

Test Bank for Sociology The Essentials 7th edition by Margaret L. Andersen, Howard F. Taylor

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CHAPTER 2 CULTURE AND THE MEDIA

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The complex system that includes a group's beliefs, values, dress, and way of life, is called _____.
- counterculture
 - culture
 - social structure
 - culture complex

ANS: B REF: 24 OBJ: 1 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

2. Which of the following is *not* part of the definition of culture?
- language
 - beliefs
 - behavior
 - These are all parts of the definition of culture.

ANS: D REF: 24 OBJ: 1|2 TOP: Factual
MSC: NEW

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

ANS: D REF: 25 OBJ: 1 TOP: Applied
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: A REF: 24 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: MODIFIED

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

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d. Culture is the only influence on human behavior.

ANS: C

REF: 25

OBJ: 1|2

TOP: Conceptual

MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: B REF: 25 OBJ: 2 TOP: Applied
MSC: PICKUP

7. Norms, values, laws, and customs are all examples of_____.
- high culture
 - material culture
 - nonmaterial culture
 - nontraditional culture

ANS: C REF: 25 OBJ: 1 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: A REF: 25 OBJ: 1 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

9. Regardless of where it is found in the world, culture
- is shared.
 - is genetic.
 - is often questioned by those who take part in it.
 - is the same everywhere at all times.

ANS: A REF: 25 OBJ: 1 TOP: Factual
MSC: NEW

10. In their day-to- day lives, most people
- have to consciously think about their cultural practices.
 - take the expectations of their culture for granted.
 - spend a lot of time questioning why they engage in certain behaviors.
 - ignore their own cultural traditions.

ANS: B REF: 27 OBJ: 1|2 TOP: Factual
MSC: MODIFIED

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11. A(n)_____ is something that stands for something else, or anything to which people give meaning.
- symbol
 - culture
 - identity
 - society

ANS: A REF: 27 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: A REF: 27 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

13. People stand during the National Anthem and are emotionally moved by a cross or Star of David because
- these symbols have an innately significant.
 - of the significance people bestow on them as cultural symbols.
 - crosses and stars are instinctually moving to people.
 - people innately know how to behave when facing these symbols.

ANS: B REF: 27 OBJ: 2 TOP: Applied
MSC: PICKUP

14. Which of the following is *true* about cultural change?
- There are some beliefs that are so self-evident, such as the scientific understanding of disease, that they never change.
 - While culture changes from place to place, in each place it stays virtually the same.
 - Culture changes as people adapt in different time periods and in to different environments.
 - Cultural changes overtime but not across places.

ANS: C REF: 27-28 OBJ: 1 TOP: Factual
MSC: MODIFIED

15. As an element of culture, language is important because
- it enables a person to become a part of society.
 - it permits the formation of culture
 - language enables us to learn social skills.
 - All of these choices are true.

ANS: D REF: 29 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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16. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis suggests that:
- reality is the result of social inequality.
 - language provides the category through which social reality is defined.
 - there is no relationship between language and culture.
 - language reflects social differences and therefore material culture.

ANS: B REF: 30 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: NEW

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

ANS: C REF: 30 OBJ: 2 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: B REF: 30 OBJ: 2 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: D REF: 30 OBJ: 2 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

20. The specific cultural expectations for how to behave in a given situation are called_____.
- norms
 - directives
 - belief-based actualizations
 - culture-constructs

ANS: A REF: 31 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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21. Why are norms such an important element of culture?
- a. Without norms society would be chaotic.
 - b. People cannot survive without norms.
 - c. Norms are the way that people communicate with each other.
 - d. Norms are the basis for the formal education system.

ANS: A REF: 31 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: MODIFIED

22. Mechanisms of social control that enforce rules against killing are examples of:
- a. norms
 - b. folkways
 - c. sanctions
 - d. mores

ANS: C REF: 31 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: NEW

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

ANS: B REF: 31 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: A REF: 31 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: B REF: 31 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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26. The strictest norms in any society are called_____.
- a. folkways
 - b. mores
 - c. taboos
 - d. laws

ANS: C REF: 31 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

27. As a means of social control, to enforce norms, sanctions
- a. are always negative.
 - b. are always positive.
 - c. may be mild or severe.
 - d. are not very effective.

ANS: C REF: 31 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: B REF: 31 OBJ: 2 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

29. The theoretical approach that is based on the idea you can discover the normal social order through disrupting it is referred to as_____.
- a. dramaturgy
 - b. ethnomethodology
 - c. exchange theory
 - d. impression management

ANS: B REF: 31 | 33 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: D REF: 3 OBJ: 2 TOP: Applied
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: D REF: 31 | 33 OBJ: 2 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: MODIFIED

32. Shared ideas that help bind people in society together are called_____.
- folkways
 - beliefs
 - mores
 - sanctions

ANS: B REF: 33 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: C REF: 33 OBJ: 2 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: MODIFIED

34. The abstract standards that define the ideal principles of a society are called_____.
- beliefs
 - values
 - myths
 - mores

ANS: B REF: 33 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

35. Which of the following statements about values is *true*?
- Values define what is considered desirable and morally correct.
 - Values are not guides for behavior because they are too abstract.
 - Societal values are actually realized or achieved most of the time.
 - Values most often create conflict.

ANS: A REF: 33 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: MODIFIED

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36. Which of the following statements about values is *true*?
- a. Values are really too abstract to provide any guidelines for behavior.
 - b. Values are never the source of cultural tensions.
 - c. Values may cause conflict in society.
 - d. Values create ideas that cannot actually be achieved.

ANS: C REF: 33 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

37. Freedom, justice, and education are examples of:
- a. sanctions
 - b. functions
 - c. values
 - d. mores

ANS: C REF: 33 OBJ: 2 TOP: Applied
MSC: NEW

38. Consumption for the sake of displaying one's wealth is called_____.
- a. conspicuous consumption
 - b. conspicuous austerity
 - c. economic posturing
 - d. financial reciprocity

ANS: A REF: 34 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: B REF: 34 OBJ: 3 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: B REF: 34 OBJ: 3 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: B REF: 35 OBJ: 3 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: B REF: 35 OBJ: 3 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

43. Puerto Ricans in New York and the Amish are examples of_____.
- subcultures
 - minority cultures
 - majority groups
 - counter cultures

ANS: A REF: 35 OBJ: 3 TOP: Factual
MSC: NEW

44. The cultures of groups whose values and norms differ to some extent from those of the dominant culture are called_____.
- countercultures
 - subcultures
 - popular cultures
 - postmodern cultures

ANS: B REF: 35 OBJ: 3 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: C REF: 35-36 OBJ: 3 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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46. The difference between subcultures and countercultures is that
- countercultures reject and defy the dominant culture and subcultures do not.
 - subcultures are created as a reaction to the dominant culture and subcultures do not.
 - countercultures retreat from the dominant culture and subcultures do not.
 - subcultures cause the development of countercultures.

ANS: A REF: 35-37 OBJ: 3 TOP: Factual
MSC: MODIFIED

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

ANS: C REF: 37 OBJ: 3 TOP: Factual
MSC: MODIFIED

48. The habit of seeing things only from the point of view of one's own group is called _____.
- ethnocentrism
 - xenocentrism
 - cultural relativism
 - multiculturalism

ANS: A REF: 37 OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

49. Which of the following statements is *false* regarding ethnocentrism?
- Ethnocentrism may be a strong force for group solidarity.
 - Only Americans are ethnocentric.
 - Ethnocentrism discourages intergroup understanding.
 - One's own culture is taken for granted so it may be difficult to understand other people's culture.

ANS: B REF: 37 OBJ: 4 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

50. Ethnocentrism
- can be subtle or extreme.
 - can only be practiced by dominant groups.
 - encourages intergroup understanding.
 - is another word for cultural relativism

ANS: C REF: 37 OBJ: 4 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: NEW

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51. Extreme ethnocentrism
- is rare.
 - may result in violence, including terrorism, war, and genocide.
 - is found primarily in less developed countries.
 - has not been studied by sociologists.

ANS: B REF: 37 OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: A REF: 37 OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual
MSC: MODIFIED

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

ANS: C REF: 38 OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

54. The diffusion of a single culture throughout the world is termed:
- cultural commerce.
 - cultural relativism.
 - global culture.
 - infusion.

ANS: C REF: 38 OBJ: 3 TOP: Factual
MSC: NEW

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

ANS: C REF: 38 OBJ: 3 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: C REF: 38 OBJ: 3 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

57. The widespread dissemination of information and entertainment through widely available channels of communication is called _____.
- mass media
 - cyber media
 - cultured media
 - elite media

ANS: A REF: 39 OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

58. Television is so ever-present in people's lives that today about _____ of U.S. households are "constant television households" in which the television is on almost all of the time.
- 2 percent
 - 12 percent
 - 24 percent
 - 42 percent

ANS: D REF: 39 OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

59. Which of the following media sources dominates most Americans' leisure time?
- newspaper
 - books
 - music
 - television

ANS: D REF: 39 OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual
MSC: NEW

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

ANS: B REF: 41-42 OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: A REF: 40 OBJ: 6 TOP: Factual
MSC: NEW

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

ANS: D REF: 40 OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual
MSC: NEW

63. Sociologists refer to the concentration of cultural power as_____.
- cultural borrowing
 - cultural relativism
 - cultural hegemony
 - cultural pervasiveness

ANS: C REF: 40 OBJ: 6 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: A REF: 40 OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: MODIFIED

65. Cultural hegemony is the term for
- the commercialization of the media.
 - the excessive influence of one culture in society.
 - the resistance of localized cultures to the dominant culture.
 - phenomena such as the struggle between "McWorld vs. Jihad."

ANS: B REF: 40 OBJ: 6 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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66. Mass media influences
- Values alone.
 - styles, but not values.
 - Language, but not styles..
 - values, styles, and language.

ANS: D REF: 40 OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: NEW

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

ANS: A REF: 40-41 OBJ: 6 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: D REF: 41-42 OBJ: 5 TOP: Applied
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: C REF: 41-42 OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual
MSC: MODIFIED

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

ANS: C REF: 43 OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual

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MSC: MODIFIED

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

ANS: B REF: 43 OBJ: 7 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

72. Classical theorists of sociology were primarily interested in the relationship of culture to
- standards of beauty.
 - nonmaterial culture such as values and beliefs.
 - other social institutions.
 - the material artifacts that were produced.

ANS: B REF: 44 OBJ: 7 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

73. According to Max Weber,
- the capitalist economy is the most beneficial to a culture.
 - culture is a source of power.
 - culture influences other institutions.
 - nonmaterial and material culture are equally important.

ANS: C REF: 44 OBJ: 7 TOP: Factual
MSC: NEW

74. The classic analysis of the Protestant work ethic and the emergence of capitalism was conducted by_____.
- Emile Durkheim
 - Pierre Bourdieu
 - Max Weber
 - Robert Putnam

ANS: C REF: 44 OBJ: 7 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

75. _____ theorists are most likely to emphasize that cultural norms and beliefs integrate people into groups and create social bonds.
- Functionalist
 - Conflict
 - Symbolic interactionist
 - New cultural studies

ANS: A REF: 44 OBJ: 7 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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76. According to functionalists,
- culture is unpredictable and changing.
 - culture creates group meanings.
 - culture serves the interests of powerful groups.
 - culture integrates people into groups.

ANS: D REF: 44 OBJ: 7 TOP: Factual
MSC: NEW

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

ANS: A REF: 44 OBJ: 7 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

78. Classical sociologists placed most emphasis on_____.
- material culture
 - nonmaterial culture
 - real culture
 - cultural constructions

ANS: B REF: 44 OBJ: 7 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: B REF: 44 OBJ: 7 TOP: Applied
MSC: PICKUP

80. Which of the following statements is *false* regarding culture from a conflict perspective?
- Cultural conflict may be driven by intense group hatred.
 - Culture is dominated by economic interests.
 - Culture promotes solidarity within society.
 - Culture is produced within institutions that perpetuate inequality.

ANS: C REF: 44-45 OBJ: 7 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

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81. Cultural resources that are socially designated as worthy and that give advantages to groups that possess them are called_____.
- a. cultural “zeitgeist”
 - b. cultural capital
 - c. cultural margins
 - d. cultural frames

ANS: B REF: 45 OBJ: 7 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: A REF: 45 OBJ: 7 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

83. The theoretical perspective that examines how culture creates group identity from diverse cultural meanings is_____.
- a. functionalism
 - b. conflict theory
 - c. symbolic interaction
 - d. new cultural studies

ANS: C REF: 45 OBJ: 7 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: B REF: 45 OBJ: 7 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

85. Symbolic interactionists emphasize
- a. the economic basis of behavior.
 - b. the role of culture in creating social solidarity.
 - c. the manifest and latent functions of culture.
 - d. the social construction of culture.

ANS: D REF: 45 OBJ: 7 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: C REF: 45 OBJ: 7 TOP: Factual
MSC: MODIFIED

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

ANS: A REF: 45 OBJ: 7 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

88. The orientation that sees society as comprised of the images and words that people use to represent behavior and ideas is called_____.
- new cultural studies
 - postmodernism
 - critical sociology
 - new age theory

ANS: B REF: 45 OBJ: 7 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: B REF: 45 OBJ: 7 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: A REF: 45-46 OBJ: 7 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

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91. New scholars within cultural studies are emphasizing
- nonmaterial over material culture
 - material over nonmaterial culture
 - cultural capital over civic engagement
 - civic engagement over cultural capital

ANS: B REF: 45 OBJ: 7 TOP: Factual
MSC: NEW

92. When one aspect of culture changes more slowly than other aspects, sociologists call this
- cultural leveling.
 - cultural obstructions.
 - cultural lag.
 - cultural construction.

ANS: C REF: 47 OBJ: 8 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: C REF: 47 OBJ: 8 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

94. Which of the following statements about culture shock is *false*?
- Culture shock may result from being in a different culture.
 - Culture shock can only be experienced in a foreign country.
 - Rapidly changing cultural conditions may produce culture shock.
 - Some of the people displaced by Hurricane Katrina have experienced culture shock.

ANS: B REF: 47 OBJ: 8 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

95. The transmission of cultural elements from one society to another is called_____.
- cultural hegemony
 - cultural diffusion
 - cultural lag
 - cultural shock

ANS: B REF: 47 OBJ: 9 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

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96. The invention of subways and trains illustrates which cause of social change?
- change in the societal condition
 - cultural diffusion
 - innovation
 - the imposition of cultural change by an outside agency

ANS: C REF: 47 OBJ: 9 TOP: Factual
MSC: NEW

97. Which of the following statements about cultural change is *false*?
- Cultures change in response to changed conditions in the society.
 - Cultures change through cultural diffusion.
 - Cultures change as the result of innovation.
 - Cultural change cannot be consciously created.

ANS: D REF: 46-48 OBJ: 8 TOP: Factual
MSC: PICKUP

98. Manipulating culture or imposing one's culture on another group
- is not possible given the characteristics of culture.
 - is a form of dominance and social control.
 - is possible but has never been attempted.
 - is common within Eastern cultures more than Western cultures.

ANS: B REF: 47-48 OBJ: 9 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: MODIFIED

99. Movements like the "Black is Beautiful" movement of the 1960s, and the push to teach Native American children their indigenous languages, demonstrate that
- culture is static.
 - culture may be used as a means of political resistance.
 - the control exercised by the dominant culture is complete.
 - nonmaterial culture is more important than material culture.

ANS: B REF: 48 OBJ: 9 TOP: Conceptual
MSC: PICKUP

TRUE/FALSE

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

ANS: T REF: 24 OBJ: 1 MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: T REF: 24-25 OBJ: 1 MSC: NEW

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

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ANS: F

REF: 27

OBJ: 1

MSC: MODIFIED

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4. The symbolic aspects of culture are less real and important than the actual reality of life.
ANS: F REF: 27 OBJ: 2 MSC: PICKUP
5. Those who do not share the language of a group can still participate fully in its culture.
ANS: F REF: 29-30 OBJ: 2 MSC: PICKUP
6. Language is constantly evolving in response to social change.
ANS: T REF: 29 OBJ: 2 MSC: NEW
7. Sapir and Whorf believed that language determines social thought and therefore affects other aspects of culture.
ANS: T REF: 30 OBJ: 2 MSC: PICKUP
8. According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, reality is defined through language.
ANS: T REF: 30 OBJ: 2 MSC: NEW
9. Language reflects the value placed on different groups in society.
ANS: T REF: 30 OBJ: 2 MSC: PICKUP
10. Violations of mores carry heavier sanctions than violations of folkways.
ANS: T REF: 31 OBJ: 2 MSC: MODIFIED
11. Norms govern every situation.
ANS: T REF: 31 OBJ: 2 MSC: PICKUP
12. Sanctions are always based on punishment.
ANS: F REF: 31 OBJ: 2 MSC: PICKUP
13. Sanctions are always necessary in order to control people's behavior.
ANS: F REF: 31 OBJ: 2 MSC: MODIFIED
14. Values guide individuals' behavior but have no role in shaping society.
ANS: F REF: 33 OBJ: 2 MSC: PICKUP
15. It is rare for a society to be culturally uniform.
ANS: T REF: 34 OBJ: 3 MSC: PICKUP
16. The more complex the society, the more likely its culture will be internally diverse.

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ANS: T

REF: 34

OBJ: 3

MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: T REF: 34 OBJ: 3 MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: T REF: 35-36 OBJ: 3 MSC: PICKUP

19. White supremacists are an example of a counterculture.

ANS: T REF: 37 OBJ: 3 MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: F REF: 37 OBJ: 4 MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: F REF: 38 OBJ: 3 MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: T REF: 39 OBJ: 5 MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: T REF: 39 OBJ: 5 MSC: NEW

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

ANS: T REF: 44-45 OBJ: 6|7 MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS: F REF: 47 OBJ: 8 MSC: PICKUP

SHORT ANSWER

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

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 24-25 OBJ: 1 MSC: PICKUP

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2. Identify the five characteristics of culture.

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 25-28 OBJ: 1 MSC: NEW

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

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 31 OBJ: 2 MSC: PICKUP

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

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 31 OBJ: 2 MSC: PICKUP

5. Define cultural relativism and ethnocentrism. Explain how they differ.

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 37-38 OBJ: 3 MSC: MODIFIED

6. Define ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 37 OBJ: 4 MSC: NEW

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

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 35-37 OBJ: 3 MSC: PICKUP

8. Define cultural hegemony. Provide examples.

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 40 OBJ: 6 MSC: PICKUP

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9. Define cultural capital; give two examples.

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 45 OBJ: 7 MSC: PICKUP

10. How does culture change? Describe three ways.

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 46-48 OBJ: 9 MSC: PICKUP

ESSAY

1. Identify and explain the five characteristics of culture presented in the text.

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 25-28 OBJ: 1 MSC: MODIFIED

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

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 29-34 OBJ: 2 MSC: MODIFIED

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

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 30 OBJ: 2 MSC: MODIFIED

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

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 33-34 OBJ: 2 MSC: NEW

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

ANS:
NOT GIVEN

REF: 47-48

OBJ: 9

MSC: MODIFIED