majority groups tend to live in the same neighborhoods

| that the majority group does not want to touch minority groups

| (Page 263)

| Racial formation

| is the genetic makeup of different racial groups

| the biological process by which racial groups develop

| a socio-historical process where race-related structures and meanings are created and changed*

| a process by which races learn to live together

| (Page 263)

| A stereotype is a set of usually negative

| actions people apply to a group against which one is prejudiced

| traits or beliefs about a group against which one is prejudiced*

| methods in which to prevent people from voting

| all of the above

| (Page 266)

| Slave codes

| were used to maintain strict rules of behavior by slaves*

| were a system of communication used by slaves

| were used to keep slaves from having children

were used by slave owners to communicate with non-English-speaking slaves

(Page 266)

By the late 1920s, African Americans were kept from purchasing houses in white neighborhoods through the use of

de facto segregation

racial trajectory

racially restricted covenants*

the Great Migration

(Page 263)

According to this, only persons who were free and white could obtain the rights and privileges of U.S. citizenship:

The Natural Origins Act of 1924

The 14th Amendment of 1868

The Reconstruction Act of 1867

The Naturalization Act of 1790*

(Page 269)

The eugenics movement was supported by

businesspeople

scientists

academic leaders

political leaders

b and d

all of the above*

(Page 269)

After priority for family members and those in preferred incomes, the annual maximum number of immigrants entering the U.S. per country is set at

1,800

28,000*

128,000

1.8 million

(Page 270)

The index of racial dissimilarity

measures how different racial groups are from one another

is the percentage of a particular racial group living in a particular community

is the percentage of a particular racial group that would need to change residential location to achieve racial evenness*

is the total number of members of a group that would need to change residential location to achieve racial evenness

(Page 271)

In black-white marriages, parents impacted their interracial children's racial identification by

forcing the child to accept that he or she was African American

choosing to identify the child as "white" on the 2000 U.S. Census even when "interracial" was one of the options

choosing to have the children choose either "black" or "white" depending on the number of family members from each side of the family were present

choosing to identify the child as "interracial" on the 2000 U.S. Census*

(Page 274)

Color-blind racism refers to all but which of the following?

the use of racial covenants*

the belief held by whites that racial privilege does not exist

the belief that all races and groups have equal access to opportunities

the belief that racism is a thing of the past

(Page 273)

White students are more likely than Hispanic and African American students—to

have less experienced teachers

have more parental outreach*

have larger classrooms

be placed in lower track classrooms

(Page 280)

“Stereotype threat” refers to

the anger displayed by someone who is a minority group member

an act of violence against a minority group member

when a group that is believed to be academically inferior performs poorly as a result of the expectation that they will perform poorly*

when whites believe that minorities will outperform white students on tests

(Page 281)

Asian women have been stereotyped in the media as all except for which of the following?

Jezebels*

lotus blossoms

China dolls

dragon ladies

(Page 284)

Data from 1948–2007 for the four major racial groups shows that their general pattern of earnings in order of highest to lowest to be

Whites, Asians, Blacks, Hispanics

Whites, Asians, Hispanics, Blacks

Asians, Whites, Blacks, Hispanics*

Asians, Whites, Hispanics, Blacks

(Page 288)

The 1.5 generation refers to

first generation immigrants who are the first generation in their families to move to a host country

second generation immigrants who are the offspring of parents who were first generation immigrants

third generation immigrants who no longer refer to themselves as immigrants but as “Americans”

immigrants who reach a host country before the age of 13*

(Page 290)

True/False Questions

Racism has virtually disappeared in the U.S. (False. Page 261)

Today, racism appears in a subtler, toned-down version of what it was in the past. (True. Page 261)

Ethnicity refers to the classification of people into categories with distinct cultural or national traits. (True. Page 263)

A minority group is always numerically smaller than a majority group. (False. Page 263)

The racial formation trajectory refers to a cyclical pattern of disruption and restoration. (True. Page 263)

Christopher Columbus’s initial contact with Native Americans was characterized by hostility and distrust. (False. Page 264)

Slavery is often referred to as “the peculiar institution.” (True. Page 264)

Slave codes were a system of laws used to restrict and control the behavior of slaves. (True. Page 266)

“Separate but equal” was the Supreme Court’s decision legitimating segregation in the case *Brown v. Board of Education*. (False. Page 267)

The stereotype of the “Sambo” was used to show that African Americans were content with slavery. (False. Page 267)

De facto segregation of residences can result in segregated schools. (True. Page 268-269)

According to Social Darwinism, only the most inherently capable individuals will be at the top of social, political, and social hierarchies. (True. Page 269)

The purpose of the National Origins Act of 1924 (Johnson-Reed Act) was to limit the number of individuals entering the United States who might be racially inferior. (True. Page 269)

High indices of dissimilarity indicate that there are low levels of housing segregation. (False. Page 271)

The higher the income for African Americans, the less likely they will live in segregated neighborhoods. (False. Page 272)

Individuals who live in racially segregated communities where there are few racial minorities are more apt to promote a color-blind ideology. (True. Page 273)

Academic performance and social activities or skills have not been found to affect peer-group membership. (False. Page 277)

Human capital can be impacted by language ability. (True. Page 291)

Asians, Hispanics, and African Americans grow up in families with less capital than whites. (True. Page 291)

Fortunately, stereotype fallout is a rare occurrence in our color-blind society. (False. Pages 291–294)

Short Answer Questions

How were African Americans kept segregated in schools and housing after the end of slavery? (Page 267)

How did racialized housing covenants and steering impact the residential segregation patterns of African Americans? (Pages 268–272)

Essay Questions

Using concepts from Omi and Winant's racial formation theory, discuss the relationship between early English settlers and Native Americans and the English and the system of slavery. (Pages 263–264)

Using Table 9.1 on page 279, describe the patterns of academic success and failure for each group. What are the direct effects of schooling based on race? How do tracking and stereotyping influence the education received? (Pages 278–283)

Explain how the media represents different racial and ethnic groups. In what way do stereotypes influence what is shown and what people learn about different groups? (Pages 283–286)

CHAPTER 10

WOMEN'S OPPRESSION: SEXISM AND INTERSECTIONALITY

Multiple Choice Questions

In the nineteenth century, clerical work

offered women opportunities for advancement within companies

was dominated by men*

was the only work available to women outside the home

was dominated by priests and other clerics

(Page 306)

The index of occupational segregation

is a directory that shows which jobs are available to men and which are available to women

is a measure of how certain jobs are separated by men and women

is the proportion of women (or men) who would have to change jobs where their sex is underrepresented to show a truly integrated occupational structure*

is a Census document which shows how to find jobs based on one's occupation

(Page 307)

Data on men and women's employment show that

women are no longer located in occupationally segregated positions

women are making the same as men for the same kind of work

women are no longer stuck in dead-end jobs

one-third of women would have to change jobs for there to be an integrated occupational structure*

(Page 307)

"Doing gender" refers to

acting like a member of another sex

dressing "in drag"

behaving in accordance with socially proscribed sex roles*

getting a sex change

(Page 308)

Females in a male-female dating situation are likely to

be less vulnerable than males

engage in feminine body language such as smiling pleasantly and nodding*

feel more pressure to present themselves as powerful

less likely to allow the male to dominate the conversation topics

(Page 312)

Television commercials have shown

women in less stereotypical roles than television shows

men in positions of control and women in passive roles*

women doing voice-overs in commercials 96% of the time

women doing voice-overs in commercials 50% of the time, about the same as men

(Page 316)

Women have been prohibited from occupational mobility due to an existent but unseen barrier called

the glass ceiling*

the glass escalator

the glass wall

the glass house

(Page 320)

Pay equity refers to

the Equal Rights Bill

the main tenet of the Women's Rights Movement

~~receiving equal pay for the same kind of work~~

~~receiving pay for equal work and for work that deserves to be valued*~~

~~all of the above~~

~~(Page 320)~~

~~The combined impact of women's gender, race, class, age, and sexual preference are called intersectionality*~~

~~interfactionality~~

~~interspersed variables~~

~~intertwined factoring~~

~~(Page 324)~~

~~Black women's lack of employment related social capital is characterized by~~

~~the need to take low paying service positions*~~

~~the increasing availability of clerical work~~

~~the increase in manufacturing jobs~~

~~an increase in their completion of job training programs~~

~~(Page 326)~~

~~Among the problems facing poor African American women looking for jobs is~~

~~competition with their spouses for the same jobs~~

~~deficient schooling*~~

~~that they are overly qualified for the available jobs~~

~~lack of English as a second language skills~~

~~(Pages 325-326)~~

~~Middle class black women lawyers often attended black or largely black law schools where they have~~

~~received better paying and more prestigious jobs upon graduation in comparison to their white peers~~

~~received more mentoring opportunities than their white counterparts~~

~~received their educations at schools with less effective social capital to help them obtain positions with private firms*~~

~~ended up in low paying social sector jobs~~

~~(Page 326)~~

~~The Association of Latinas in Business (ALB) helps members develop social capital by~~

~~telling them which newspapers and websites are the best for posting their resumes~~

~~emphasizing skills like having a firm handshake*~~

~~smiling and laughing inappropriately to engage the interviewer at interviews~~

~~avoiding looking people in the eye in conversation to avoid the perception of staring~~

~~learning to play softball~~

~~(Page 330)~~

~~As evidence that African American children are overrepresented in special education programs, one study of programs for the Educable Mentally Handicapped (EMH) showed the percentage of black students' participation in the districts studied to be~~

~~half the white students' percentage~~

~~one third of the white students' percentage~~

~~one quarter of the white students' percentage~~

~~double the white students' percentage*~~

~~(Page 335)~~

True/False Questions

~~Sexism refers to the belief that there are real or perceived differences between men and women, whereby men are superior to women. (True. Page 305)~~

~~Individual sexism is actions that produce abuse against women and girls by an individual or a group. (True. Page 305)~~

~~There tends to be very little difference between the ways in which fathers and mothers treat their boy children and girl children. (False. Page 310)~~

~~Research has shown that the longer children play with same-sex peers, the more likely they are to adopt conventional gender roles. (True. Page 311)~~

~~Gender constancy is influenced by social environment and is entirely unrelated to biology. (False. Page 311)~~

~~Boys are called on in the classroom much more often than girls. (True. Page 314)~~

~~Girls are encouraged to give lengthier responses when answering questions in the classroom more often than boys. (False. Page 314)~~

~~Children's television programming shows an equal number of male and female characters engaging in non-gendered activities. (False. Page 317)~~

~~Comparable wealth attempts to provide pay equity to jobs by taking into consideration worker's qualifications and the job's basic traits, regardless of whether the position has been traditionally associated with a particular sex. (True. Page 320-321)~~

~~One important component in the process of intersectionality is power. (True. Page 324)~~

~~Black middle-class women have not faced stereotypes on the job given their enhanced class status. (False. Page 327)~~

~~In a study of English as a second language (ESL) students, students faced family pressures to engage in housework, childcare, and to go on to complete college. (False. Page 328)~~

~~Lesbians are often found in self-employed occupations, which are often low-paying. (True. Page 331)~~

~~One occupation that has been receptive to lesbians is academia. (True. Page 332)~~

~~Low income, black learning-disabled students are surprisingly able to avoid the problem of social reproduction. (False. Page 337)~~

Short Answer Questions

~~Discuss the impact of the "hidden curriculum" on girls' academic experiences and educational opportunities. (Pages 314-315)~~

~~Explain the importance of an intersectional analysis when it comes to politics and economics. How does standpoint theory play a role in this analysis? (Pages 324-325)~~

~~How has intersectionality been useful in explaining the experience of students in special education programs? (Pages 335-338)~~

Essay Questions

How have expectations of motherhood and work changed over time? How have these expectations varied depending on the racial or ethnic group with which the mother belongs? (Page 335)

Describe how intersectionality has helped to understand the experiences of marginalized groups such as black, Latina, lesbians, and poor immigrant women. (Pages 324-338)

Chapter 11

ASTRIDE WITH THE BEST AND THE WISEST

Multiple Choice Questions

In the United States, only this group has managed to steadily improve its economic condition.

the poor

the working class

the middle class

the upper class*

(Page 351)

In the 1980s, the richest 1% of the U.S. population were responsible for 60% of taxes, while in 2007, they paid

70%

40%

34%*

14%

no taxes due to tax breaks

(Page 352)

Social inequality is affected by these two factors more than any others

education and politics

education and work*

politics and work

education, politics, and work

(Page 352)

In one study of six secondary schools where inner-city students were removed and their scholastic performance improved, it was found that the schools helped them to advance in mainstream school settings by

helping the students' parents to find higher paying employment

helping the parents to become more engaged in their children's academic performance

longer school days and school years*

a no-nonsense principal who worked closely with school administration to follow what the administration said was best for the students

(Page 353)

These types of schools have been very successful in revitalizing the educational experiences of poor children

charter schools*

public schools

private schools

parochial schools

(Page 353)

This jobs program under President Theodore Roosevelt provided jobs for people in need of work and opportunities to make necessary and useful public improvements or services

job bailout program

Temporary Aid to Needy Families

Social Security Administration

Works Progress Administration*

(Page 356)

Under President Theodore Roosevelt's jobs program

almost 28 million people were put to work

jobs that entailed building roads and bridges declined

jobs that built schools and hospitals increased*

jobs that involved building parks were non-existent

(Page 356)

Living wages

are an hourly rate of pay that would ensure a family can meet its basic material needs without relying on public assistance*

have not been supported by unions

it has been argued, should be the same regardless of what city or state in which one resides

have not been supported by local governments in the U.S.

are somewhat lower than minimum wages

(Page 358)

True/False Questions

The main task of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was to provide an analysis of different kinds of occupations and their pay. (False. Page 356)

It is believed that government initiatives like targeting benefits for the less affluent and the creation of more jobs would be more beneficial than more tax cuts and welfare policies. (True. Page 357)

Living wages are not more expensive for companies and thus are supported by them. (False. Page 358)

Living wages are considerably less than minimum wages. (False. Page 358)

Job restructuring through job sharing can help employees to keep their jobs. (True. Pages 358-359)

Short Answer Question

Describe the cultural capital benefits of an education system that addresses some of the changes suggested in programs like Promise Academy and charter schools in general. (Pages 352-356)

What are social change organizations, what do they do, and how do they do it? (Page 360)

Essay Question

What are some of the strategies used by founder and president of Harlem's Children's Zone and its Promise Academy do to ensure that his school was successful? Include both changes that related to the institution and to the students directly. (Pages 352-356)