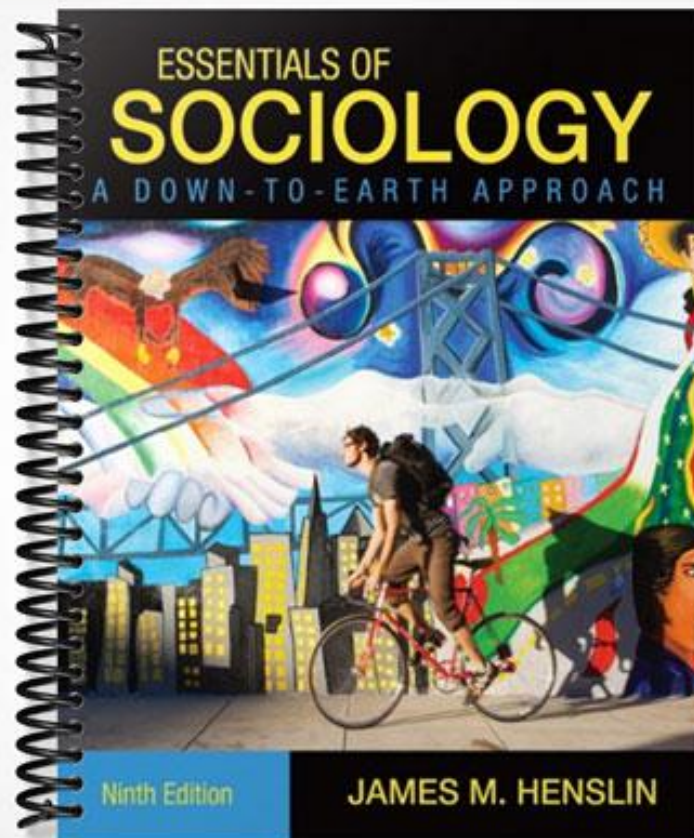


**TEST BANK**



# **Instructor's Manual and Test Bank**

*for*

Henslin

## **Essentials of Sociology A Down-to-Earth Approach**

**Ninth Edition**

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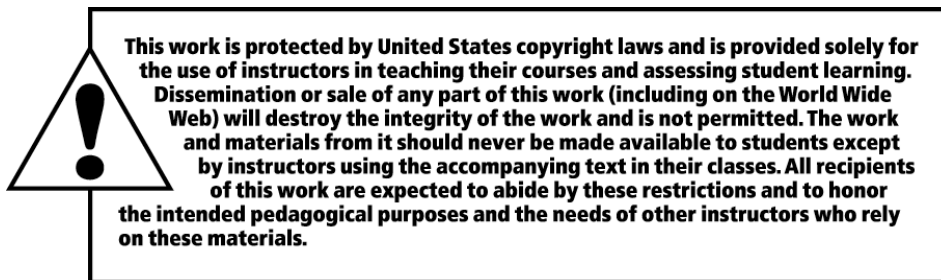
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## Test Bank Table of Contents

Chapter One: The Sociological Perspective .....	1
Chapter Two: Culture .....	30
Chapter Three: Socialization .....	57
Chapter Four: Social Structure and Social Interaction .....	86
Chapter Five: Social Groups and Formal Organizations .....	117
Chapter Six: Deviance and Social Control .....	146
Chapter Seven: Global Stratification .....	179
Chapter Eight: Social Class in the United States .....	207
Chapter Nine: Race and Ethnicity .....	238
Chapter Ten: Gender and Age .....	268
Chapter Eleven: Politics and the Economy .....	300
Chapter Twelve: Marriage and Family .....	331
Chapter Thirteen: Education and Religion .....	360
Chapter Fourteen: Population and Urbanization.....	390
Chapter Fifteen: Social Change and the Environment.....	420
Instructor's Manual .....	449



# Chapter 1 The Sociological Perspective

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## 1.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) Which of the following does the author of the text describe as "opening a window onto unfamiliar worlds" and "offering a fresh look at familiar worlds"?
- A) the sociological perspective
  - B) the social imperative
  - C) social integration
  - D) social location

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Conceptual

- 2) To be classified as a society, what are the two key qualities a group of people must share?
- A) a common language and a common religion
  - B) a common culture and a territory
  - C) a territory and a common political ideology
  - D) ethnicity and a common language

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Applied

- 3) What term do sociologists use to describe the corners in life that people occupy because of where they are located in a society?
- A) the sociological perspective
  - B) the social imperative
  - C) social location
  - D) the sociological framework

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Factual

- 4) Frank is examining the broad stream of events that have occurred over the past 50 years and the specific experiences of his own life. By doing so, what sociological process has Frank undertaken?
- A) social determinism
  - B) the sociological imagination
  - C) the social imperative
  - D) positivism

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Applied

- 5) What are the two components C. Wright Mills identified as being fundamental to understanding the sociological imagination?
- A) political systems and economic systems
  - B) race and ethnicity
  - C) the means of production and ownership of resources
  - D) history and biography

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Factual

- 6) What event led to an uprooting of what had been traditional social arrangements?
- A) the Great Depression
  - B) the Renaissance
  - C) the Industrial Revolution
  - D) the Enlightenment

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Factual

- 7) Which social scientist first proposed applying the scientific method to the social world, a practice known as positivism?
- A) Maximilien Robespierre
  - B) Auguste Comte
  - C) Emile Durkheim
  - D) Herbert Spencer

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Factual

- 8) What social scientist proposed that societies evolve from a lower, barbaric form to a higher, civilized form in a process he called social Darwinism?
- A) Charles Darwin
  - B) Auguste Comte
  - C) Herbert Spencer
  - D) Emile Durkheim

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Factual

- 9) Herbert Spencer believed that societies evolved from lower to higher forms because as generations pass, the most capable and intelligent members of society prosper while the less capable die out. What term did Spencer use to describe this process?
- A) the survival of the fittest
  - B) positivism
  - C) social egalitarianism
  - D) the social imperative

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Conceptual

- 10) Based on the original writings of Karl Marx, how would social change be accomplished?
- A) Society would naturally evolve from a barbaric to more civilized form.
  - B) The education of the masses would lead to social change and innovation.
  - C) The application of the scientific method would improve social conditions.
  - D) Workers would unite and overthrow the capitalists through revolution.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6-7

Skill: Conceptual

- 11) According to the *Wall Street Journal*, who were the "three greatest modern thinkers"?
- A) Thomas Edison; Herbert Spencer; Emile Durkheim
  - B) Ralph Waldo Emerson; Thomas Edison; Louis Pasteur
  - C) Karl Marx; Albert Einstein; Sigmund Freud
  - D) Albert Einstein; Thomas Edison; Auguste Comte

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Factual

- 12) Based on the theories formulated by Karl Marx, what was the ultimate goal of the proletariat?
- A) The proletariat sought to establish a democratic society and independence.
  - B) The proletariat wanted to develop a society with a strong middle class.
  - C) The proletariat sought to develop a classless society free of exploitation.
  - D) The proletariat wanted to establish capitalism and a higher standard of living for all.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Conceptual

- 13) Who was awarded the world's first academic appointment in sociology?
- A) Auguste Comte
  - B) Max Weber
  - C) Herbert Spencer
  - D) Emile Durkheim

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Skill: Factual

- 14) Based on Emile Durkheim's research on suicide, which of the following individuals would be the greatest suicide risk?
- A) Janine, a married mother of two who belongs to the Catholic church.
  - B) Herbert, a single Protestant man living in the city.
  - C) Milton, a devout Jew who is married with seven children.
  - D) Alice, a single parent supporting her daughter.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Skill: Conceptual



15) What did Max Weber believe to be the force behind the rise of capitalism?

- A) new technology
- B) the politics of social warfare
- C) the breakdown of the family
- D) changes in religion

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Factual

16) What was the "sign" Calvinists believed God would send them to indicate they were in divine favor and destined for salvation?

- A) family happiness
- B) satisfaction in their worship
- C) a long life
- D) financial success

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Applied

17) How did Karl Marx and Max Weber differ in their theoretical assumptions?

- A) Weber failed to recognize class differences in society.
- B) Marx was a theoretical sociologist and Weber strictly an applied sociologist.
- C) Weber addressed social structure, which Marx totally ignored.
- D) Marx believed economics was the central force driving social change, and Weber claimed it was religion.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Applied

18) Who was the first woman appointed to a cabinet post in the federal government (Secretary of Labor)?

- A) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- B) Frances Perkins
- C) Jane Addams
- D) Janet Reno

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Factual

19) In 1837, before Durkheim and Weber were born, who published *Society in America*?

- A) Marion Talbot
- B) Harriet Martineau
- C) Florence Kelley
- D) Frances Perkins

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Factual

20) Who was an associate editor of *The American Journal of Sociology*?

- A) Grace Abbott
- B) Alice Paul
- C) Marion Talbot
- D) Jane Addams

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Factual

21) Who was the first sociologist to win the Nobel Prize for Peace?

- A) Margaret Sanger
- B) Harriet Martineau
- C) Jane Addams
- D) Betty Freidan

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Factual

22) Who was the first African American to earn a doctoral degree from Harvard University?

- A) Booker T. Washington
- B) George Washington Carver
- C) Benjamin Anthony Quarles
- D) W. E. B. Du Bois

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Factual

23) What was the name of the journal edited by W.E. B. Du Bois that he used to advance race relations and social reform?

- A) *Sociological Viewpoints*
- B) *The Reformer*
- C) *The American Sociologist*
- D) *Crisis*

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Factual

24) Who was the influential sociologist who, in the 1940s, developed abstract models to explain how the parts of society work together harmoniously?

- A) C. Wright Mills
- B) Erving Goffman
- C) Talcott Parsons
- D) Michael Burawoy

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Factual

- 25) Which of the following social scientists serves as the best example of an applied sociologist?
- A) W. E. B. Du Bois
  - B) Herbert Spencer
  - C) Talcott Parsons
  - D) Auguste Comte

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Applied

- 26) What term describes the use of sociology to solve social problems in business, the workplace, and other aspects of society?
- A) applied sociology
  - B) pure sociology
  - C) theoretical sociology
  - D) existential sociology

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Factual

- 27) What is a general statement about how some parts of the world fit together and how they work?
- A) a theory
  - B) a concept
  - C) a correlation
  - D) an operational definition

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Applied

- 28) What is the underlying principle of symbolic interactionism?
- A) It measures how society uses sanctions to control behavior.
  - B) It states that behavior is controlled by factors beyond one's control.
  - C) It analyzes how one's behavior depends on the way they define themselves and others.
  - D) It is based on the premise that a history of man is a history of class conflict.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Conceptual

- 29) People may change their opinions about an issue such as divorce based on a restructuring of that image, the issues involved, and what they mean. This is an example of which sociological perspective?
- A) structural functionalism
  - B) the conflict perspective
  - C) symbolic interactionism
  - D) the neo-conflict perspective

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Applied

- 30) Which sociological perspective analyzes how social life depends on the ways we define ourselves and others?
- A) symbolic interactionism
  - B) functional analysis
  - C) structural analysis
  - D) conflict theory

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Applied

- 31) Which theoretical perspective stresses that society is a whole unit, made up of interrelated parts that work together harmoniously?
- A) symbolic interactionism
  - B) functional analysis
  - C) conflict theory
  - D) the neo-conflict perspective

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Applied

- 32) Which two theorists viewed society as a type of living organism and are identified as being among the earliest structural functionalists?
- A) George Herbert Mead and Charles Horton Cooley
  - B) Karl Marx and Lewis Coser
  - C) Ernest Burgess and Robert Park
  - D) Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Factual

- 33) Who was the 20th century sociologist who dismissed the organic analogy of society but maintained the essence of functionalism using the terms *functions* and *dysfunctions* to describe the consequences of people's actions?
- A) Talcott Parsons
  - B) C. Wright Mills
  - C) Robert Merton
  - D) Erving Goffman

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16-17

Skill: Factual

- 34) What term did Robert Merton use to describe human actions that hurt a system (society) that are usually unintended?
- A) manifest functions
  - B) latent functions
  - C) latent dysfunctions
  - D) manifest dysfunctions

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Applied

- 35) How would Robert Merton describe the intended beneficial consequences of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program that raised the standard of living for millions of Americans in the 1930s?
- A) They would be classified as latent functions.
  - B) They would be classified as manifest dysfunctions.
  - C) They would be classified as manifest functions.
  - D) They would be classified as latent dysfunctions.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Conceptual

- 36) Which sociological perspective views society as being composed of groups that engage in fierce competition for scarce resources?
- A) conflict theory
  - B) structural functionalism
  - C) functional analysis
  - D) symbolic interactionism

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Applied

- 37) What was the underlying assumption sociologist Lewis Coser made regarding the conflict perspective?
- A) Coser believed conflict was a reflection of society's inability to cope with normlessness.
  - B) Coser pointed out that conflict is most likely to develop among people who are in close relationships.
  - C) Coser compared conflict in society to a stage in which participants compete for roles and awards.
  - D) Coser saw conflict as being functional for society and providing certain benefits.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Conceptual

- 38) Which theoretical perspective in sociology is most aligned with micro-level analysis?
- A) symbolic interactionism
  - B) feminist theory
  - C) conflict theory
  - D) structural functionalism

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Conceptual

- 39) Cordell has done an extensive study of the increase in divorce rates in the United States since 1950. He has come to the conclusion that the transformation of American society has resulted in a redefinition of love, marriage, children, and the rate of divorce. In view of this, with which sociological perspective would Cordell's conclusion be most aligned?
- A) symbolic interactionism
  - B) the conflict perspective
  - C) structural functionalism
  - D) feminist theory

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Conceptual

- 40) Elizabeth is developing a research proposal addressing the effects of juvenile delinquency on the economic development of a community. She is using her state's crime code manual to determine what constitutes a "juvenile" and what behavior qualifies as "delinquent." What is Elizabeth doing to provide a precise way to measure the effects of juvenile delinquency?
- A) Elizabeth is developing a correlation between juvenile delinquency and economic development.
  - B) Elizabeth is selecting the proper research method to use in her proposal.
  - C) Elizabeth is engaged in multivariate analysis by formulating a hypothesis.
  - D) Elizabeth is developing operational definitions on which to base her research.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Skill: Applied

- 41) When IQ tests were first developed in the early 1900s they had a tendency to measure cultural traits more than intellectual capability. In view of this, which of the following statements best applies to the early IQ tests?
- A) They were highly valid but lacked reliability.
  - B) They were qualitative but not quantitative tests.
  - C) They were culturally relative and ethnocentric.
  - D) They lacked validity, which compromised their reliability.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20–21

Skill: Applied

- 42) Jimmy and Alex are doing a survey on the opinion undergraduate students have regarding academic services at their university. There are 12,000 undergraduate students at their university, and they plan to survey 2,000 of them. The 12,000 students would be considered the \_\_\_\_\_ and the 2,000 students surveyed would be the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) universe; population
  - B) population; sample
  - C) sample; respondents
  - D) design; population

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22

Skill: Applied

- 43) Which of the following phrases best describes a random sample?
- A) Everyone in the population has the same chance of being included in the study.
  - B) Participants in the study are picked at the convenience of the researcher.
  - C) There is an inconsistent method of choosing participants in the study.
  - D) The participants in the study are picked from a group of volunteers.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22

Skill: Applied

- 44) Cathy has developed a survey to administer to members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Items on the survey include "Name the first five breeds of dogs that come to your mind" and "What is it about owning a dog that you enjoy the most"? After each item the respondents have a space to write their response in their own words. These two items in Cathy's surveys are examples of what type of question?

- A) close-ended
- B) rhetorical
- C) open-ended
- D) biased

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Conceptual

- 45) When a researcher asks a respondent general, non-sensitive questions to develop a feeling of trust before asking questions of a more sensitive and personal nature, she is seeking to accomplish which of the following objectives?

- A) develop rapport with the subjects
- B) increase the reliability of the study
- C) emphasize the validity of the study
- D) randomize questions so the respondents are unaware of the true purpose of the study

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Applied

- 46) What is another name for the research method that is referred to as "participant observation"?

- A) fieldwork
- B) survey research
- C) secondary analysis
- D) experimentation

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Factual

- 47) Anthony is conducting experimental research on the effects of an educational therapy program and the conflict-resolution skills of inmates. He has established two groups. Group A will receive a special conflict-resolution therapy program. Group B will go about their routine without receiving the therapy or a therapy substitute. What is Group B in experimental research such as this?
- A) the control group
  - B) the treatment group
  - C) the placebo group
  - D) the reference group

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27

Skill: Applied

- 48) Jose is conducting research on organized crime. Rather than interviewing criminals or going undercover, he is examining data that someone else has collected. Which research method is Jose using?
- A) participant observation
  - B) secondary analysis
  - C) fieldwork
  - D) experimentation

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28

Skill: Applied

- 49) After submitting her completed research dissertation to her committee, Becky was accused of plagiarism by the chair of the department. What did the chair believe Becky did?
- A) Becky falsified the data in her results.
  - B) Becky failed to submit her dissertation in the appropriate form.
  - C) Becky copied major parts of her dissertation from someone else's work.
  - D) Becky violated the confidentiality of the subjects of her study.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

Skill: Applied

- 50) Who conducted the sociological research that included "tearooms," "watch queens," accusations of "sociological snooping," and a violation of research ethics as he completed his dissertation?
- A) Mario Brajuha
  - B) Talcott Parsons
  - C) Laud Humphreys
  - D) Erving Goffman

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

Skill: Factual



## 1.2 True/False Questions

- 1) The corners of life that people occupy because of where they are located in a society, such as their sex, occupation, and age, are known as social location.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 4

- 2) Subjectivity is a vital component of the scientific method due to the need to be spontaneous, creative, and analytical.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 5

- 3) The concept of "survival of the fittest" was coined by Herbert Spencer, the father of the philosophical view called *social Darwinism*.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 6

- 4) Marxism and communism are identical political ideologies with both leading to a classless society.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 7

- 5) Max Weber referred to the self-denying approach to life as the *Protestant ethic*.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

- 6) Female sociologists during the 1800s were highly regarded and often pursued a higher education beyond reading, writing, and math.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 8

- 7) As a part of his studies in sociology, W. E. B. Du Bois attended lectures by Max Weber at the University of Berlin.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 10

- 8) Talcott Parsons is credited with being one of the major social reformers and social activists of the 1940s, which led to a widespread acceptance of sociology as a social science in America.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 12

- 9) Pure, basic, and applied sociology are all terms that refer to the application of the scientific method to the social world.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 12

- 10) W. E. B. Du Bois and Jane Addams would be most appropriately classified as applied sociologists.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 12
- 11) Research aimed at learning more about some behavior is called basic sociology.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 12
- 12) In structural functionalism, the term *functional* refers to how the parts of a society fit together to make the whole, and *structural* refers to what each part does.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 16
- 13) Robert Merton and Emile Durkheim were both advocates of the concept of structural functionalism, which views society as being composed of many interrelated parts.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 16–17
- 14) Individuals becoming homeless because of welfare reform legislation that cuts all payments to non-working Americans after two years would be classified as a latent dysfunction of the legislation.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 17
- 15) Symbolic interactionism and structural functionalism are both theoretical perspectives that rely on macro-level analysis.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 19
- 16) Common sense is the most important aspect of designing sociological research.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 20
- 17) In a large series of scores, the mode is the most representative measure of the average.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 24
- 18) When using unobtrusive measures, the researcher observes the behavior of people without the subjects' knowledge they are being studied.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 28
- 19) Although sociological research should be value free, undesirable results should be discarded when they are contrary to the hypothesis.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 31

20) Repeating a study by other researchers to compare results is referred to as replication.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 31

### 1.3 Short Answer Questions

1) What is the scientific method?

Answer: The scientific method is using objective, systematic observations to test theories.

Page Ref: 5

2) What is positivism?

Answer: Positivism is the idea of applying the scientific method to the social world.

Page Ref: 6

3) What is social Darwinism?

Answer: Social Darwinism is an offshoot of the evolutionary concept of "survival of the fittest," applied to societies. It postulates that if charity, handouts, and other welfare programs were eliminated, the less fit of society will die off. This will produce a stronger gene pool and a more advanced society by the surviving, stronger, and more fit members of society.

Page Ref: 6

4) What conclusion did Emile Durkheim reach following his research on suicide rates in European countries?

Answer: Social factors underlie suicide rates more so than individual factors which accounts for a group's consistent suicide rates year after year.

Page Ref: 7

5) How did Max Weber and Karl Marx both agree and disagree on the central force of social change?

Answer: Marx claimed economics was the central force in social change. Weber disagreed and claimed it was religion. The agreement is in the application of Weber's claim. According to Weber, Protestants believed that financial success was a sign that they would be saved on Judgment Day. This inspired them to invest money for the sake of making more money (the spirit of capitalism) which, in the final analysis, is social change based on economics.

Page Ref: 8

6) What early female sociologist did research in the United States before Durkheim and Weber were born?

Answer: Harriet Martineau.

Page Ref: 9

7) Though the author of the text argues that Harriet Martineau's 1837 book *Society in America* was an insightful analysis of U.S. life that is still worth reading today, what contribution to the field of sociology was Harriet Martineau primarily known for?

Answer: Harriet Martineau translated August Comte's works from French to English.

Page Ref: 10

8) Who developed Hull-House in 1889 and eventually won a Nobel Prize for her efforts?

Answer: Jane Addams

Page Ref: 10

9) What organization did W. E. B. Du Bois help found to encourage social action to fight the exploitation of African Americans?

Answer: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Page Ref: 10

10) What did W. E. B. Du Bois mean when he referred to "the Veil"?

Answer: "The Veil" was shorthand for the Veil of Race, that concept that race colors all human relations.

Page Ref: 11

11) What did C. Wright Mills mean by the term *power elite*?

Answer: The power elite refers to the top leaders of business, politics, and the military who control much of the activity in society and also pose a threat to freedom.

Page Ref: 12

12) What is the difference between *basic* sociology and *applied* sociology?

Answer: Basic sociology consists of constructing theory and testing hypotheses, analyzing some aspect of society, and publishing findings in sociological journals. Applied sociology is using sociology to investigate and solve problems, and implementing solutions to social problems based on theory.

Page Ref: 12

13) What are the three major sociological perspectives?

Answer: Symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory

Page Ref: 15

14) What do manifest functions and latent functions have in common that distinguishes them from dysfunctions?

Answer: Manifest and latent functions are both beneficial to a system. Dysfunctions harm a system.

Page Ref: 16-17

15) What is nonverbal interaction?

Answer: Nonverbal interaction is the use of space, gestures, silence, and other forms of communication that do not utilize spoken words but convey meaning.

Page Ref: 19

16) In scientific research, what is a hypothesis?

Answer: A hypothesis is a statement predicting what one expects to find in the results of an experiment, according to a particular theory.

Page Ref: 20

17) What is the difference between validity and reliability?

Answer: Validity means the operational definitions measure what is intended to be measured. Reliability refers to the consistency of findings that occur when another researcher uses the same operational definitions and receives similar, if not identical, results.

*Page Ref:* 20–21

18) When should researchers establish rapport with their research subjects?

Answer: Researchers should always try to establish rapport, a feeling of trust between researcher and subject, but especially when gathering data in sensitive areas.

*Page Ref:* 26

19) In experimental research, what is the purpose of the control group?

Answer: The control group does not receive exposure to the independent variable. In the control group, the second measure of the dependent variable should be the same or similar to the first measure. The control group offers a standard against which to compare the effect of the independent variable.

*Page Ref:* 28

20) What are unobtrusive measures?

Answer: Unobtrusive measures are methods of research where the subjects under study are unaware their behavior is being observed.

*Page Ref:* 28

## 1.4 In-depth Essay Questions

1) How did sociology begin as a true science?

Answer: Although people of the ancient world studied human behavior and social problems, their study emphasized tradition, superstition, myth, and the position of the stars. They did not employ empirical testing of their assumptions and conclusions.

Social upheaval of previously accepted traditions led to political revolutions in the American colonies and France. The Industrial Revolution created an impetus for mass migration to the cities, which created a need to further understand social life and group behavior. Horrible working conditions, miserable pay, long hours, and exhausting work helped deteriorate family function.

Out of the turmoil, chaos, and change, the new "science of man" was proposed by Auguste Comte. The new field of study applied the scientific method to the social world, a process known as positivism. The science of sociology grew in Europe with the translation of Comte's works into English and was eventually brought to America at the turn of the 20th century.

*Page Ref:* 5–6

- 2) Trace the historical development of sociology from its beginnings in the nineteenth century to its growth as an academic discipline in the U.S. Include in your explanation the factors contributing to the emergence of sociology and how European sociology differed from sociology as it was practiced in America.

Answer: Sociology emerged in the early 19th century as the result of a number of factors. New ideas about society and the conviction that individuals possess inalienable rights led to successful political revolutions in France and America. Industrialization, urbanization, and immigration created a society much different from the traditional agrarian society that had been dominant for the previous several thousand years. The rise in urbanization created a need for drastic revisions in social policy and the manner in which people, especially groups, related to one another.

All of this set the stage for the creation of the new "science of man" proposed by Auguste Comte in France. After his initial work, *Positive Philosophy*, was translated into English by Martineau, the new science spread to the United States in the late 19th century. In America, sociology developed for the same reasons it developed in Europe, primarily to study the causes and effects of industrialization of American society, immigration, and poverty. Early American sociologists were more aligned with the practice of applied sociology and using sociological principles for the purpose of social reform. European sociologists were more aligned with pure, or basic, sociology and the development of sociological theory.

Page Ref: 5-6; 10-12

- 3) Identify the five major social thinkers who developed the basis of sociological theory in Europe. Include with each theorist their major contribution to the discipline.

Answer: The five major social thinkers to develop sociology in Europe were Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber. Comte is credited with being the father of sociology. He was the first person to apply the scientific method to the social world, a concept known as positivism. Herbert Spencer, sometimes called the "second father of sociology" was the first major English-speaking sociologist. He is credited with developing the concept of *social Darwinism* that encouraged a "survival of the fittest" theory. As a sociologist, Spencer developed a wide following of other social scientists in England and America. Karl Marx, although not actually a sociologist, had a profound influence by developing the conflict perspective. Using economics and political science, Marx developed a model of society that pitted the owners of the means of production against the exploited class of workers. Emile Durkheim was instrumental in having sociology recognized as a separate academic discipline. Durkheim concentrated on understanding the importance of social interaction and social integration, stressing that human behavior could not be understood in individualistic terms. Max Weber challenged the conclusions of Marx that economics was the central force of social change—Weber believed that role belonged to religion. Weber did extensive work on how religious doctrine affected the development of capitalism in Europe.

Page Ref: 6-8

- 4) Summarize Weber's theory which explains how the "Protestant Ethic" gave rise to the development of capitalist economic systems. Describe the evidence that Weber used to support his thesis.

Answer: The *Protestant ethic* refers to the self-denying approach to life that included living a frugal life, saving money, and investing the surplus in order to make even more money. This brought about the birth of capitalism. The Roman Catholic belief system, on the other hand, encouraged its followers to hold on to traditional ways of life that discouraged the economic change that was embraced by the Protestants. Weber termed the readiness to invest capital in order to make more money the *spirit of capitalism*. To test this theory, Weber compared the extent of capitalism in Roman Catholic and Protestant countries. In line with this theory, he found that capitalism was more likely to flourish in Protestant countries.

Page Ref: 7-8

- 5) Why would it be more accurate to classify Harriet Martineau as a "doer" and not a "thinker" in the way her contemporary European sociologists were?

Answer: Most early European sociologists were pure sociologists. They studied social conditions and formulated theory but failed to apply their findings to the social world. Rather than engaging in theory and research for the sake of research, Martineau studied social life in both Great Britain and America. She did a detailed analysis of American customs, family, race, gender, politics, and religion. Her book *Society in America*, which documented her observations of the American way of life, has become a classic among sociologists. She also translated Comte's original work into English. This made the study of sociology possible in the English-speaking world in the later part of the 19th century and expedited its foothold in America in the 1890s.

Page Ref: 9

- 6) Identify the major contributions made by women and minorities to sociology as the discipline developed in Europe and North America.

Answer: Although she was not a sociologist by training, Harriet Martineau translated Comte's *Positive Philosophy* into English. Martineau also published accounts of her travels in America in which she documented observations about the American family, race, politics, and religion. Jane Addams, although trained in medicine, practiced applied sociology with the founding of Hull-House, a refuge shelter for the homeless, sick, immigrants, and the poor. In 1931, Addams shared the Nobel Peace Prize for her efforts in the Hull-House movement. Other women who made contributions in the social sciences included Marion Talbot, Grace Abbott, Frances Perkins, Beatrice Potter Webb, Anna Julia Cooper, Florence Kelley, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Emily Greene Balch, and Alice Paul.

Of all the early American sociologists, W. E. B. Du Bois was one of the most significant contributors to the discipline. Du Bois worked to improve the relationship between whites and blacks and championed the civil rights of African Americans decades before the movement picked up momentum in the 1960s. Du Bois was also instrumental as a co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Page Ref: 9-12

- 7) Most sociologists interpret social life from one of three major theoretical frameworks. Describe the major points of each framework. List at least one sociologist who has been identified with each of these three theories.

Answer: The three major theoretical frameworks are symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory. The major emphasis of symbolic interactionism is communication through symbols, and symbolic interactionists analyze how behavior depends on the ways we define ourselves and others. The self is a symbol that conveys meaning to which others react. Early symbolic interactionists include George Herbert Mead, Charles Horton Cooley, and W. I. Thomas. Functional analysis states that society as a whole is made up of interrelated parts that work together. Functionalists address the structure of society (how the parts of a society fit together to make the whole) and function (what each part does and how it contributes to society). Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, and Robert Merton were functionalists. Conflict theory stresses that society is composed of groups that engage in fierce competition for scarce resources. Karl Marx can be considered the father of conflict theory. Additional contributions were made to this perspective by C. Wright Mills and Lewis Coser in the 20th century.

*Page Ref: 14–19*

- 8) Based on the theoretical perspective of functional analysis, what is a "function"? What is a "dysfunction"? Describe how a function can be manifest or latent, giving examples of each.

Answer: Functions are beneficial consequences of people's actions that help a system to remain in balance. Dysfunctions are the human actions that hurt a system. Manifest functions are planned or intended. Latent functions are unintended consequences that harm a system. An example of a manifest function for universities is to provide students the skills necessary to develop a career or to acquire skills required for further graduate study. A latent function would be to have the opportunity to discover a spouse or to keep over 15 million people (the number of college students) out of the job market. A dysfunction of college life would be an excess of partying created by a newfound independence that leads to alcoholism or eventual dismissal from the university.

*Page Ref: 16–17*

- 9) List and discuss the eight steps of the scientific research model. Why might a sociological researcher use less than eight steps?

Answer: (1) Selecting a topic. (2) Defining the problem: narrowing the topic and describing why it is worthy of research. (3) Reviewing the literature. What has already been published on the topic? (4) Formulating a hypothesis. Define hypothesis, variables, and operational definition as a part of this section. (5) Choose a research method. This is the means by which data will be collected. There are seven basic research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, examining documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures. (6) Collecting the data. Include the importance of validity and reliability. (7) Analyzing the results. This includes testing the hypothesis, summarizing, and comparing the data collected. (8) Sharing the results. This includes preparing reports, charts, and tables, and submitting articles for publication. Not all authors use eight distinct steps. Some condense the steps and have less than eight.

*Page Ref: 20–21*



- 10) Discuss the importance of ethics in social research. Define what is meant by "ethics." What were the ethical considerations involved in the research by Laud Humphreys?

Answer: Research ethics emphasize openness, honesty, and truth and condemns falsification, plagiarism, and harm to subjects. Subjects participating in research are not to be harmed, misled, or subjected to unwanted publicity and notoriety. Laud Humphrey misled subjects by misrepresenting himself. After posing as a "watch queen" (a lookout in a "tea room" (a public restroom where men often met for casual homosexual sex), Humphreys determined the identities of the men participating in casual sex and then interviewed them claiming they had been chosen to participate in a medical survey. During the interviews for the non-existent medical survey, Humphreys explored the lifestyles and sex lives of the men. To avoid suspicion of the participants in the study, Humphreys disguised himself and made no reference to his knowledge of their homosexual conduct.

*Page Ref:* 30-31

## 1.5 Open Book Questions

- 1) At the beginning of the chapter, the author describes the revulsion he feels when he sees teeth marks on the styrofoam cup from which he was drinking coffee at a shelter for homeless men. He knew the cup had been cleaned in a washtub by a man behind the counter before it was handed to him. Using symbolic interactionism, explain why the author had such a strong emotional reaction to viewing the teeth marks.

Answer: The roots of symbolic interactionism are in symbols, things to which we attach meaning, and how individuals react to the meaning these symbols convey. Finding teeth marks in his cup conveyed a symbol that someone else had used the same cup previously, probably one of the fellow homeless men at the shelter. The symbols of homelessness conveyed by the other men at the shelter, being unclean, unsanitary, and destitute, contributed to an experience of hopelessness the author documents.

*Page Ref:* 3; 15-16

- 2) What social policies might Herbert Spencer have advocated to deal with people who are poor and disabled? Compare Spencer's likely response to the strategy underlying current social policies toward these groups.

Answer: Spencer may have advocated refusing to provide public support to the poor. He would have supported policies to isolate them to reduce the opportunity for them to reproduce. He would oppose current social welfare policies that assist people who cannot provide for themselves because they are "unfit" and society improves only if these people do not pass along these traits to later generations.

*Page Ref:* 6

- 3) Karl Marx predicted the proletariat would eventually overthrow the bourgeoisie in a violent revolution. Based on his observations of mid-nineteenth century England and Europe, why does Marx's analysis and prediction of class conflict, not apply to Western, industrialized societies today?

Answer: The class divisions that exist today are not as clear and sharp as they were during Marx's lifetime. Conflict theorists such as Marx stressed that society is composed of groups that are competing with another for scarce resources, such as the proletariats and the bourgeoisie. Although it can be argued that workers may still be "exploited," their lives and living conditions are not as miserable as noted in the nineteenth century. Today, the division between "capitalists" and "workers" is less clear in contemporary society, where a large proportion of the population owns stock in corporations in which they may or may not be employed.

*Page Ref: 6-7; 18*

- 4) Using the three major theoretical perspectives in sociology found in Table 1.1, choose a social issue (other than divorce) and apply each theory to the chosen issue.

Answer: Answers will vary.

*Page Ref: 15-19*

- 5) The social history of the family clearly shows that many functions previously performed by the family are now performed by other institutions. Based on your personal experience, list the functions currently performed by most families. Do families provide fewer or different functions than in the past?

Answer: Functions currently performed by families include providing food, clothing, and shelter for young children; coordinating the work schedules of two wage earners; providing transportation to work, school, after-school, and recreational activities for adults and children; coordinating financial matters for all members; providing moral guidance and supervision for children; providing for romantic and sexual activities for marriage partners; providing for recreational activities for marriage partners and young children.

The discussion of changing functions should acknowledge that families still perform many functions, although many are different from the functions provided by families in earlier generations. For example, sex education has been designated to the school system, vocational training to institutions of higher education, and religious doctrine more to the church.

*Page Ref: 16-18*

- 6) Select a topic suitable for research and discuss how a student would develop this topic into a research project using the eight steps of the research model as identified in the textbook.

Answer: Follow the research model as it is presented on pp. 20-21. When selecting a topic for research, it should be broad enough so that information can be found about the topic, but narrow enough so that it challenges the student and offers the potential for in-depth study.

*Page Ref: 20-22*

- 7) Develop a table based on hypothetical data that you assemble on the members of a sociology class composed of 25 students. Make a class roster that includes the first name, sex, age, and grade point average of the 25 students. Then, develop a table based on this data along with all the components used in Table 1.2 on page 23. Incorporate the means, medians, and modes of the data collected when appropriate (grade point averages and ages of the members). Summarize other data in an appropriate form.

Answer: The table will summarize the data contained in the roster. The table must include a title, headnote, headings, columns, and rows. For the source, specify the university, your class number, section, semester, and year.

*Page Ref:* 23

- 8) Dr. Zarchov has just completed calculating the test scores of her Introduction to Sociology honors class. The 15 students in the course registered the following scores out of a maximum of 100 points: 85, 96, 86, 96, 91, 89, 87, 86, 96, 86, 85, 99, 85, 98, 85. Based on these scores, what is the mean, median, and mode? If you were Dr. Zarchov, what grading scale would you assign to the scores and why?

Answer: The range of the scores is 85 to 99. The mean or arithmetic average is 90.0 (the sum of the scores [1350] divided by the number of scores [15]). The median, the middle score, is 87. The mode is 85. The median is probably the best measure to use for comparisons. When assigning grades, Dr. Zarchov may be using a percentage scale required by the university for grading. This scale may specify a score of 93% or higher to be an "A," 90–92% an A–, 87 to 89% a B+, 83 to 86% a B, 80 to 82% a B–, and so on. If Dr. Zarchov is using a curve, she may award grades very similar to what the percentage requirements are, mainly because the grades are bunched together. It is also possible that this honors exam was more difficult than an exam for a standard class or may have had additional requirements. So, using a curve becomes more of a matter of discretion as to what the professor considers fair based on a number of factors.

*Page Ref:* 24

- 9) Guido is designing a survey for his senior paper on how students utilize non-classroom facilities for their studies and research. He wishes to include both open-ended and closed-ended questions in his survey. Provide three examples of open-ended questions that may be appropriate for such research and three closed-ended questions.

After establishing a set of open- and closed-ended questions, discuss the benefits and difficulties of each type of question.

Answer: Open-ended questions:

- (1) Explain how your academic achievement as an undergraduate will affect your career plans over the next five years.
- (2) Who is your favorite professor or instructor? What qualities about this person contribute to their being ranked in such high prestige?
- (3) Why did you choose your current major? If undeclared, why are you currently undeclared in regards to an academic major?

Closed-ended questions:

- (4) Based on a 4.0 grading scale, what is your approximate grade-point average?  
a. 3.5 to 4.0                      c. 2.5 to 2.999                      e. below a 2.0  
b. 3.0 to 3.499                      d. 2.0 to 2.499
- (5) In the past semester, approximately how many classes did you cut, including all reasons (medical, personal, other commitments, etc.)?  
a. none                                      c. five to ten                                      e. sixteen or more  
b. one to five                                      d. ten to fifteen
- (6) What is the average number of credits you prefer to carry per semester?  
a. less than 9                                      c. 13 to 15                                      e. over 18  
b. 9 to 12                                      d. 16 to 18

The benefit of open-ended questions is that the respondent is allowed to answer in their own words, while the difficulty lies when comparing the overall number of responses. The benefit of closed-ended questions is that the responses are straight forwards, while the difficulty lies in lack of elaboration in response.

*Page Ref: 24; 26*

- 10) Henslin used the research method of participant observation (fieldwork) to conduct his study of the homeless. What were some of the advantages and disadvantages of using this research method? What would have been some of the advantages and disadvantages of using other methods of research, i.e. secondary analysis, documents, experimentation, or unobtrusive measures?

Answer: Participant observation in its most participative form is the most qualitative of research methods. Henslin used this total commitment to participation because, in his words, "I was determined...I will experience what they experience..." To put it another way, he "felt their [the homeless'] pain." None of the other research methods could have provided such an intimate and personal knowledge of homeless life. On the other hand, participant observation can be dangerous. Henslin could have been attacked by other homeless men who may have perceived him as a threat. He could have been injured in the street. He could have contracted disease through unsanitary conditions. Another danger in complete participant observation is the loss of objectivity and over-identification with the subjects being studied. Using secondary analysis, unobtrusive measures, and documents would have been a "sterile" approach to the problem and would not have offered any new insights into the social problem of homelessness. Experimentation would be quite difficult if not impossible because of the inability to manage an experimental and control group.

*Page Ref: 3;26-29*

## 1.6 Analyzing Data Questions

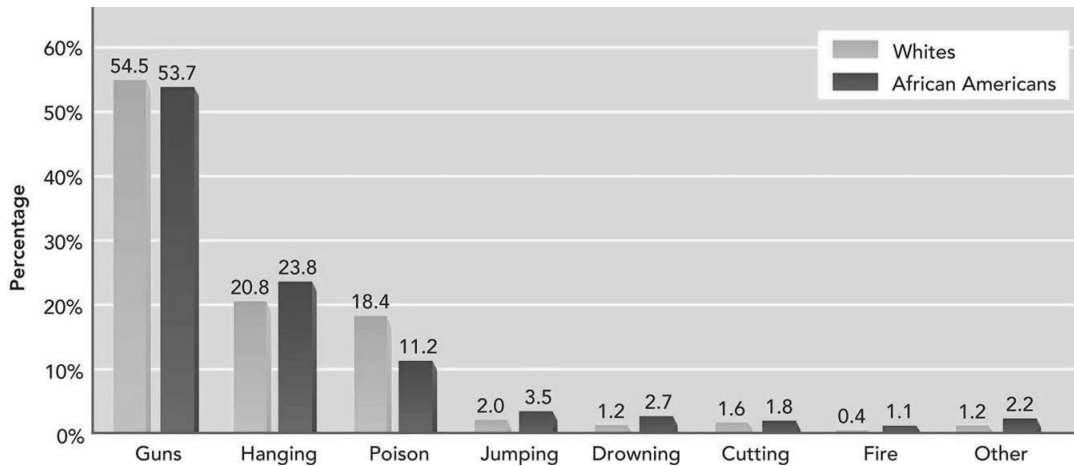


Figure 1.1

- 1) Based on Figure 1.1, "How Americans Commit Suicide" on page 8, what is the most preferred method of taking one's own life among both African Americans and whites? What reasons can account for this similarity? Identify at least two false conclusions a reader of the figure may come to if he or she did not exercise caution.

Answer: Guns are the major means to commit suicide by whites (54.5%) and African Americans (53.7%). Some of the reasons for this similarity include: (1) Firearms are the most lethal. It is difficult to "miss" or fake a suicide for attention-getting purposes once the trigger is pulled. Even hanging (the second most common method) has a much greater chance of being unsuccessful. (2) There is a prevalence of firearms in society and their availability for anyone who wishes to purchase one.

Some of the "facts" that cannot be read into the table include the following:

- (1) The number of whites and African Americans who attempt suicide and the respective percentage each number is of the overall population of each.
- (2) The number of whites and African Americans who actually commit suicide and the respective percentage each number is of the overall population of each.
- (3) The number of suicides that are classified as "accidents" for both whites and African Americans either because of a lack of evidence to verify suicide or as a courtesy to the family of the victim.

Page Ref: 8

Note: These totals are the mean of years 2001–2006. ("Mean" is explained on page 24.) Source: By the author. Based on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2009 and earlier years.

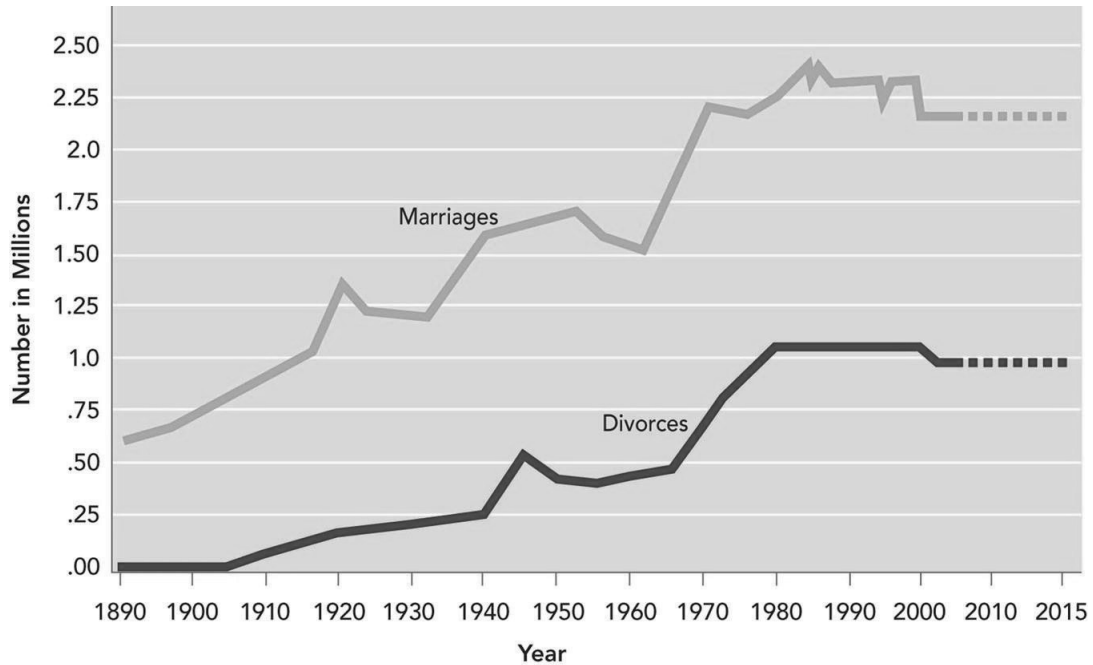


Figure 1.5

- 2) Based on the data provided in Figure 1.5, "U.S. Marriage, U.S. Divorce" on page 15, which statement is most accurate?
- A) Marriage and divorce rates have risen at identical rates since 1890.
  - B) In the year 2000, there were about half as many marriages as there were divorces.
  - C) Since 1980, both marriage and divorce rates have appeared to level off.
  - D) If the divorce and marriage rates continue at this pace, the lines illustrating each of them will eventually intersect.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 15

Source: By the author. Based on *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1998: Table 92 and 2009: Tables 77, 123; earlier editions for earlier years. The broken lines indicate the author's estimates.*

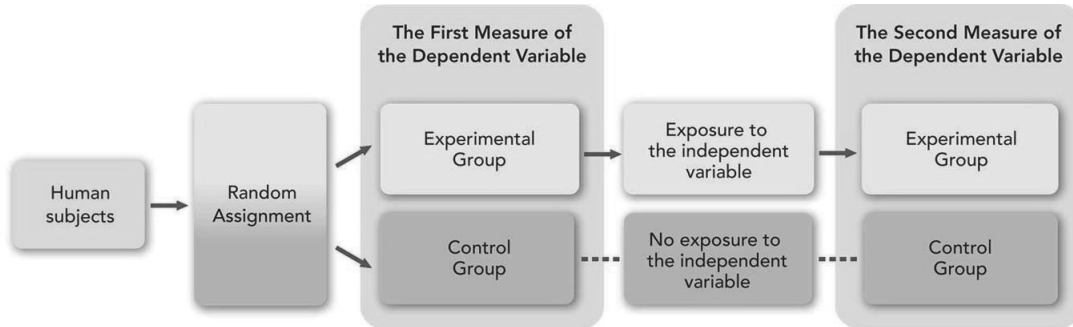


Figure 1.7

- 3) Examine Figure 1.7, "The Experiment" on page 27. Dennis is conducting an experiment on the ability of students to handle stress. If the second measure of the experimental and control groups are identical, what does this most likely indicate?
- A) Dennis committed research fraud by not conducting the experiment according to established methodology.
  - B) The treatment or independent variable was ineffective in making the predicted change.
  - C) The control group was randomly elected but the experimental group was based on an accidental sample.
  - D) Dennis overexposed the experimental group to the independent variable which corrupted the experiment.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 28

Source: By the author.



## 1.7 Matching Questions

### Match the term with the definition.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) sociological perspective<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | A) using objective, systematic observations to test theories   |
| 2) society<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>                  | B) the application of the scientific approach to the social world  |
| 3) the scientific method<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>    | C) people who share a culture and territory  |
| 4) positivism<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>               | D) the encouragement of politicians and policy makers to become more aware of the sociological perspective |
| 5) bourgeoisie<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>              | E) a general statement about how some parts of the world fit together and how they work                    |
| 6) social integration<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>       | F) repeating a study in order to test its findings   |
| 7) replication<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 31</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>             | G) the use of sociology to solve problems  |
| 8) values<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 31</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>                  | H) an examination of large-scale patterns of society   |
| 9) basic sociology<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>         | I) Marx's term for capitalists, those who own the means of production                                      |
| 10) applied sociology<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>      | J) sociological research whose purpose is to make discoveries about life in human groups                   |
| 11) theory<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>                 | K) understanding human behavior by placing it within its broader social context                            |
| 12) micro-level analysis<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>   | L) the degree to which members of a group or society feel united by shared values and other social bonds   |
|  | M) the standards by which people define what is desirable or undesirable, good or bad, beautiful or ugly   |

13) macro-level analysis

*Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19*

*Skill: Knowledge*

14) participant observation

*Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26*

*Skill: Knowledge*

15) public sociology

*Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12*

*Skill: Knowledge*

N) the researcher participates in a research setting while observing what is happening in the setting

O) an examination of small-scale patterns of society

Answers:    1) K                    2) C                    3) A                    4) B                    5) I  
                  6) L                    7) F                    8) M                    9) J                    10) G  
                  11) E                    12) O                    13) H                    14) N                    15) D

# Chapter 2 Culture

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## 2.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) What term do sociologists use to describe the language, beliefs, values, norms, behavior, and material objects shared by members of society that are also passed from one generation to the next?
- A) technology
  - B) culture
  - C) tradition
  - D) custom

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36

Skill: Factual

- 2) Which set of concepts best illustrates material culture?
- A) jewelry, art, hairstyles
  - B) beliefs, values, norms
  - C) buildings, clothing, folkways
  - D) sanctions, mores, weapons

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36

Skill: Conceptual

- 3) Which term is used to describe a group's way of thinking, gestures, language, values, and social norms?
- A) material culture
  - B) nonmaterial culture
  - C) cultural relativism
  - D) ethnocentrism

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 36

Skill: Factual

- 4) Which set of concepts best illustrates nonmaterial culture?
- A) jewelry, art, hairstyles
  - B) weapons, clothing, folkways
  - C) beliefs, values, norms
  - D) mores, sanctions, machines

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36

Skill: Conceptual

- 5) Which of the following is *least* applicable to material culture?
- A) the space shuttle
  - B) a lead pencil
  - C) an advertisement from a *Victoria's Secret* catalog
  - D) religious doctrine that permits a man to have several wives

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36

Skill: Applied

- 6) Anthropologist Ralph Linton made the remark, "The last thing a fish would ever notice would be water." How does the meaning of this statement relate to the understanding of culture?
- A) Just as there is a universal chemical formula for water, there is a universal definition of culture.
  - B) Fish are unable to grasp the meaning of culture because of their limited intellectual capacity.
  - C) Except in unusual circumstances, the effects of our own culture are imperceptible to us.
  - D) Culture is a natural phenomenon that has a universal definition transferable to all societies.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36

Skill: Conceptual

- 7) In the opening passage, the author discusses how trying to be polite while purchasing a ticket didn't work, and he had to resort to forceful and aggressive tactics to receive service. In this case, the author's behavior can best be described by which statement?
- A) The author was practicing the relativist fallacy because pushing and shoving are never acceptable.
  - B) The author is displaying ethnocentrism by using his superior size to forge ahead of the Moroccans.
  - C) By accepting the Moroccan custom of pushing and shoving in line, the author was practicing the concept of cultural leveling.
  - D) The situation illustrates the differences in nonmaterial culture between Americans and Moroccans.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 35-36

Skill: Applied

- 8) When sociologists use the phrase, "the culture within us," what do they mean?
- A) Culture is transferred from one generation to the next through our genetic inheritance.
  - B) Culture is a matter of instinct that all human beings around the world share.
  - C) Culture is affected by several biological factors that differ from person to person.
  - D) Shared and learned ways of believing and doing become taken-for-granted assumptions.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36-37

Skill: Conceptual

- 9) What is the term used to describe feelings of disorientation and confusion when encountering values, behaviors, and expectations totally different from those to which one is accustomed?
- A) cultural lag
  - B) culture shock
  - C) diffusion
  - D) reformulation

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 37

Skill: Applied

- 10) Mark is a foreign exchange student living with a Chinese family. The first night he was with them his hosts served a delicious entree of meat and vegetables. Although tasty, Mark could not identify the meat. When his host told him it was roast dog Mark became upset and decided to become a vegetarian for the course of his stay. In view of this, which sociological concept did Mark just experience?
- A) culture shock
  - B) relativist fallacy
  - C) cultural leveling
  - D) cultural lag

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 37

Skill: Applied

- 11) What is the tendency to use our own group's ways of doing things as the yardstick for judging the behavior, values, and beliefs of others?
- A) culture shock
  - B) ethnocentrism
  - C) relativist fallacy
  - D) multiculturalism

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 37

Skill: Factual

- 12) Marshall is exploring how the various aspects of the Lenape culture fit together, including their religion, family values, agricultural efforts, and customs, without judging those elements as being inferior or superior to modern Western ways. In doing so, what sociological concept is Marshall practicing?
- A) ethnocentrism
  - B) cultural leveling
  - C) cultural relativism
  - D) universalism

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 37

Skill: Applied

13) What is another term for nonmaterial culture?

- A) cultural lag
- B) reformulation
- C) symbolic culture
- D) ethnic work

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 40

Skill: Factual

14) Wayne always wears a lapel pin on his suit signifying that he was the recipient of the Medal of Honor when he was in the service. Usually, only veterans recognize what the pin actually means. In view of this, which of the following terms best describes Wayne's lapel pin?

- A) It is what anthropologists would call a totem.
- B) The lapel pin represents a hypothesis.
- C) It is a symbol to which people attach meaning.
- D) It is a cultural universal.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 40

Skill: Applied

15) What component of nonmaterial culture is expressed by shaking one's head side to side to mean "no" and up and down to mean "yes"?

- A) selectivity
- B) impression management
- C) sanctions
- D) gestures

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 40

Skill: Applied

16) What is a system of symbols that can be strung together in an infinite number of ways for the purpose of communicating abstract thought?

- A) technology
- B) raw materials
- C) language
- D) ethnocentrism

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 42

Skill: Factual

17) How do members of a society acquire the ability to use and understand gestures?

- A) Most gestures are learned through interaction with others.
- B) Most gestures are a matter of instinct.
- C) Most gestures are inherited through genes.
- D) Most gestures are natural behavior related to physical maturity.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 42

Skill: Applied

- 18) Who were the two anthropologists who developed the conclusion that language has embedded within it ways of looking at the world?
- A) Richard Cloward; Lloyd Ohlin
  - B) Henry McKay; Clifford Shaw
  - C) Edward Sapir; Benjamin Whorf
  - D) Ronald Anchak; Paul Stoller

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Factual

- 19) What term refers to how our language determines our consciousness and perceptions of objects and events?
- A) the Stockholm Syndrome
  - B) the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis
  - C) the Klinefelter Syndrome
  - D) the Pythagorean theorem

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Factual

- 20) Jamaican women prefer portly men with rounded mid-sections, while American women prefer men who have triangular physiques, big shoulders, and thin waist lines. What term refers to this difference of what is socially desirable or undesirable?
- A) norms
  - B) mores
  - C) values
  - D) sanctions

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 45

Skill: Applied

- 21) What are the expectations or rules of behavior that develop out of a group's values?
- A) mores
  - B) folkways
  - C) laws
  - D) norms

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 45-46

Skill: Factual

- 22) What American city is called the "capital of Latin America" and has a difficult social problem regarding the need for all residents to be bilingual?
- A) Houston, TX
  - B) San Diego, CA
  - C) Miami, FL
  - D) New Orleans, LA

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Factual

- 23) What term describes hugs, smiles, and "high fives" that are freely given between two individuals as a sign of expressing approval for following a norm?
- A) emoticons
  - B) folkways
  - C) positive sanctions
  - D) moral holidays

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Factual

- 24) Jane is totally dedicated to her academic responsibilities. But during spring break, she engages in wild partying and "hell raising" that has given her the nickname "Calamity Jane." Sociologically, which of the following descriptions best applies to Jane?
- A) Jane has a split personality, one that is dominant at school and the other that becomes dominant when she is with friends.
  - B) When Jane goes on spring break she is on a moral holiday.
  - C) Jane is enjoying a positive sanction that becomes possible because of her academic effort.
  - D) Jane is just experiencing what every university student enjoys by mixing her social and academic lives.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Applied

- 25) Mark and Sally went walking in the park. Both of them were wearing nothing on the upper half of their bodies. In American culture, Mark would be violating a \_\_\_\_\_ and Sally would be violating a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) more; folkway
  - B) more; taboo
  - C) folkway; more
  - D) folkway; taboo

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Applied

- 26) George has a habit of mixing his peas or corn in his mashed potatoes and then eating them with a butter knife at dinner. Which phrase best describes George's behavior in the dining hall?
- A) George is on a mental holiday.
  - B) George is guilty of violating a folkway.
  - C) George is guilty of violating a taboo.
  - D) George is experiencing a social emoticon.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Applied



- 27) Which term describes a group that has a distinctive way of looking at life, but at the same time their values and norms reflect the dominant culture of their society?
- A) counterculture
  - B) underground culture
  - C) subdominant culture
  - D) subculture

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Factual

- 28) In the month of December, many Jewish families celebrate Chanukah, the "festival of light," during which special foods are served and families engage in ritual activity unique to their religious faith. In this context, members of the Jewish faith represent a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) deviant culture
  - B) counterculture
  - C) subculture
  - D) rival culture

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Applied

- 29) "Sunny" is a professional shoplifter. "Walker" is a member of the Devil's Disciples and an avid Satan worshipper. In view of this, which statement is most correct regarding "Sunny" and "Walker"?
- A) Sunny belongs to a subculture and Walker belongs to a counterculture.
  - B) Both Sunny and Walker belong to subcultures.
  - C) Sunny belongs to a counterculture and Walker belongs to a subculture.
  - D) Both Sunny and Walker belong to countercultures.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Applied

- 30) Which of the following groups is most representative of a counterculture?
- A) a New York City cabbies' union
  - B) a group of Philadelphia Eagles fans
  - C) an outlaw motorcycle gang
  - D) a group of tattoo artists

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Applied

- 31) What term describes a society which is made up of many different religious, racial, and ethnic groups?
- A) a society of assimilation
  - B) a noncentrist society
  - C) a pluralistic society
  - D) a centrist society

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 50

Skill: Factual

- 32) Americans believe that people who get ahead at work and at school deserve praise. What value identified by sociologist Robin Williams is illustrated by this belief?
- A) efficiency and practicality
  - B) achievement and success
  - C) individualism
  - D) progress

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 50

Skill: Applied

- 33) What core value in the U.S. cited by Robin Williams is exemplified by majority rule, the right of everyone to express an opinion, and a representative government?
- A) democracy
  - B) activity and work
  - C) efficiency and practicality
  - D) progress

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 51

Skill: Applied

- 34) What is the core value that pervades U.S. life and is underscored by the American revolution?
- A) individualism
  - B) equality
  - C) progress
  - D) freedom

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 51

Skill: Conceptual

- 35) What three values did Jim Henslin add to the set of ten core values of American culture first identified by Robin Williams in 1965?
- A) education, religiosity, romantic love
  - B) religiosity, individualism, activity and work
  - C) romantic love, humanitarianism, democracy
  - D) education, achievement and success, science and technology

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 51

Skill: Factual

- 36) When related values overlap and reinforce one another, as with the values of hard work, education, and achievement, what term is used to describe this relationship?
- A) value cluster
  - B) value strain
  - C) value coexistence
  - D) value contradiction

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 51

Skill: Applied

- 37) What four interrelated core values make up an emerging value cluster in the U.S.?
- A) education, religiosity, romantic love, and freedom
  - B) leisure, self-fulfillment, physical fitness, and youthfulness
  - C) hard work, equality, leisure, and education
  - D) individualism, achievement, success, and material comfort

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 51

Skill: Factual

- 38) In earlier generations there was a serious contradiction in social values in America. On one hand, America stood for freedom, democracy, and equality. But another value, group superiority, promoted aspects of American culture that flew in the face of equality because they were racist. As a result of this value contradiction, what was the outcome?
- A) It provided social consensus of the existing value system.
  - B) It was an impetus for social change.
  - C) It strengthened the social norms held by various groups.
  - D) It resulted in a stagnation of social integration.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 51

Skill: Applied

- 39) It is not uncommon for violence to accompany clashes between supporters of abortion rights and those opposed to abortion. What term would sociologists use to describe this clash of values?
- A) role strain
  - B) relativist fallacy
  - C) culture war
  - D) moral holiday

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Applied

- 40) American parents encourage their children to be hard working, efficient, practical, and individualistic. What is the name for these values—along with other norms, beliefs, and mores—that parents hope their children adopt because they are worth aiming for?
- A) ideal culture
  - B) normative culture
  - C) real culture
  - D) material culture

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

- 41) What term do sociologists use to describe the norms and values that people actually follow as opposed to those they would follow if they lived in "a perfect world"?
- A) cultural relativism
  - B) relativist fallacy
  - C) real culture
  - D) ideal culture

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Conceptual

- 42) What term refers to the skills or procedures necessary to make and use tools?
- A) cognitive culture
  - B) diffusion
  - C) technology
  - D) cultural adaptation

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

- 43) What term best describes the emerging technologies that have a significant impact on social life, such as the emergence of computers, satellites, and the electronic media?
- A) cultural lag
  - B) cultural innovation
  - C) new technology
  - D) technical diffusion

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

- 44) Who coined the term "cultural lag"?
- A) Robert Merton
  - B) William Ogburn
  - C) Talcott Parsons
  - D) C. Wright Mills

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Factual

- 45) Personal computers have become efficient and cost effective when looking up a medical health diagnosis. Regardless, many people refuse to utilize this type of technology support and continue to seek assistance at a physician's office. What term describes this example of change in material culture, while the non material culture is lagging behind?
- A) cultural lag
  - B) cultural diffusion
  - C) cultural leveling
  - D) cultural wars

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Factual

- 46) Which of the following scenarios best illustrates how nonmaterial culture has never caught up with the material culture?
- A) The nine-month school year persists even though students no longer need to work on farms in the summer.
  - B) People who are afraid of identity theft refuse to shop on the Internet.
  - C) Students are no longer taught how to use a slide rule or how to manually calculate square roots.
  - D) Multiculturalism has replaced the emphasis on Euro-American history.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Applied

- 47) When American servicemen occupied Japan following World War II, the Japanese watched the Americans playing baseball, appreciated the sport, and adopted it themselves. Today, baseball is one of the most popular sports in Japan. This adoption of baseball by the Japanese is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) cultural diffusion
  - B) discovery
  - C) reformulation
  - D) technological innovation

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Applied

- 48) In a four-block section of New York City, it is possible to purchase a bagel with cream cheese, eat stir-fried vegetables prepared in a wok, or dine on raw fish in a sushi bar. What does this range of culinary possibilities illustrate?
- A) cultural absolutism
  - B) cultural bridging
  - C) cultural diffusion
  - D) cultural innovation

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Applied

- 49) What sociological concept explains why native peoples in remote South American rainforests can be found using metal cooking pots?
- A) relativist fallacy
  - B) cultural relativism
  - C) reverse culture
  - D) cultural diffusion

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Applied

- 50) What sociological concept is illustrated by the adoption of Western dress and culture in Japan, the presence of McDonald's restaurants in Moscow and Hong Kong, and Chinese restaurants in the U.S. and France?
- A) cultural bridging
  - B) cultural adaptation
  - C) cultural dissolution
  - D) cultural leveling

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 55

Skill: Applied

## 2.2 True/False Questions

- 1) Jewelry, art, and movies are examples of material culture.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 36

- 2) The appreciation of other cultures and the desire to judge them based on their unique qualities is ethnocentrism.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 37

- 3) Cultural relativism is the judging of other cultures based on how "normal" they are in respect to our own.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 37

- 4) Nonmaterial culture is also referred to as symbolic culture.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 40

- 5) Most gestures are universal and serve as an international method of communication.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 40

- 6) Because language allows culture to exist, its significance for human life is difficult to overstate.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 42

- 7) The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is based on the common-sense assumption that certain cultures are superior to others.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 44

- 8) Sanctions can be either positive or negative.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 46

- 9) Moral holidays are times when people are allowed to break norms and engage in activities that might ordinarily get them arrested.

Answer: TRUE

*Page Ref:* 46

- 10) Rules against plagiarism, cheating, and academic dishonesty are examples of folkways.

Answer: FALSE

*Page Ref:* 46

- 11) United States society contains thousands of subcultures.

Answer: TRUE

*Page Ref:* 47

- 12) The values and norms of most countercultures blend in with mainstream society and offer little threat to the dominant culture other than being different.

Answer: FALSE

*Page Ref:* 47

- 13) A group with values and norms that place it at odds with the dominant culture is known as a counterculture.

Answer: TRUE

*Page Ref:* 47

- 14) A culture that promotes equality and freedom but at the same time exhibits signs of racism and values group superiority is an example of a value cluster.

Answer: FALSE

*Page Ref:* 50-51

- 15) A value contradiction is a place where a major force for social change in a society can be found.

Answer: TRUE

*Page Ref:* 51

- 16) Because of the freedom of speech and ability to express individual views, culture wars are almost nonexistent in the United States.

Answer: FALSE

*Page Ref:* 53

- 17) Technology sets the framework for a group's nonmaterial culture.

Answer: TRUE

*Page Ref:* 53

- 18) Because of the increased technology available in industrialized nations, cultural lag is virtually nonexistent.

Answer: FALSE

*Page Ref:* 54

- 19) A society's material culture usually experiences a change first, and the nonmaterial culture catches up to the change later.

Answer: TRUE

*Page Ref: 54*

- 20) The fact that the Golden Arches of McDonald's can be seen in Tokyo, Madrid, Hong Kong, and many other foreign cities is an example of cultural leveling.

Answer: TRUE

*Page Ref: 55*

### 2.3 Short Answer Questions

- 1) What is the difference between material and nonmaterial culture?

Answer: Material culture includes physical items, tools, and the technology to use them.

Nonmaterial culture is centered on beliefs, values, and other assumptions about the world that are less concrete.

*Page Ref: 36*

- 2) What is meant by the phrase "the culture within us"?

Answer: The culture within us refers to the taken-for-granted assumptions we make about what is "natural" or normal in life. Culture lives within us because we are always evaluating what is going on around us through the lens of culture.

*Page Ref: 37*

- 3) Ethnocentrism is most associated with feelings of superiority, discrimination, and prejudice one has when comparing one's own culture to others. How may ethnocentrism have positive consequences?

Answer: From a positive perspective, ethnocentrism creates in-group loyalties.

*Page Ref: 37*

- 4) What is meant by the statement, "culture provides a moral imperative"?

Answer: As a moral imperative, one's culture provides a reference point of what is right or wrong which is the standard by which all other cultures are judged.

*Page Ref: 37*

- 5) What are the similarities and differences between cultural relativism and ethnocentrism?

Answer: Both cultural relativism and ethnocentrism describe how one can respond to a new culture, but they are so different that they are essentially opposites.. Cultural relativism is an attempt to understand other cultures on their own terms, while ethnocentrism involves judging other cultures only by the terms of your own culture.

*Page Ref: 37- 38*

- 6) Why is nonmaterial culture sometimes referred to as symbolic culture?

Answer: The central component of nonmaterial culture is the symbols to which people attach meaning and use to communicate with one another. Symbols include gestures and language.

*Page Ref: 40*



7) Are gestures universal? Explain.

Answer: The use of gestures is a cultural universal, meaning every society uses gestures to communicate. They are not universal, however, with each culture having distinct and different interpretations of what particular gestures mean.

*Page Ref: 40; 42*

8) What is the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis?

Answer: The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is the conclusion that language not only expresses thoughts, but also shapes the way we think and perceive our environment.

*Page Ref: 44*

9) Patti Sue and Shorty are students at a state university. For spring break they have gone to Mardi Gras in New Orleans. How might you determine that Patti Sue and Shorty want to treat their spring break as a moral holiday?

Answer: If Patti Sue and Shorty celebrate Mardi Gras by violating some norms that they would otherwise follow when at school or home (such as drinking responsibly and staying clothed in public), they would be enjoying a moral holiday.

*Page Ref: 46*

10) What is the likely response a group will have if one of its members violates a folkway?

Answer: Violation of a folkway may result in a minor negative sanction, such as a disapproving look, comment, other gesture, or may be overlooked.

*Page Ref: 46*

11) What distinguishes a taboo from a norm violation? Give an example of each.

Answer: The degree of revulsion the act generates determines whether or not it is a norm violation or a taboo. Speeding, cheating on one's income tax, and most crimes would be considered norm violations. A taboo, however, usually generates feelings of revulsion at its very suggestion, such as one may experience when thinking about people eating human flesh or children having sex with their parents.

*Page Ref: 46*

12) What is the difference between a subculture and a counterculture?

Answer: A subculture is a world within the larger world of the dominant culture with distinctive norms, beliefs, language, or value systems. When a subculture's values and norms place it at odds with and separate from the dominant culture, then it is referred to as a counterculture.

*Page Ref: 46-47*

13) What feature of a counterculture distinguishes it from a subculture?

Answer: Countercultures embrace values, norms, and behavior that are at odds with the dominant culture, and may actually threaten it. A subculture embraces values and norms that are distinctive but that do not contradict the dominant culture.

*Page Ref: 46-47*

14) What is a pluralistic society?

Answer: A pluralistic society is one made up of many different groups and which shares the values of different racial, ethnic, and religious groups.

*Page Ref: 50*

15) What is the difference between a value cluster and a value contradiction?

Answer: Value clusters consist of different but related concepts that members of a culture consider to be good or desirable. When these related values are taken together, they form a larger whole, which sociologists refer to as a value cluster. Value contradictions, on the other hand, involve two values in the same culture that are so far apart that they defy one another.

*Page Ref: 51*

16) What is a culture war?

Answer: A culture war is a clash in values between traditionalists and those advocating for cultural change. In the past, culture wars in America have resulted in violence perpetrated by those who see their values under attack, but the clashes that are often labeled as "culture wars" today are typically mild by comparison.

*Page Ref: 53*

17) How does real culture differ from ideal culture?

Answer: The values, norms, and goals that a group considers worth aspiring to and pass from generation to generation are called ideal culture. The norms of ideal culture may or may not be followed by all members of the group. The values, norms, and goals people actually follow are called real culture.

*Page Ref: 53*

18) What does the term "new technology" mean. What some examples of new technology?

Answer: New technology is emerging technology that has a significant impact on social life. Examples of new technology include computers, satellites, and the electronic media.

*Page Ref: 53-54*

19) What is meant by the term cultural lag?

Answer: Cultural lag results when a group's material culture, or technology, changes faster than the group's nonmaterial culture.

*Page Ref: 54*

20) How does cultural diffusion occur?

Answer: Cultural diffusion occurs when members of one culture come into contact with other groups possessing a different culture that has either nonmaterial or material qualities found to be desirable.

*Page Ref: 54*

## 2.4 In-depth Essay Questions

- 1) Define the two major components of culture. Why is culture so different around the world among the various societies of the world?

Answer: Culture is composed of material culture and nonmaterial culture. Material culture includes jewelry, art, tools, weapons, buildings, machines, utensils, and any item used by members of society. It also includes the technology to use these items. Nonmaterial culture is a group's way of thinking. This includes its beliefs, values, and other assumptions about the world. Material and nonmaterial culture are vastly different around the world due to a number of factors. Availability of resources will dictate the food and living conditions of a group. Combined with the level of industrialization and technological advancement, a culture can be both elementary and progressive.

*Page Ref:* 36–37

- 2) How are culture shock and ethnocentrism interrelated? How can a student trying to understand other cultures avoid both?

Answer: Culture shock is the disorientation and confusion one feels when confronted by an entirely new culture. This can include a difference in material culture, such as eating roast dog or monkey brains, or the nonmaterial culture of different religious practices. Ethnocentrism is the tendency to use one's own group's standards to judge others which is the first step in being prepared for shock. In order to guard against both ethnocentrism and culture shock, a student of culture must be open-minded and be ready to acknowledge that a particular cultural practice or artifact is no more "natural" than any other. This does not mean he or she must embrace another culture and practice entirely, but it does mean the student must not criticize the way of life of others simply because it is not the same as their own.

*Page Ref:* 37

- 3) Summarize the main points of culture.

Answer:

1. There is nothing "natural" about material culture.
2. There is nothing "natural" about nonmaterial culture.
3. Culture provides the means by which we see the world and perceive reality.
4. Culture provides the fundamental basis for decision making.
5. Culture is the "moral imperative" that determines the right way of doing things.
6. Coming into contact with a relatively different culture challenges our basic assumptions about life.
7. Although the particulars of culture differ, culture itself is universal.
8. All people are ethnocentric which has both positive and negative consequences.

*Page Ref:* 37

- 4) Discuss the importance of gestures for communicating with others. Are gestures a cultural universal?

Answer: Gestures are a useful shorthand for conveying messages without words. They facilitate communication, emphasize messages when used with spoken language, and provide simplicity in conveying meaning. Gestures can summon emotion, in some cases better than the spoken word.

The use of gestures is a cultural universal, meaning all cultures employ gestures in one form or another. The meaning of each individual gesture, however, can vary greatly from culture to culture.

*Page Ref: 40; 42*

- 5) What are the symbolic components of nonmaterial culture? Provide the definition and an example of each.

Answer: The central component of nonmaterial culture is the set of symbols that people use. Universally, the symbols of nonmaterial culture are gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, and mores. Gestures are using one's body to communicate with others, such as shaking the head up and down for "yes" or side to side for "no." Language is symbols strung together in an infinite number of ways used for communication. Language can be written or spoken, and includes thousands of variations including English, Russian, French, etc. Language allows human experience to be cumulative, while we pass ideas, knowledge, and attitudes from one generation to the next. There would be little to no way to communicate to others what is on your mind, such as human thoughts or experiences that connect us together. Sanctions are in response to following a norm and can be positive (smile) or negative (frown). Folkways are norms not strictly enforced, such as a male not wearing a shirt on the upper half of his body while in a store. Mores are norms taken very seriously and essential to core values. Examples would be stealing, rape, or killing someone.

*Page Ref: 36; 42-46*

- 6) Explain the relationship between norms, folkways, and mores.

Answer: Norms set forth expected behavior of members of a particular society, and they reflect a culture's values. Folkways and more are types of norms. The major difference is in the scope of the expectations and the reaction by other members of society to an individual not following each concept. Norms are enforced through the use of positive and negative sanctions. The more serious a norm violation, the more severe the sanction. Folkways are norms that are not strictly enforced. People are expected to comply with folkways, but their violation results in a much less severe sanction. Proper eating habits, dress, and etiquette are examples of folkways. Mores are norms that are essential to a society's core values that must be followed. Violation of mores may or may not equate to breaking a law, but it would result in harsh reactions by other members of society. Cheating on exams and exposing oneself in public are examples of more violations.

*Page Ref: 45-46*

- 7) What are the similarities and differences between subcultures and countercultures? Provide examples of each.

Answer: Subcultures are a world within the larger world of the dominant or mainstream culture. Each subculture has a distinctive way of looking at life. While maintaining ties to the dominant cultural values, it has qualities including tools, values, beliefs, attitudes, and practices that are specific to the members of the subculture. Subcultures can be based on values and norms common to people in similar occupational, political, religious, ethnic, and regional settings. Subcultures do not necessarily threaten the values of society, they are simply different. Countercultures are subcultures with an added dimension of rejecting the dominant culture's core values and norms. Because they contradict the values of the dominant culture, a counterculture's activities may be seen as immoral or illegal by others, such as the culture of drug addicts, prostitutes, and hate groups.

*Page Ref:* 46-47

- 8) Identify six of the ten core values in U.S. society identified by sociologist Robin Williams. Define a value cluster and value contradiction. Develop at least one value cluster and identify one value contradiction.

Answer: The 10 values identified by Robin Williams are (1) achievement and success, (2) individualism, (3) hard work, (4) efficiency and practicality, (5) science and technology, (6) material comfort, (7) freedom, (8) democracy, (9) equality, and (10) group superiority. The author added (11) education, (12) religiosity, and (13) romantic love. Value clusters are made up of value that are linked together, in the sense that embracing one necessitates embracing the others. Examples of value clusters include the grouping of achievement and success, hard work, education, material comfort, and individualism or the grouping of equality, democracy, and freedom. Value contradictions are represented by those values that oppose one another. An example of a value contradiction in U.S. society is the tension between group superiority and freedom, democracy, and equality.

*Page Ref:* 50- 51

- 9) Define the concepts culture lag and new technology. Provide an example to illustrate how the introduction of a new technology in society produced a condition of culture lag.

Answer: Cultural lag is a term coined by William Ogburn that means not all parts of a culture change at the same pace. Nonmaterial culture usually lags behind material culture. New technology refers to emerging technologies that have a significant impact on social life, such as the development of the desktop computer, satellite communications, and cell phones. The emergence of the affordable i-pods or a cell phone are classic examples of new technology that has contributed to cultural lag. Although within the grasp of many Americans, a significant number continue to use their home phones or outdated Sony Walkmans. The refusal to adopt newer technology varies for a variety of reasons, such as a mistrust of the hardware, or failure to take the time to learn its operation, and a reliance on tradition

*Page Ref:* 53-54

- 10) Define cultural diffusion and cultural leveling, providing an explanation of how they are similar as well as different.

Answer: Cultural diffusion is the process of one society adopting some part of another society's material or nonmaterial culture. Examples of this are the Japanese adoption of baseball and the fondness Americans have for Chinese food. Cultural leveling is the process where cultures become similar to one another. The presence of McDonald's restaurants in Asia and Europe and other elements of western culture (such as dress, music, and recreational interests) being spread around the world represent cultural leveling. Although cultural leveling is typically the result of the culture of a powerful society spreading worldwide (such as baseball, McDonald's, and KFC) the dominant culture will also absorb the material and nonmaterial culture of less powerful societies, such as the popularity of various ethnic foods in Western society.

*Page Ref: 54–55*

## 2.5 Open Book Questions

- 1) In the opening vignette the author comments on several practices of the Moroccan people that made him feel uneasy, especially how they stared at him and the lack of concern for sanitation by food vendors and in restaurants. Based on your own travels outside the United States and the knowledge you have gained about other cultures, identify at least three American practices that people from other cultures would consider strange. Identify the area of the world or people who would find the behavior cited as odd.

Answer: Answers will vary upon the extent of travel by students and their experience with other cultures. The following is a partial list of some of the American practices that could be seen as strange in other cultures.

- (1) Locking one's home or apartment when leaving. This would appear strange to members of a tribal society such as the Hmong (page 38).
- (2) Women wearing blouses or dresses that cover their upper body. Women in Uganda and many other sub-Saharan African countries go topless in public.
- (3) Women wearing shorts. In many of the same societies where going topless in public is acceptable, showing "too much leg" is considered scandalous.
- (4) Eating beef and the smell of cooking meat (steaks and hamburgers). Hindus would be offended by the thought of eating beef since cows are sacred.
- (5) Working on Sunday, even for simple household chores such as doing the laundry or mowing the lawn. The Amish would frown upon this, as would some Christian fundamentalists groups.
- (6) Going to a hospital to have a baby. Childbirth in many societies is often done in the home or outdoors.

*Page Ref: 35–37*

- 2) Anthropologist Robert Edgerton argues that cultures should be evaluated on the basis of the "quality of life" they provide their citizens. Is it possible to use this standard to avoid both cultural relativism and ethnocentrism in examining cultures different from one's own? Are there qualities that all societies can agree on that would be the basis to develop a more culturally universal standard to judge societies?

Answer: Edgerton's suggestion would seem to avoid both cultural relativism and ethnocentrism, but it may not avoid either. The term "quality of life" has different meanings in different cultures. Imposing our definition of the term would constitute ethnocentrism. Accepting the definition within a culture would constitute cultural relativism. Although members of industrial Western cultures would quickly denounce female circumcision, gang rape, and wife beating, these practices are common and even considered essential in some cultures.

*Page Ref: 39*

- 3) After reading the Cultural Diversity box, "You Are What You Eat? An Exploration in Cultural Relativity," discuss American foods that people in other cultures may find offensive. Then analyze the statement, "You are what you eat."

Answer: Americans generally don't eat raw monkey brains (or cooked ones for that matter), nor are they fond of roast dog or cat. But what about pickled pigs' feet, cow tongue, or fried hog intestine? Then there are various types of wild game many people enjoy, ranging from venison to stewed groundhog legs. Members of the class may be required to tour a supermarket and make a list of foods they find available in the deli, fresh meat case, among frozen foods, and canned goods section they find unusual.

As far as being "you are what you eat", is a vegetarian a piece of lettuce any more than a person who enjoys a ham sandwich a pig? Are people who enjoy escargot snails? Symbolically, we tend to view foods as representative of certain lifestyles. With a few exceptions, it isn't what we eat that determines what we are, but the amounts of specific foods that we eat combined with other factors such as heredity, physical activity, lifestyle, and personal habits.

*Page Ref: 39*

- 4) In the Cultural Diversity box titled "Miami—Continuing Controversy over Language," Henslin reports that half of the residents of Miami have trouble speaking English and the other half have difficulty speaking Spanish. This results in personal difficulties for everyone. Take a position on whether or not immigrants should be required to learn and use English. Defend the position taken and include any parameters associated with it.

Answer: There is no right answer for this question, only an evaluation of how well the answer is defended.

Arguments advocating the use of English in America can be supported on a number of factors. It is the dominant language of the nation. It provides uniformity in transacting business, education, and all other aspects of human interaction. In addition, there are so many variations of Spanish that learning one dialect does not necessarily translate to understanding Hispanics from other areas. The necessity to provide instructions in two or more languages and the accompanying books, texts, and so on drain resources from all social institutions including education, government, religion, the economy, and others. If one language (Spanish) is permitted to exist for routine transactions, will this be an impetus for other languages to also be adopted? Most advocates of a "national language" suggest a period of adjustment and adaptation for immigrants to learn the language.

Arguments supporting the need for Americans to learn Spanish (as well as other languages) can be supported by an appreciation for multiculturalism and a necessity in the ever-shrinking world of business. It is also noted that most European Americans, such as the Germans, spoke their own language for more than one generation before subsequent generations learned English.

*Page Ref: 44*



- 5) In the Cultural Diversity box titled "Race and Language: Searching for Self-Labels," Henslin states, "The ethnic terms we choose—or which are given us—are major self identifiers. They indicate both membership in some group and a separation from other groups." What are some of the sanctions, both positive and negative, that can result from accepting or refusing to accept the self identifiers we choose or are given to us? The answer can include identifiers other than race.

Answer: Culture determines behavior that is gender specific, class specific, age specific, and even race specific. Although the enforcement of the norms that guide these expected behaviors have become more flexible in the 21st century, there are still expectations people are to follow based on the terms one chooses or are given to identify them.

Some examples of positive and negative sanctions are applied to the following cultures. The Irish pride themselves on being heavy drinkers. To be Irish and not a consumer of large amounts of alcohol may result in a negative sanction of name calling or being refused invitations to parties. Gender-specific behavior for boys and girls, men and women, has been an issue since Adam and Eve. To violate the gender-specific behavior results in labels such as "tomboy" or "sissy." African Americans who refuse to take a subordinate role may be considered "uppity" and white Americans who don't embrace the American value cluster of achievement and success, progress, and activity and work may be called "white trash."

Conversely, there can be positive sanctions awarded for being a model of behavior expected based on an identifier. A young woman who embraces all the expected behavior and qualities most teenagers aspire to achieve may be elected "prom queen." A contestant who wins the "iron man competition" would be "the man's man." African Americans who embrace their African heritage by wearing traditional African dress from time to time would be positively recognized as well.

*Page Ref: 45-46*

- 6) Define moral holiday and moral holiday places. Identify periods when students are expected to be on a moral holiday and the places they frequent when doing so.

Answer: Moral holidays are specified times when people are allowed to break norms. Moral holiday places are locations where norms are expected to be broken. Examples of "moral holiday" include weekends, semester break (to a degree), and especially spring break. Moral holiday places include parties hosted by other students, fraternities or sororities, local bars, holiday spots (New Orleans, especially during Mardi Gras, Cancun, Caribbean resorts), casinos.

*Page Ref: 46*

- 7) How are folkways and mores similar as well as different? Are either universal, even among college students? Support your answer with examples based on college life and experiences you have had.

Answer: Both folkways and mores are norms--expectations or rules of behavior that develop out of a group's values. Folkways are norms that are not strictly enforced and do not result in overt sanctions when broken. Mores are norms essential to a society's core values. Members of society insist on mores being followed. Not to do so can result in ostracism, arrest, or other major negative sanctions.

Folkways and mores will vary from university to university and even among different groups at the same university. For example, students who are devout members of the Newman Center (Catholic social organization) or other religious groups may consider sexual behavior before marriage a violation of a more while other students simply consider sexual behavior more of a folkway.

*Page Ref: 46*

- 8) Value contradictions occur when commonly held values conflict. Describe several value contradictions that are occurring between the traditional values and the emerging values in the U.S.

Answer: Achievement and success conflict, as well as activity and work, with the emerging value of leisure. Freedom (to use one's property as one likes) and pursuit of material comfort both conflict with the emerging value of environmentalism, which emphasizes the obligation to exercise restraint in using natural resources and polluting the environment. Religiosity may conflict with self-fulfillment when the latter value encourages people to discard religious beliefs and practices in favor of secular beliefs and practices.

*Page Ref: 51-52*

- 9) Henslin asserts on page 54, "If a group's technology changes, so do the ways people think and how they relate to one another." How has computer communication changed the way students form friendships and relate to new friends?

Answer: Computer communication makes it possible to form relationships with more people. Many of those relationships are based solely on information communicated by computer, rather than face-to-face interaction. Computer communication makes it possible to enhance the image we communicate to new friends, to make us seem more attractive, skilled, or interesting. It encourages business transactions that were never considered as possible only a few years ago. eBay is making some users millionaires who would have been failures in business because they lacked investment capital or the people skills needed to accompany their business skills. Teenagers and adults enter chat rooms, engage in cyber sex, and peruse countless Web pages about issues they would have otherwise never experienced. With many of these transactions, even those engaged in for business, friendships are more likely to develop with face-to-face interaction rather than through cyberspace. In addition, people are more prone towards being abused or subjected to fraud through computer communication than they are in face-to-face interaction.

*Page Ref: 53-54*

10) Define and explain the sociological significance of technology and new technology.

Answer: It is technology that sets a framework for a group's nonmaterial culture. As technology changes, so does the way people think and how they relate to one another. In most cases, technology is synonymous with progress. Change is not always good, however, and some groups would argue that technology can be harmful to society. For example, was the splitting of the atom actually a technological advancement or a threat to mankind? This technology changed the way people think, the tools in America's military arsenal, and the beliefs Americans hold on issues such as modern warfare. Cultural lag also occurs when new technology impacts material culture, such as electronic devices or transportation. Certain groups, such as the Amish, are suspicious of many forms of technology that other people take for granted and could not live without, such as the automobile and electricity.

*Page Ref:* 53-54

## 2.6 Matching Questions

**Match the term with the definition.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) material culture<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 36</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>       | A) a clash of values between opposing groups in society that is so severe it may result in extremely high tension, violence, and social upheaval  |
| 2) nonmaterial culture<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 36</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>    | B) the use of one's own culture as a yardstick for judging the ways of other individuals or societies, generally leading to a negative evaluation of their values, norms, and behaviors |
| 3) ethnocentrism<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 37</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>          | C) the theory that language creates ways of thinking and perceiving   |
| 4) symbolic culture<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 40</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>       | D) an expression of disapproval for breaking a norm   |
| 5) Sapir-Whorf hypothesis<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 44</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | E) the spread of cultural characteristics from one group to another   |
| 6) negative sanction<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 46</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>      | F) the classification of culture that includes beliefs, ideas, values, and assumptions  |
| 7) positive sanction<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 46</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>      | G) a group whose values, beliefs, and related behaviors place its members in opposition to the broader culture  |
| 8) moral holiday<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 46</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>          | H) a time when people are allowed to break norms without penalty  |
| 9) folkways<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 46</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>               | I) another term for nonmaterial culture   |
| 10) subculture<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 46</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>            | J) a group whose values, beliefs, and related behaviors distinguish its members from the larger culture   |
| 11) counterculture<br><i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47</i><br><i>Skill: Knowledge</i>        | K) a reward or expression of approval for following a norm  |

12) culture war

*Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53*  
*Skill: Knowledge*

13) real culture

*Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53*  
*Skill: Knowledge*

14) ideal culture

*Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53*  
*Skill: Knowledge*

15) cultural diffusion

*Diff: 1 Page Ref: 54*  
*Skill: Knowledge*

L) the values and norms that people in society officially hold and want to pass onto their children

M) the classification of culture that includes art, buildings, weapons, machines, and clothing

N) the norms and values that people actually follow

O) norms that are not strictly enforced

Answers:    1) M                    2) F                    3) B                    4) I                    5) C  
                  6) D                    7) K                    8) H                    9) O                    10) J  
                  11) G                    12) A                    13) N                    14) L                    15) E