

CHAPTER TWO

CULTURE

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following concepts refers to the total way of life shared by members of a society?
- values
 - norms
 - culture
 - cultural universals

ANS: c REF: Introduction to Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.1

2. _____ is a population that shares the same territory and is bound together by economic and political ties.
- A culture
 - A society
 - An aggregate
 - A network

ANS: b REF: Introduction to Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.1

3. Culture is defined as:
- all of the physical artifacts produced and used by a society.
 - the total way of life shared by members of a society.
 - the standards of desirability shared by members of a society.
 - the unique values, interests, and lifestyles of the elite members of society.

ANS: b REF: Introduction to Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.1

4. Refrigerators, ovens, coffee pots, and stereos are all examples of what sociologists call:
- material culture.
 - nonmaterial culture.
 - High-status culture.
 - cultural necessities.

ANS: a REF: Introduction to Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.1

5. All of the following are examples of nonmaterial culture EXCEPT:
- a belief in atheism.
 - a belief in God.
 - the commandment "thou shalt not kill."
 - a religious cross.

ANS: d REF: Introduction to Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.1

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6. Within sociology, there are several different approaches to the study of culture. The _____ approach is more interested in how culture shapes individuals than in how economies shape culture.
- structural-functionalist
 - conflict
 - biological
 - conservative

ANS: a REF: Theoretical Perspectives on Culture DIF: Conceptual OBJ: 2.2

7. The theoretical approach that wonders why one culture develops differently from another and who benefits from cultural patterns is:
- conflict theory.
 - biological determinism.
 - symbolic interactionist.
 - structural-functionalist.

ANS: b REF: Theoretical Perspectives on Culture DIF: Conceptual OBJ: 2.2

8. The term for the attitudes and knowledge that bring power and status to members of the upper class is:
- cultural norms.
 - status symbols.
 - cultural capital.
 - materialism.

ANS: c REF: Theoretical Perspectives on Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.2

9. Choosing a fine French wine, using multiple utensils for a five-course meal, and having contacts among the elite are all examples of:
- popular culture.
 - popular cultural norms.
 - local knowledge.
 - cultural capital.

ANS: d REF: Theoretical Perspectives on Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.2

10. _____ focuses on the meanings that people find in culture and how those meanings are created.
- Conflict theory
 - Structural-functionalism
 - Symbolic interactionism
 - Cultural materialism

ANS: c REF: Theoretical Perspectives on Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.2

11. Americans are shaped by their shared value of individualism and independence. This is a claim that pertains most strongly to the _____ perspective.
- structural-functionalist
 - conflict theory
 - symbolic interactionist
 - cultural materialism

ANS: a REF: Theoretical Perspectives on Culture DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.2

12. Which theoretical approach would be most likely to examine the competing perspectives of multiculturalism and assimilation?
- structural-functionalist
 - conflict theory
 - symbolic interactionist
 - feminist

ANS: b REF: Theoretical Perspectives on Culture DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.2

13. Which theoretical perspective is most likely to examine the meanings that ethnic foods have for the groups that consume them?
- structural-functionalist
 - conflict theory
 - symbolic interactionist
 - feminist

ANS: c REF: Theoretical Perspectives on Culture DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.2

14. The text argues that _____ help to explain what is common to humankind across societies, but _____ explains why people and societies differ from one another.
- cultural universals; genetics
 - biological factors; culture
 - social structures; biology
 - technological advances; cultural universals

ANS: b REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

15. When sociologists say that culture is problem solving, they mean that:
- culture is created through conflict.
 - if a society is cultured, there will be no crime or deviance.
 - culture provides a standard pattern for dealing with common dilemmas.
 - eventually, we will solve all human problems.

ANS: c REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Conceptual OBJ: 2.3

16. Structural functionalists and conflict theorists agree that:
- some people benefit from culture more than others.
 - culture is manipulated by the elite for their own advantage.
 - culture serves everyone equally.
 - culture provides ready-made solutions to the problems of everyday life.

ANS: d REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Conceptual OBJ: 2.3

17. All of the following are reasons Tibetans practice “sky burials” EXCEPT:
- Tibetans don’t value human life as much as other cultures do.
 - weather and soil conditions make traditional burial and cremation difficult.
 - Tibetans believe in compassion for all creatures.
 - Tibetans believe the body serves no purpose once the soul has left it.

ANS: a REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

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18. When Americans traveling abroad say that they really “find these people really awful,” they are:
- being ethnocentric.
 - expressing cultural relativism.
 - identifying with a counterculture.
 - expressing a wish for more cultural variability.

ANS: a REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.4

19. The requirement that each cultural trait be evaluated in the context of its own culture is known as:
- ethnocentrism.
 - cultural diffusion.
 - normative adaptation.
 - cultural relativity.

ANS: d REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

20. Janice is learning about the practice of polygamy. While she would not like to be in a polygamist relationship herself, she understands why the system works in some cultures. Janice’s analysis is an example of:
- ethnocentrism.
 - cultural diffusion.
 - normative adaptation.
 - cultural relativity.

ANS: d REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.4

21. The tendency to view the norms and values of one’s culture as absolute and use them as a standard against which to judge the practices of other cultures is known as:
- cultural relativity.
 - cultural objectivity.
 - ethnocentrism.
 - practical assessment.

ANS: c REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

22. Which of these statements about ethnocentrism is FALSE?
- Ethnocentrism can create a barrier to interaction between people from different cultures.
 - Ethnocentrism is the tendency to view the norms and values of one’s culture as absolute.
 - Ethnocentrism is always something negative.
 - Ethnocentrism is essential for social integration.

ANS: c REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Conceptual OBJ: 2.4

23. Your text concludes that ethnocentrism:
- weakens social control.
 - is essential for cultural exchange.
 - is a bridge between different cultures when they come into contact.
 - is a natural and in some ways desirable product of growing up in a culture.

ANS: d REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

24. Sociologists say that culture is a social product. What does this mean?
- Cultural diversity is not the product of isolated gene pools, but is learned and changed through social interaction.
 - Culture is a material commodity shared by all members of a society.
 - Culture is determined by biological instincts.
 - Culture cannot be understood or known by any individual. It can only be experienced collectively.

ANS: a REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Conceptual OBJ: 2.1

25. The transmission of culture from one person or generation to the next is dependent upon:
- a large brain.
 - natural human instincts.
 - the human capacity for creating and using technology.
 - the human capacity for language.

ANS: d REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.1

26. Sociobiology is defined in your text as the:
- systematic study of human social interaction.
 - study of the biological basis of all forms of human behavior.
 - study of biological adaptations to social environments.
 - study of social evolution as influenced by biology.

ANS: b REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.1

27. Biological explanations are most likely to be accepted for behavioral patterns that are:
- highly specialized.
 - different in each culture.
 - deviant and subversive.
 - universal.

ANS: d REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.1

28. _____ assumes that some human social behavior, such as altruism, has evolved as a genetic adaptation.
- Cultural relativity
 - Sociobiology
 - Social science in general
 - Sociology

ANS: b REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Conceptual OBJ: 2.1

29. According to sociobiologists, which of the following characteristics is related to successful reproduction?
- altruism toward all members of the society
 - altruism toward kin
 - larger bone structure
 - men with a higher sperm count

ANS: b REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.1

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30. According to _____, a change in a species occurs primarily because some individuals are more successful than others at reproducing. Thus, the species comes to be characterized by the traits that mark successful reproducers.
- conflict theorists
 - structural functionalists
 - symbolic interactionists
 - sociobiologists

ANS: d REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.1

31. According to your text, the “carriers of culture” are:
- family, government, and religion.
 - technology, environment, and population.
 - biological, social, and cultural evolution.
 - language, values, and norms.

ANS: d REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.1

32. The phrase “language is a framework of culture” implies that language:
- limits the technological and creative potential of a culture.
 - allows the transmission of culture from one person to the next.
 - is forever changing and adapting to the evolving culture.
 - symbolizes culture and shapes the way in which culture develops.

ANS: d REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Conceptual OBJ: 2.1

33. Why would it be important for members of immigrant groups to teach their children their native language?
- Language is the source of shared meanings and culture.
 - Without their native language, they will have no identity.
 - This will make it easier for them to find employment.
 - This will teach them the proper discipline and respect.

ANS: a REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Conceptual OBJ: 2.1

34. According to _____, the grammar, structure, and categories embodied in each language affect how its speakers see reality.
- the linguistic relativity hypothesis
 - the carrier of culture hypothesis
 - the reality thesis
 - the symbolic interaction perspective

ANS: a REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.1

35. Which of the following statements does NOT reflect the relationship between language and culture?
- Language is a carrier of culture.
 - Our thinking and perceptions are shaped by our linguistic capacities.
 - Language is symbolic.
 - Language inhibits cultural adaptation.

ANS: d REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.1

36. Which of the following terms is used for shared ideas about desirable goals in a culture, such as good health, stability, and security?
- norms
 - values
 - wants
 - folkways

ANS: b REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

37. Having a happy and satisfying marriage is a value of American culture. Values are defined by the text as:
- shared ideas of what is a desirable goal.
 - shared rules of conduct that specify how people ought to think and act.
 - the normal, customary, and habitual ways of doing things.
 - strong ideas of what is morally right or wrong, enforced by the police powers of the state.

ANS: a REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

38. Which of the following is NOT a universal value?
- individualism
 - stability and security
 - strong family
 - good health

ANS: a REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

39. Norms are defined as the:
- total way of life shared by members of a society.
 - shared ideas about desirable goals in a society.
 - shared rules about how people ought to think and act.
 - actual behavior of members of a group.

ANS: c REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

40. Which of the following values are practically universal?
- strong family and good health
 - material wealth and long life
 - youthfulness and status
 - material wealth and competition

ANS: a REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

41. Norms that are simply the customary, normal, and habitual ways a group does things are known as:
- mores.
 - laws.
 - customs.
 - folkways.

ANS: d REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

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42. Which of the following expectations is an example of a dysfunctional norm?

- a. Real estate is a good investment.
- b. Everyone should buy a big house.
- c. People should not divorce.
- d. Hard work will pay off.

ANS: b REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.3

43. Which of the following would NOT be considered a folkway of American culture?

- a. not eating with your mouth full
- b. white wedding dresses
- c. thank-you notes
- d. monogamy

ANS: d REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.3

44. Alex did not bathe or use deodorant for one week. His classmates refused to sit by him and sent him a bar of soap anonymously. Alex violated a:

- a. cultural universal.
- b. law.
- c. folkway.
- d. value.

ANS: c REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

45. Norms for which strong ideas of right or wrong have developed are called:

- a. laws.
- b. folkways.
- c. moral customs.
- d. mores.

ANS: d REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

46. In American society, the commandment “thou shalt not commit adultery” belongs to which category?

- a. folkways
- b. mores
- c. cultural universals
- d. values

ANS: b REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.3

47. Norms or rules that are officially enforced and sanctioned by society are known as:

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

ANS: c REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

48. Which of the following is true regarding the relationship between norms and the law?

- a. All norms are supported by law.

- b. Not all norms are supported by law and not all laws are supported by norms.
- c. All laws are supported by general norms.
- d. Formal laws are established and enforced only when they have the backing of informal sanctions.

ANS: b REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Conceptual OBJ: 2.3

49. John has noticed that his boss smiles and is pleased when John gets to work at the office a bit early or stays a bit late. John is being influenced by:
- a. values.
 - b. informal sanctions.
 - c. formal sanctions.
 - d. mores.

ANS: b REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.3

50. Sanctions:
- a. are always punishments for violating norms.
 - b. are always rewards for adhering to norms.
 - c. may be either rewards or punishments.
 - d. are only used for violations of formal social control

ANS: c REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

51. Sanctions refer to:
- a. lifestyles that oppose those of the larger culture.
 - b. rewards for conformity and punishments for nonconformity.
 - c. the forms of interaction through which people relate to one another.
 - d. the expectation that people will return favors when they are obligated to do so.

ANS: b REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

52. Professor Mitchell allows her students the opportunity to “skip” the final exam if they have earned an A on all their coursework and have no absences at the end of the semester. This is a type of:
- a. sanction.
 - b. folkway.
 - c. mos (singular of mores).
 - d. law.

ANS: a REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.3

53. What is the text’s general conclusion about norms?
- a. Norms are a good guide to people’s actual behavior.
 - b. Norms are not related to behavior.
 - c. There is no relationship between norms and values.
 - d. Norms are not a good guide to people’s actual behavior.

ANS: d REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

54. Research indicates that half of all married men and women in our society have committed adultery. This example shows that:
- a. normative behavior always reflects actual behavior.

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- b. many norms are unimportant.
- c. our mores regarding marital fidelity are very powerful.
- d. norms are not always a good guide to what people actually do.

ANS: d REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.3

55. The discrepancy between cultural norms and people's actual behavior is called:

- a. sanctioning.
- b. mores.
- c. deviance.
- d. folkways.

ANS: c REF: The Carriers of Culture DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.3

56. Groups that share in the overall culture of society but maintain their own distinctive values, norms, and lifestyles are called:

- a. deviant subgroups.
- b. subcultures.
- c. countercultures.
- d. supercultures.

ANS: b REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

57. Betty has just taken a position with a different corporation. She is quite frustrated because workers in her new office have a different approach than what she is used to. Her co-workers use terms that she has not heard before and have their own ways of dividing the work and covering for each other. Betty is reacting to:

- a. a subculture.
- b. cultural diffusion.
- c. a counterculture.
- d. changing mores.

ANS: a REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.4

58. Groups that have values, interests, beliefs, and lifestyles that are opposed to those of the larger society are called:

- a. deviant subgroups.
- b. countercultures.
- c. disloyal antagonists.
- d. subcultures.

ANS: b REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

59. A group of people who reside in the United States do not agree with the American values of material success, patriarchy, and marriage. They have chosen to isolate themselves from mainstream society by forming a commune where women and men are equal and marriage is forbidden. This group would be considered a:

- a. subculture.
- b. type of organized crime mob.
- c. sub-group.
- d. counterculture.

ANS: d REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.4

60. A subculture is:
- a group that has values, interests, beliefs, and lifestyles that are opposed to those of the larger society.
 - a group that shares the overall culture of mainstream society but maintains its own distinctive values, norms, and lifestyles.
 - a population that shares the same territory and is bound together by economic and political ties.
 - a group of people with similar physical characteristics.

ANS: b REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

61. A counterculture is:
- a group that has values, interests, beliefs, and lifestyles that are opposed to those of the larger society.
 - a group that shares the overall culture of mainstream society but maintains its own distinctive values, norms, and lifestyles.
 - a population that shares the same territory and is bound together by economic and political ties.
 - a group of people with similar physical characteristics.

ANS: a REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

62. Until fairly recently, many people believed that ethnic and religious subcultures should learn and adopt the ways of the dominant group. Such people were advocating:
- multiculturalism.
 - assimilation.
 - countercultures.
 - cultural diffusion.

ANS: b REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.4

63. Maria has recently moved to the United States from Columbia. Her children no longer speak Spanish and are learning to live like American children. Maria's children are experiencing:
- multiculturalism.
 - ethnocentrism.
 - cultural relativism.
 - assimilation.

ANS: d REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.4

64. The image of the United States as a “salad bowl” rather than a “melting pot” has been used to illustrate the concept of:
- ethnocentrism.
 - multiculturalism.
 - acculturation.
 - cultural relativism.

ANS: b REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

65. The term for the belief that cultural differences should be preserved and appreciated is:
- multiculturalism.

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- b. assimilation.
- c. countercultures.
- d. cultural diffusion.

ANS: a REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

66. For many deaf people, using American Sign Language creates a shared identity and unique forms of expression. For these people, being deaf would be considered a:
- a. disability.
 - b. culture.
 - c. society.
 - d. linguistic novelty.

ANS: b REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.4

67. In many cases, cochlear implants have not enabled deaf children to hear and understand, but have only confused them with new, unintelligible sounds. Given that implants are not very successful, deaf activists have criticized the medical practice of surgically inserting cochlear implants as:
- a. a neutral medical technology.
 - b. multiculturalism on the part of the “hearing” culture.
 - c. ethnocentrism on the part of the “hearing” culture.
 - d. a form of cultural relativity.

ANS: c REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.4

68. Studies of the deaf show that:
- a. nearly all deaf people would join the “hearing” culture if they had a choice.
 - b. many deaf people would not join the “hearing” culture if they had a choice.
 - c. deaf people view themselves as having a serious disability.
 - d. most deaf people are excited about the new cochlear implant options available to deaf babies.

ANS: b REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

69. People who advocate for the use of cochlear implants for deaf children are taking the perspective of:
- a. cultural relativity.
 - b. assimilation.
 - c. multiculturalism.
 - d. cultural diversity.

ANS: b REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.4

70. Which of the following was NOT included in your text as a major factor accounting for cultural diversity?
- a. isolation
 - b. environmental differences
 - c. technological differences
 - d. political structures

ANS: d REF: Sources of Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

71. The process by which aspects of one culture or subculture enter and are incorporated into another is

referred to as:

- a. acculturation.
- b. cultural isolation.
- c. cultural diffusion.
- d. technological advance.

ANS: c REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

72. Salsa sales in the United States have surpassed ketchup sales. This is the result of:

- a. assimilation.
- b. cultural diffusion.
- c. technology.
- d. ethnocentrism.

ANS: b REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.4

73. At the broadest level, cultural elements spread around the world. This is called:

- a. globalization of culture.
- b. assimilation
- c. xenophobia.
- d. cultural lag.

ANS: a REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

74. Cultural diffusion occurs most rapidly when:

- a. the new ideas and inventions come from the United States.
- b. new values and tools meet basic needs and are consistent with existing culture.
- c. the culture uses English as its language of choice.
- d. pre-existing relative deprivation is high.

ANS: b REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

75. Which of the following has NOT changed due to technology?

- a. attitudes toward privacy
- b. access to privacy
- c. access to social relationships
- d. attitudes toward relationships

ANS: d REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

76. Many scholars believe unrealistic media images:

- a. contribute to higher levels of self-esteem among girls.
- b. contribute to higher levels of eating disorders among women and girls.
- c. have not had an effect on young women.
- d. have no effect on boys and men.

ANS: b REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

77. All of the following are ways the proximity to the sea has impacted Dutch culture EXCEPT:

- a. leading to mass emigration.
- b. contributing to cultural values of tolerance, consensus, and mutual support.

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- c. impacting which industries have flourished there.
- d. influencing the hobbies and sports that are popular there.

ANS: a REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

78. According to the study by Melissa Milkie on how young women interpret images of women in beauty magazines:

- a. white teens were more likely than African American teens to believe the images of female beauty in magazines were unrealistic.
- b. African American teens were more likely than white teens to believe the images of female beauty in magazines were unrealistic.
- c. the self-concept of the African American teens was less negatively affected by the magazine images than the self-concept of the white teens.
- d. the self-concept of the white teens was less negatively affected by the magazine images than the self-concept of the African American teens.

ANS: c REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

79. High culture refers to:

- a. a culture's ideas about its own past.
- b. a culture's views about religion.
- c. cultural preferences associated with persons of high social status.
- d. a group who has power or influence over another.

ANS: c REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

80. Which of the following would likely be included in the category of high culture?

- a. heavy metal music
- b. murals painted on the side of buildings
- c. stock car racing
- d. opera and ballet

ANS: d REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.4

81. Which of the following would be an example of popular culture?

- a. a sculpture museum
- b. classic literature
- c. stock car racing
- d. opera and ballet

ANS: c REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.4

82. Popular culture refers to:

- a. cultural preferences associated with persons of high social status.
- b. only the parts of culture that change over time.
- c. aspects of culture that are widely accessible and broadly shared.
- d. primarily myths and urban legends.

ANS: c REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

83. What is the difference between popular culture and high culture?

- a. Popular culture includes aspects of culture that shared by the typical citizen, while high culture appeals primarily to those of upper social standing.
- b. High culture includes aspects of culture that are widely accessible, while popular culture is reserved for those of the upper classes.
- c. Popular culture changes, while high culture does not.
- d. High culture changes, while popular culture does not.

ANS: a REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Conceptual OBJ: 2.4

84. All of the following are positive aspects of celebrity culture EXCEPT:
- a. watching talented people be rewarded can inspire you to cultivate your own talents.
 - b. there are many more opportunities to be famous now.
 - c. it gives us a common vocabulary.
 - d. it gives people things to discuss with each other.

ANS: b REF: Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.4

85. The term _____ is applied to a situation whereby one part of a culture changes more rapidly than another.
- a. cultural lag
 - b. culture shock
 - c. temporal ordering
 - d. causation

ANS: a REF: Consequences of Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

86. Despite laws against it and cultural disapproval of it, teens continue to participate in “sexting.” This is an example of:
- a. culture shock.
 - b. cultural lag.
 - c. temporal ordering.
 - d. causation.

ANS: b REF: Consequences of Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.5

87. _____ refers to the disconcerting and unpleasant experiences that can accompany exposure to a different culture.
- a. Cultural lag
 - b. Culture shock
 - c. Xenophobia
 - d. Ethnocentrism

ANS: b REF: Consequences of Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

88. Rylie recently moved from the United States to Italy. She is upset to find that parents in Italy openly allow their children to drink alcohol. The feelings that Rylie is experiencing are an example of:
- a. cultural lag.
 - b. culture shock.
 - c. xenophobia.
 - d. role-taking.

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ANS: b REF: Consequences of Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.5

89. Which of the following is an example of culture shock?
- “sexting” or sending nude pictures of oneself via text messaging
 - first-generation immigrants to the U.S. being unable to speak the language
 - American travelers in Greece being uncomfortable by people standing too close to them
 - the spread of material cultural elements, such as salsa, around the world

ANS: c REF: Consequences of Cultural Diversity and Change DIF: Applied OBJ: 2.5

90. ____ is the process through which ideas, resources, practices, and people are increasingly operating in a worldwide rather than a local framework.
- Globalization
 - Diffusion
 - Assimilation
 - Temporization

ANS: a REF: Globalization DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

91. According to the text, how did the breakup of the Soviet Union contribute to globalization?
- The breakup of the Soviet Union permitted new countries to move to a more capitalistic economic system.
 - Countries formed after the breakup forged new relationships with other countries in order to seek raw materials and trade partners.
 - Trade barriers that were part of earlier political tensions were relaxed.
 - All of these are ways the breakup of the Soviet Union contributed to increased globalization.

ANS: d REF: Globalization DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

92. After the breakup of the former Soviet Union, the countries of Europe united politically in a form of continental government called:
- the European Parliament.
 - NAFTA.
 - the European Union.
 - the United Governments of Europe.

ANS: c REF: Globalization DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

93. Legislation adopted in 1994 that reduced trade barriers between the U.S., Mexico, and Canada is called the:
- Union of the Americas.
 - North American Free Trade Agreement.
 - South American Free Trade Agreement.
 - Organization of American States.

ANS: b REF: Globalization DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

94. Citizens of which countries are more likely to fear foreign influence on their way of life?
- wealthier countries
 - poorer countries
 - Western European countries

d. the United States

ANS: b REF: Globalization DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

95. Which of these is NOT an impact created by globalization discussed in the text?

- a. cultural impact
- b. economic impact
- c. psychological impact
- d. political impact

ANS: c REF: Globalization DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

96. The globalization of popular culture has a significant impact on cultures throughout the world primarily because popular culture:

- a. is a major source of entertainment.
- b. is too expensive for most people to participate in.
- c. supports local cultural practices.
- d. carries cultural values.

ANS: d REF: Globalization DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

97. What is the overall economic impact of globalization?

- a. International financial relationships have reduced violence.
- b. International financial enterprises raise the standard of living for all in the countries involved.
- c. The effects of economic globalization have been exclusively negative.
- d. Observers of globalization are not in agreement as to its overall economic impact.

ANS: d REF: Globalization DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

98. One result of NAFTA has been:

- a. many American workers have lost their jobs or accepted cuts to keep their jobs.
- b. new trade relationships have created more employment for Americans.
- c. American workers have been able to increase their demands for benefits.
- d. There has been little impact from NAFTA.

ANS: a REF: Globalization DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

99. Globalization has resulted in the creation of new international organizations. Research indicates that the growth of these organizations has:

- a. resulted in decreased political and economic autonomy for the U.S.
- b. successfully diminished international crimes, such as the torture of political prisoners.
- c. had little impact, if any.
- d. resulted in decreased political and economic autonomy for poorer nations.

ANS: d REF: Globalization DIF: Factual OBJ: 2.5

TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

1. There are some human groups that do not have culture.

CULTURE

ANS: False REF: Introduction to Culture OBJ: 2.1

2. Cultural capital serves as a symbolic boundary to keep the social classes isolated from one another.

ANS: True REF: Theoretical Perspectives on Culture OBJ: 2.2

3. Biological factors provide a good explanation for why one culture differs from another.

ANS: False REF: Theoretical Perspectives on Culture OBJ: 2.2

4. Ethnocentrism is the opposite of cultural relativity.

ANS: True REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology OBJ: 2.4

5. Culture is a social product.

ANS: True REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology OBJ: 2.1

6. Cultural evolution occurs more rapidly than biological evolution.

ANS: True REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology OBJ: 2.1

7. Culture is possible without language.

ANS: False REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology OBJ: 2.1

8. The “rule” against going to a nice restaurant and talking with your mouth full is an example of a mos (singular of mores).

ANS: False REF: The Carriers of Culture OBJ: 2.3

9. Social control is most effective when sanctions from formal authority are threatened.

ANS: False REF: The Carriers of Culture OBJ: 2.3

10. Laws are always norms.

ANS: False REF: The Carriers of Culture OBJ: 2.3

11. The norms of any culture are a good guide to people’s actual behavior.

ANS: False REF: The Carriers of Culture OBJ: 2.3

12. Hardcore punkers and survivalists are examples of countercultures.

ANS: True REF: Cultural Diversity and Change OBJ: 2.5

13. American celebrity culture has only negative impacts on people.

ANS: False REF: Sources of Cultural Diversity and Change OBJ: 2.3

14. Deaf infants of parents who use sign language will begin to “babble” with their hands at about the same time that hearing infants begin to verbally babble.

ANS: True REF: Cultural Diversity and Change OBJ: 2.5

15. There is general agreement that the overall consequences of economic globalization have been positive for all participants.

ANS: False REF: Globalization OBJ: 2.5

SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Give an example of material and non-material culture.

ANS: An example of material culture might be a cellular phone and an example of non-material culture might be the American value of equality.

REF: Introduction to Culture OBJ: 2.1

2. What is cultural capital?

ANS: Upper-class attitudes and knowledge (i.e., knowing the game of golf, knowing about fine wines, etc.).

REF: Theoretical Perspectives on Culture OBJ: 2.2

3. What is meant by the term cultural relativity?

ANS: Cultural relativity requires that each cultural trait be evaluated in the context of its own culture.

REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology OBJ: 2.1

4. How is culture a social product?

ANS: It is not the product of gene pools, but comes about through cultural evolution. Many aspects of culture are produced intentionally.

REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology OBJ: 2.1

5. What is sociobiology?

ANS: It is the study of the biological basis of all forms of human behavior.

REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology OBJ: 2.1

6. What is the linguistic relativity hypothesis?

ANS: It argues that the grammar, structure, and categories embodied in each language affect how its speakers see reality.

CULTURE

REF: The Carriers of Culture OBJ: 2.1

7. Explain the difference between values and norms.

ANS: Values are shared ideas about desirable goals or standards. Norms are behaviors; they are shaped by values and the means for achieving goals.

REF: The Carriers of Culture OBJ: 2.3

8. Explain the difference between a subculture and a counterculture; give an example of each.

ANS: A subculture shares the overall culture society, but maintains a distinctive set of value, norms, and lifestyles; one example is the Greek system at universities. A counterculture has values, interests, beliefs, and lifestyles that conflict with those of the larger culture; one example is punkers.

REF: Cultural Diversity and Change OBJ: 2.4

9. What is assimilation?

ANS: It is the process through which individuals learn and adopt the values and social practices of the dominant group, more or less giving up their own values in the process.

REF: Cultural Diversity and Change OBJ: 2.4

10. What is cultural lag? Give an example.

ANS: It occurs when one part of culture changes more rapidly than another. An example is having technologies, such as cloning, without a set of values and norms to guide them.

REF: Cultural Diversity and Change OBJ: 2.5

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Explain how the approaches of structural-functionalist and conflict theory differ in how they study culture.

ANS: Not provided

REF: Theoretical Perspectives on Culture OBJ: 2.2

2. What is ethnocentrism? How does it arise? How might it be seen as both helpful and harmful to a given society?

ANS: Not provided

REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology OBJ: 2.1

3. Discuss the difference between sociobiology and cultural explanations in their approach to the study of human behavior.

ANS: Not provided

REF: Bases of Human Behavior: Culture and Biology OBJ: 2.1

4. Discuss the various aspects of language as a carrier of culture. Why is language important to culture?

ANS: Not provided

REF: The Carriers of Culture OBJ: 2.1

5. Describe the various mechanisms of social control. What role does indoctrination play in social control? How does the effectiveness of indoctrination compare to sanctions from outside forces?

ANS: Not provided

REF: The Carriers of Culture OBJ: 2.3

6. Define the concepts of assimilation and multiculturalism. Discuss how thinking changed over time with respect to these two concepts and culture in the United States.

ANS: Not provided

REF: Cultural Diversity and Change OBJ: 2.4

7. How does culture change? Develop your own example, describing the role played by the environment, isolation, technology, and dominant cultural themes.

ANS: Not provided

REF: Cultural Diversity and Change OBJ: 2.5

8. Explain what effect media depictions of female beauty have on young women and girls. How are these depictions used by males? Describe ethnic group differences in the impact on self-concept.

ANS: Not provided

REF: Cultural Diversity and Change OBJ: 2.3

9. List and explain the sources of globalization.

ANS: Not provided

REF: Globalization OBJ: 2.5

10. Discuss the impacts of globalization, both negative and positive. Give one example each for the economic, cultural, and political impact of globalization.

ANS: Not provided

REF: Globalization OBJ: 2.5