**Intro Test Bank\* Questions: Chapters 1-20**

**3rd Edition 2021**

*\*A note to faculty: this testbank represents a “voluntary” effort on the part of the authors to provide support for your teaching experiences. Some of the questions may have typos (most don’t); some may have errors in statistics/years/etc. (most don’t); and some may not be worded exactly the way you prefer. Please edit them as needed and change any details to best fit the way you teach and the way your students learn. In the 3rd edition (2020) concerted efforts have been made to promote Sociology and its appealing aspects for students still choosing their major.*

**Chapter 1: History and Introduction**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Sociology began as an intellectual/philosophical effort by a Frenchman named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. Emile Durkheim

\*b. Auguste Comte

c. Harriet Martineau

d. Karl Marx

2. Who coined the term “Sociology”?

a. Emile Durkheim

\*b. Auguste Comte

c. Harriet Martineau

d. Karl Marx

3. According to Comte, sociology is defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. the science of society

b. the study of society

c. the study of culture

d. observation of society

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the objective and value-free observation, comparison, and experimentation applied to scientific inquiry.

a. Enlightenment

b. Progress

\*c. Positivism

d. Illumination

5. In his observation, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_believed that society’s knowledge passed through \_\_\_\_\_ stages which he observed in France.

a. Durkheim, 3

b. Martineau, 3

\*c. Comte, 3

d. Martineau, 4

6. What expanded the interest in sociology to include English speakers?

a. French sociologists to visit US and England

b. Endorsement of sociology from Sigmund Freud

c. Comte’s work on positivism

\*d. Translation of Comte’s book into English

7. Martineau opposed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , especially of women and Black slaves in the US.

a. abuse

\*b. oppression

c. suppression

d. cruelty

8. Why did thinkers of the day find a need for a new science of sociology?

a. Psychology, Biology, nor Physics couldn’t explain enough about how people live in our society

b. Societies had changed in unprecedented ways

c. Formation of a new collective of social complexities that the world had never witnessed before.

\*d. all of the above

9. Western Europe was transformed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. French Revolution

b. First Barbary Revolution

c. Cultural Revolution

\*d. Industrial Revolution

10. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the technological development of knowledge and manufacturing that began in the late 1600s and continued until the early 1900s.

a. Cultural Revolution

b. Technological Revolution

\*c. Industrial Revolution

d. Mechanical Revolution

11. The technological development of knowledge and manufacturing began in the late 1600s and continued until\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. The early 1800s

b. The mid 1700s

\*c.The 1900s

d. Today

12. Characteristics of families prior to the Industrial Revolution include:

a. families lived on smaller farms

b. every able member of the family did work to support and sustain the family economy

c. families were living in small “flats” in cities

\*d. both a & b

13. Preindustrial towns were small and very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and families were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. diverse, small

\*b. similar, large

c. remote, separated

d. isolated, close

14. After the Industrial Revolution, farm work was replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work.

a. city

b. labor

\*c. factory

d. commerce

15. Men left their homes and became breadwinners earning money to buy many of the goods that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. could only be manufactured in a factory

b. were no longer available in farms

c. made community more functional

\*d. used to be made by hand at home

16. After men left their homes and became breadwinners, what happened to women?

a. they took care of the farm

b. they became social forces in their small towns

\*c. they became the supervisors of home-based work and production

d. they no longer needed to work

17. During and after the Industrial Revolution, cities became larger and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. more diverse

b. similar

c. less remote

d. less isolated

18. Common characteristics of families after the Industrial Revolution included:

a. children and women sometimes went to work in factories

b. families became smaller

c. every member still had to work to support and sustain the family economy

\*d. all of the above

19. The Industrial Revolution brought some rather severe social conditions which included all of the following, except:

a. deplorable city living conditions

b. crowding

c. crime

\*d. inadequate shelter

20. Which of the following is true of Comte’s work?

a. Comte felt that the new social problems required a new science that was unique from any scientific disciplines of the day.

b. Comte wanted a strong scientific basis for sociology

c. Comte established sociology

\*d. All are true

21. Anomie is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concepts.

\*a. Emile Durkheim’s

b. Auguste Comte’s

c. Harriet Martineau’s

d. Talcott Parsons’

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a phenomena within society that typically exists independent of individual choices and actions.

a. Anomie

b. Social Integration

\*c. Social Facts

d. Collective Facts

23. One of Durkheim’s main concentrations of study was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. social integration

b. sociological analysis of culture

c. study of group violence

\*d. suicide

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the degree to which people are connected to their social groups.

a. Anomie

\*b. Social Integration

c. Cultural Integration

d. Collective Integration

25. A state of relative normlessness that comes from the disintegration of our routines and regulations is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Anomie

b. Apathy

c. Ennui

d. Languor

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is common when we go through sudden changes in our lives or when we live in larger cities.

\*a. Anomie

b. Apathy

c. Ennui

d. Languor

27. Role shift, vague expectations about what is expected, and sudden change often leads to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*a. Anomie

b. Apathy

c. Ennui

d. Languor

28. How were suicide rates measured by Durkheim?

\*a. numbers of suicides per 100,000 people in a population.

b. numbers of suicides per 1,000 people in a population.

c. numbers of suicides per 1,000,000 people in a population.

d. numbers of suicides per 10,000 people in a population.

29. This type of suicide occurs when people are over involved and overcommitted to the group or society as a whole.

a. Egoistic Suicide

b. Anomic Suicide

\*c. Altruistic Suicide

d. Fatalistic Suicide

30. This type of suicide occurs when people are under-involved or under-committed to groups.

\*a. Egoistic Suicide

b. Anomic Suicide

c. Altruistic Suicide

d. Fatalistic Suicide

31. This type of suicide occurs when people are under-regulated by familiar norms that serve as anchors to their social reality.

a. Egoistic Suicide

\*b. Anomic Suicide

c. Altruistic Suicide

d. Fatalistic Suicide

32. This type of suicide occurs when people are over regulated or over-constrained. (This might happen in oppressive societies where people prefer to die rather than continue under the hopeless state of oppression).

a. Egoistic Suicide

b. Anomic Suicide

c. Altruistic Suicide

\*d. Fatalistic Suicide

33. This is the loner-type suicide when an individual is disconnected (or never connected) to others.

\*a. Egoistic Suicide

b. Anomic Suicide

c. Altruistic Suicide

d. Fatalistic Suicide

34. This occurs when the needs of society as a whole override the needs of the individual.

a. Egoistic Suicide

b. Anomic Suicide

\*c. Altruistic Suicide

d. Fatalistic Suicide

35. You would expect this type of suicide in very large cities, or when dramatic social changes have transpired.

a. Egoistic Suicide

\*b. Anomic Suicide

c. Altruistic Suicide

d. Fatalistic Suicide

36. This might happen in oppressive societies where people prefer to die rather than continue under the hopeless state of oppression.

a. Egoistic Suicide

b. Anomic Suicide

c. Altruistic Suicide

\*d. Fatalistic Suicide

37. These types of suicide, described by Durkheim, have to do with the levels of social control and social regulation.

a. Egoistic Suicide & Anomic Suicide

b. Anomic Suicide & Altruistic Suicide

\*c. Anomic Suicide & Fatalistic Suicide

d. Egoistic Suicide & Fatalistic Suicide

38. The US Center for Disease Control lists Suicide as the \_\_\_\_\_most common form of death.

a. 7th

b. 8th

\*c. 10th

d. 13th

39. What’s the average number of US suicides reported in a given year.

a. 25,000

\*b. 38,000

c. 35,000

d. 40,000

40. In which group did Durkheim find to have the highest suicide rates?

\*a. Protestants

b. Catholics

c. Baptists

d. Atheists

41. In which group did Durkheim find to have the highest suicide rates?

a. females

b. poor persons

c. married people

\*d. wealthy persons

42. In which group did Durkheim find to have the lowest suicide rates?

a. Protestants

\*b. Catholics

c. Baptists

d. Men

43. In which group did Durkheim find to have the lowest suicide rates?

a. males

b. singles

\*c. married people

d. wealthy persons

42. In which group did Durkheim find to have the lowest suicide rates?

a. Protestants

\*b. Jews

c. Baptists

d. Atheists

43. The World Health Organization reported that worldwide, the suicide rates show clear patterns being higher for \_\_\_\_\_\_at all ages, and especially higher among the elderly.

a. females

b. adolescents

c. students

\*d. males

44. What country did **WHO** report as having the highest suicide rates in the world?

a. Russian Federation

b. Belarus

c. Japan

\*d. Lithuania

e. Kuwait

44. What country did WHO report as having the lowest suicide rates in the world?

a. Russian Federation

\*b. Azerbaijan

c. Japan

d. Lithuania

e. Kuwait

45. In the US, what age groups have the highest suicide rates?

a. 15-24

b. 35-55

c. 55-75

\*d. 75-84

46. In the US, what age groups have the lowest suicide rates?

\*a. 15-24

b. 35-55

c. 55-75

d. 85+

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an influential person in the development of sociology as a strong academic discipline.

a. Sigmund Freud

b. Albert Einstein

c. Albert Switzer

\*d. Karl Marx

48. Which of these people was technically not a sociologist?

a. Emile Durkheim

b. Auguste Comte

c. Harriet Martineau

\*d. Karl Marx

49. His/her philosophy and the timing of his/her writings helped early sociologists in the development of social theories and scientific approaches.

a. Emile Durkheim

\*b. Karl Marx

c. Harriet Martineau

d. Auguste Comte

50. Another key German founder of sociology was?

a. Emile Durkheim

b. Jacob Krutcfelt

\*c. Max Weber

d. Auguste Comte

51. Marx’s writing concentrated on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. poor vs. wealthy

b. sociological aspect of class

c. bureaucracies

d. religion and economy

52. Weber’s studies include:

a. poor vs. wealthy

b. sociological aspect of class

c. bureaucracies

d. religion and economy

\*e. all of the above

53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the abstract description of social phenomena by which actual social phenomena may be compared.

\*a. Ideal type

b. Ascribed type

c. Causal logic

d. Differential association

54. The sociologist who introduced the ideas about survival of the fittest in human society.

\*a. Herbert Spencer

b. Talcott Parsons

c. Max Weber

d. Lester Ward

55. Who is considered the founder of US sociology?

a. Herbert Spencer

b. Talcott Parsons

c. Max Weber

\*d. Lester Ward

56. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emphasized the scientific methodology in using sociology to solve real world social ills such as poverty.

a. Herbert Spencer

b. Talcott Parsons

c. Max Weber

\*d. Lester Ward

57. Talcott Parsons, a Functional Theorist, did extensive work on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Dominant ideology

\*b. Systems Theories

c. Dramaturgical approach

d. Labeling theory

58. Today, sociology has become a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-centered scientific discipline.

a. Europe

b. French

\*c. United States

d. Asia

59. Where do most of the sociologists live today?

a. Europe

b. France

\*c. United States

d. Germany

60. Which center for sociological research (that focuses on urban and ecological sociological issues) was established in 1920’s?

a. American Sociological Association

\*b. Chicago School

c. Sociology School

d. American center for Sociological Studies

61. Which two American Sociologists worked together to give tremendous support to the Symbolic Interactionism Theory?

a. Herbert Spencer and Talcott Parsons

b. Max Weber and Lester Ward

\*c. Charles H. Cooley and George H. Mead

d. George H. Mead and Lester Ward

62. Which sociologist(s) constructed how we form the “I” and the “me”, the self-concept, and the looking glass self was studied by which sociologist(s)?

a. Herbert Spencer

b. Lester Ward

\*c. Charles H. Cooley and George H. Mead

d. George H. Mead and Lester Ward

63. Which of these jobs is not available for a sociology graduate?

a. social service

b. business

c. service-related sectors

\*d. mental health counseling

64. About how many students graduate each year with a sociology Bachelor’s degree?

a. 30,000

\*b. 20,000

c. 15,000

d. 10,000

**True/False Questions**

1. Sociology began as an intellectual/philosophical effort by Karl Marx

\*False

2. Sociology began as an intellectual/philosophical effort by Auguste Comte

\*True

3. Sociology began as an intellectual/philosophical effort by Harriet Martineau

\*False

4. Emile Durkheim coined the term "Sociology".

\*False

5. Auguste Comte coined the term "Sociology".

\*True

6. Harriet Martineau coined the term "Sociology".

\*False

7. Karl Marx coined the term "Sociology".

\*False

8. According to Comte, sociology is defined as the science of society.

\*True

9. According to Comte, sociology is defined as the study of society.

\*False

10. According to Comte, sociology is defined as the study of culture.

\*False

11. According to Comte, sociology is defined as the observation of society.

\*False

12. Enlightenment is the objective and value-free observation, comparison, and experimentation applied to scientific inquiry.

\*False

13. Progress is the objective and value-free observation, comparison, and experimentation applied to scientific inquiry.

\*False

14. Positivism is the objective and value-free observation, comparison, and experimentation applied to scientific inquiry.

\*True

15. Illumination is the objective and value-free observation, comparison, and experimentation applied to scientific inquiry.

\*False

16. Translation of a book written by Comte into English expanded the interest in sociology to include English speakers.

\*True

17. Endorsement of sociology from Sigmund Freud expanded the interest in sociology to include English speakers.

\*False

18. Comte's work on positivism expanded the interest in sociology to include English speakers.

\*False

19. Martineau opposed oppression, especially of women and Black slaves in the US.

\*True

20. Martineau supported cruelty, especially of women and Black slaves in the US.

\*False

21. Western Europe was transformed by the French Revolution.

\*False

24. Western Europe was transformed by the Industrial Revolution.

\*True

25. Cultural Revolution is a technological development of knowledge and manufacturing that began in the late 1600s and continued until the early 1900s.

\*False

27. Industrial Revolution is a technological development of knowledge and manufacturing that began in the late 1600s and continued until the early 1900s.

\*True

28. Mechanical Revolution is a technological development of knowledge and manufacturing that began in the late 1600s and continued until the early 1900s.

\*False

29. The technological development of knowledge and manufacturing began in the late 1600s and continued until the late 1800s.

\*False

30. The technological development of knowledge and manufacturing began in the late 1600s and continued until the early 1900s.

\*True

31. The industrial development of knowledge and manufacturing began in the late 1600s and continued until the early 2000s.

\*False

32. Towns were small and very similar (homogamy) and families were large (more children=more workers) before Industrial Revolution.

\*True

33. Towns were large and very similar (homogamy) and families were small before Industrial Revolution.

\*False

34. Preindustrial towns were small and diverse.

\*False

35. Preindustrial towns were small and similar.

\*True

37. Postindustrial towns were small and isolated.

\*False

38. After the Industrial Revolution, farm work was replaced by factory work.

\*True

39. After the Industrial Revolution, farm work was replaced by commerce work.

\*False

40. Men left their homes and became breadwinners earning money to buy many of the goods that used to be made by hand at home.

\*True

41. Men left their homes and became breadwinners earning money to buy many of the goods could only be manufactured in a factory.

\*False

42. Men left their homes and became breadwinners earning money to buy many of the goods were no longer available in farms.

\*False

43. After men left their homes and became breadwinners, women became the supervisors of home work.

\*True

44. After men left their homes and became breadwinners, women no longer needed to work.

\*False

45. During and after Industrial Revolution, cities became larger and more diverse.

\*True

46. During and after Industrial Revolution, cities became larger and similar.

\*False

47. Anomie is one of Emile Durkheim's theories.

\*True

48. Anomie is one of Auguste Comte's theories.

\*False

49. Anomie is phenomena within society that typically exists independent of individual choices and actions.

\*False

50. Social Integration is phenomena within society that typically exists independent of individual choices and actions.

\*False

51. Social Facts is phenomena within society that typically exists independent of individual choices and actions.

\*True

52. One of Durkheim's main focus of study was social integration.

\*False

53. One of Durkheim's main focus of study was suicide.

\*True

54. Social Integration is the degree to which people are connected to their social groups.

\*True

55. Cultural Integration is the degree to which people are connected to their social groups.

\*False

56. Anomie is a state of relative normlessness that comes from the disintegration of our routines and regulations.

\*True

57. Agronomy is a state of relative normlessness that comes from the disintegration of our routines and regulations.

\*False

58. Anomie is common when we go through sudden changes in our lives or when we live in larger cities.

\*True

59. Agape is common when we go through sudden changes in our lives or when we live in larger cities.

\*False

60. Egoistic Suicide occurs when people are over involved and overcommitted to a group or society as a whole.

\*False

61. Anomic Suicide occurs when people are over involved and overcommitted to a group or society as a whole.

\*False

62. Altruistic Suicide occurs when people are over involved and overcommitted to a group or society as a whole.

\*True

63. Egoistic Suicide occurs when people are under-involved or under-committed to groups.

\*True

64. Anomic Suicide occurs when people are under-involved or under-committed to groups.

\*False

65. Altruistic Suicide occurs when people are under-involved or under-committed to groups.

\*False

66. Fatalistic Suicide occurs when people are under-involved or under-committed to groups.

\*False

67. Egoistic Suicide occurs when people are under-regulated by familiar norms that serve as anchors to their social reality.

\*False

68. Anomic Suicide occurs when people are under-regulated by familiar norms that serve as anchors to their social reality.

\*True

69. Altruistic Suicide occurs when people are under-regulated by familiar norms that serve as anchors to their social reality.

\*False

70. Egoistic Suicide occurs when people are over regulated or over-constrained.

\*False

71. Anomic Suicide occurs when people are over regulated or over-constrained.

\*False

72. Altruistic Suicide occurs when people are over regulated or over-constrained.

\*False

73. Fatalistic Suicide occurs when people are over regulated or over-constrained.

\*True

74. Egoistic Suicide is the loner-type suicide when an individual is disconnected (or never connected) to others.

\*True

75. Anomic Suicide is the loner-type suicide when an individual is disconnected (or never connected) to others.

\*False

76. Altruistic Suicide is the loner-type suicide when an individual is disconnected (or never connected) to others.

\*False

77. Fatalistic Suicide is the loner-type suicide when an individual is disconnected (or never connected) to others.

\*False

78. Egoistic Suicide occurs when the needs of society as a whole override the needs of the individual.

\*False

79. Anomic Suicide occurs when the needs of society as a whole override the needs of the individual.

\*False

80. Altruistic Suicide occurs when the needs of society as a whole override the needs of the individual.

\*True

81. Fatalistic Suicide occurs when the needs of society as a whole override the needs of the individual.

\*False

82. Egoistic Suicide is a type of suicide you'd expect in very large cities or when dramatic social changes have transpired.

\*False

83. Anomic Suicide is a type of suicide you'd expect in very large cities or when dramatic social changes have transpired.

\*True

84. Altruistic Suicide is a type of suicide you'd expect in very large cities or when dramatic social changes have transpired.

\*False

85. Fatalistic Suicide is a type of suicide you'd expect in very large cities or when dramatic social changes have transpired.

\*False

86. Egoistic Suicide might happen in oppressive societies where people prefer to die rather than continue under the hopeless state of oppression.

\*False

87. Anomic Suicide might happen in oppressive societies where people prefer to die rather than continue under the hopeless state of oppression.

\*False

88. Altruistic Suicide might happen in oppressive societies where people prefer to die rather than continue under the hopeless state of oppression.

\*False

89. Fatalistic Suicide might happen in oppressive societies where people prefer to die rather than continue under the hopeless state of oppression.

\*True

90. The US Center for Disease Control lists Suicide as the 10th most common form of death.

\*True

91. The US Center for Disease Control lists Suicide as the 13th most common form of death.

\*False

92. The average number of US suicides reported last year was 38,000.

\*True

93. The average number of US suicides reported last year was 140,000

\*False

94. Durkheim found the highest suicide rates in Protestants.

\*True

95. Durkheim found the highest suicide rates in Catholics.

\*False

96. Durkheim found highest suicide rates in married people.

\*False

97. Durkheim found the lowest suicide rates in Catholics and married people.

\*True

98. Durkheim found the lowest suicide rates in singles.

\*False

99. The World Health Organization reported that worldwide the suicide rates show clear patterns being higher for males at all ages and especially higher for the elderly.

\*True

100. The World Health Organization reported that worldwide the suicide rates show clear patterns being higher for females at all ages and especially higher for the elderly.

\*False

101. The World Health Organization reported Japan had the highest suicide rates in the world.

\*False

102. The World Health Organization reported Lithuania had the highest suicide rates in the world.

\*True

103. The World Health Organization reported Kuwait had the highest suicide rates in the world.

\*False

104. The World Health Organization reported Azerbaijan had the lowest suicide rates in the world.

\*True

105. Russian Federation had the lowest suicide rates in the world.

\*False

106. Japan had the lowest suicide rates in the world.

\*False

107. In the US, 75-84 age group has the highest suicide rates.

\*True

108. In the US, 35-55 age group has the highest suicide rates.

\*False

109. In the US, 15-24 age group has the lowest suicide rates.

\*True

110. In the US, 55-75 age group has the lowest suicide rates.

\*False

111. Karl Marx was an influential person in the development of sociology as a strong academic discipline.

\*True

112. Harriet Martineau was an influential person in the development of sociology as a strong academic discipline.

\*False

113. Karl Marx was not a sociologist.

\*True

114. Karl Marx was a sociologist.

\*False

115. Karl Marx's philosophy and the timing of his/her writings helped early sociologists in the development of social theories and scientific approaches.

\*True

116. Auguste Comte's philosophy and the timing of his/her writings helped early sociologists in the development of social theories and scientific approaches.

\*False

117. Karl Marx was an economist, philosopher, and revolutionary.

\*True

118. Marx's writing concentrated on poor vs. wealthy.

\*True

119. Marx's writing concentrated on bureaucracies.

\*False

120. Ideal type is the abstract description of social phenomena by which actual social phenomena may be compared.

\*True

121. Causal logic is the abstract description of social phenomena by which actual social phenomena may be compared.

\*False

122. Herbert Spencer introduced the ideas about survival of the fittest in human society.

\*True

123. Lester Ward introduced the ideas about survival of the fittest in human society.

\*False

124. Herbert Spencer is considered the founder of US sociology.

\*False

125. Lester Ward is considered the founder of US sociology.

\*True

126. Talcott Parsons did extensive work on Systems Theory.

\*True

127. Talcott Parsons did extensive work on Dramaturgical approach.

\*False

128. Today, sociology has become a United States-centered scientific discipline.

\*True

129. Today, sociology has become a Europe-centered scientific discipline.

\*False

130. Charles H. Cooley and George H. Mead are the two American Sociologists who work together to give tremendous support to the Symbolic Interactionism Theory.

\*True

131. George H. Mead and Lester Ward are the two American Sociologists who work together to give tremendous support to the Symbolic Interactionism Theory.

\*False

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can have more than one word.

1. Sociology began as an intellectual/philosophical effort by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Auguste Comte

2. The person who coined the term "Sociology".

\* Auguste Comte

3. According to Comte, sociology is defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* the science of society

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the objective and value-free observation, comparison, and experimentation applied to scientific inquiry.

\* Positivism

5. In his observation Comte believed that society's knowledge passed through \_\_\_\_\_ stages which he observed in France.

\* 3

6. Martineau opposed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially of women and Black slaves in the US.

\* oppression

7. Western Europe was transformed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Industrial Revolution

8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a technological development of knowledge and manufacturing that began in the late 1600s and continued until the early 1900s.

\* Industrial Revolution

9. The technological development of knowledge and manufacturing began in the late 1600s and continued until the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* early 1900s

10. Preindustrial towns were small and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* similar

11. After the Industrial Revolution, farm work was replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work.

\* factory

12. After men left their homes and became breadwinners, the women became the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* supervisors of home work

13. During and after Industrial Revolution, cities became larger and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* more diverse

14. Name at least 5 severe social conditions brought on by the Industrial Revolution.

\* deplorable city living conditions, crowding, crime, extensive poverty, inadequate water and sewage, early death, frequent accidents, and high illness rates.

15. Anomie is one of the theories established by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Emile Durkheim

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is phenomena within society that typically exists independent of individual choices and actions.

\* Social Facts

17. One of Durkheim's main focuses of study was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* suicide

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the degree to which people are connected to their social groups.

\* Social Integration

19. A state of relative normlessness that comes from the disintegration of our routines and regulations is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Anomie

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is common when we go through sudden changes in our lives or when we live in larger cities.

\* Anomie

21. Role shift + vague expectations about what is expected + sudden change = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\* Anomie

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a suicide which occurs when people are over involved and overcommitted to a group or society as a whole.

\* Altruistic Suicide

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a suicide which occurs when people are under-involved or under-committed to groups.

\* Egoistic Suicide

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a suicide which occurs when people are under-regulated by familiar norms that serve as anchors to their social reality.

\* Anomic Suicide

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a suicide which occurs when people are over regulated or over-constrained. This might happen in oppressive societies where people prefer to die rather than continue under the hopeless state of oppression

\* Fatalistic Suicide

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the loner-type suicide when an individual is disconnected (or never connected) to others.

\* Egoistic Suicide

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the needs of society as a whole override the needs of the individual.

\* Altruistic Suicide

28. You'd expect this type of suicide in very large cities or when dramatic social changes have transpired.

\* Anomic Suicide

29. This might happen in oppressive societies where people prefer to die rather than continue under the hopeless state of oppression.

\* Fatalistic Suicide

30. These types of suicide described by Durkheim have to do with the levels of social control and social regulation.

\* Anomic Suicide & Fatalistic Suicide

31. The US Center for Disease Control list Suicide as the \_\_\_\_\_most common form of death.

\* 11th

32. The average number of US suicides reported last year.

\* 32,000

33. The group(s) Durkheim found the highest suicide rates.

\* Protestants and/or the wealthy

34. The group(s) with found by Durkheim to have the lowest suicide rates.

\* Catholics, Jews or Married people

35. The World Health Organization reported that worldwide the suicide rates show clear patterns being higher for \_\_\_\_\_\_at all ages and especially higher for the elderly.

\* males

36. The country WHO reported having the highest suicide rates in the world.

\* Lithuania

37. The country WHO reported having the lowest suicide rates in the world.

\* Azerbaijan

38. The age groups in the US with the highest suicide rates.

\* 75-84

39. The age groups in the US with the lowest suicide rates.

\* 15-24

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an influential person in the development of sociology as a strong academic discipline.

\* Karl Marx

41. The person whose philosophy and the timing of his/her writings helped early sociologists in the development of social theories and scientific approaches.

\* Karl Marx

42. Marx's writing concentrated on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Class and/or poor vs. wealthy

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the abstract description of social phenomena by which actual social phenomena may be compared.

\* Ideal type

44. The sociologist who introduced the ideas about survival of the fittest in human society.

\* Herbert Spencer

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is considered the founder of US sociology.

\* Lester Ward

46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emphasized the scientific methodology in using sociology to solve real world social ills such as poverty.

\* Lester Ward

47. Talcott Parsons did extensive work on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory.

\* Systems

48. The country which has become the center of sociology today.

\* United States

49. The county with most of the sociologists.

\* United States

50. Two American Sociologists who work together to give tremendous support to the Symbolic Interactionism Theory.

\* Charles H. Cooley and George H. Mead

51. The construction of how we form the "I" and the "me", the self-concept, and the looking glass self was studied by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Charles H. Cooley, George H. Mead

52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_students graduate each year with a sociology Bachelor's degree.

\* 20,000

**Chapter 2: Sociological Imagination**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. What gives us a framework for understanding our social world that far surpasses any common sense notion we might derive from our limited social experiences.

a. Sociology

b. Psychological Imagination

\*c. Sociological Imagination

d. Social Facts

2. A contemporary sociologist who brought tremendous insight into the daily lives of society's members.

a. W.E.B. DuBois

\*b. C. Wright Mills

c. Margaret Mead

d. Émile Durkheim

3. Social processes rooted in society rather than in the individual.

a. Sociological Imagination

b. Social Movements

c. Societal-reaction approach

\*d. Social Facts

4. Who studied the "science of social facts"?

a. W.E.B. DuBois

b. C. Wright Mills

c. Margaret Mead

\*d. Émile Durkheim

5. All of these are social facts cited by the author, except:

a. War in the Middle East

b. Cost of gas

c. Repressed economy

\*d. Increasing number of people on welfare

e. increased demand for plastic surgery

6. All of the following are true of social facts except:

a. They are typically outside of the control of average people.

b. They occur in the complexities of modern society and impact us.

\*c. They are created by the dominant group in our society.

d. We rarely find a way to significantly impact them back

7. Who taught that we live much of our lives on the personal level and much of society happens at the larger social level.

a. W.E.B. DuBois

\*b. C. Wright Mills

c. Margaret Mead

d. Émile Durkheim

8. We live in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when we live without knowledge of the larger social and personal levels of social experience.

\*a. False Social Conscious

b. Negative Social Consciousness

c. Social Constructionist Perspective

d. Negative Social Interactions

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an ignorance of social facts and the larger social picture.

a. Social Constructionist Perspective

\*b. False Social Conscious

c. Negative Social Interactions

d. Negative Social Consciousness

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are private problems experienced within the character of the individual and the range of their immediate relation to others.

a. Personal Issues

b. Confidential Troubles

c. Confidential Dilemma

\*d. Personal Troubles

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lies beyond one's personal control and the range of one's inner life. These pertain to society's organization and processes.

a. Collective Crisis

\*b. Larger Social Issues

c. Social Dilemma

d. Common Social Issues

12. Laurie is struggling to keep up with her workload due to sick children and problems in her marriage. This describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Personal Issues

b. Confidential Troubles

c. Confidential Dilemma

\*d. Personal Troubles

13. There has been an influx of people on unemployment in the country and a record number of people are applying for unemployment benefits. This is a description of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Collective Crisis

\*b. Larger Social Issue

c. Social Dilemma

d. Common Social Issues

14. These are rooted in society rather than in the individual.

a. Collective Crisis

\*b. Larger Social Issues

c. Social Dilemma

d. Common Social Issues

15. Average teenagers daily activity includes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. watches TV and movies

b. online games

c. surfs the Net

d. text messaging

\*e. all of the above

16. Nationwide, many students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the rigors of college life.

\*a. come to college as freshmen ill-prepared to understand

b. and their parents discuss realities of

c. before their senior year don't get adequate information of

d. are well prepared for

17. What was the percentage of Asian dropouts?

\*a. 2.1

b. 30

c. 35

d. 29

e. 4.3

18. College dropouts are an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a larger social issue

b. Social Dilemma

c. a personal trouble.

d. None of the above

\*e. a & c

19. The real power of the sociological imagination is found in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. realizing there are many social facts that affect how we think.

b. distinguishing social factors that influence the way we think about personal troubles

\*c. how you and I learn to distinguish between the personal and social levels in our own lives

d. making personal choices that serve us the best

20. How many people are married in the US?

\*a. Over 200,000,000

b. Over 250,000,000

c. About 273,000,000

d. About 300,000,000

21. Which of these statements about divorce is true?

a. There has been 50% chance of one getting divorced.

b. Divorce rate has been inclining since the 1980's.

\*c. All married people are at risk of divorcing.

d. If you live with someone before you get married, you decrease your chance of being divorced later.

22. Which factor(s) can minimize our chances of divorce?

a. Wait to marry until you reach your mid 20’s

b. Avoid cohabitation

c. Finish College

\*d. All of the above

23. What age range is recommended for age at first marriage to decrease risk of divorce?

a. early 20's

\*b. mid-20's

c. late 30's

d. before 20

24. Who has the highest risk of divorce?

a. Those who marry after 30

b. Those with parents who divorced when they were teens.

\*c. Those who marry in their teens

d. Those who cohabitate

25. Avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you plan to ever marry.

a. long engagements

b. living with parents

c. dropping out of school

\*d. cohabitation

26. Which group is less likely to divorce?

\*a. College graduates

b. High school graduates

c. Lawyers

d. Medical professionals

27. All of following are risk factors in the "three-strike issues" except:

a. you are poor

b. you are a teenager when you marry

\*c. you are not a college graduate

d. you are pregnant when you marry

28. The following are scientifically identified divorce risk factors except:

a. high personal debt

b. falling out of love

c. not proactively maintaining your marital relationship

d. infidelity

\*e. having children

29. What year did US have the lowest median age at marriage?

a. 1939

b. 1943

\*c. 1946

d. 1950

30. What year did US have the highest rate of marriages and highest rate of births?

a. 1943

\*b. 1946

c. 1950

d. 1953

31. What was the reason for divorce rate surge after World War II?

a. There was an increased rate of infidelity by wives of soldier's serving in the War.

b. Many women changed, having to fill men's roles at home while their husbands/boyfriends were at war.

\*c. Soldiers returned home having been changed by the War and were probably less compatible with their wives.

d. More marital problems due to prolonged time apart during the war.

32. Other factors influencing divorce pattern have to do with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. economy

b. marriage market

c. cultural shift

d. all of the above

\*e. a & b

33. Which of these statements is true about divorce in our society?

a. Divorce rate increases during economic hardships.

\*b. Divorces tend to be higher if there is an abundance of single women in the society.

c. More successful people divorce during economic recession than the poor.

d. Divorce is higher in the Easters US than Western US.

**True / False Questions**

1. The average person lives too narrow a life to get a clear and concise understanding of today's complex social world.

\*True

2. The average person's life is dynamic enough to give a clear and concise understanding of today's complex social world.

\*False

3. Because of the Internet, we are able to make more sense of the world without going anywhere.

\*False

4. Countless social trends transpire without many of us even knowing they exist.

\*True

5. Sociological Imagination gives us a framework for understanding our social world that far surpasses any common sense notion we might derive from our limited social experiences.

\*True

6. Social Facts gives us a framework for understanding our social world that far surpasses any common sense notion we might derive from our limited social experiences.

\*False

7. Psychological Imagination gives us a framework for understanding our social world that far surpasses any common sense notion we might derive from our limited social experiences.

\*False

8. C. Wright Mills was a contemporary sociologist who brought tremendous insight into the daily lives of society's members.

\*True

9. Henri de Saint SImon was a contemporary sociologist who brought tremendous insight into the daily lives of society's members.

\*False

10. Social Facts is a social processes rooted in society rather than in the individual.

\*True

11. Social Movements is a social processes rooted in society rather than in the individual.

\*False

12. Societal-reaction approach is a social processes rooted in society rather than in the individual.

\*False

13. Émile Durkheim studied the "science of social facts".

\*True

14. W.E.B. DuBois studied the "science of social facts".

\*False

15. C. Wright Mills studied the "science of social facts".

\*False

16. Margaret Mead studied the "science of social facts".

\*False

17. Social facts are typically outside of the control of average people.

\*True

18. Social facts occur in the complexities of modern society and impact us.

\*True

19. Social facts are created by the dominant group in our society.

\*False

20. We rarely find a way to significantly impact Social facts back.

\*True

21. C. Wright Mills taught that we live much of our lives on the personal level and much of society happens at the larger social level.

\*True

22. Émile Durkheim taught that we live much of our lives on the personal level and much of society happens at the larger social level.

\*False

23. We live in False Social Conscious when we live without knowledge of the larger social and personal levels of social experience.

\*True

24. We live in Negative Social Consciousness when we live without knowledge of the larger social and personal levels of social experience.

\*False

25. False Social Conscious is an ignorance of social facts and the larger social picture.

\*True

26. Negative Social Consciousness is an ignorance of social facts and the larger social picture.

\*False

27. Confidential Troubles are private problems experienced within the character of the individual and the range of their immediate relation to others.

\*False

28. Personal Troubles are private problems experienced within the character of the individual and the range of their immediate relation to others.

\*True

29. Larger Social Issues lies beyond one's personal control and the range of one's inner life. These pertain to society's organization and processes.

\*True

30. Social Dilemma lies beyond one's personal control and the range of one's inner life. These pertain to society's organization and processes.

\*False

31. Common Social Issues lies beyond one's personal control and the range of one's inner life. These pertain to society's organization and processes.

\*False

32. Mills identified the fact that we function in our personal lives as actors and actresses who make choices about our friends, family, groups, work, school, and other issues within our control.

\*True

33. Laurie is struggling to keep up with her workload due to sick children and problems in her marriage. This describes Confidential Troubles.

\*False

34. Laurie is struggling to keep up with her workload due to sick children and problems in her marriage. This describes Personal Troubles.

\*True

35. There has been an influx of people on unemployment in the country and a record number of people are applying for unemployment benefits. This is a description of Larger Social Issue

\*True

36. There has been an influx of people on unemployment in the country and a record number of people are applying for unemployment benefits. This is a description of Personal Social Issues

\*False

37. Collective Crisis are rooted in society rather than in the individual.

\*False

38. Larger Social Issues are rooted in society rather than in the individual.

\*True

39. Nationwide, students come to college as freshmen ill-prepared to understand the rigors of college life.

\*True

40. Nationwide, students are well prepared for the rigors of college life.

\*False

41. According to the US Census Bureau, there were about 75% who've graduated high school in 2006.

\*False

42. According to the US Census Bureau, there were about 84% who've graduated high school in 2006.

\*True

43. According to the US Census Bureau, there were about 50% had a bachelors degree in 2006

\*False

44. According to the US Census Bureau, there were about 27% had a bachelors degree in 2006

\*True

45. The majority of college first year students drop out, because nationwide we have a deficit in the preparation and readiness of Freshmen attending college and a real disconnect in their ability to connect to college in such a way that they feel they belong to it.

\*True

46. The real power of the sociological imagination is found in distinguishing social factors that influence the way we think about personal troubles

\*False

47. The real power of the sociological imagination is found in how you and I learn to distinguish between the personal and social levels in our own lives

\*True

48. Over 220,000,000 people are married in the US.

\*True

49. About 105,000,000 people are married in the US.

\*False

50. Each year more people are getting married.

\*False

51. Marriage has been declining since 1990.

\*True

52. About 85% of US population will marry.

\*True

53. There is about a 50% chance of one getting divorced.

\*False

54. Divorce rate has been inclining since the 1980's.

\*False

55. All married people are at risk of divorcing.

\*True

56. If you live with someone before you get married, you decrease your chance of being divorced later.

\*False

57. There never was a 1 in 2 chance of getting divorced in the US.

\*True

58. Divorce rates peaked in the 1980's and have steadily declined since then.

\*True

59. Mid-20's age range is recommended for marriage to decrease risk of divorce.

\*True

60. Before age 20 is recommended for marriage to decrease risk of divorce.

\*False

61. Those who marry after 30 have the highest risk of divorce

\*False

62. Those with parents who divorced when they were teens have the highest risk of divorce.

\*False

63. Those who marry in their teens have the highest risk of divorce.

\*True

64. Those who cohabitate have the highest risk of divorce

\*False

65. While cohabitation is on the rise in the US, it is still associated with higher risks of divorce once one is married.

\*True

66. College graduates are less likely to divorce.

\*True

67. You need to know which factors you can control that will likely impact your marital success odds to minimize chances of divorce.

\*True

68. Extended period of engagement before marriage is essential in minimizing chances of divorce.

\*False

69. Scientifically identified divorce risk factor(s) include: high personal debt, falling out of love, and marriage appears unhappy and hopeless.

\*True

70. Scientifically identified divorce risk factor(s) include having 2 children.

\*False

71. Often couples on the fringe of divorce later emerge from those states of unhappiness and hopelessness with renewed happiness and hope, by simply enduring the difficult years together.

\*True

71. Once couples reach the fringe of divorce, the marriage has no hope.

\*False

72. One of the reasons for divorce rate surge after World War II was there was an increased rate of infidelity by wives of soldier's serving in the War.

\*False

73. One of the reasons for divorce rate surge after World War II was soldiers returned home having been changed by the War and were probably less compatible with their wives.

\*True

74. Other factors influencing divorce pattern have to do with economy and marriage market.

\*True

75. Other factors influencing divorce pattern have to do with cultural shift and social perspective.

\*False

76. Divorces continue to be high during economic prosperity and often decline during economic hardships.

\*True

77. Divorces continue to be high during e economic hardships and often decline during economic prosperity.

\*False

78. Divorce rate increases during economic hardships.

\*False

79. Divorces tend to be higher if there is an abundance of single women in the society.

\*True

80. More successful people divorce during economic recession than the poor.

\*False

81. Divorce is higher in the Eastern US than Western US.

\*False

82. Scientists have never identified a "cause" for divorce.

\*True

83. Scientists have pinpointed an exact "causes" for divorce.

\*False

84. If you are single and considering marriage, you should not postpone finishing college.

\*True

85. If you are single and considering marriage, you should not get counseling to deal with your parent's divorce.

\*False

86. If you are single and considering marriage, you should wait to marry until you are in your 20's to decrease the chance of divorce.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. The average person lives too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a life to get a clear and concise understanding of today’s complex social world.

\*narrow

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gives us a framework for understanding our social world that far surpasses any common sense notion we might derive from our limited social experiences.

\* Sociological Imagination

3. A contemporary sociologist who brought tremendous insight into the daily lives of society’s members and was the author of Sociological Imagination.

\* C. Wright Mills

4. Name the key principles for providing us with a framework for really wrapping our minds around many of the hidden social processes that transpire in an almost invisible manner in today’s societies.

\* Troubles & issues or personal challenges and larger social challenges

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are social processes rooted in society rather than in the individual.

\* Social Facts

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studied the “science of social facts”.

\* Émile Durkheim

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taught that we live much of our lives on the personal level and much of society happens at the larger social level.

\* C. Wright Mills

8. We live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when we live without knowledge of the larger social and personal levels of social experience.

\* False Social Conscious

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an ignorance of social facts and the larger social picture.

\* False Social Conscious

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are private problems experienced within the character of the individual and the range of their immediate relation to others.

\* Personal Troubles

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lies beyond one's personal control and the range of one's inner life. These pertain to society's organization and processes.

\* Larger Social Issues

12. Laurie is struggling to keep up with her workload due to sick children and problems in her marriage. This describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Personal Troubles

13. There has been an influx of people on unemployment in the country and a record number of people are applying for unemployment benefits. This is a description of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Larger Social Issue

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are rooted in society rather than in the individual.

\* Larger Social Issues

15. Nationwide, students come to college as freshmen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to understand the rigors of college life.

\* ill-prepared

16. According to the US Census Bureau, there were about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who’ve graduated high school in 2006.

\* 84%

17. According to the US Census Bureau, there were about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had a bachelors degree in 2006.

\* 27%

18. Number of people who are married in the US. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\* Over 220,000,000

19. What age range is recommended for marriage to decrease risk of divorce?

\* mid-20’s

20. The group with the highest risk of divorce.

\* Those in their teens

21. Avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you plan to ever marry.

\* cohabitation

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ divorce less then dropouts or high school graduates

\* College graduates

23. List the “three-strike issues” of divorce.

\* you are poor, you are a teenager when you marry, you are pregnant when you marry

24. List at least five of the scientifically identified divorce risk factors other than the “three-strike issues” of divorce.

\*high personal debt; falling out of love; not proactively maintaining your marital relationship; marrying someone who has little in common with you; infidelity; remaining mentally “on the marriage market…waiting for someone better to come along” having parents who divorced; neither preparing for nor managing the stresses that come with raising children; and divorcing because the marriage appears unhappy and hopeless in terms of resolving negative issues

25. What happens to couples who are on the fringe of divorce, in a state of unhappiness and hopelessness, but endure the difficult years together?

\*They later emerge from those states with renewed happiness and hope.

26. As Mills taught, you must consider both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_simultaneously to fully benefit from the sociological imagination.

\* personal and larger social issues

27. The year when US had the highest rate of marriages and highest rate of births.

\* 1946

28. Other factors influencing divorce pattern have to do with economy and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*marriage market

29. If your marriage hit a wall, you should do what?

\* consider counseling, consult with other couples, read self-help book

30. Often the insurmountable walls that couples face in marriage slowly collapse with time and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*concerted effort

\*\*\*Matching\*\*\*

Match disciplines with their contribution.

1. Psychology

\*understanding of self-esteem

2. Economics

\*understanding of supply and demand

3. Political science

\* understanding of polling

4. Physics

\*Einstein theory of E=MC2

Terminology Match

5. Gives us a framework for understanding our social world that far surpasses any common sense notion we might derive from our limited social experiences.

\* Sociological Imagination

6. "Troubles"

\* personal challenges

7. Issues

\*Larger social challenges

8. Social processes rooted in society rather than in the individual

\* Social Facts

9. Studied the "science of social facts"

\* Émile Durkheim

10. Taught that we live much of our lives on the personal level and much of society happens at the larger social level.

\* C. Wright Mills

11. C. Wright Mills

\* A contemporary sociologist who brought tremendous insight into the daily lives of society's members.

12. When we live without knowledge of the larger social and personal levels of social experience.

\* False Social Conscious

13. False Social Conscious

\* An ignorance of social facts and the larger social picture.

14. Private problems experienced by an individual

\* Personal Troubles

14. These pertain to society's organization and processes.

\* Larger Social Issues

15. Larger Social Issues

\* Rooted in society rather than in the individual.

16. Graduated high school in US (2006)

\* 84%

17. With bachelors degree in US (2006)

\* 27%

18. Number of people married in the US.

\* Over 220,000,000

19. Age range recommended for marriage

\* mid-20's

20. Group with highest risk of divorce

\* Teenagers

21. Group less likely to divorce

\* College graduates

**Chapter 3: Social Theories**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The main function(s) of Sociological Theories include:

a. Guide in intervention strategies

b. Help you understand the larger social picture in your life

c. Guide researchers

\*d. all of the above

e. a & c

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a set of interrelated concepts used to describe, explain, and predict how society and its parts are related to each other.

a. Hypothesis

b. Premise

\*c. Theory

d. Assumption

3. Without theories, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would be a futile exercise in statistics.

a. life

\*b. science

c. sociology

d. hypothesis

4. After one develops a hypothesis or a research question, what would be the next step?

a. Theory

b. Rethink assumptions

c. Generalizations

\*d. Scientific studies

5. According to the diagram in the text, findings and generalization can directly lead to:

a. Theory

b. More research questions

c. Process to rethink and revisit assumptions

\*d. a or c

6. Theories have to be supported by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. research

b. assumptions

c. inquiries

d. proof

7. When theories are used to study at the society, state, country, or world level, they are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Comprehensive Theories

b. Universal Theories

\*c. Macro Theories

d. Maximum Theories

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are theories which best fit the study of massive numbers of people.

a. Comprehensive Theories

b. Universal Theories

c. Maximum Theories

\*d. Macro Theories

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are theories used to study small groups and individuals.

a. General Theories

b. Focused Theories

\*c. Micro Theories

d. Constrained Theories

10. Typically Functional and Conflict theories can be considered as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Comprehensive Theories

b. Universal Theories

c. Micro Theories

\*d. Macro Theories

11. Typically Symbolic Interactionism or Social Exchange theories can be considered as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. General Theories

b. Focused Theories

\*c. Micro Theories

d. Constrained Theories

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a theory which deals with the universal aspects of social processes or problems and is based on abstract ideas and concepts rather than on case specific evidence.

a. Middle-Range Theory

\*b. Grand Theory

c. Micro Theory

d. Universal Theories

13. Conflict, Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Social Exchange Theories are all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types.

a. Middle-Range Theory

\*b. Grand Theory

c. Micro Theory

d. Universal Theories

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a theory derived from specific scientific findings and focuses on the interrelation of two or more concepts applied to a very specific social process or problem.

\*a. Middle-Range Theory

b. Grand Theory

c. Micro Theory

d. Universal Theories

15. Which sociologist valued using smaller, more specifically precise theories in trying to explain smaller and more specific social phenomena?

a. Marx

b. Weber

\*c. Merton

d. Spencer

16. Karl Marx was the founder of what eventually became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Functional Theory

\*b. Conflict Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction

d. Social Exchange

17. Which one of these did Robert Merton consider valuable in sociological research?

a. Differential Association Theory

b. Labeling Theory

c. Continuity Theory

\*d. all of the above

e. none of the above

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sociological theory designed to study the larger social, global, and societal level of sociological phenomena.

a. Functional Theory

b. Universal Theories

c. Micro Theories

\*d. Macro Theories

19. Conflict Theory was first designed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Marx

b. Mills

c. Merton

d. Weber

20. Which theorist further developed the Conflict Theory and refined it to a more moderate position?

a. Parsons

b. Mills

c. Merton

\*d. Weber

21. Which of these characteristics describe the original author of the Conflict Theory?

a. He was a German philosopher, economist, sociologist, and revolutionary.

b. He was a witness to oppression perpetrated by society’s elite members against the masses of poor.

c. He was used to the capitalistic ideals up and coming in his time and tried to embrace its positive influence in the society ridden with exploitation of the average person.

d. all of the above

\*e. a & b

22. Conflict theory is especially useful in understanding what?

a. Roles

b. Prejudice

c. Definitions

d. Rape

\*e. b & d

23. Which one of these would a Conflict Theorist not consider studying using the Conflict Theory?

a. wealth and poverty

b. haves and the have nots

c. slavery

\*d. self-concept

24. The ability to get what one wants even in the presence of opposition.

a. authority

\*b. power

c. influence

d. perseverance

25. The institutionalized legitimate power.

\*a. authority

b. power

c. sovereignty

d. domain

26. Wealthy elite (royalty, political, and corporate leaders) have the most power.

a. Proletariat

b. Plebs

\* c. Bourgeoisie

d. Nobles

27. The common working class, lower class, and poor members of society.

\*a. Proletariat

b. Plebs

c. Bourgeoisie

d. Nobles

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the “Goliaths” in society who often bully their wishes into outcomes.

a. Proletariat

b. Plebs

\* c. Bourgeoisie

d. Nobles

29. Which of these theories would be considered “couched primarily” in Conflict Theory assumptions?

a. Differential Association Theory

b. Functional Theory

c. Continuity Theory

\*d. Feminist Theory

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is in a state of balance and kept that way through the function of society's component parts.

a. Utilitarian theory

\*b. Functionalist theory

c. Universal theory

d. Equilibrium theory

31. Which theory has underpinnings in biological and ecological concepts?

a. Symbolic Interaction

b. Social Exchange theory

\*c. Functionalist theory

d. Universal theory

32. Breakdowns or disruptions in society and its parts, which threaten social stability is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Manifest functions

\*b. Dysfunctions

c. Latent functions

d. Malfunctions

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are the apparent and intended functions of institutions in society.

\*a. Manifest functions

b. Dysfunctions

c. Latent functions

d. Malfunctions

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the less apparent, unintended, and often unrecognized functions in social institutions and processes.

a. Manifest functions

b. Dysfunctions

\*c. Latent functions

d. Malfunctions

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the state of balance maintained by social processes that help society adjust and compensate for forces that might tilt it onto a path of destruction.

a. Homeostasis

\*b. Equilibrium

c. Permanence

d. Solidity

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings.

\*a. Symbolic Interaction

b. Social Exchange

c. Symbolic Association

d. Social Ideology

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a very useful theory for: understanding other people, improving communications, learning and teaching skills in cross-cultural relations, etc.

\*a. Symbolic Interaction

b. Social Exchange

c. Symbolic Association

d. Social Ideology

38. Once you realize that individuals are by their social natures very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with one another, then you begin to understand how to persuade your friends and family, how to understand others’ points of view, and how to resolve misunderstandings.

a. figurative

b. literal

\*c. symbolic

d. emblematic

39. Which theory magnifies the concept of meanings?

a. Symbolic Association

b. Social Ideology

\*c. Symbolic Interaction

d. Social Exchange

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_explores the way we communicate and helps us to understand how we grow up with our self-concept.

a. Symbolic Association Theory

b. Social Ideology Theory

\*c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Social Exchange Theory

41. Another name for Thomas Theorem?

a. Situational Theorem

b. Interactionist Perspective

c. Dramaturgical Approach

\*d. Definition of the Situation

42. What theory claims if people perceive or define something as being real then it is real in its consequences?

a. Situational Theorem

b. Interactionist Perspective

c. Dramaturgical Approach

\*d. Definition of the Situation

43. What theory claims if people perceive or define something as being real then it is real in its consequences?

a. Situational Theorem

b. Interactionist Perspective

c. Dramaturgical Approach

\*d. Thomas Theorem

44. To understand the other person’s symbols and meanings is to approach\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. common ground

b. similar understanding

c. familiarity

d. accustomed views

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs.

a. Symbolic Association Theory

b. Social Ideology Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

\*d. Social Exchange Theory

46. What theory assumes that human beings are rational creatures, capable of making sound choices once the pros and cons of the choice are understood?

a. Symbolic Interaction

\*b. Social Exchange theory

c. Functionalist theory

d. Universal theory

e. Equilibrium theory

47. Which theory has assumptions similar to Conflict theory?

a. Symbolic Association Theory

b. Functionalist theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

\*d. Social Exchange Theory

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

a. Justice

b. Neutrality

\*c. Equity

d. Objectivity

49. Which of four grand theories can be used to study any individual and collective behaviors?

a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

\*e. all of the above

50. Which theory would declare that competition is inevitable?

a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

\*d. Conflict Theory

e. all of the above

51. Which theory would declare society has interrelated parts?

\*a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

e. all of the above

52. Which theory would purport reality shaping in self and with others?

a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

\*c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

53. Which theory would concentrate on looking at fairness and equity?

a. Functional Theory

\*b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

54. What theory has a premise of society being like a human body?

\*a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

55. Systems theory is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

56. The theory which purports any resource can be used as tool of power or exploitation is?

a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

\*d. Conflict Theory

57. Theory of self is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

\*c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

58. The theory which concentrates on rewards and outcomes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Functional Theory

\*b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

**True/False Questions**

1. Theory is a set of interrelated concepts used to describe, explain, and predict how society and its parts are related to each other.

\* True

2. Hypothesis is a set of interrelated concepts used to describe, explain, and predict how society and its parts are related to each other.

\*False

3. Without theories, science would be a futile exercise in statistics.

\* True

4. Science does not need theories to prove new findings.

\* False

5. After you develop a hypothesis or a research question, next step is to rethink their assumptions.

\*False

6. After you develop a hypothesis or a research question, next step is to conduct a scientific study.

\* True

7. Once one develops a theory, the scientific study is over.

\* False

8. Developing a theory is just one of the steps in continuous scientific study.

\*True

9. Theories have to be supported by research.

\* True

10. Theories have to be supported by assumptions

\* False

11. Theories also provide a framework for how specific research should be conducted.

\* True

12. When theories are used to study at the society, state, country, or world level, they are referred to as Macro Theories.

\* True

13. When theories are used to study at the society, state, country, or world level, they are referred to as Universal Theories

\* False

14. Macro Theories are theories which best fit the study of massive numbers of people.

\* True

15. Universal Theories are theories which best fit the study of massive numbers of people.

\* False

16. Maximum Theories are theories which best fit the study of massive numbers of people.

\* False

17. Micro Theories are theories used to study small groups or individuals.

\* True

18. Focused Theories are theories used to study small groups or individuals.

\* False

19. Typically Functional and Conflict theories can be considered as Macro Theories.

\* True

20. Typically Functional and Conflict theories can be considered as Comprehensive Theories

\* False

21. Typically Symbolic Interactionism or Social Exchange theories can be considered as Micro Theories.

\* True

22. Typically Symbolic Interactionism or Social Exchange theories can be considered as Focused Theories

\* False

23. Middle-Range Theory is a theory which deals with the universal aspects of social processes or problems and is based on abstract ideas and concepts rather than on case specific evidence.

\* False

24. Grand Theory is a theory which deals with the universal aspects of social processes or problems and is based on abstract ideas and concepts rather than on case specific evidence.

\* True

25. Conflict, Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Social Exchange Theories are all Grand Theory types.

\* True

26. Conflict, Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Social Exchange Theories are Middle-Range Theory types.

\* False

27. Middle-Range Theory is a theory derived from specific scientific findings and focuses on the interrelation of two or more concepts applied to a very specific social process or problem.

\* True

28. Micro Theory is a theory derived from specific scientific findings and focuses on the interrelation of two or more concepts applied to a very specific social process or problem.

\* False

29. Merton valued using smaller, more specifically precise theories in trying to explain smaller and more specific social phenomena.

\* True

30. Mead valued using smaller, more specifically precise theories in trying to explain smaller and more specific social phenomena.

\* False

31. Karl Marx was the designer of Conflict Theory.

\* True

32. Karl Marx was the designer of Symbolic Interaction Theory.

\* False

33. Macro Theory is a sociological theory designed to study the larger social, global, and societal level of sociological phenomena.

\* True

34. Functional Theory is a sociological theory designed to study the larger social, global, and societal level of sociological phenomena.

\* False

35. Weber further developed the Conflict Theory and refined it to a more moderate position.

\* True

36. Marx further developed the Conflict Theory and refined it to a more moderate position.

\* False

37. Conflict theory is especially useful in understanding socialization.

\*False

38. Conflict theory is especially useful in understanding Capitalism.

\* False

39. Conflict theory is especially useful in understanding prejudice and rape.

\* True

40. Power is the ability to get what one wants even in the presence of opposition.

\* True

41. Influence is the ability to get what one wants even in the presence of opposition.

\* False

42. Authority is the institutionalized legitimate power.

\* True

43. Sovereignty is the institutionalized legitimate power.

\* False

44. Wealthy elite (royalty, political, and corporate leaders) have the most power is called Bourgeoisie.

\* True

45. Wealthy elite (royalty, political, and corporate leaders) have the most power is called the Nobles.

\* False

46. Wealthy elite (royalty, political, and corporate leaders) have the most power is called the Proletariat.

\* False

47. Proletariat is the common working class, lower class, and poor members of society.

\* True

48. Bourgeoisie is the common working class, lower class, and poor members of society.

\* False

49. Bourgeoisie is the “Goliaths” in society who often bully their wishes into outcomes.

\* True

50. Proletariat is the “Goliaths” in society who often bully their wishes into outcomes.

\* False

51. Functionalist theory claims that society is in a state of balance and kept that way through the function of society's component parts.

\* True

52. Utilitarian theory claims that society is in a state of balance and kept that way through the function of society's component parts.

\* False

53. Functionalist theory has underpinnings in biological and ecological concepts.

\* True

54. Social Exchange theory has underpinnings in biological and ecological concepts.

\* False

55. Breakdowns or disruptions in society and its parts, which threaten social stability is Dysfunctions.

\* True

56. Breakdowns or disruptions in society and its parts, which threaten social stability is Manifest functions.

\* False

57. Breakdowns or disruptions in society and its parts, which threaten social stability is Latent functions.

\* False

58. Breakdowns or disruptions in society and its parts, which threaten social stability is Malfunctions.

\* False

59. Manifest functions are the apparent and intended functions of institutions in society.

\* True

60. Dysfunctions are the apparent and intended functions of institutions in society.

\* False

61. Latent functions are the apparent and intended functions of institutions in society.

\* False

62. Malfunctions are the apparent and intended functions of institutions in society.

\* False

63. Latent functions are the less apparent, unintended, and often unrecognized functions in social institutions and processes.

\* True

64. Manifest functions are the less apparent, unintended, and often unrecognized functions in social institutions and processes.

\* False

65. Functions are the less apparent, unintended, and often unrecognized functions in social institutions and processes.

\* False

66. Malfunctions are the less apparent, unintended, and often unrecognized functions in social institutions and processes.

\* False

67. Equilibrium is the state of balance maintained by social processes that help society adjust and compensate for forces that might tilt it onto a path of destruction.

\* True

68. Homeostasis is the state of balance maintained by social processes that help society adjust and compensate for forces that might tilt it onto a path of destruction.

\* False

69. Permanence is the state of balance maintained by social processes that help society adjust and compensate for forces that might tilt it onto a path of destruction.

\* False

70. Symbolic Interaction claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings.

\* False

71. Social Exchange claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings.

\* False

72. Symbolic Association claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings.

\* False

73. Social Ideology claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings.

\* False

74. Symbolic Interaction is a very useful theory for: understanding other people, improving communications, learning and teaching skills in cross-cultural relations, etc.

\* True

75. Functional Association is a very useful theory for: understanding other people, improving communications, learning and teaching skills in cross-cultural relations, etc.

\* False

76. Once you realize that individuals are by their social natures very symbolic with one another, then you begin to understand how to persuade your friends and family, how to understand others’ points of view, and how to resolve misunderstandings.

\* True

77. Once you realize that individuals are by their social natures very non-symbolic with one another, then you begin to understand how to persuade your friends and family, how to understand others’ points of view, and how to resolve misunderstandings.

\* False

78. Symbolic Interaction magnifies the concepts of meanings.

\* True

79. Social Ideology magnifies the concepts of meanings.

\* False

80. Symbolic Interaction Theory explores the way we communicate and helps us to understand how we grow up with our self-concept.

\* True

81. Symbolic Association Theory explores the way we communicate and helps us to understand how we grow up with our self-concept.

\* False

82. Social Exchange Theory explores the way we communicate and helps us to understand how we grow up with our self-concept.

\* False

83. Another name for Thomas Theorem is Definition of the Situation.

\* True

84. Another name for Thomas Theorem is Dramaturgical Approach.

\* False

85. Definition of the Situation claims if people perceive or define something as being real then it is real in its consequences.

\* True

86. Dramaturgical Approach claims if people perceive or define something as being real then it is real in its consequences.

\* False

87. Thomas Theorem claims if people perceive or define something as being real then it is real in its consequences.

\* True

89. To understand the other person’s symbols and meanings is to approach common ground.

\* True

90. To understand the other person’s symbols and meanings is to approach accustomed views.

\* False

91. Social Exchange Theory claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs.

\* True

92. Symbolic Association Theory claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs.

\* False

93. Symbolic Interaction Theory claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs.

\* False

94. Social Exchange Theory assumes that human beings are rational creatures, capable of making sound choices once the pros and cons of the choice are understood.

\* True

95. Symbolic Interaction Theory assumes that human beings are rational creatures, capable of making sound choices once the pros and cons of the choice are understood.

\* False

96. Functionalist Theory assumes that human beings are rational creatures, capable of making sound choices once the pros and cons of the choice are understood.

\* False

97. Social Exchange Theory has assumptions similar to Conflict Theory.

\* True

98. Functionalist theory has assumptions similar to Conflict Theory.

\* False

99. Symbolic Interaction Theory has assumptions similar to Conflict Theory.

\* False

100. Equity is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

\* True

101. Justice is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

\* False

102. Objectivity is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

\* False

103. Functional Theory would declare that competition is inevitable.

\* False

104. Social Exchange Theory would declare that competition is inevitable.

\* False

105. Symbolic Interaction Theory would declare that competition is inevitable.

\* False

106. Conflict Theory would declare that competition is inevitable.

\* True

107. Functional Theory would declare society has interrelated parts.

\* True

108. Social Exchange Theory would declare society has interrelated parts.

\* False

109. Symbolic Interaction Theory would declare society has interrelated parts.

\* False

110. Conflict Theory would declare society has interrelated parts.

\* False

111. Symbolic Interaction Theory would purport reality shaping in self and with others.

\* True

112. Functional Theory would purport reality shaping in self and with others.

\* False

113. Social Exchange Theory would purport reality shaping in self and with others.

\* False

114. Conflict Theory would purport reality shaping in self and with others.

\* False

115. Social Exchange Theory would concentrate on looking at fairness and equity.

\* True

116. Functional Theory would concentrate on looking at fairness and equity.

\* False

117. Symbolic Interaction Theory would concentrate on looking at fairness and equity.

\* False

118. Conflict Theory would concentrate on looking at fairness and equity.

\* False

119. Functional Theory has a premise of society being like a human body.

\* True

120. Social Exchange Theory has a premise of society being like a human body.

\* False

121. Symbolic Interaction Theory has a premise of society being like a human body.

\* False

122. Conflict Theory has a premise of society being like a human body.

\* False

123. Systems theory is an example of Conflict Theory.

\* False

124. Systems theory is an example of Functional Theory.

\* True

125. Systems theory is an example of Social Exchange Theory.

\* False

126. Systems theory is an example of Symbolic Interaction Theory.

\* False

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. List three main function(s) of Sociological Theories.

\* Guide in intervention strategies, Help you understand the larger social picture in your life, Guide researchers

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a set of interrelated concepts used to describe, explain, and predict how society and its parts are related to each other.

\* Theory

3. Without theories, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would be a futile exercise in statistics.

\* science

4. The step to take after one develops a hypothesis or a research question.

\* Scientific studies

5. Findings and generalization can directly lead to:

\* Theory or Process to rethink and revisit assumptions

6. Theories have to be supported by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* research

7. Theories also provide a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for how specific research should be conducted.

\*framework

8. When theories are used to study at the society, state, country, or world level, they are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Macro Theories

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are theories which best fit the study of massive numbers of people.

\* Macro Theories

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are theories used to study small groups or individuals.

\* Micro Theories

11. Typically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theories can be considered as Micro Theories.

\*Symbolic Interactionism, Social Exchange

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a theory which deals with the universal aspects of social processes or problems and is based on abstract ideas and concepts rather than on case specific evidence.

\* Grand Theory

13. Conflict, Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Social Exchange Theories are all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types.

\* Grand Theory

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a theory derived from specific scientific findings and focuses on the interrelation of two or more concepts applied to a very specific social process or problem.

\* Middle-Range Theory

15. Name the sociologist who valued using smaller, more specifically precise theories in trying to explain smaller and more specific social phenomena.

\* Merton or Robert Merton

16. Karl Marx was the designer of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Conflict Theory

17. List all four theories Robert Merton considered valuable in sociological research.

\* Differential Association Theory, Labeling Theory, Continuity Theory, Activity Theory

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sociological theory designed to study the larger social, global, and societal level of sociological phenomena.

\* Macro Theories

19. Conflict Theory was first designed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Marx or Karl Marx

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a theorist further developed the Conflict Theory and refined it to a more moderate position.

\* Weber or Max Weber

21. List at least five societal issues that conflict theory would be especially useful to help us understand.

\* War, wealth and poverty, the haves and the have nots, revolutions, political strife, exploitation, divorce, ghettos, discrimination and prejudice, domestic violence, rape, child abuse, slavery

22. The ability to get what one wants even in the presence of opposition.

\* Power

23. The institutionalized legitimate power.

\* Authority

24. Wealthy elite (royalty, political, and corporate leaders) have the most power.

\* Bourgeoisie

25. The common working class, lower class, and poor members of society.

\* Proletariat

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the “Goliaths” in society who often bully their wishes into outcomes.

\* Bourgeoisie

27. List the theories which would be considered “couched primarily” in Conflict Theory assumptions.

\* Feminist Theory or Gender Theory

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is in a state of balance and kept that way through the function of society's component parts.

\* Functionalist theory

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory has underpinnings in biological and ecological concepts.

\* Functionalist

30. List at least five evidences of functional processes in our society.

\*Socialization, religious involvement, friendship, health care, economic recovery, peace, justice and injustice, population growth or decline, community, romantic relationships, marriage and divorce

31. Breakdowns or disruptions in society and its parts, which threaten social stability is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Dysfunctions

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are the apparent and intended functions of institutions in society.

\* Manifest functions

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the less apparent, unintended, and often unrecognized functions in social institutions and processes.

\* Latent functions

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the state of balance maintained by social processes that help society adjust and compensate for forces that might tilt it onto a path of destruction.

\* Equilibrium

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings.

\* Symbolic Interaction

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a very useful theory for: understanding other people, improving communications, learning and teaching skills in cross-cultural relations, etc.

\* Symbolic Interaction

38. List at least five issues in our society which can be better understood by using Symbolic Interactionism Theory.

\*Values, communication, witch hunting, crisis management, fear from crime, fads, love and all that comes with it, “evil and sin,” what's hot and what's not, alien abduction beliefs, “who I am,” litigation, mate selection, arbitration, dating joys and woes, and both personal national meanings and definitions

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory magnifies the concepts of meanings.

\* Symbolic Interaction

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_explores the way we communicate and helps us to understand how we grow up with our self-concept.

\* Symbolic Interaction Theory

41. Another name for Thomas Theorem.

\* Definition of the Situation

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory claims if people perceive or define something as being real then it is real in its consequences.

\* Definition of the Situation or Thomas Theorem

43. To understand the other person’s symbols and meanings is to approach\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Common ground

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs.

\* Social Exchange

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory assumes that human beings are rational creatures, capable of making sound choices once the pros and cons of the choice are understood?

\* Social Exchange

46. The theory which has assumptions similar to Conflict theory is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Social Exchange Theory

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

\* Equity

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory would declare that competition is inevitable.

\* Conflict

49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory would declare society has interrelated parts.

\* Functional

50. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory would purport reality shaping in self and with others.

\* Symbolic Interaction

51. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory would concentrate on looking at fairness and equity.

\* Social Exchange

52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Theory has a premise of society being like a human body.

\* Functional

53. Systems theory is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Functional Theory

54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory purports any resource can be used as tool of power or exploitation.

\* Conflict Theory

55. Theory of self is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory

\* Symbolic Interaction

58. The theory which concentrates on rewards and outcomes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Social Exchange Theory

**Chapter 4: Scientific Sociology**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. One of the most remarkable traits that August Comte mandated for Sociology was a core of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Scientific precision

\*b. Scientific rigor

c. Scientific care

d. Scientific attention

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific-based sociological research that uses scientific tools such as survey, sampling, objective measurement, and cultural and historical analysis to study and understand society.

a. Social Appraisal

b. Survey

c. Objectivity

\*d. Positivism

3. When societies remain the same.

a. Social dynamics

b. Social objectivity

\*c. Social statics

d. Social stagnancy

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to study and observe without distortion or bias, especially personal bias.

a. Social Appraisal

b. Survey

\*c. Objectivity

d. Positivism

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are people who use their agency to make choices based on their varied motivations

\*a. Agents

b. Medium

c. Intermediary

d. Conciliator

6. What is the most common form of Sociological research?

a. polls

b. qualitative research

\*c. survey research

d. case study

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are research instruments designed to obtain information from individuals who belong to a larger group, organization, or society.

a. Samples

b. Qualitative findings

\*c. Surveys

d. Case studies

8. Which type of research would take a long period of time?

a. Cross-sectional survey

\*b. Longitudinal survey

c. Random sampling

d. Stratified survey

9. What is the purpose of gathering information through surveys?

a. predict attitudes

b. explain behaviors

c. describe aspirations

\*d. all of the above

10. Which of these is not a type of survey we use today?

a. political poll

b. national census

c. verbal interview

\*d. all of the above are type of surveys used today

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are surveys which collect opinions.

\*a. polls

b. qualitative research

c. survey research

d. case study

12. By constitutional mandate, the Census Bureau must take count of its population every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.

a. 5

\*b. 10

c. 15

d. 20

13 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represents the entire membership of a country, organization, group, or category of people to be surveyed.

a. Sample

\*b. Population

c. Public

d. Masses

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is some portion of the population but not all of the population.

\*a. Random sample

b. Section

c. Segment

d. Masses

15. A survey given once to a group of people is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Cross-sectional survey

b. Longitudinal survey

c. Random sampling

d. Stratified survey

16. Types of surveys which ask the same people to fill out a survey over an extended number of years is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Cross-sectional survey

\*b. Longitudinal survey

c. Random sampling

d. Stratified survey

17. One of the most important issues when doing survey research is to ensure a good\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. convenience sample

b. snowball sample

\*c. scientific sample

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a portion of the population that is drawn in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the survey.

\*a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

c. Stratified Random Sample

d. Convenience Sample

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a sample drawn from the population, the composition of which very much resembles that of the population.

a. Random Sample

\*b. Representative Sample

c. Scientific Sample

d. Convenience Sample

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a portion of the population is drawn in such a way that every member of the population and important sub-categories of the population have an equal chance of being selected for the survey, yielding a sample that is demographically similar to population.

a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

\*c. Stratified Random Sample

d. Scientific Sample

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a portion of the population that is **NOT** scientifically drawn, but is collected because they are easy to access.

a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

c. Stratified Random Sample

\*d. Convenience Sample

22. When conducting a research, the researcher set up a table in front of the grocery store and approached customers going in to the store to fill out his survey. This is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method.

a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

c. Stratified Random Sample

\*d. Convenience Sample

23. Smithsonian University wants a research to be conducted which represents its student population. Their sampling consists of 60% Caucasian, 14% Hispanics, 13% African-Americans, 7% Asians, 5% American Indians, and 1% “other” category. The sample represents almost exact ratio of the entire student demographics. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

\*c. Stratified Random Sample

d. Scientific Sample

24. A computer generated list of people was used for a marketing survey. This would be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method.

\*a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

c. Stratified Random Sample

d. Scientific Sample

25. The US Defense Department needed to know how soldiers were adapting after returning from war. They selected 10% of all Iraqi war veterans for a special survey that would closely resemble the composition of all the soldiers (sex, race, age, type of unit, etc.). This type of samples is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Random Sample

\*b. Representative Sample

c. Stratified Random Sample

d. Scientific Sample

26. Which type of sampling would yield weakest scientific results?

a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

c. Stratified Random Sample

\*d. Convenience Sample

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the number of respondents who are designated to take the survey.

a. Respondent Size

b. Participant Size

\*c. Sample Size

d. Contributor size

28. The minimum number of participants needed in a survey to establish statistical confidence in the findings.

a. 25

\*b. 30

c. 35

d. 40

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the percentage of the original sample that successfully completed the survey.

\*a. Response Rate

b. Answer Rate

c. Reaction Rate

d. Satisfaction Rate

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that the results from the sample can be assumed to apply to the population with confidence.

a. Specificity

b. Commonality

\*c. Generalizability

d. Accuracy

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are questions that are accurate and measure what they claim they’ll measure.

a. Valid Study Questions

b. Reliable Analytic Questions

c. Valid Evaluative Questions

\*d. Valid Survey Questions

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are survey questions that are relatively free from bias errors which might taint the findings.

a. Valid Study Questions

b. Reliable Analytic Questions

c. Valid Evaluative Questions

\*d. Reliable Survey Questions

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are questions designed to get respondents to answer in their own words.

a. General Survey Questions

\*b. Open Survey Questions

c. Closed Survey Questions

d. Likert Type Questions

34. Questions designed to get respondents to choose from a list of responses you provide to them are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. General Survey Questions

b. Open Survey Questions

\*c. Closed Survey Questions

d. Likert Scale Questions

35. Which is the most common response scale used in surveys and questionnaires?

a. General Survey Questions

b. Open Survey Questions

c. Closed Survey Questions

\*d. Likert Scale Questions

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are questions which provide the basic categorical information about the respondents.

a. Private Questions

b. Individual Questions

\*c. Demographic Questions

d. Exclusive Questions

37. The software needed to analyze and run statistical analysis on survey results.

a. Excel

b. Access

c. SPSS

\*d. a & c

38. By converting responses into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, most results can be analyzed.

a. percentages

\*b. numbers

c. statistics

d. scales

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the counting and tabulating of words, sentences, and themes from written, audio, video, and other forms of communication.

a. Statistical Analysis

b. Data Analysis

\*c. Content Analysis

d. Sample Analysis

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is data which has no standard numerical values.

a. Titular Data

\*b. Nominal Data

c. Ordinal Data

d. Variable Data

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is rank ordered data which has standard numerical values.

a. Titular Data

b. Nominal Data

\*c. Ordinal Data

d. Variable Data

42. Data that is shown in comparison to other data is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Comparable Data

b. Nominal Data

c. Ordinal Data

\*d. Ratio Data

43. Survey questions that measure some characteristic of the population is/are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Variables

b. Value

c. Data

d. Merit Data

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are survey variables that change in response to the influence of other variables.

a. Independent Variables

b. Extreme Variables

\*c. Dependent Variables

d. Amended Variables

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are survey variables that when manipulated will stimulate a change upon another variable.

\*a. Independent Variables

b. Extreme Variables

c. Dependent Variables

d. Amended Variables

46. Dr. Smith is conducting a study on effectiveness of different brand of blood pressure medications on his patients with high blood pressure. In this study, high blood pressure would be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Independent Variables

b. Extreme Variables

\*c. Dependent Variables

d. Amended Variables

47. Dr. Smith is conducting a study on effectiveness of different brand of blood pressure medications on his patients with high blood pressure. In this study, different brand of blood pressure medication would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Independent Variables

b. Extreme Variables

c. Dependent Variables

d. Amended Variables

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the arithmetic score of all the numbers divided by the total number of students.

a. Median

b. Mode

\*c. Mean

d. Extreme Value

49. The exact mid-point value in the ranked list of scores is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Median

b. Mode

c. Mean

d. Extreme Value

50. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the number occurring the most in a list of numbers.

a. Median

\*b. Mode

c. Mean

d. Extreme Value

51. The especially low or high number in the series is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Median

b. Mode

c. Mean

\*d. Extreme Value

52. The acronym to remember when doing sociological research.

a. SOCIAL

\*b. SMART

c. TARTS

d. START

53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are studies in which researchers can observe phenomena while holding other variables constant or controlling them.

a. Methods

b. Research

\*c. Experiments

d. Tests

54. Sociologists rarely study in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. schools

b. communities

c. public

\*d. laboratories

55. In order to establish cause there must be \_\_ criteria that need to be met.

a. 2

\*b. 3

c. 4

d. 5

56. Which of these is not one of the criteria needed to establish cause?

a. no spurious correlations

b. time ordering

\*c. validation

d. correlation

57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that a change in one variable leads to or “causes” a change in another variable.

a. Trigger

b. Activation

\*c. Causation

d. Exacerbation

58. How many types of correlations are there?

\*a. 3

b. 4

c. 5

d. 6

59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that the variables change in the same direction.

a. Inverse Correlation

b. Spurious Correlation

c. Absolute Correlation

\*d. Direct Correlation

60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_means that the variables change in opposite directions.

\*a. Inverse Correlation

b. Spurious Correlation

c. Absolute Correlation

d. Indirect Correlation

61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an apparent relationship between two variables which indicates their relationship to a third variable and not to each other.

a. Inverse Correlation

\*b. Spurious Correlation

c. Absolute Correlation

d. Causal Correlation

62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are studies which utilize experimental design but are initiated in everyday settings and non-laboratory environments.

a. Ethnography

b. Participant Observations

\*c. Field Experiments

d. Experimental Researches

63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a research method where the researcher participates in activities and more or less assumes membership in the group she studies.

a. Ethnography

\*b. Participant Observations

c. Field Experiments

d. Experimental Researches

64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when the researcher systematically and quantitatively describes the contents of some form of media.

\*a. Content Analysis

b. Secondary Analysis

c. Content Assessment

d. Evaluation Assessment

65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the analysis of data that have already been gathered by others.

a. Content Analysis

\*b. Secondary Analysis

c. Content Assessment

d. Evaluation Assessment

**True / False Questions**

1. One of the most remarkable traits that August Comte mandated for Sociology was a core of historical precision.

\*False

2. One of the most remarkable traits that August Comte mandated for Sociology was a core of scientific rigor.

\*True

3. Social Appraisal is the scientific-based sociological research that uses scientific tools such as survey, sampling, objective measurement, and cultural and historical analysis to study and understand society.

\*False

4. Objectivity is the scientific-based sociological research that uses scientific tools such as survey, sampling, objective measurement, and cultural and historical analysis to study and understand society.

\*False

5. Positivism is the scientific-based sociological research that uses scientific tools such as survey, sampling, objective measurement, and cultural and historical analysis to study and understand society.

\*True

6. Social statics is when societies remain the same.

\*True

7. Social stagnancy is when societies remain the same.

\*False

8. Social Appraisal is the ability to study and observe without distortion or bias, especially personal bias. Bias-free research is an ideal that, if not present will open the door to extreme misinterpretation of research findings.

\*False

9. Objectivity is the ability to study and observe without distortion or bias, especially personal bias. Bias-free research is an ideal that, if not present will open the door to extreme misinterpretation of research findings.

\*True

10. The most common form of Sociological research is qualitative research.

\*False

11. The most common form of Sociological research is survey research.

\*True

12. The most common form of Sociological research is case study.

\*False

13. Samples are research instruments designed to obtain information from individuals who belong to a larger group, organization, or society.

\*False

14. Surveys are research instruments designed to obtain information from individuals who belong to a larger group, organization, or society.

\*True

15. Case studies are research instruments designed to obtain information from individuals who belong to a larger group, organization, or society.

\*False

16. Polls are surveys which typically collect opinions.

\*True

17. Content analysis research is a type of survey typically used to collect opinions.

\*False

18. Case study is a type of survey typically used to collect opinions.

\*False

19. Sample represents the entire membership of a country, organization, group, or category of people to be surveyed.

\*False

20. Population represents the entire membership of a country, organization, group, or category of people to be surveyed.

\*True

21. Masses represent the entire membership of a country, organization, group, or category of people to be surveyed.

\*False

22. Sample is some portion of the population but not all of the population.

\*True

23. Segment is some portion of the population but not all of the population.

\*False

24. A survey given once to a group of people is called Cross-sectional survey.

\*True

25. A survey given once to a group of people is called Stratified survey.

\*False

26. Type of surveys which ask the same people to fill out a survey over an extended number of years is Cross-Sectional Survey.

\*False

27. Type of surveys which ask the same people to fill out a survey over an extended number of years is Longitudinal Survey.

\*True

28. Type of surveys which ask the same people to fill out a survey over an extended number of years is Stratified Survey.

\*False

29. One of the most important issues when doing survey research is to ensure a good convenience sample.

\*False

30. One of the most important issues when doing survey research is to ensure a good snowball sample.

\*False

31. One of the most important issues when doing survey research is to ensure a good scientific sample

\*True

32. Representative Sample is a portion of the population that is drawn in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the survey.

\*False

33. Stratified Random Sample is a portion of the population that is drawn in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the survey.

\*False

34. Representative Sample is a sample drawn from the population, the composition of which very much resembles that of the population.

\*True

35. Stratified Random Sample is a portion of the population that is drawn in such a way that every member of the population and important sub-categories of the population have an equal chance of being selected for the survey, yielding a sample that is demographically similar to population.

\*True

36. Scientific Sample is a portion of the population that is drawn in such a way that every member of the population and important sub-categories of the population have an equal chance of being selected for the survey, yielding a sample that is demographically similar to population.

\*False

37. Random Sample is a portion of the population that is NOT scientifically drawn, but is collected because they are easy to access.

\*False

38. Convenience Sample is a portion of the population that is NOT scientifically drawn, but is collected because they are easy to access.

\*True

39. Respondent Size is the number of respondents who are designated to take the survey.

\*False

40. Sample Size is the number of respondents who are designated to take the survey.

\*True

41. Minimum number of participants needed in a survey to establish statistical confidence in the findings is 30.

\*True

42. Minimum number of participants needed in a survey to establish statistical confidence in the findings is 140

\*False

43. Response Rate is the percentage of the original sample who successfully completed the survey.

\*True

44. Completion Rate is the percentage of the original sample who successfully completed the survey.

\*False

45. Commonality means that the results from the sample can be assumed to apply to the population with confidence.

\*False

46. Generalizability means that the results from the sample can be assumed to apply to the population with confidence.

\*True

47. Valid Survey Questions are questions that are accurate and measure what they claim they’ll measure.

\*True

48. Reliable Survey Questions are questions that are accurate and measure what they claim they’ll measure.

\*False

49. Valid Survey Questions are survey questions that are relatively free from bias errors which might taint the findings.

\*False

50. Reliable Survey Questions are survey questions that are relatively free from bias errors which might taint the findings.

\*True

51. Open Survey Questions are questions designed to get respondents to answer in their own words.

\*True

52. Closed Survey Questions are questions designed to get respondents to answer in their own words.

\*False

53. Likert type Questions are questions designed to get respondents to answer in their own words.

\*False

54. Questions designed to get respondents to choose from a list of responses you provide to them are called General Survey Questions.

\*False

55. Questions designed to get respondents to choose from a list of responses you provide to them are called Open Survey Questions.

\*False

56. Questions designed to get respondents to choose from a list of responses you provide to them are called Closed Survey Questions

\*True

57. Census Survey Questions are the most common response scale used in surveys and questionnaires.

\*False

58. Open Survey Questions the most common response scale used in surveys and questionnaires.

\*False

59. Closed Survey Questions the most common response scale used in surveys and questionnaires.

\*False

60. Likert Scale Questions the most common response scale used in surveys and questionnaires.

\*True

61. Private Questions are questions which provide the basic categorical information about the respondents.

\*False

62. Demographic Questions are questions which provide the basic categorical information about the respondents.

\*True

63. By converting responses into numbers, most results can be analyzed.

\*True

64. By converting responses into English words, most results can be analyzed.

\*False

65. Data Analysis is the counting and tabulating of words, sentences, and themes from written, audio, video, and other forms of communication.

\*False

66. Content Analysis is the counting and tabulating of words, sentences, and themes from written, audio, video, and other forms of communication.

\*True

67. Nominal Data is data which has no standard numerical values.

\*True

68. Ordinal Data is data which has no standard numerical values.

\*False

69. Nominal Data is rank ordered data which has standard numerical values.

\*False

70. Ordinal Data is rank ordered data which has standard numerical values.

\*True

71. Data that is shown in comparison to other data is Comparable Data.

\*False

72. Data that is shown in comparison to other data is Variable Data.

\*False

73. Data that is shown in comparison to other data is Ratio Data.

\*True

74. Survey questions that measure some characteristic of the population is Variables.

\*True

75. Survey questions that measure some characteristic of the population is Data.

\*False

76. Independent Variables are survey variables that change in response to the influence of another variable.

\*False

77. Dependent Variables are survey variables that change in response to the influence of another variable.

\*True

78. Independent Variables are survey variables that when manipulated will stimulate a change upon another variable.

\*True

79. Dependent Variables are survey variables that when manipulated will stimulate a change upon another variable.

\*False

80. Median is the arithmetic score of all the numbers divided by the total number of students.

\*False

81. Mean is the arithmetic score of all the numbers divided by the total number of students.

\*True

82. The exact mid-point value in the ranked list of scores is Median.

\*True

83. The exact mid-point value in the ranked list of scores is Mode

\*False

84. Median is the number occurring the most in a list of numbers.

\*False

85. Mode is the number occurring the most in a list of numbers.

\*True

86. The especially low or high number in the series is called Median.

\*False

87. The especially low or high number in the series is called Mode.

\*False

88. The especially low or high number in the series is called Extreme Value.

\*True

89. Examinations are studies in which researchers can observe phenomena while holding other variables constant or controlling them.

\*False

90. Sociologists rarely study in communities.

\*False

91. Sociologists rarely study in laboratories.

\*True

92. Causation means that a change in one variable leads to or cause a change in another variable.

\*True

93. Exacerbation means that a change in one variable leads to or cause a change in another variable.

\*False

94. Spurious Correlation means that the variables change in the same direction.

\*False

95. Absolute Correlation means that the variables change in the same direction.

\*False

96. Direct Correlation means that the variables change in the same direction.

\*True

97. Inverse Correlation means that the variables change in opposite directions.

\*True

98. Spurious Correlation means that the variables change in opposite directions.

\*False

99. Indirect Correlation means that the variables change in opposite directions.

\*False

100. Spurious Correlation is an apparent relationship between two variables which indicates their relationship to a third variable and not to each other.

\*True

101. Causal Correlation is an apparent relationship between two variables which indicates their relationship to a third variable and not to each other.

\*False

102. Ethnographies are studies which utilize experimental design but are initiated in everyday settings and non-laboratory environments.

\*False

103. Field Experiments are studies which utilize experimental design but are initiated in everyday settings and non-laboratory environments.

\*True

104. Ethnographic Observation is a research method where the researcher participates in activities and more or less assumes membership in the group she studies.

\*False

105. Participant Observations is a research method where the researcher participates in activities and more or less assumes membership in the group she studies.

\*True

106. Content Analysis is when the researcher systematically and quantitatively describes the contents of some form of media.

\*True

107. Content Assessment is when the researcher systematically and quantitatively describes the contents of some form of media.

\*False

108. Content Analysis is the analysis of data that have already been gathered by others.

\*False

109. Secondary Analysis is the analysis of data that have already been gathered by others.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. One of the most remarkable traits that August Comte mandated for Sociology was a core of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* scientific rigor

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific-based sociological research that uses scientific tools such as survey, sampling, objective measurement, and cultural and historical analysis to study and understand society.

\* Positivism

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are when societies remain the same.

\* Social statics

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to study and observe without distortion or bias, especially personal bias.

\* Objectivity

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are people who use their agency to make choices based on their varied motivations.

\* Agents

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most common form of Sociological research.

\* Survey research

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are research instruments designed to obtain information from individuals who belong to a larger group, organization, or society.

\* Surveys

8. The type of research which could span years is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Longitudinal survey

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are surveys which collect opinions.

\* Polls

11. By constitutional mandate, the Census Bureau must take count of its population every \_\_\_\_\_years.

\* 10

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represents the entire membership of a country, organization, group, or category of people to be surveyed.

\* Population

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some portion of the population but not all of the population.

\* Sample

14. A survey given once to a group of people is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Cross-sectional survey

15. Type of surveys which ask the same people to fill out a survey over an extended number of years is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Longitudinal survey

16. One of the most important issues when doing survey research is to ensure a good\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* scientific sample

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a portion of the population that is drawn in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the survey.

\* Random Sample

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a sample drawn from the population, the composition of which very much resembles that of the population.

\* Representative Sample

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a portion of the population is drawn in such a way that every member of the population and important sub-categories of the population have an equal chance of being selected for the survey, yielding a sample that is demographically similar to population.

\* Stratified Random Sample

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a portion of the population that is NOT scientifically drawn, but is collected because they are easy to access.

\* Convenience Sample

21. When conducting a research, the researcher set up a table in front of the grocery store and approached customers going in to the store to fill out his survey. This is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method.

\* Convenience Sample

22. Smithsonian University wants a research to be conducted which represents its student population. Their sampling consists of 60% Caucasian, 14% Hispanics, 13% African-Americans, 7% Asians, 5% American Indians, and 1% “other” category. The sample represents almost exact ratio of the entire student demographics. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sample.

\* Stratified Random

23. To ensure everyone equal chance of being selected, a computer generated list of people was used for a marketing survey. This would be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method.

\* Random Sample

24. The US Defense Department needed to know how soldiers were adapting after returning from war. They selected 10% of all Iraqi war veterans for a special survey. This type of sample is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Representative Sample

25. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_would yield weak scientific results.

\* Convenience Sample

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the number of respondents who are designated to take the survey.

\* Sample Size

27. The minimum number of participants needed in a survey to establish statistical confidence in the findings is\_\_\_\_\_.

\* 30

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the percentage of the original sample who successfully completed the survey.

\* Response Rate

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that the results from the sample can be assumed to apply to the population with confidence.

\* Generalizability

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Questions are questions that are accurate and measure what they claim they’ll measure.

\* Valid Survey

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Questions are survey questions that are relatively free from bias errors which might taint the findings.

\* Reliable Survey

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Questions are questions designed to get respondents to answer in their own words.

\* Open Survey

33. Questions designed to get respondents to choose from a list of responses you provide to them are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Closed Survey Questions

34. The most common response scale used in surveys and questionnaires is called a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Likert Scale

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are questions which provide the basic categorical information about the respondents.

\* Demographic Questions

36. Three computer software packages used to analyze and run statistical analysis on survey results are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Excel, SPSS, SAS

37. By converting responses into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, most results can be analyzed.

\* numbers

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the counting and tabulating of words, sentences, and themes from written, audio, video, and other forms of communication.

\* Content Analysis

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is data which has no standard numerical values.

\* Nominal Data

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is rank ordered data which has standard numerical values.

\* Ordinal Data

41. Data that is shown in comparison to other data is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Ratio Data

42. Survey questions that measure some characteristic of the population are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Variables

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are survey variables that change in response to the influence of independent variables.

\* Dependent Variables

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are survey variables that when manipulated will stimulate a change upon the dependent variables.

\* Independent Variables.

45. Dr. Smith is conducting a study on effectiveness of different brand of blood pressure medications on his patients with high blood pressure. In this study, high blood pressure would be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Variable.

\* Dependent

46. Dr. Smith is conducting a study on effectiveness of different brand of blood pressure medications on his patients with high blood pressure. In this study, different brands of blood pressure medication would be an example of an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Variable.

\* Independent

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the arithmetic score of all the numbers divided by the total number of students.

\* Mean

48. The exact mid-point value in the ranked list of scores is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Median

49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the number occurring most frequently in a list of numbers.

\*Mode

50. The especially low or high number in the series is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Extreme Value

51. List components of a good survey.

\* clear purpose for taking the survey, clear understanding of desired outcomes of survey, good research supporting development and design of survey, appropriate sampling technique when collecting survey, reliability and validity in survey and its question and design, clear and accurate presentation of survey findings that are appropriate for the type of survey used.

52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the acronym to remember when doing sociological research.

\* SMART

53. The meaning of each letter in the acronym to remember when doing sociological research.

\*Samples, Methods, Attitude of skepticism, Researcher bias, Thorough understanding of literature

54. List typical research methods used in Sociology.

\*experiments, participant observations, non-participant observations, surveys, and secondary analysis.

55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are studies in which researchers can observe phenomena while holding other variables constant or controlling them.

\*Experiments

56. Sociologists rarely study in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*laboratories

57. In order to establish cause there must be \_\_\_ criteria that need to be met.

\* 3

58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that a change in one variable leads to or cause a change in another variable.

\* Causation

59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that the variables change in the same direction.

\*Direct Correlation

60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_means that the variables change in opposite directions.

\* Inverse Correlation

61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an apparent relationship between two variables which indicates their relationship to a third variable and not to each other.

\* Spurious Correlation

62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are studies which utilize experimental design but are initiated in everyday settings and non-laboratory environments.

\* Field Experiments

63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a research method where the researcher participates in activities and more or less assumes membership in the group she studies.

\*Participant Observations

64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when the researcher systematically and quantitatively describes the contents of some form of media.

\* Content Analysis

65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the analysis of data that have already been gathered by others.

\* Secondary Analysis

**Chapter 5: Culture**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. It is estimated by the CIA that there are about \_\_\_\_\_\_unique countries on the earth in our modern world.

1. 1000

\*b. 267

1. 395
2. 101

2. Cultures are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Fairly easy to understand.
2. Something we need to study by living and experiencing it personally.

\*c. Complex and require focused efforts to be properly understood.

d. Too diverse to be properly understood.

3. Christians make up about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world’s population.

1. 1/2

\*b. 1/3

1. 1/4
2. 1/5

6. Which religion comprises more than half of the estimated Christian population?

1. Baptists
2. Protestants

\*c. Roman Catholics

d. Baptists

7. Which of the following statements is true about the world’s religions?

1. There are more Atheists than those who claim to be non-religious.
2. Hindus and Buddhists rank about the same.
3. Jewish religions ranks only second to Muslims.

\*d. Muslims are only second to the total number of Christians.

8. Which language is spoken by highest number of population in the world?

1. English
2. French

\*c. Chinese

d. Spanish

9.World population grows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ births per 1,000.

1. 11.65
2. 18.56

\*c. 19.97

d. 8.32

10. As of July, 2020 there are approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people in the world.

1. 5.85 billion
2. 6.02 billion

\*c. 7.68 billion

d. 9.01 billion

12. Which of these statements are true about the world female population?

1. There are 5 males to every 1 female throughout the world in every age group.
2. There are fewer adolescent males than females, making it difficult to find mates at an appropriate time.
3. In the working years, the ratio between male and female is 3 to 1.

\*d. There are far more females in the 65 and older age group.

13. Sex ratio is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Number of sexually active females per 100 males
2. Number of sexually active males per 100 females

\*c. Number of males per 100 females

d. Number of females per 100 males

14. Sex ratio is the highest in which group?

1. Working ages

\* b. Newborns and children

c. Adolescents

d. a & b

e. None of the above

15. In order to truly understand these varying cultures you must first understand the concept of one’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. World-taken-for-granted

b. Ethnocentrism

c. Self-perception

d. None of the above

16. World-taken-for-granted is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Not being able to appreciate a culture for its value.

\*b. All of the assumptions about our fit into our social and physical environment.

c. Any assumption of a given culture and how it fits into the world.

d. Taking a culture for-granted for its contribution to the world as a whole.

17. Each person has myriad\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and life course progressions that are too numerable to calculate.

\*a. interactions, experiences

b. experiences, education

c. expectations, growth

d. opinions, relationships

18. World-taken-for-granted is compared to?

1. Wearing different types of hats
2. Wearing different size shoes

\*c. Wearing corrective lenses

d. Tasting different types of food

19. What is the last thing we pay attention to?

1. people

\*b. air

c. food

d. work

20. In the text the author states cultures are comparable to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Food

\*b. Ice cream flavors

c. Types of movies

1. Type of flowers

21. Sometimes people judge cultures as being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Good, bad, or evil

b. similar

c. species-specific

d. Too diverse to pay attention to

22. Ethnocentrism is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Tendency to look for the cultural context in which differences in cultures occur.
2. Broad generalization about groups based solely on the group affiliation.
3. Being able accept people for who they are.

\*d. The tendency to judge others based on our own experiences.

23. The tendency to judge others based on our own experiences is called?

1. Cultural relativism
2. Glass ceiling

\*c. Ethnocentrism

d. Stereotype

24. What is the correct premise of Ethnocentrism?

1. Let’s all live happily together.

\*b. I’m right, they’re wrong.

c. Life is same anywhere we go.

d. The world is a small place.

25. The disoriented feeling which occurs in the context of being in a new cultureis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Cultural relativism
2. Glass ceiling
3. Ethnocentrism

\*d. Culture shock

26. The tendency to look for the cultural context in which differences in cultures occur is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Cultural relativism

b. Glass ceiling

c. Ethnocentrism

d. Culture shock

e. Stereotype

27. Find the correct description(s) of a cultural relativist?

1. Cultural relativist has a tendency to judge other cultures related to their own culture.
2. Cultural relativist respects and appreciates differences in each culture.
3. Cultural relativist is teachable and open minded.
4. None of the above

\*e. b & c

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a broad generalization about groups based solely on the group affiliation.

1. Cultural relativism
2. Glass ceiling
3. Ethnocentrism
4. Culture shock

\*e. Stereotype

29. The shared values, norms, symbols, language, objects, and way of life that is passed on from one generation to the nextis called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Culture

b. Morés

c. Folkways

d. Rituals

30. The sources in which we learn culture are?

1. Family
2. Friends and peers
3. Schools

\*d. All of the above

e. a & b

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are innate urges that require some action on our part if we are to survive.

\*a. Biological needs

b. Psychological needs

c. Societal needs

d. Instinct

32. An example of biological needs is?

1. Sleep
2. Food
3. Breathe

\*d. All of the above

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ defines standards of what is good, bad, desirable, or undesirable for ourselves and others**.**

\*a. Values

b. Morés

c. Folkways

d. Rituals

e. Culture

34. Some of the typical American values described by Williams, 1970 were?

1. Achievement and success, Racism and group superiority
2. Romantic love/monogamy, Science and technology
3. Equality, Individualism

\*d. All of the above

35. Which of these is true description of the Millennials?

1. They are called “Screenagers”
2. They grew up with TV & video games
3. They are called Generation Y

\*d. All of the above are true

36. Why are Millennials called “Screenagers” as opposed to teenagers?

1. Because they grew up with Cell phones.
2. Because they grew up with nice windows in their home.
3. Because they often interact through “Screens” like TV and computers.

\*d. a & c

e. None of the above

37. Which of these represents somewhat unique values Millennials hold in comparison to older members of our society?

1. They won’t do something they’re asked if they don’t see as good reason for it.
2. Everything is new to them.
3. They are not much different than their parents.
4. They feel unlimited ambition.

\*e. a & d

38. Which of these statements is true of Millennials?

1. Most of Millennials who are college students already have a Facebook account.
2. Majority of them own a computer.
3. Majority of them are logged on to Instant Messaging 24/7
4. All of the above

\*e. Only a & b

39. Baby Boomers are:

1. Born between 1946-1964
2. Third of today’s population
3. Own 80 percent of financial assets

\*d. All of the above

e. Only b & c

40. According to the report AARP generated, which of these is NOT a characteristic of Baby Boomers?

1. They love choice.

\*b. They are not wise buyers.

c. They are not afraid to make decisions.

d. They lean more to independence than blending in to the crowd.

41. What is a Norm?

1. Values and Laws

\*b. Shared expectations or rules of behavior.

c. Custom governing everyday social behaviors.

d. None of the above.

42. Which of these represent correct flow of how something can become a law?

1. Values→ Folkways/Morés → Norms → Laws
2. Folkways→Values→ Morés → Norms → Laws

\*c. Values→ Norms → Folkways/Morés → Laws

d. Norms →Values→ Folkways/Morés → Laws

43. Correct definition of Folkway is?

\*a. A traditional or customary norm governing everyday social behaviors.

b. Deeply held, informal norms that are strictly enforced.

c. Shared expectations or rules of behavior. Norms are what are normal in a give social circumstance.

d. Codified norms

44. Morés is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. A traditional or customary norm governing everyday social behaviors.
2. Shared expectations or rules of behavior.

\*c. Deeply held, informal norms that are strictly enforced.

d. Codified norms.

45. Which of these is an example of folkways?

1. What utensils we use to eat.
2. One’s belief against sexual exploitation of women and children
3. Our greetings, clothing, rules of politeness

\*d. a & c

e. b & c

46. Morés might include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Hand shakes

\*b. Clear boundaries between males and females

c. How we talk to each other

d. b & c

e. a & b

47. Not following folkways may lead to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Jail time
2. Legal action

\*c. Ridicule

d. Harsh punishments

48. Not following morés may lead to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Jail time
2. Legal action
3. Ridicule

\*d. Harsh punishments

49. Law is defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. A traditional or customary norm governing everyday social behaviors.
2. Shared expectations or rules of behavior. Norms are what are normal in a give social circumstance.
3. Deeply held, informal norms that are strictly enforced.

\*d. Codified norms from which the behavior of society’s members can be judged.

50. Laws come in which two varieties?

1. Social laws & Sanctioned laws
2. Proactive laws & Practical laws

\*c. Prescriptive laws & Proscriptive laws

d. Proprietary laws & Logistical laws

51. Laws that state what must be done is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Social

\*b Prescriptive

c. Sanctioned

d. Proscriptive

d. Proprietary

52. Laws which state what is forbidden is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Social
2. Prescriptive
3. Proprietary

\*d. Proscriptive

e. Sanctioned

53. If you want to drive, set up a small business, or not be in trouble with the IRS for failing to file taxes, then you must follow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws.

1. Social
2. Sanctioned
3. Proscriptive

\*d. Prescriptive

e. Proprietary

54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws tell us what we cannot do such things as murder, rape, steal, etc.

\*a. Proscriptive

b. Social

c. Prescriptive

d. Proprietary

e. Sanctioned

55. This text defines negative sanction as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. A provision of a law enacting a penalty for disobedience or a reward for obedience.
2. Punishments governing folkways.

\*c. A punishment or negative reaction toward breaking codified norms.

d. A discouragement or intolerance indicating disapproval.

56. An example of negative sanction for law breakers is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. jail time
2. criminal record
3. fines, and penalties

\*d. All of the above

e. Only a & b

57. The main reason why there are so many different city, state, & national laws is…?

\*a. Values vary from city to city, state to state, and country to country.

b. The Constitution prohibits each city and state from making whatever law deem necessary.

c. Politicians have too much freedom to change laws.

d. None of the above

58. One very powerful tool used by human beings to share our values is our capacity for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Adaptation
2. Create laws
3. Ideas

\*d. Language

59. A complex set of symbols which allow us to communicate verbally, nonverbally, and in written form is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Symbolic interactionism
2. Semantics

\*c. Language

d. Pragmatics

60. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesisclaims that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. How we learn language is strictly based on morés we grow up with.

\*b. When we learn a language, we also learn a framework for understanding and interpreting our social reality and environment.

c. When we learn a language, we also learn statistics of that culture.

1. Learning a language is a culmination of exclusive human evolution.

61. When we learn a language, we also learn a framework for understanding and interpreting our social reality and environment describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis

b. Samanticism

c. Language Behaviorism

d. Sociological-language hypothesis

62. Which hypothesis would support the claim that if a language disappears, so will the culture?

1. Symbolic interaction hypothesis
2. Linguistics hypothesis

\*c. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

d. Lingual-cultural hypothesis

63. The culture shared by the dominant groups, coinciding with the culture shared in the main social institutions defines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Dominant culture
2. Subculture

\*c. Main stream culture

d. Counter culture

64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one in which groups have different folkways, mores, and norms, exist within but are no completely a part of the larger society.

1. Dominant culture

\*b. Subculture

c. Main stream culture

d. Counter culture

65. When a group's values, norm, and beliefs are in conflict or opposition to those of the larger society and mainstream culture, it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Dominant culture
2. Subculture
3. Main stream culture

\*d. Counter culture

66. An Amish community would be considered a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Dominant culture

\*b. Subculture

c. Main stream culture

d. Counter culture

67. A community was formed by a leader who emphasized gaining “freedom from oppressive, capitalistic US government” and demanded sovereignty (complete independence and self-government). This group would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Dominant culture
2. Subculture
3. Main stream culture

\*d. Counter culture

68. Cultural diffusion is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. When certain aspects of one culture are spread to another culture.

b. Having to diffuse my own culture to fit into the main stream culture.

c. When different cultures become more familiar due to being more “cultured”.

d. Immigrant people adjust and adapt their way of life to the host culture.

69. During cattle roundups, cows were butchered regularly to feed the hands. Throwaway items such as the hide, the head, the entrails, and meat trimmings such as skirt were given to the Mexican vaqueros (cowboys) as part of their pay. Fajitas (grilled skirt steak) have their roots in this practice but now many in the US enjoy Fajitas. Fajitas transition from campfire food in Texas to national popularity is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Cultural relativism

\*b. Cultural diffusion

c. Enculturation

d. Melting-pot theory

70. Cultural leveling is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. When certain aspects of one culture are spread to another culture.
2. Process by which immigrant people adjust and adapt their way of life to the host culture.
3. Process by which people from different cultures are absorbed into the mainstream culture

\*d. Process in which cultures of the world become similar.

71.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process in which cultures of the world become similar.

\*a. Cultural leveling

b. Cultural relativism

c. Cultural diffusion

d. Enculturation

72. An ideology which suggest that all the diverse people coming to the U.S. as immigrants would blend biologically and culturally in order to form a new unique breed of "Americans."

1. Cultural relativism
2. Cultural diffusion
3. Enculturation

\*d. Melting Pot Theory

73**.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ isthe process by which immigrant people adjust and adapt their way of life to the host culture.

1. Enculturation

\*b. Acculturation

c. Cultural relativism

d. Assimilation

74. The correct definition of assimilation is?

1. The process by which immigrant people adjust and adapt their way of life to the host culture.
2. Process by which immigrant people adjust and adapt their way of life to the host culture.

\*c. The process by which people from different cultures are acculturated and ultimately absorbed into the mainstream culture.

d. Where immigrants are not allowed to maintain their various cultures by those in power in the mainstream.

75. The process by which people from different cultures are acculturated and ultimately absorbed into the mainstream culture is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Enculturation

\*b. Assimilation

1. Deniable assimilation
2. Forced assimilation

76. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is where those in power in the mainstream refuse to allow immigrants to maintain their various cultures.

1. Assimilation
2. Permissible assimilation

\*c. Forced assimilation

d. Marginalization

77. When newcomers can adapt to the mainstream culture it is called:

1. Assimilation

\*b. Permissible assimilation

c. Forced assimilation

d. Marginalization

78. The tendency for adult immigrants to be rendered powerless, giving them less opportunities in comparison to native-born adults is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Assimilation
2. Permissible assimilation
3. Forced assimilation

\*d. Marginalization

79. US born children of immigrants usually find themselves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. liaisons to their parents and the main-stream culture
2. living in a culturally transitioning family structure
3. acculturated mainly through public schools

\*d. All of the above

e. None of the above

80. Which one of these is NOT one of the levels of consideration for assimilation?

\*a. Individual assimilation

b. Marital assimilation

c. Cultural assimilation

d. Structural assimilation

e. All of the above

81. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assimilation is when one is acculturated into the host culture.

1. Marital

\*b. Cultural

c. Structural

d. Individual

82. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assimilation considers vast intermarriage between mainstream members and newcomers.

\*a. Marital

b. Cultural

c. Structural

d. Individual

83. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assimilation considers the large scale entrance into the various parts of the social structure including clubs, religions, workplace, schools, etc...

1. Marital
2. Cultural

\*c. Structural

d. Individual

84. The certain aspects of cultures which are found among peoples of all cultures throughout the world is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Conformity
2. Cultural transmission
3. Engagement

\*d. Cultural Universals

85. Which of the following is NOT considered a Cultural Universal?

a. Communicating

b. Reproducing

\*c. Square dancing

d. Eating

86. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that human behavior is the result of natural selection.

\*a. Sociobiology

b. Social biology

c. Darwinism

d. Human ideology

87. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process whereby one part of culture changes faster than another part to which it is related.

1. Social Dysfunction
2. Cultural displacement

\*c. Cultural lag

d. Social Latency

88. What country still monitors its 200 tribal communities to keep them safe from the modern society?

1. Argentina
2. Bolivia
3. Guatemala

\*d. Brazil

e. Botswana

89. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a native tribe, typically a small group of people, living in a remote and isolated place who have not yet had contact with technologically advanced society members.

1. Primitive tribe
2. Indigenous tribe

\*c. Uncontacted Tribe

d. Aboriginal tribe

**True/False Questions**

-Everyone’s biological needs are the same. True

-Everyone’s biological needs are met in a same manner. False

-It is estimated by the Encyclopedia of World Cultures that there are about 500 + unique cultures on the earth in our modern world. True

-By the time people age into the later years, males have died off sooner than females and we find that the worldwide aging experience is dominated more by the female rather than male. True

-By the time people age into the later years, females have died off sooner than males and we find that the worldwide aging experience is dominated more by the male rather than female. False

-Cultures are fairly easy to understand. False

-Cultures are complex and require focused efforts to be properly understood. True

-Christians make up about 1/3 of the world populations. True

-Monetary appeal has been found to be the explanation for rapid growth in Muslim religion. False

-Muslim religion’s rapid growth has been contributed to polygamy and higher birthrate. True

-Roman Catholics comprise more than half of the estimated Christian population. True

-Baptists comprise more than half of the estimated Christian population. False

-There are more Atheists than those who claim to be non-religious. False

-Hindus and Buddhists rank about the same. False

-Jewish religions ranks only second to Muslims. False

-Muslims are only second to the total number of Christians. True

-Chinese is spoken by highest number of population in the world. True

-English is spoken by highest number of population in the world. False

-Spanish is spoken by highest number of population in the world. False

-China represents 1 in 6 of the world population. True

-China represents 25% of the world population. False

-World population grows about 20 births per 1,000. True

-As of July, 2008 there are approximately 6.7 billion people in the world. True

-As of July, 2008 there are approximately 4.8 billion people in the world. False

-The US has 1/16 of the World population at 305 million people. True

-There are far more females than males throughout the world in every age group. False

-There are more adolescent females than males, making it difficult to find mates at appropriate time. False

-In the working years, the ratio between males and females are about the same. False

-There are far more females in the 65 and older age group. True

-In the childhood years there are more males. True

-In the working years there are more males. True

-Females die off sooner than males due to high mortality rate during childbirth. False

-In the 65 and older age group there are more females. True

-Median age for males is older than women in the world. False

-The highest estimated number of population is in 15-64 age range. True

-The highest estimated number of population is in 0-14 age range. False

-Sex ratio is the Number of males per 100 females. True

-Sex ratio is number of sexually active females per 100 males. False

-Sex ratio is the highest in working ages. False

-Sex ratio is the highest in newborns and children. True

-Sex ratio is the highest in adolescents. False

-Other fish first notice the water they swim in. True

-In order to truly understand varying cultures you must first understand the concept of one’s world-taken-for-granted. True

-In order to truly understand varying cultures you must first understand the concept of one’s Self-perception. False

-World-taken-for-granted is not being able to appreciate a culture for its value. False

-World-taken-for-granted is all of the assumptions about our fit into our social and physical environment. True

-World-taken-for-granted is any assumption of a given culture and how it fits into the world. False

-Sometimes people judge cultures as being good, bad, or evil. True

-Ethnocentrism is the tendency to judge others based on our own experiences. True

-Ethnocentrism is Tendency to look for the cultural context in which differences in cultures occur.

False

-Ethnocentrism is a broad generalization about groups based solely on the group affiliation. False

-Ethnocentrism is NOT being able accept people for who they are. False

-Culture shock is the disoriented feeling which occurs in the context of being in a new culture. True

-Anyone who is planning a trip to another community, state, or country would be wise to do their cultural homework and prepare in advance how they will immerse themselves into the parts of the culture that fit their value system. True

-The tendency to look for the cultural context in which differences in cultures occur is ethnocentrism. False

-Cultural relativism is the tendency to look for the cultural context in which differences in cultures occur. True

-Cultural relativist respects and appreciates differences in each culture. True

-Cultural relativist is teachable and open minded. True

-Cultural relativist has a tendency to judge other cultures related to their own culture. False

-You should never, ever be required to forfeit your own values in the pursuit of teach ability, cultural relativism, and skilled cross-cultural relationships. True

-Sometimes you need to compromise your own values in the pursuit of teach ability, cultural relativism, and skilled cross-cultural relationships. False

-Using the most common American gestures like handshakes should keep one safe in adjusting to any culture in the world. False

-It is best **not** to assume what I do in America is acceptable in another country. True

-Stereotype is a broad generalization about groups based solely on the group affiliation. True

-Ethnocentrism is a broad generalization about groups based solely on the group affiliation. False

-The shared values, norms, symbols, language, objects, and way of life that is passed on from one generation to the nextis called the Culture. True

-Morés are the shared values, norms, symbols, language, objects, and way of life that is passed on from one generation to the next. True

-Cultures are transmitted through many different sources. True

-Biological needs are innate urges that require some action on our part if we are to survive. True

-Instinctive needs are innate urges that require some action on our part if we are to survive. False

-Values define standards of what is good, bad, desirable, or undesirable for ourselves and others**.** True

-Morés define standards of what is good, bad, desirable, or undesirable for ourselves and others**.** False

-Norms are shared expectations or rules of behavior. True

-Norms are what are normal in a given social circumstance. True

-Morés are much more important to people than folkways. True

-Folkways are much more important to people than morés. False

-Folkways rarely become laws. True

-Many morés are codified. True

-Many folkways and morés are often codified. False

-A traditional or customary norm governing everyday social behaviors is a folkway.True

-Folkways are deeply held, informal norms that are strictly enforced. False

-Morés are deeply held, informal norms that are strictly enforced.True

-Morés are traditional or customary norm governing everyday social behaviors. False

-How we greet each other is an example of folkways. True

-Morés might include clear boundaries between males and females. True

-Morés might include hand gestures. False

-Not following folkways may lead to jail time. False

-Not following folkways may lead to ridicule. True

-Not following morés may lead only to ridicule. False

-Not following morés may lead to harsh punishments. True

-Because values change over time, laws change with them. True

-Law is defined as codified norms from which the behavior of society’s members can be judged. True

-Law is defined as a traditional or customary norm governing everyday social behaviors. False

-Prescriptive laws & proscriptive laws are two varieties of laws. True

-Prescriptive laws state what must be done. True

-Proscriptive laws state what must be done. False

-Laws which state what is forbidden is called proscriptive. True

-Laws which state what is forbidden is called prescriptive. False

-If you want to drive, set up a small business, or not be in trouble with the IRS for failing to file taxes, then you must follow prescriptive laws. True

-Proscriptive laws tell us what we cannot do such as murder, rape, steal, etc. True

-Prescriptive laws tell us what we cannot do such as murder, rape, steal, etc. False

-One very powerful tool used by human beings to share our values is our capacity for language.True

-One very powerful tool used by human beings to share our values is our capacity to create laws. False

-Language is a complex set of symbols which allow us to communicate verbally, nonverbally, and in written form. True

-Semantics is a complex set of symbols which allow us to communicate verbally, nonverbally, and in written form. False

-How you view the world around you, your social construction of reality, and your world-taken- for-granted all stem in part from the language you learn to speak. True

-Sapir-Whorf Hypothesisclaims that when we learn a language, we also learn a framework for understanding and interpreting our social reality and environment. True

-Sapir-Whorf Hypothesisclaims that learning a language is a culmination of human evolution. False

-Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis would support the claim that if a language disappears, so will the culture. True

-Lingual-cultural hypothesis would support the claim that if a language disappears, so will the culture. False

-The culture shared by the dominant groups, coinciding with the culture shared in the main social institutions defines main stream culture. True

-The culture shared by the dominant groups, coinciding with the culture shared in the main social institutions defines dominant culture. False

-Subculture is one in which groups have different folkways, mores, and norms, exist within but are no completely a part of the larger society. True

-Counter culture is one in which groups have different folkways, mores, and norms, exist within but are no completely a part of the larger society. False

-When a group's values, norm, and beliefs are in conflict or opposition to those of the larger society and mainstream culture, it is called counter culture. True

-When a group's values, norm, and beliefs are in conflict or opposition to those of the larger society and mainstream culture, it is called subculture. False

-Cultural diffusion is when certain aspects of one culture are spread to another culture. True

-Cultural diffusion is when I have to diffuse my own culture to fit into the main stream culture. False

-Cultural leveling is the process in which cultures of the world become similar. True

-Cultural leveling is the process by which immigrant people adjust and adapt their way of life to the host culture. False

-Cultural leveling is the process by which people from different cultures are absorbed into the mainstream culture. False

-Cultural diffusion is the process in which cultures of the world become similar. False

-Melting Pot Theory is an ideology which suggests that all the diverse people coming to the U.S. as immigrants would blend biologically and culturally in order to form a new unique breed of "Americans." True

-Deculturation isthe process by which immigrant people adjust and adapt their way of life to the host culture. False

-Acculturation isthe process by which immigrant people adjust and adapt their way of life to the host culture. True

-Assimilation is the process by which people from different cultures are acculturated and ultimately absorbed into the mainstream culture. True

-Assimilation is the process by which immigrant people adjust and adapt their way of life to the host culture. False

-Forced assimilation is when those in power in the mainstream refuse to allow immigrants to maintain their various cultures. True

-When those in power in the mainstream refuse to allow immigrants to maintain their various cultures, it is called permissible assimilation. False

-Permissible assimilation refers to natural adaptation to the mainstream culture by newcomers.True

-The tendency for adult immigrants to be rendered powerless, giving them less opportunities in comparison to native-born adults is marginalization. True

-The tendency for adult immigrants to be rendered powerless, giving them less opportunities in comparison to native-born adults is forced assimilation. False

-US born children of immigrants usually find themselves functioning as liaisons to their parents and the main-stream culture. True

-Immigrants rarely need their US born children to be liaisons between their parents and the main-stream culture. False

-US born children of immigrants usually find themselves living in a culturally transitioning family structure. True

-US born children of immigrants usually find themselves acculturated mainly through public schools. True

-Cultural assimilation is when one is acculturated into the host culture. True

-Cultural deculturation is when one is acculturated into the host culture. False

-Marital assimilation considers vast intermarriage between mainstream members and newcomers. True

-Structural assimilation considers the large scale entrance into the various parts of the social structure including clubs, religions, workplace, schools, etc... True

-Total assimilation considers the large scale entrance into the various parts of the social structure including clubs, religions, workplace, schools, etc... False

-Cultural Universals refers to certain aspects of cultures which are found among peoples of all cultures throughout the world is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. True

-Sociobiology claims that human behavior is the result of natural selection. True

-Darwinism claims that only human behavior is the result of natural selection. False

-Cultural displacement is the process whereby one part of culture changes faster than another part to which it is related. False

-The process whereby one part of culture changes faster than another part to which it is related is cultural lag. True

-Cultures are part of the human social experience. True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency to judge others based on our own experiences. Ethnocentrism

-It is estimated by the Encyclopedia of World Cultures that there are about \_\_\_\_\_\_unique cultures on the earth in our modern world. 500 +

-Cultures are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and require focused efforts to be properly understood. Complex

-Christians make up about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world populations. 1/3

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_religion recently surpassed Roman Catholics becoming the world’s largest religion. Muslims

-List two main explanations for rapid growth in the Muslim religion. Polygamy, Higher birthrate

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religion comprises more than half of the estimated Christian population. Roman Catholics

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are only second to the total number of Christians in all their religious varieties. Muslims

- The language is spoken by highest number of population in the world. Chinese

- China represents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world population. 1 in 6

- World population grows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ births per 1,000. About 20

- As of July, 2008 there are approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people in the world. 6.7 billion

- The US has \_\_\_\_ of the World population at 305 million people. 1/16

-There are far more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 65 and older age group. Females

- The highest estimated number of population is in \_\_\_\_\_ age range. 15-64

- Sex ratio is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Number of males per 100 females

- Sex ratio is the number of males per \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_females. 100

- Sex ratio is the highest in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Newborns and children

- In order to truly understand these varying cultures you must first understand the concept of one’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. World-taken-for-granted

- World-taken-for-granted is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. All of the assumptions about our fit into our social and physical environment.

- World-taken-for-granted is all of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about our fit into our social and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ environment. Assumptions, physical

-Each person has myriad\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and life course progressions that are too numerable to calculate. Interactions, experiences

- The author compares world-taken-for-granted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Wearing corrective lenses

- In the text the author states cultures are comparable to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Ice cream flavors

- Ethnocentrism is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The tendency to judge others based on our own experiences.

- The tendency to judge others based on our own experiences is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Ethnocentrism

- Ethnocentrism is the tendency to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_others based on our own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Judge, experiences

- The basic premise of Ethnocentrism. I’m right, they’re wrong.

- The disoriented feeling which occurs in the context of being in a new cultureis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Culture shock

- The tendency to look for the cultural context in which differences in cultures occur is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Cultural relativism

-Cultural relativist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and appreciates differences in each culture. Respects

-Cultural relativist is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and open minded. Teachable

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a broad generalization about groups based solely on the group affiliation. Stereotype

-The shared values, norms, symbols, language, objects, and way of life that is passed on from one generation to the nextis called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Culture

-List three sources in which we learn culture. Family, parents, friends, peers, schools

-Culture is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not biologically determined. Shared

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are innate urges that require some action on our part if we are to survive. Biological needs

- List three examples of biological needs. Need to urinate, breathe, eat, drink, and sleep

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ defines standards of what is good, bad, desirable, or undesirable for ourselves and others**.** Values

- List at least 5 of the typical American values described by Williams in 1970. Achievement and success, Equality; Individualism; Racism and group superiority; Activity and work ; Education; Efficiency and practicality; Religiosity; Progress; Romantic love/monogamy; Science and technology; Equal opportunity; Material comfort; Nationalism/patriotism; Humanitarianism; External conformity; Freedom; and Democracy and free enterprise

-Baby Boomers are those who were born between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 1946-1964

- Norm is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Shared expectations or rules of behavior.

- Norm is shared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or rules of behavior. Expectations

- Draw the correct flow of how something can become a law. Values→ Norms → Folkways/ → Laws

- Values→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_→ Folkways/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ → Laws. Norms, Morés

- Folkway is a traditional or customary norm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_everyday social behaviors.Governing

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a traditional or customary norm governing everyday social behaviors. Folkway

- Morés is deeply held, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ norms that are strictly enforced. Informal

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is deeply held, informal norms that are strictly enforced.

- Not following folkways may lead to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Ridicule

- Not following morés may lead to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Harsh punishments

- Law is defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_norms from which the behavior of society’s members can be judged. Codified

- List the two varieties of laws. Prescriptive laws & Proscriptive laws

- Laws that state what must be done is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Prescriptive

- Laws which state what is forbidden is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Proscriptive

- If you want to drive, set up a small business, or not be in trouble with the IRS for failing to file taxes, then you must follow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws. Prescriptive

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws tell us what we cannot do such things as murder, rape, steal, etc. Proscriptive

-This text defines negative sanction as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or negative reaction toward breaking codified norms. Punishment

-This text defines negative sanctions as a punishment or negative reaction toward breaking \_\_\_\_\_\_ norms. Codified

- The main reason why there are so many different city, state, & national laws. Values vary from city to city, state to state, and country to country.

- One very powerful tool used by human beings to share our values is our capacity for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.Language

- A complex set of symbols which allow us to communicate verbally, nonverbally, and in written form is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Language

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_claims that when we learn a language, we also learn a framework for understanding and interpreting our social reality and environment. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis

-When we learn a language, we also learn a framework for understanding and interpreting our social reality and environment describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis

- The hypothesis which would support the claim that if a language disappears, so will the culture. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

- The culture shared by the dominant groups, coinciding with the culture shared in the main social institutions defines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Main stream culture

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one in which groups have different folkways, mores, and norms, exist within but are no completely a part of the larger society. Subculture

- When a group's values, norms, and beliefs are in conflict or opposition to those of the larger society and mainstream culture, it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Counter culture

- An Amish community would be considered a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Subculture

- A community was formed by a leader who emphasized gaining “freedom from oppressive, capitalistic US government” and demanded sovereignty (complete independence and self-government). This group would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Counter culture

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when certain aspects of one culture are spread to another culture. Cultural diffusion

- During cattle roundups, cows were butchered regularly to feed the hands. Throwaway items such as the hide, the head, the entrails, and meat trimmings such as skirt were given to the Mexican vaqueros (cowboys) as part of their pay. Fajitas (grilled skirt steak) have their roots in this practice but now many in the US enjoy Fajitas. Fajitas transition from campfire food in Texas to national popularity is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Cultural diffusion

- Cultural leveling is the process in which cultures of the world become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Similar

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process in which cultures of the world become similar. Cultural leveling

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an ideology which suggest that all the diverse people coming to the U.S. as immigrants would blend biologically and culturally in order to form a new unique breed of "Americans." Melting Pot Theory

**-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ isthe process by which immigrant people adjust and adapt their way of life to the host culture. Acculturation

- The process by which people from different cultures are acculturated and ultimately absorbed into the mainstream culture is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Assimilation

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is where those in power in the mainstream refuse to allow immigrants to maintain their various cultures. Forced assimilation

- Newcomers can adapt to the mainstream culture naturally.Permissible assimilation

- The tendency for adult immigrants to be rendered powerless, giving them less opportunities in comparison to native-born adults is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Marginalization

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assimilation is when one is acculturated into the host culture. Cultural

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assimilation considers vast intermarriage between mainstream members and newcomers. Marital

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assimilation considers the large scale entrance into the various parts of the social structure including clubs, religions, workplace, schools, etc... Structural

- The certain aspects of cultures which are found among peoples of all cultures throughout the world is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Cultural Universals

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that human behavior is the result of natural selection. Sociobiology

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process whereby one part of culture changes faster than another part to which it is related. Cultural lag

- The country which still monitors its 200 tribal communities to keep them safe from the modern society is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Brazil

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a native tribe, typically a small group of people, living in a remote and isolated place who have not yet had contact with technologically advanced society members. Uncontacted Tribe

**Matching**

Match these cultural traits to: **A.** Main stream US cultural traits or **B**. Typical Equatorial cultural traits

\_\_\_ Shake hands A

\_\_\_ A pat on the back, shoulder, or arm A

\_\_\_ Stand at a distance B

\_\_\_ Men speak to men and women to women B

\_\_\_ Speak informally by first names A

\_\_\_ Bow, Nod, or Gesture B

\_\_\_ Ask personal questions about family, friends, and health A

­­\_\_\_ Ask only general questions about weather and business B

**Chapter 6: Socialization**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Who contributed the Symbolic Interactionism perspective?

a. George Herbert Mead

b. Margaret Mead

c. Charles Cooley

d. Talcott Parsons

\*e. a and c

2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which people learn characteristics of their group’s norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors.

a. Acculturation

b. Enculturation

\*c. Socialization

d. Social Interactions

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is what people define as real because of their background assumptions and life experiences with others.

a. Social epidemiology

\*b. Social Construction of Reality

c. Societal-reaction approach

d. Social interaction

4. There are \_\_\_ levels of socialization.

a. 2

\*b. 3

c. 4

d. 5

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes all the ways the newborn is molded into a social being capable of interacting in and meeting the expectations of society.

\*a. Primary socialization

b. Crucial socialization

c. Essential socialization

d. Basic socialization

6. Children watch \_\_ hours TV per day.

a. 6

b. 5

c. 4

\*d. 3

e. 2

7. Which of these is a socialization factor for children?

a. Friends

b. Family

c. Media

\*d. All of the above

e. b & c

8. Younger children do not have strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_reasoning skills until adolescence.

a. concrete

\*b. abstract

c. definite

d. tangible

9. Once they begin their schooling, they begin another level of socialization called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Primary socialization

b. Crucial socialization

\*c. Secondary socialization

d. Subsequent socialization

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs in later childhood and adolescence when children go to school and come under the influence of non-family members.

\*a. Secondary socialization

b. Subsequent socialization

c. Ensuing socialization

d. Preliminary socialization

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ runs concurrently with primary socialization.

\*a. Secondary socialization

b. Subsequent socialization

c. Ensuing socialization

d. Preliminary socialization

12. What is the average of hours of school attended by a child in the US by high school graduation?

a. 12,000

\*b. 15,000

c. 17,000

d. 20,000

13. Who becomes increasingly important in the lives of children in their secondary educational stage of socialization?

a. Parents

b. Siblings

\*c. Friends

d. Teachers

14. What is the main “thing” which diminishes by the time of pre-teen years?

a. desire to do well in school

b. awkwardness of puberty

\*c. desire to be with family

d. desire for friends

15. Studies show that parents preserve at least some of their influence over their children by influencing their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. activity level

b. work load at home

c. children’s frequency of parties

\*d. children’s peers

16. What did the author consider to be brutal during K-12 schooling years?

a. parental expectations

b. speed of socialization

c. school workload

\*d. peer pressures

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often follows high school graduation and it takes months and years at times for young adults to discover new regulating norms which ground them back into expectable routines of life.

a. Resocialization

b. Role strain

\*c. Anomie

d. Segregation from peers

18. What does the third level of socialization include?

a. college

b. work

c. significant relationships

\*d. all of the above

e. a & b

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_occurs as we assume adult roles such as wife/husband/employee/etc.

a. Tertiary socialization

\*b. Adult socialization

c. Primary socialization

d. Extensive socialization

20. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to new roles which meet our needs and wants throughout the adult life course.

a. abscond

b. settle

\*c. adapt

d. regulate

21. At what age or stage in life does socialization end?

a. retirement age

b. when we become the facilitator of socialization for our children

\*c. socialization does not end until life is over

d. after adult socialization which ends around age of 80

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the proportion of our personality, self, and biological traits which stems from our genetic or socialization environmental factors.

a. Inherent traits

\*b. Heritability

c. Elemental

d. Genetic

23. The debate over the influence of biological versus social influences in socialization is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Theories of Development

b. Natural Development Debate

c. Biology versus Environment

\*d. Nature versus Nurture

24. In the history of social science which developmental theory had been widely accepted?

a. Creationism

b. Cultural Transmission Theory

\*c. Blank Slate Theory

d. Heritability Theory

25. The Latin for Blank Slate is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Te Nosce

\*b. Tabula Rasa

c. Tabula Radix

d. Tanta Rubicundior

26. Which best describes the premise of Blank Slate Theory?

\*a. Everything about us is “written” by those who take care of us after we are born.

b. We are born with very few inherent traits of our parents, but the majority of our blank slate is filled once we enter socialization.

c. Although most people are born with a blank slate, many people seem to possess some of their parents’ traits at birth.

d. Many things are written into our personality by our parents when we are born but our blank slate is filled more by those we interact with after primary socialization stage.

27. Steven Pinker argued that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the core issue in understanding how biology and social environment interact in the process of how we become human.

a. environment

b. personality

\* c. brain

d. human relationship

28. Which statement is the MOST accurate summary of Steven Pinker ‘s theory?

a. Nature and nurture plays an equal role in how we become human.

b. Academia places too much emphasis in nurture undermining the complex nature of genetics we inherit from our parents.

\*c. Although nature and nurture influence who we become as humans, we cannot ignore the complex nature of the human brain. We also need to attempt to unscramble multiple stimuli which contribute to who we become as humans.

d. Many new findings have been discovered through the Human Genome Project in which many new genes have been linked to personality development. These discoveries and others have swayed academia more toward nature’s influence in human development.

29. Sociology focuses heavily on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when studying socialization.

a. nature (biological) factors

\*b. environmental factors

c. nuclear family

d. self concept

30. Part of the socialization is the development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in each of us.

a. self esteem

b. personality

c. character

\*d. self-concept

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is at the core of the personality, representing the individual’s conscious experience of having a separate and unique identity.

a. Identity

b. Character

\*c. Self

d. Ego

32. Your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the sum total of your perceptions and beliefs about yourself.

\*a. Self-concept

b. personality

c. individualism

d. eccentricity

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are wild or untamed children who grow up without typical adult socialization influences.

a. Neocultivated children

b. Natural children

\*c. Feral Children

d. Raised children

34. In cases of feral children Anna and Isabelle, what was the main difference in obtaining successful socialization for either one?

a. nutrition

b. social interaction

c. animal contact

d. early discovery

\*e. a & b

35. Which of these is NOT one of feral children categories?

a. Children raised by animals

b. Children raised in isolation

\*c. Severely abused and neglected children

d. Children raised in confinement

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argued that the self emerged out of social interactions as a result of countless symbolic interactions with other human beings.

\*a. George Herbert Mead

b. Margaret Mead

c. Charles Cooley

d. Talcott Parsons

37. According to Mead, what laid the foundation of becoming human?

a. parenting

b. communication

c. human interactions

\*d. play and playful interactions

38. What is the main personal trait a feral child lacks?

a. intelligence

b. sagacity

\*c. sense of self

d. self esteem

39. What theory was developed by sociologists using concepts from Cooley and Mead to help us understand our self-concept?

a. Dramaturgical approach

b. Personality theory

\*c. Looking-glass self

d. Consciousness theory

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the reflection of who we think we see by observing the treatment and behaviors of others towards us.

a. Dramaturgical approach

b. Personality theory

\*c. Looking-glass self

d. Consciousness theory

41. Which of these is NOT one of distinct steps to Looking-glass self?

a. We imagine how we appear to others

b. We imagine and interpret their judgment of us

c. We react positively or negatively to that perceived judgment while developing a self-concept

\*d. all of the above are distinct steps to Looking-glass self

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are those other people whose evaluation of the individual are important and regularly considered during interactions.

a. Nuclear family

\*b. Significant others

c. Friends

d. Acquaintances

43. In gaining self concept, what do you need to balance?

\*a. actual self and ideal self

b. expectation and success

c. “shoulds” and “oughts”

d. success and failures

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is pride in oneself, a positive self-regard, an inordinately high positive self-regard, or a high self-respect.

a. Self-worth

b. Self-confidence

\*c. Self-esteem

d. Sense of self achievement

45. When we imagine what an average person would do in a situation we take on the perspective of the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. abstract self

\*b. generalized other

c. actual self

d. conceptual other

46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are classes of people with whom a person interacts on the basis of generalized roles rather than individualized characteristics.

a. conceptual other

b. ethereal other

\*c. generalized other

d. interactive other

47. Mead believed that it is through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as children that we learn to take on the role of other.

a. interaction

b. socialization

c. active imagination

\*d. role playing

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ socialization is practicing in advance for some future role.

a. Dramaturgical

\*b. Anticipatory

c. Adult

d. Tertiary

49. As a junior in high school, Jen tries very hard to maintain her 4.0 GPA to ensure academic scholarships for college. She also takes great deal of time to practice for ACT and SAT to increase her chance of getting more money for school. Jen is practicing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ socialization.

a. Dramaturgical

\*b. Anticipatory

c. Adult

d. Tertiary

50. Robert and Samantha were recently married. During the first six months, they both learned a great deal about being married and importance of compromise. Robert and Samantha are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase.

a. Tertiary socialization

\*b. Adult socialization

c. Primary socialization

d. Extensive socialization

51. Tessa is four years old and recently gained a little brother. She sometimes gets too rough with the baby but she is trying really hard to be nicer to the baby since her mommy gets mad. Tessa is learning through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Primary socialization

b. Crucial socialization

c. Secondary socialization

d. Basic socialization

52. Since Jessie started elementary school she has learned many new things from her school friends. She started to tell her little brother “shut up” when she got angry. She also called him stupid when he couldn’t play a video game as good as she did. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Primary socialization

b. Crucial socialization

\*c. Secondary socialization

d. Subsequent socialization

53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are people involved in our socialization.

a. Agencies

b. Family

\*c. Agents

d. Mediators

54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are organizations involved in our socialization.

\*a. Agencies

b. Family

c. Agents

d. Mediators

55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an institution that controls almost all aspects of its member’s lives and all aspects of the individual life is controlled by those in authority in the institution.

a. Agency

\*b. Total Institution

c. Ultimate Agency

d. Absolute Institution

56. Prison is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Agency

\*b. Total Institution

c. Ultimate Agency

d. Absolute Institution

57. The high school is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Agency

b. Total Institution

c. Ultimate Agency

d. Absolute Institution

58. Your friends from high school are an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Agency

b. Mediators

\*c. Agents

d. Institution

59. Which is most accurate of Goffman’s definition of total institutions?

a. Total institution is a place you are accepted where socialization is freely experienced through personal experiences with others in the institution.

\*b. Total institution is a place where you are deprived of your former life for an extended period of time to lead a life instructed by others of authority.

c. In a total institution, one can be totally protected from negative socialization agents and agencies.

d. In a total institution, a person has many restrictions but he is able to challenge these restrictions as a vehicle of adult socialization.

60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the time in a late teen’s life when they transition into adult roles and adult attitudes.

a.Childhood

b. Middle-aged

c. College graduated

\*d. Emerging adulthood

**True / False Questions**

1. George Herbert Mead contributed the Symbolic Interactionism perspective.

\* True

2. Charles Cooley contributed the Symbolic Interactionism perspective.

\* True

3. Talcott Parsons contributed the Symbolic Interactionism perspective.

\* False

4. Margaret Mead contributed the Symbolic Interactionism perspective.

\* False

5. Acculturation is the process by which people learn characteristics of their group’s norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors.

\* False

6. Socialization is the process by which people learn characteristics of their group’s norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors.

\* True

7. Social Construction of Reality is what people define as real because of their background assumptions and life experiences with others.

\* True

8. Societal-reaction approach is what people define as real because of their background assumptions and life experiences with others.

\* False

9. When discussing the average US child, it’s safe to say that the most important socialization takes place early in life and in identifiable levels.

\* True

10. When discussing the average US child, it’s safe to say that the most important socialization takes place when a child enters school.

\* False

11. Primary socialization includes all the ways the newborn is molded into a social being capable of interacting in and meeting the expectations of society.

\* True

12. Basic socialization includes all the ways the newborn is molded into a social being capable of interacting in and meeting the expectations of society.

\* False

13. Friends are a socialization factor for children.

\* True

14. Different types of media are socialization factors for children.

\* True

15. Different types of media are not socialization factors for children.

\* False

16. Primary socialization typically begins at birth and moves forward until the beginning of the school years.

\* True

17. Primary socialization typically begins at about three months after births and moves forward until the beginning of adolescence.

\* False

18. Younger children do not have strong abstract reasoning skills until adolescence.

\* True

19. Younger children have strong abstract reasoning skills if socialized by multiple sources.

\* False

20. Secondary socialization occurs in later childhood and adolescence when children go to school and come under the influence of non-family members.

\* True

21. Primary socialization occurs in later childhood and adolescence when children go to school and come under the influence of non-family members.

\* False

22. Secondary socialization runs concurrently with primary socialization.

\* True

23. Secondary socialization only occurs after primary socialization is complete.

\* False

24. The average of hours of school attended by a child in the US by high school graduation is about 15,000 hours.

\* True

25. The average of hours of school attended by a child in the US by high school graduation is about 37,000 hours.

\* False

26. Parents become increasingly important in the lives of children in their secondary educational stage of socialization.

\* False

27. Siblings become increasingly important in the lives of children in their secondary educational stage of socialization.

\* False

28. Friends become increasingly important in the lives of children in their secondary educational stage of socialization.

\* True

29. Studies show that parents preserve at least some of their influence over their children by influencing their work load at home.

\* False

30. Studies show that parents preserve at least some of their influence over their children by influencing their children’s peers.

\* True

31. Many new high school graduates face the strikingly harsh realities of adulthood shortly after graduation.

\* True

32. Adjustment after high school is quite simple once one enrolls in college.

\* False

33. Role strain often follows high school graduation and it takes months and years at times for young adults to discover new regulating norms which ground them back into expectable routines of life.

\* False

34. Anomie often follows high school graduation and it takes months and years at times for young adults to discover new regulating norms which ground them back into expectable routines of life.

\* True

35. Tertiary socialization occurs as we assume adult roles such as wife/husband/employee/etc.

\* False

36. Adult socialization occurs as we assume adult roles such as wife/husband/employee/etc.

\* True

37. Socialization usually ends once we enter retirement age.

\* False

38. Socialization only ends we are dead.

\* True

39. Not every socialization experience is normal, typical, or otherwise universally identical.

\* True

40. In the US, all socialization experience is normal, typical, or otherwise universally identical.

\* False

41. Inherent traits are the proportion of our personality, self, and biological traits which stem from our genetic or socialization environmental factors.

\* False

42. Heritability is the proportion of our personality, self, and biological traits which stem from our genetic or socialization environmental factors.

\* True

43. The debate over the influence of biological versus social influences in socialization is Biology versus Environment.

\* False

44. The debate over the influence of biological versus social influences in socialization is Nature versus Nurture.

\* True

45. The Latin for Blank Slate is Te nosce.

\* False

46. The Latin for Blank Slate is Tabula Rasa.

\* True

47. The Latin for Blank Slate is Tabula Radix.

\* False

48. Blank Slate Theory claims that everything about us is “written” by those who take care of us after we are born.

\* True

49. Blank Slate Theory claim we are born with very few inherent traits of our parents, but very little of our blank slate is filled once we enter socialization.

\* False

50. Biological and socialization factors are both influential, yet neither are deterministic.

\* True

51. Biological and socialization factors are both influential and both are deterministic socialization factors.

\* False

52. Steven Pinker argued that the environment is the core issue in understanding how biology and social environment interact in the process of how we become human.

\* False

53. Steven Pinker argued that the brain is the core issue in understanding how biology and social environment interact in the process of how we become human.

\* True

54. Steven Pinker states that although nature and nurture influence who we become as humans, we cannot ignore the complex nature of the human brain. We also need to attempt to unscramble multiple stimuli which contribute to who we become as humans.

\* True

55. Steven Pinker believes since many new findings have been discovered through the Human Genome Project in which many new genes have been linked to personality development. These discoveries and others have swayed academia more toward nature’s influence in human development.

\* False

56. Sociology focuses heavily on nature (biological) factors when studying socialization.

\* False

57. Sociology focuses heavily on social interactive factors when studying socialization.

\* True

58. Part of the socialization is the development of personality in each of us.

\* False

59. Part of the socialization is the development of self-concept in each of us.

\* True

60. Identity is at the core of the personality, representing the individual’s conscious experience of having a separate and unique identity.

\* False

61. Self is at the core of the personality, representing the individual’s conscious experience of having a separate and unique identity.

\* True

62. Your self-concept is the sum total of your perceptions and beliefs about yourself.

\* True

63. Your personality is the sum total of your perceptions and beliefs about yourself.

\* False

64. Uncultivated children are wild or untamed children who grow up without typical adult socialization influences.

\* False

65. Feral Children are wild or untamed children who grow up without typical adult socialization influences.

\* True

66. George Herbert Mead argued that the self emerged out of social interactions as a result of countless symbolic interactions with other human beings.

\* True

67. Charles Cooley argued that the self emerged out of social interactions as a result of countless symbolic interactions with other human beings.

\* False

68. According to Mead, play and playful interactions laid the foundation of becoming human.

\* True

69. According to Mead, communication with other humans laid the foundation of becoming human.

\* False

70. The main trait a feral child lacks is the sense of self.

\* True

71. The main trait a feral child lacks is the self esteem.

\* False

72. Psycho-genetic approach is the reflection of who we think we see by observing the treatment and behaviors of others towards us.

\* False

73. Looking-glass self is the reflection of who we think we see by observing the treatment and behaviors of others towards us.

\* True

74. Significant others are those other people whose evaluation of the individual is important and regularly considered during interactions.

\* True

75. Acquaintances are those other people whose evaluation of the individual is important and regularly considered during interactions.

\* False

76. Anomie is pride in oneself, a positive self-regard, an inordinately high positive self-regard, or a high self-respect.

\* False

77. Self-esteem is pride in oneself, a positive self-regard, an inordinately high positive self-regard, or a high self-respect.

\* True

78. When we imagine what an average person would do in a situation we take on the perspective of generalized other.

\* True

79. When we imagine what an average person would do in a situation we take on the perspective of the conceptual other.

\* False

80. Conceptual other are classes of people with whom a person interacts on the basis of generalized roles rather than individualized characteristics.

\* False

81. Generalized other are classes of people with whom a person interacts on the basis of generalized roles rather than individualized characteristics.

\* True

82. Mead believed that it is through active imagination as children that we learn to take on the role of other.

\* False

83. Mead believed that it is through role playing as children that we learn to take on the role of other.

\* True

84. Dramaturgical socialization is practicing in advance for some future role.

\* False

85. Anticipatory socialization is practicing in advance for some future role.

\* True

86. Agents are people involved in our socialization.

\* True

87. Mediators are people involved in our socialization.

\* False

88. Agencies are organizations involved in our socialization.

\* True

89. Institutions are organizations involved in our socialization.

\* False

90. Total Institution is an institution that controls almost all aspects of its member’s lives and all aspects of the individual life is controlled by those in authority in the institution.

\* True

91. Absolute Institution is an institution that controls almost all aspects of its member’s lives and all aspects of the individual life is controlled by those in authority in the institution.

\* False

92. Goffman’s definition of total institutions is a place you are accepted where socialization is freely experienced through personal experiences with others in the institution.

\* False

93. Goffman’s definition of total institutions is a place where you are deprived of your former life for an extended period of time to lead a life instructed by others of authority.

\* True

94. Emerging adulthood is the time in a late teen’s life when they transition into adult roles and adult attitudes.

\*True

95. Emerging adulthood is the time in a late 30’s life when they transition into “middle” adult roles and established adult attitudes.

\*False

**Matching Questions**

1. Contributed the Symbolic Interactionism perspective

\* George Herbert Mead and Charles Cooley

2. Process of learning norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors

\* Socialization

3. Define as real because of background assumptions and life experiences with others

\* Social Construction of Reality

4. Levels of socialization.

\* Three

5. Newborn is molded into a social being capable of interacting

\* Primary socialization

6. Second level of socialization starting once you are in school

\* Secondary socialization

7. Secondary socialization

\*occurs in later childhood and adolescence

8. Increasingly important in secondary educational stage of socialization

\* Friends

9. Something brutal during K-12 schooling years

\* peer pressures

10. Occurs as we assume adult roles

\* Adult socialization

11. Our genetic or socialization environmental factors

\* Heritability

12. Biological versus social influences in socialization

\* Nature versus Nurture

13. Blank Slate

\* Tabula Rasa

14. Part of the socialization

\* development of self-concept

15. A separate and unique identity

\* Self

16. Total of your perceptions and beliefs about yourself

\* Self-concept

17. Wild or untamed children

\* Feral Children

18. A feral child lacks

\* sense of self

19. The reflection of who we think we see by observing others

\* Looking-glass self

20. The metaphor used in Looking-glass self

\* a mirror

21. Important and regularly considered during interactions.

\* Significant others

22. You need to balance your self concept

\* actual self and ideal self

23. Pride in oneself, a positive self-regard and self respect.

\* Self-esteem

24. Imagine what an average person would do in a situation

\* generalized other

25. Practice in advance for some future role

\* Anticipatory socialization

26. People involved in our socialization

\* Agents

27. Organizations involved in our socialization

\* Agencies

28. Controls almost all aspects of its member’s lives

\* Total Institution

29. Total Institution

\* Prison

30. Agency

\* high school glee club

31. Agents

\* friends

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. List the name(s) of sociologist(s) who contributed the Symbolic Interactionism perspective.

\* George Herbert Mead and Charles Cooley

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which people learn characteristics of their group’s norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors.

\* Socialization

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is what people define as real because of their background assumptions and life experiences with others.

\* Social Construction of Reality

4. List the three social construction of reality of an average child in the US.

\* knowledge that he or she belongs, can depend on others to meet their needs, and has privileges and obligations that accompany membership in their family and community.

5. List, in order, the predictable set of life stages.

\* infancy, preschool, K-12 school years, young adulthood, adulthood, middle adulthood, later-life adulthood.

6. There are \_\_\_ levels of socialization.

\* 3

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes all the ways the newborn is molded into a social being capable of interacting in and meeting the expectations of society.

\* Primary socialization

8. Children watch \_\_ hours TV per day.

\* 3

9. List the primary socialization factors for children.

\* friends, family, different forms of media, day care

10. Primary socialization typically begins at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and moves forward until the beginning of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* birth, school years

11. Younger children do not have strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_reasoning skills until adolescence.

\* abstract

12. Once they begin their schooling, they begin another a different level of socialization called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Secondary socialization

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs in later childhood and adolescence when children go to school and come under the influence of non-family members.

\* Secondary socialization

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ runs concurrently with primary socialization.

\* Secondary socialization

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the average of hours of school attended by a child in the US by high school graduation.

\* 15,000

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ become increasingly important in the lives of children in their secondary educational stage of socialization.

\* Friends

17. Studies show that parents preserve at least some of their influence over their children by influencing their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* children’s peers

18. Sometimes parents can persuade their children at times through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* children’s peers

19. The author considers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be brutal during K-12 schooling years.

\* peer pressures

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often follows high school graduation and it takes months and years at times for young adults to discover new regulating norms which ground them back into expectable routines of life.

\* Anomie

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_occurs as we assume adult roles such as wife/husband/employee/etc.

\* Adult socialization

22. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to new roles which meet our needs and wants throughout the adult life course.

\* adapt

23. There has been much said and written and said about how important the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to our eventual human adult natures.

\* socialization

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the proportion of our personality, self, and biological traits which stem from our genetic or socialization environmental factors.

\* Heritability

25. The debate over the influence of biological versus social influences in socialization is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Nature versus Nurture

26. In the history of social science which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory has been widely accepted.

\* Blank Slate

27. The Latin for Blank Slate is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Tabula Rasa

28. Biological and socialization factors are both\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, yet neither are deterministic.

\* influential

29. Steven Pinker argued that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the core issue in understanding how biology and social environment interact in the process of how we become human.

\* brain

30. Sociology focuses heavily on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when studying socialization.

\* environmental factors

31. Part of the socialization is the development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in each of us.

\* self-concept

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is at the core of the personality, representing the individual’s conscious experience of having a separate and unique identity.

\* Self

33. Your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the sum total of your perceptions and beliefs about yourself.

\* Self-concept

34. Your self-concept should be based heavily on your\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which means others influence your perception of your self-worth and definition.

\*social construction of reality

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are wild or untamed children who grow up without typical adult socialization influences.

\* Feral Children

36. List the three feral children categories.

\* Children raised by animals, Children raised in isolation, Children raised in confinement

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argued that the self emerged out of social interactions as a result of countless symbolic interactions with other human beings.

\* George Herbert Mead

38. According to Mead, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laid the foundation of becoming human?

\* play, playful interactions

39. A feral child lacks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* sense of self

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory was developed by sociologists using concepts from Cooley and Mead to help us understand our self-concept.

\* Looking-glass self

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the reflection of who we think we see by observing the treatment and behaviors of others towards us.

\* Looking-glass self

42. The metaphor used in Looking-glass self concept is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\* a mirror

43. List the correct steps to Looking-glass self.

\* 1) We imagine how we appear to others, 2) We imagine and interpret their judgment of us, 3) We react positively or negatively to that perceived judgment while developing a self-concept

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are those other people whose evaluation of the individual are important and regularly considered during interactions.

\* Significant others

45. In gaining self concept, you need to balance\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* actual self and ideal self

46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is pride in oneself, a positive self-regard, an inordinately high positive self-regard, or a high self-respect.

\* Self-esteem

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when children put themselves in someone else's shoes, understand how he/she feels, and anticipate how he/she will act.

\* Taking the role of other

48. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective, the average person has a common perspective on what they think other members of society expect, do, and think.

\* Symbolic Interactionism

49. When we imagine what an average person would do in a situation we take on the perspective of the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* generalized other

50. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are classes of people with whom a person interacts on the basis of generalized roles rather than individualized characteristics.

\* generalized other

51. Mead believed that it is through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as children that we learn to take on the role of other.

\* role playing

52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ socialization is practice in advance for some future role.

\* Anticipatory

53. As a junior in high school, Jen tries very hard to maintain her 4.0 GPA to ensure academic scholarships for college. She also takes great deal of time to practice for ACT and SAT to increase her chance of getting more money for school. Jen is practicing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ socialization.

\* Anticipatory

54. Robert and Samantha were recently married. During the first six months, they both learned a great deal about being married and importance of compromise. Robert and Samantha are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase.

\* Adult socialization

55. Tessa is four years old and recently gained a little brother. She sometimes gets too rough with the baby but she is trying really hard to be nicer to the baby since her mommy gets mad. Tessa is learning through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Primary socialization

56. Since Jessie started elementary school she has learned many new things from her friends. She started to tell her little brother shut up when she got angry. She also called him stupid when he couldn’t play a video game as good as she did. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Secondary socialization

57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are people involved in our socialization.

\* Agents

58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are organizations involved in our socialization.

\* Agencies

59. List what we would consider agents in the US.

\* parents, other family, friends, day care employees, teachers, religious leaders, bosses, and peers.

60. List typical agencies in the US.

\*the family, religion, daycare, schools, and employment.

61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an institution that controls almost all aspects of its member’s lives and all aspects of the individual life is controlled by those in authority in the institution.

\* Total Institution

62. Prison is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Total Institution

63. A high school glee club is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Agency

64. Your friends from high school are an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Agents

**Chapter 7: Society and Groups**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a population of people which shares the same geographic territory and culture/s.

a. Group

b. Civilization

\*c. Society

d. Organization

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a formalized groups of individuals who work toward a common organizational (and often personal) set of goals.

a. Utilitarian Organizations

\*b. Voluntary Organizations

c. Normative Organizations

d. Coercive Organizations

3. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people join these because they perceive their goals as being socially or morally worthwhile.

a. Utilitarian Organizations

b. Voluntary Organizations

\*c. Normative Organizations

d. Coercive Organizations

4. People typically join \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because of some tangible benefit which they expect to receive.

\*a. Utilitarian Organizations

b. Voluntary Organizations

c. Normative Organizations

d. Coercive Organizations

5. People typically are forced into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_against their will.

a. Utilitarian Organizations

b. Voluntary Organizations

c. Normative Organizations

\*d. Coercive Organizations

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ availability greatly influenced the size and durability of these societies.

\*a. Technological

b. Mechanical

c. Tool

d. Equipment

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are those whose economies which are based on hunting animals and gathering vegetation were very common throughout the history of the world.

a. Horticultural Societies

b. Agricultural Societies

\*c. Hunting and Gathering Societies

d. Pastoral Societies

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are societies characterized by domestication of animals and the use of hand tools to cultivate plants.

\*a. Horticultural Societies

b. Agricultural Societies

c. Farming Societies

d. Domestication Societies

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are societies characterized by domestication of animals and the use of hand tools to cultivate plants.

a. Horticultural Societies

b. Agricultural Societies

c. Pastoral Societies

d. Domestication Societies

\*e. a and c

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ utilized advanced technologies to support crops and livestock and in Western societies became the mainstay.

a. Horticultural Societies

\*b. Agricultural Societies

c. Pastoral Societies

d. Domestication Societies

e. a and c

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ utilize machinery and energy sources rather than humans and animals for production.

a. Bucolic Societies

\*b. Industrial Societies

c. Postindustrial Societies

d. Pastoral Societies

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are societies where societal production based on creating, processing, and storing information.

a. Industrial Societies

b. Modern Societies

\*c. Postindustrial Societies

d. Contemporary

13. 21st century United States is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Industrial Society

b. Modern Society

\*c. Postindustrial Society

d. Contemporary Society

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to study of social structure and how it influences social stability.

\*a. Social Statics

b. Social Dynamics

c. Social Apathy

d. Social Ennui

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to study of social structure and how it influences social change.

a. Social Statics

\*b. Social Dynamics

c. Social Apathy

d. Social Ennui

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a shared conscious among society's members who each has a similar form of livelihood.

a. Perfunctory Consciousness

b. Macro Solidarity

\*c. Mechanical Solidarity

d. Organic Solidarity

17. As industrialization emerged and transformed the rural communities while enlarging the urban-factory based, highly populated cities, norms became much more\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. comprehensible

b. obscure

c. distinct

\*d. ambiguous

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sense of interdependence on the specializations of occupations in modern society.

a. Perfunctory Consciousness

b. Macro Solidarity

c. Mechanical Solidarity

\*d. Organic Solidarity

19. What was the end result of “less daily regulated and organized patterns and could no longer provide the majority of their own needs” in larger cities?

a. people became much more isolated.

b. more people ended up on state / federal welfare

\*c. people became much more dependent on each other’s specializations

d. people, especially younger people, became much more dependent on those family members outside of cities for support

20. What did Durkheim attribute much of the personal challenge people were experiencing with Industrial Revolution?

a. Alienation

b. Anomie

c. ~~absolute~~ normative regulation (replace with fuzzy per textbook)

d. all of the above

\*e. b & c

21. Who was the German Sociologist who introduced two types of community experiences that were polar opposites?

a. Max Weber

b. Karl Marx

\*c. Ferdinand Tönnies

d. Fredrick Tönnies

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means "intimate community".

\*a. Gemeinschaft

b. Geschichtschaft

c. Gesellschaft

d. Gewinnenschaft

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_means" impersonal associations".

a. Gemeinschaft

b. Geschichtschaft

\*c. Gesellschaft

d. Gewinnenschaft

24. What do theories purported by Tönnies, Durkheim, and Marx have in common?

a. Their theories came about by observing farmers integrating into larger cities.

\*b. Their theories were based upon observations of transitions within the society.

c. Their theories were based upon observations of immigrants in large cities.

d. All three of them were influenced heavily by discrimination and oppression.

25. For people living in both large and smaller cities, there is a social connection they have with others called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Social Unity

b. Social Solidity

\*c. Social Cohesion

d. Social Bond

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the degree to which members of a group or a society feel united by shared values and other social bonds.

a. Social Unity

b. Social Solidity

\*c. Social Cohesion

d. Social Bond

27. The study of social cohesion has become much more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as societies have grown in number, diversity, and technological sophistry.

\*a. complex

b. difficult

c. arduous

d. challenging

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the recurring patterns of behavior in society which people create through their interactions and relationships.

a. Social Composition

b. Social Organization

c. Social Configuration

\*d. Social Structure

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a set of two or more people who share common identity, interact regularly, and have shared expectations (roles), and function in their mutually agreed upon roles.

a. Category

\*b. Group

c. Crowd

d. Clique

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a number of people in the same place at the same time.

a. Collective

b. Communal

\*c. Aggregate

d. Co-op

31. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a number of people who share common characteristics.

\*a. Category

b. Class

c. Grouping

d. Troup

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are a group of two people.

a. Binaries

b. Duals

c. Couples

\*d. Dyads

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are a group of three people.

a. Trinomials

\*b. Triads

c. Trio

d. Triple

34. Which is more simplistic group?

a. Binaries

b. Duals

\*c. Dyads

d. Triads

e. Quads

34a. The birth of the first baby shifts the couple from a dyad to a:

a. Quadrad

b. Pentad

\*c. Triad

d. Duals plus

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of groups and their structures.

a. Social network analysis

\*b. Sociometry

c. Sociogram

d. Sociomappin

36. How many broad types of groups were discussed by the author?

\*a. 2

b. 3

c. 4

d. 5

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tend to be smaller, less formal, and more intimate.

a. Core Groups

\*b. Primary Groups

c. Secondary Groups

d. Crucial Groups

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tend to be larger, more formal, and much less personal.

a. Core Groups

b. Primary Groups

\*c. Secondary Groups

d. Central Groups

39. Families and friends are an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Core Groups

\*b. Primary Groups

c. Secondary Groups

d. Central Groups

40. Your doctor, mechanic, or accountants are an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Core Groups

b. Primary Groups

\*c. Secondary Groups

d. Central Groups

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a socially defined position.

\*a. Status

b. Achieved Status

c. Ascribed Status

d. Master Status

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is present at birth.

a. Status

b. Achieved Status

\*c. Ascribed Status

d. Master Status

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a status which stands out above our other statuses and which distracts others from really seeing who we are.

a. Status

b. Achieved Status

c. Ascribed Status

\*d. Master Status

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is attained through one's choices and efforts.

a. Status

\*b. Achieved Status

c. Ascribed Status

d. Master Status

45. Sex of your child is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Status

b. Achieved Status

\*c. Ascribed Status

d. Master Status

46. Your role as a student is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Status

\*b. Achieved Status

c. Ascribed Status

d. Master Status

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the burden one feels within any given role.

a. Role Conflict

b. Role Tension

\*c. Role Strain

d. Role Pressure

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is conflict and burdens one feels because the expectations of one role compete with the expectations of another role.

\*a. Role Conflict

b. Role Tension

c. Role Drain

d. Role Pressure

49. Lisa is struggling with her burdens of being a mother to five young children. She sometimes goes into depression due to her lack of feeling of accomplishment each day. Lisa is experiencing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Role Conflict

b. Role Tension

\*c. Role Strain

d. Role Pressure

50. Sam is a single mother of 3 children. Sometimes she has to miss work because of illness of her children. Her boss has been hinting of dissatisfaction and she is worried she might get fired. Sam is experiencing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Role Conflict

b. Role Tension

c. Role Strain

d. Role Pressure

**True/False Questions**

1. Group is a population of people which shares the same geographic territory and culture.

\*False

2. Civilization is a population of people which shares the same geographic territory and culture.

\*False

3. Society is a population of people which shares the same geographic territory and culture.

\* True

4. Utilitarian Organizations is a formalized groups of individuals who work toward a common organizational (and often personal) set of goals.

\*False

5. Voluntary Organizations is a formalized groups of individuals who work toward a common organizational (and often personal) set of goals.

\* True

6. In Voluntary Organizations people join these because they perceive their goals as being socially or morally worthwhile.

\*False

7. In Normative Organizations people join these because they perceive their goals as being socially or morally worthwhile.

\* True

8. People typically join Utilitarian Organizations because of some tangible benefit which they expect to receive.

\* True

9. People typically join Normative Organizations because of some tangible benefit which they expect to receive.

\*False

10. People typically are forced into Coercive Organizations against their will.

\* True

11. People typically are forced into Utilitarian Organizations against their will.

\*False

12. Technological availability greatly influenced the size and durability of these societies.

\* True

13. Mechanical availability greatly influenced the size and durability of these societies.

\*False

14. Horticultural Societies are those whose economies which are based on hunting animals and gathering vegetation were very common throughout the history of the world.

\*False

15. Hunting and Gathering Societies are those whose economies which are based on hunting animals and gathering vegetation were very common throughout the history of the world.

\* True

16. Horticultural Societies are societies characterized by domestication of animals and the use of hand tools to cultivate plants.

\* True

17. Agricultural Societies are societies characterized by domestication of animals and the use of hand tools to cultivate plants.

\*False

18. Farming Societies are societies characterized by domestication of animals and the use of hand tools to cultivate plants.

\*False

19. Horticultural Societies are societies characterized by domestication of animals and the use of hand tools to cultivate plants.

\* True

20. Agricultural Societies are societies characterized by domestication of animals and the use of hand tools to cultivate plants.

\*False

21. Pastoral Societies are societies characterized by domestication of animals and the use of hand tools to cultivate plants.

\* True

22. Domestication Societies are societies characterized by domestication of animals and the use of hand tools to cultivate plants.

\*False

23. Horticultural Societies utilized advanced technologies to support crops and livestock and in Western societies became the mainstay.

\*False

24. Agricultural Societies utilized advanced technologies to support crops and livestock and in Western societies became the mainstay.

\* True

25. Bucolic Societies utilize machinery and energy sources rather than humans and animals for production.

\*False

26. Industrial Societies utilize machinery and energy sources rather than humans and animals for production.

\* True

27. Postindustrial Societies utilize machinery and energy sources rather than humans and animals for production.

\*False

28. Industrial Societies is society where societal production based on creating, processing, and storing information.

\*False

29. Postindustrial Societies is society where societal production based on creating, processing, and storing information.

\* True

30. Contemporary is society where societal production based on creating, processing, and storing information.

\*False

31. Social Statics refers to study of social structure and how it influences social stability.

\* True

32. Social Apathy refers to study of social structure and how it influences social stability.

\*False

33. Social Statics refers to study of social structure and how it influences social change.

\*False

34. Social Dynamics refers to study of social structure and how it influences social change.

\* True

35 Social Ennui refers to study of social structure and how it influences social change.

\*False

36. Perfunctory Consciousness is a shared conscious among society's members who each has a similar form of livelihood.

\*False

37. Mechanical Solidarity is a shared conscious among society's members who each has a similar form of livelihood.

\* True

38. Organic Solidarity is a shared conscious among society's members who each has a similar form of livelihood.

\*False

39. As industrialization emerged and transformed the rural communities while enlarging the urban-factory based, highly populated cities, norms became much more distinct.

\*False

40. As industrialization emerged and transformed the rural communities while enlarging the urban-factory based, highly populated cities, norms became much more ambiguous.

\* True

41. Perfunctory Consciousness is a sense of interdependence on the specializations of occupations in modern society.

\*False

42. Mechanical Solidarity is a sense of interdependence on the specializations of occupations in modern society.

\*False

43. Organic Solidarity is a sense of interdependence on the specializations of occupations in modern society.

\* True

44. Gemeinschaft means "intimate community".

\* True

45. Geschichtschaft means "intimate community".

\*False

46 Gesellschaft means "intimate community".

\*False

47. Gemeinschaft means" impersonal associations".

\*False

48. Gesellschaft means" impersonal associations".

\* True

48. Gewinnenschaft means" impersonal associations".

\*False

49. For people living in both large and smaller cities, there is a social connection they have with others called Social Solidity.

\*False

50. For people living in both large and smaller cities, there is a social connection they have with others called Social Cohesion.

\* True

51. Social Solidity is the degree to which members of a group or a society feel united by shared values and other social bonds.

\*False

52. Social Cohesion is the degree to which members of a group or a society feel united by shared values and other social bonds.

\* True

53. Social Organization refers to the recurring patterns of behavior in society which people create through their interactions and relationships.

\*False

54. Social Structure refers to the recurring patterns of behavior in society which people create through their interactions and relationships.

\* True

55. A Category is a set of two or more people who share common identity, interact regularly, and have shared expectations (roles), and function in their mutually agreed upon roles.

\*False

56. A Group is a set of two or more people who share common identity, interact regularly, and have shared expectations (roles), and function in their mutually agreed upon roles.

\* True

57. Collective is a number of people in the same place at the same time.

\*False

58. Aggregate is a number of people in the same place at the same time.

\* True

59. A Category is a number of people who share common characteristics.

\* True

60. A Class is a number of people who share common characteristics.

\*False

61. Binaries are a group of two people.

\*False

62. Dyads are a group of two people.

\* True

63. Trinomials are a group of three people.

\*False

64. Triads are a group of three people.

\* True

65. Trio is a group of three people.

\*False

66. Social network analysis is the study of groups and their structures.

\*False

67. Sociometry is the study of groups and their structures.

\* True

68. Core Groups tend to be smaller, less formal, and more intimate.

\*False

69. Primary Groups tend to be smaller, less formal, and more intimate.

\* True

70. Secondary Groups tend to be smaller, less formal, and more intimate.

\*False

71. Primary Groups tend to be larger, more formal, and much less personal.

\*False

72. Secondary Groups tend to be larger, more formal, and much less personal.

\* True

73. Central Groups tend to be larger, more formal, and much less personal.

\*False

74. Status is a socially defined position.

\* True

75. Ascribed Status is a socially defined position.

\*False

76. Ascribed Status is present at birth.

\* True

77. Master Status is present at birth.

\*False

78. Ascribed Status is a status which stands out above our other statuses and which distracts others from really seeing who we are.

\*False

79. Master Status is a status which stands out above our other statuses and which distracts others from really seeing who we are.

\* True

80. Achieved Status is attained through one's choices and efforts.

\* True

81. Master Status is attained through one's choices and efforts.

\*False

82. Sex of your child is an example of Ascribed Status.

\* True

83. Sex of your child is an example of Master Status.

\*False

84. Your role as a student is an example of Achieved Status.

\* True

85. Your role as a student is an example of scribed Status.

\*False

86. Role Conflict is the burden one feels within any given role.

\*False

87. Role Tension is the burden one feels within any given role.

\*False

88. Role Strain is the burden one feels within any given role.

\* True

89. Role Conflict is conflict and burdens one feels because the expectations of one role compete with the expectations of another role.

\* True

90. Role Strain is conflict and burdens one feels because the expectations of one role compete with the expectations of another role.

\*False

91. Role Pressure is conflict and burdens one feels because the expectations of one role compete with the expectations of another role.

\*False

92. The birth of the first baby shifts the couple from a dyad to a Tryad

\*True

93. Often the first baby’s birth brings additional stress to the new parents

\*True

94. A couple is always a dyad no matter how many children they have

\*False

**Fill in the Blank / Short Answer Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a population of people which shares the same geographic territory and culture.

\* Society

2. List the five functions of society.

\* 1) reproduction, 2) sustenance, 3) shelter, 4) management of its membership, 5) and defense

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a formalized groups of individuals who work toward a common organizational (and often personal) set of goals.

\* Voluntary Organizations

4. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people join these because they perceive their goals as being socially or morally worthwhile

\* Normative Organizations

5. People typically join \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because of some tangible benefit which they expect to receive.

\* Utilitarian Organizations

6. People typically are forced into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_against their will.

\* Coercive Organizations

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ availability greatly influenced the size and durability of these societies.

\* Technological

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are those whose economies which are based on hunting animals and gathering vegetation were very common throughout the history of the world.

\* Hunting and Gathering Societies

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are societies characterized by domestication of animals and the use of hand tools to cultivate plants.

\* Horticultural Societies

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are societies characterized by domestication of animals and the use of hand tools to cultivate plants.

\*Horticultural Societies, Pastoral Societies

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ utilized advanced technologies to support crops and livestock and in Western societies became the mainstay.

\* Agricultural Societies

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ utilize machinery and energy sources rather than humans and animals for production.

\* Industrial Societies

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is society where societal production based on creating, processing, and storing information.

\* Postindustrial Societies

14. 21st century United State is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Postindustrial Society

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to study of social structure and how it influences social stability.

\* Social Statics

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to study of social structure and how it influences social change.

\* Social Dynamics

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a shared conscious among society's members who each has a similar form of livelihood.

\* Mechanical Solidarity

18. As industrialization emerged and transformed the rural communities while enlarging the urban-factory based, highly populated cities, norms became much more\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* ambiguous

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sense of interdependence on the specializations of occupations in modern society.

\* Organic Solidarity

20. What was the end result of “less daily regulated and organized patterns and could no longer provide the majority of their own needs” in larger cities?

\* people became much more dependent on each other’s specializations

21. What did Durkheim attribute much of the personal challenge people were experiencing with Industrial Revolution?

\* Anomie and ~~difficult~~ normative regulation (replace with fuzzy)

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the German Sociologist who introduced two types of community experiences that were polar opposites.

\* Ferdinand Tönnies

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means "intimate community".

\* Gemeinschaft

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_means" impersonal associations".

\* Gesellschaft

25. For people living in both large and smaller cities, there is a social connection they have with others called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Social Cohesion

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the degree to which members of a group or a society feel united by shared values and other social bonds.

\* Social Cohesion

27. The study of social cohesion has become much more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as societies have grown in number, diversity, and technological sophistry.

\* complex

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the recurring patterns of behavior in society which people create through their interactions and relationships.

\* Social Structure

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a set of two or more people who share common identity, interact regularly, and have shared expectations (roles), and function in their mutually agreed upon roles.

\* Group

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a number of people in the same place at the same time.

\* Aggregate

31. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a number of people who share common characteristics.

\* Category

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are a group of two people.

\* Dyads

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are a group of three people.

\* Triads

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are more simplistic group.

\* Dyads

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of groups and their structures.

\* Sociometry

36. How many broad types of groups are there?

\* 2

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tend to be smaller, less formal, and more intimate.

\* Primary Groups

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tend to be larger, more formal, and much less personal.

\* Secondary Groups

39. Families and friends are an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Primary Groups

40. Your doctor, mechanic, or accountants are an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Secondary Groups

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a socially defined position.

\* Status

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is present at birth.

\* Ascribed Status

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a status which stands out above our other statuses and which distracts others from really seeing who we are.

\* Master Status

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is attained through one's choices and efforts.

\* Achieved Status

45. Sex of your child is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Ascribed Status

46. Your role as a student is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Achieved Status

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the burden one feels within any given role.

\* Role Strain

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is conflict and burdens one feels because the expectations of one role compete with the expectations of another role.

\* Role Conflict

49. Lisa is struggling with her burdens of being a mother to five young children. She sometimes goes into depression due to her lack of feeling of accomplishment each day. Lisa is experiencing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Role Strain

50. Sam is a single mother of 3 children. Sometimes she has to miss work because of illness of her children. Her boss has been hinting of dissatisfaction and she is worried she might get fired. Sam is experiencing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Role Conflict

**Matching Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a population of people which shares the same geographic territory and culture.

\* Society

2. A group who work toward a common organizational goals

\* Voluntary Organizations

3. They perceive their goals as being socially or morally worthwhile

\* Normative Organizations

4. Expect tangible benefits

\* Utilitarian Organizations

5. People typically are forced into it

\* Coercive Organizations

6. Hunt animals and gather vegetation

\* Hunting and Gathering Societies

7. Domesticated animals and used tool

\* Horticultural Societies

8. Advanced technologies to support crops and livestock

\* Agricultural Societies

9. Utilized machinery and energy sources

\* Industrial Societies

10. Societal production based on creating, processing, and storing information

\* Postindustrial Societies

11. An example of Postindustrial Society

\*21st century United State

12. Social stability

\* Social Statics

13. Social change

\* Social Dynamics

14. A shared conscious and similar form of livelihood

\* Mechanical Solidarity

15. A sense of interdependence on the specializations of occupations

\* Organic Solidarity

16. "Intimate community"

\* Gemeinschaft

17. "Impersonal associations"

\* Gesellschaft

18. Social connection with others

\* Social Cohesion

19. Social Cohesion

\*A society feels united by shared values and other social bonds

20. Patterns of behavior created through interactions and relationships

\* Social Structure

21. A set of two or more people

\* Group

22. A number of people in the same place at the same time

\* Aggregate

23. A number of people who share common characteristics

\* Category

24. A group of two people

\* Dyads

25. A group of three people.

\* Triads

26. The study of groups and their structures

\* Sociometry

27. Tend to be smaller, less formal, and more intimate

\* Primary Groups

28. Tend to be larger, more formal, and much less personal

\* Secondary Groups

29. Families and friends

\* Primary Groups

30. Your doctor, mechanic, or accountants

\* Secondary Groups

31. Total personality involvement

\* Primary Groups

32. Segmented personality involvement

\* Secondary Groups

33. Primary Groups

\* Valued as an end

34. Secondary Groups

\* Valued as means to an end

35. Socially defined position

\* Status

36. Position present at birth

\* Ascribed Status

37. Stands out above our other statuses

\* Master Status

38. Attained through one's choices and efforts

\* Achieved Status

39. Ascribed Status

\* Sex of your child

40. Achieved Status

\* Your role as a student

41. Burden one feels within any given role

\* Role Strain

42. Conflict and burdens one feels between two roles

\* Role Conflict

**Chapter 8: Deviance and Crime**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. What is a Norm?

a. Values and Laws

\*b. Shared expectations or rules of behavior.

c. Custom governing everyday social behaviors.

d. None of the above.

1a. In general, Sociologists can study almost all related topics…

a. but only if they completely oppose their own views

b. but only if they completely support their own views

\*c. but only if they are making every effort to be objective (regardless of their own views)

d. All of the above

1b. The burden of what you do with Sociological information

\*a. Should be completely your own views and opinions

b. Should be dictated by your professors

c. Should be decided by social media trends

d. Should only conform to one political party’s views

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is set of expected behaviors for a given role and social status.

\*a. Norm

b. Morés

c. Folkways

d. Rituals

3. In most societies, most people conform to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ norms most of the time.

a. most convenient

b. most opportune

\*c. most important

d. most imperative

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not as easily defined and established.

a. Norm

b. Folkways

c. Morés

\*d. Deviance

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a violation of norms or rules of behavior that are typically outside of the norms.

a. Divergence

b. Norm

c. Folkways

d. Morés

\*e. Deviance

6. What do Sociologists consider to find answers to deviance?

a. people and their attitude toward what is considered deviant

\*b. who has the power and authority to define deviance

c. culture’s influence in defining deviance

d. history of definition of deviance and norm

7. In United States, which of these has influenced and shaped what is considered normal or deviant?

a. government

b. family

c. education

\*d. all of the above

e. a & b

8. Which of these would not be an argument of Functionalists?

a. Deviance reaffirms norms when the deviants are punished

b. Deviance promotes solidarity among those who support and those who oppose the deviance

c. Deviance provides a clear contrasting point of comparison for society’s members

\*d. Extended period of deviant behavior can ensure long-term peace for the larger society

e. Deviance often stimulates social change

9. As a sociologist, you should strive for a(an) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stance when studying deviance.

a. subjective

\*b. objective

c. balanced

d. sensible

10. How is value placed upon deviance?

a. on how deviance conforms to norm in our society

b. on how norm is defined in the society

c. on how deviance violates the norm in our society

d. none of the above

\*e. a & c

11. Many sociologists have argued that it is normal to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a healthy society.

a. cultural balance

b. folkways

\*c. deviance

d. mores

11a. A recent PewResearch study “"Pew Global Attitudes Project" indicated that Homosexuality is:

a. Accepted worldwide

\*b. Accepted in wealthier nations

c. Refused worldwide

d. Accepted in poorer nations

11b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Interview is an in-depth sometimes lengthy one on one interview of an individual to discover unique experiences and views a particular individual has.

a. Costly

b. Paper or online

c. Quantitative

\*d. Qualitative

12. Which one of these is NOT a major level which deviance can vary?

a. across time

b. from group to group

\*c. value to value

d. across cultures

13. What is the typical final result of values shift and change over time?

a. shape morés

\*b. eventually become laws

c. shape folkways

d. dissonance

14. Deviance varies between cultures because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vary between cultures.

a. norm

b. ethics

c. ideals

\*d. values

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that deviance resides in the very nature of an act and is wrong at all times and in all places.

a. Normative perspective

\*b. Absolutist perspective

c. Reactive perspective

d. Individualistic perspective

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that deviance is only a violation of a specific group's or society's rules at a specific point in time.

\*a. Normative perspective

b. Absolutist perspective

c. Reactive perspective

d. Individualistic perspective

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_claims that behavior does not become deviant unless it is disapproved of by those in authority (laws).

a. Normative perspective

b. Absolutist perspective

\*c. Reactive perspective

d. Individualistic perspective

17a. In the case of cannabis and e-cigarette use in many societies a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_exists between various social institutions due to its rapid dispersion in society.

a. Legal quota

\*b. Cultural lag

c. Old norm

d. Sweeping of all laws

18. Clair believes homosexuality is a sin and our society needs to change its lenience toward it. This would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Normative perspective

\*b. Absolutist perspective

c. Reactive perspective

d. Individualistic perspective

19. Hakim was seen by someone touching his daughter in an inappropriate way at a school event. He was arrested and was accused of molesting his daughter. He was absolutely confused since in his native country, the touching was a show of affection. People tried to explain that this type of behavior is against the law in the US. This would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Normative perspective

b. Absolutist perspective

c. Reactive perspective

d. Individualistic perspective

20. A cosmetics company allows $200 worth of free product to each of its employees during a calendar year. These items are typically sold at 200% above wholesale cost in department stores. Some employees were found selling their free items on EBay slightly under retail price. When the company discovered this, they prohibited any of the products to be sold by their employees, deeming it deviant. If discovered the employees would face termination and court action. This would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Normative perspective

b. Absolutist perspective

\*c. Reactive perspective

d. Individualistic perspective

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is formal and informal attempts at enforcing norms.

a. Social regulation

b. Communal management

\*c. Social control

d. Social order

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is made up of many competing groups whose diverse interests are continuously balanced.

a. Pluralistic theory of social order

\*b. Pluralistic theory of social control

c. Pluralistic theory of social regulation

d. Pluralistic theory of social management

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the customary and typical social arrangements which society's members use to base their daily lives on.

a. Social regulation

b. Communal management

c. Social control

\*d. Social order

24. Which of these, if stronger, would make control of deviance easier?

a. involvement

b. beliefs

c. attachment

d. none of the above

\*e. all of the above

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is strong social mutual bonds that encourage society's members to conform.

a. Connection

b. Relation

\*c. Attachments

d. Warmth

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is strong loyalty to legitimate opportunity.

\*a. Commitment

b. Pledge

c. Devotion

d. Allegiance

27. The greater inhibition towards deviance comes from stronger participation in legitimate activities. This describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Avoidance

b. Pledge

c. Association

\*d. Involvement

28. A strong understanding in values of conventional morality which promote conformity is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Faith

\*b. Belief

c. Credence

d. Conviction

29. What do society members use to reinforce control efforts of deviance?

a. Restrictions

b. Negative sanctions

c. Positive sanctions

\*d. b & c

e. all of the above

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a punishment or negative reaction toward deviance.

a. Negative reinforcement

b. Negative punishment

c. Negative penalty

\*d. Negative sanction

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are rewards for conforming behavior.

a. Positive reinforcement

b. Positive punishment

c. Positive penalty

\*d. Positive sanctions

32. Spanking a child for a negative behavior would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Positive punishment

b. Positive sanctions

c. Negative punishment

\*d. Negative sanctions

33. A promotion in a work place would be considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Positive punishment

\*b. Positive sanctions

c. Negative punishment

d. Negative sanctions

34. Getting kicked out of school for smoking marijuana is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Positive punishment

b. Positive sanctions

c. Negative punishment

\*d. Negative sanctions

35. One of the harshest forms of controls comes when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are given to a person because of their actions.

a. corporal punishments

\*b. intense labels

c. stigmas

d. negative names

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an attribute which is deeply discrediting and that reduces the person from a whole and usual person to a tainted or discredited one.

a. Dishonor

b. Shame

c. Defame

\*d. Stigma

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an adherence to the normative and legal standards of a group society.

\*a. Conformity

b. Conventionality

c. Compliance

d. Observance

38. When someone violates a group’s norm but his action still complies with the law, it’s considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. norm

b. folkways

c. morés

\*d. deviance

e. crime

39. When one complies with the group’s norm but his action is against the law, his behavior is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. offense

b. transgression

\*c. crime

d. misconduct

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a behavior which violates laws and to which governments can apply negative sanctions.

a. offense

b. transgression

\*c. crime

d. misconduct

41. Like deviance, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is often found in every society.

a. offense

b. transgression

\*c. crime

d. misconduct

42. How would a Functionalist explain crime’s existence in our society?

a. members of society find it very difficult to reach total agreement on rules of behavior

b. no society can force total conformity to its rules or laws

c. we continuously categorize behaviors into "right" or "wrong"

\*d. all of the above

e. none of the above

43. What Functional Theory-type “benefits” does a society receive by the existence of deviants and criminals?

a. none

b. create jobs to maintain them

\*c. makes us reassess our values and make new rules and laws

d. give us guidelines to live our lives by

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a Functionalist who studied why people conform or deviate.

a. Emile Durkheim

\*b. Robert Merton

c. Max Weber

d. Scott Parsons

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when people live with what they have and get by.

\*a. Conformity

b. Rebellion

c. Innovation

d. Retreatism

d. Ritualism

46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when people commit crime to attain their goals.

a. Conformity

b. Rebellion

\*c. Innovation

d. Retreatism

d. Ritualism

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describes people trying but failing and lowering their goals.

a. Conformity

b. Rebellion

c. Innovation

d. Retreatism

\*d. Ritualism

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describes situations where people withdraw and reject most of the goals.

a. Conformity

b. Rebellion

c. Innovation

\*d. Retreatism

d. Ritualism

49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when people reject both the goals and the means to attain them

a. Conformity

\*b. Rebellion

c. Innovation

d. Retreatism

d. Ritualism

50. People accept and pursue their goals with socially accepted means.

\*a. Conformity

b. Rebellion

c. Innovation

d. Retreatism

d. Ritualism

51. They reject socially approved goals and replace them with deviant goals.

a. Conformity

\*b. Rebellion

c. Innovation

d. Retreatism

d. Ritualism

52. They appear to pursue goals but confuse means and goal.

a. Conformity

b. Rebellion

c. Innovation

d. Retreatism

\*d. Ritualism

53. Someone who focuses on following rules, fitting in, or conforming instead of attaining the dream.

a. Conformity

b. Rebellion

c. Innovation

d. Retreatism

\*d. Ritualism

54. They reject and don’t pursue their goals.

a. Conformity

b. Rebellion

c. Innovation

\*d. Retreatism

d. Ritualism

55. They reject socially approved goals and replace with deviant goals.

a. Conformity

\*b. Rebellion

c. Innovation

d. Retreatism

d. Ritualism

56. Conflict theories of deviance and criminality focus on issues of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. politics

\*b. power and powerlessness

c. economics and religion

d. politics and religion

57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are the political, corporate, and military leaders of a society.

a. The Authority

b. The Select Few

\*c. The Power Elite

d. The Elite

58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are crimes of insider nature that typically are difficult to punish and have broad social consequences upon the masses.

a. White Collar Crimes

b. Superlative Crimes

c. Paramount Crimes

\*d. Elite Crimes

59. The Bureau of Justice Statistics reported that about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all released prisoners between 2005 and 2010 were arrested again within 5 years of their release date.

a. 100 percent

\*b. 75 percent

c. 26 percent

d.70 percent

60. Which of these theories is used by Symbolic Interactionists to understand deviance and crime?

a. Recidivism theory

b. Differential association theory

c. Look-glass self theory

\*d. Labeling theory

61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that the labels people are given affect their perceptions and channel their behaviors into deviance or conformity.

a. Recidivism theory

b. Differential association theory

c. Look-glass self theory

\*d. Labeling theory

62. Which sociologist studied deviant identity formation?

a. John Singleton

\* b. Edward Lemert

c. Emile Durkheim

d. Edwin Sutherland

63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when an individual violates a norm, becomes identified by others as being deviant while maintaining a self-definition of being a conformist.

\*a. Primary Deviance

b. Deviant Labeling

c. Secondary Deviance

d. Recidivism

64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when the individual internalizes the deviant identity others have placed upon him/her.

a. Primary Deviance

b. Deviant Labeling

\*c. Secondary Deviance

d. Recidivism

65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a social position that is so intense it becomes the primary characteristic of the individual.

a. Labeled Stigma

\*b. Master Status

c. Ascribed Status

d. Extreme Status

66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is being arrested again after having served a sentence for another crime.

a. Precursor Deviance

b. Antecedents

c. Double Jeopardy

\*d. Recidivism

67. An approach that studies how people learn behaviors through interactions with others is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Acculturation

b. Enculturation

c. Behavior learning

\*d. Social learning

68. In studying crime \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taught the concept of Differential Association.

a. John Singleton

b. Edward Lemert

\*c. Edwin Sutherland

d. Karl Marx

69. The process of learning deviance from others in your close relationships who provide role models of and opportunities for deviance.

\*a. Differential Association

b. Deviant Mentors

c. Deviant Association

d. Disparity

70. In an attempt to explain deviant and criminal behavior, scientists considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an outdated scientific approach of studying the shape and characteristics of the skull.

a. Anthropology

\*b. Phrenology

c. Physiognomy

d. Craniometry

71. How many classifications need to be made about crime types?

\*a. 3

b. 4

c. 5

d. 6

72. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are crimes committed by persons of respectable and high social status committed in the course of their occupations.

a. Blue-collar crime

b. Industrial crime

\*c. White-collar crime

d. Economic crime

73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are crimes committed by average persons against members, groups, and organizations.

a. Blue-collar Crimes

b. Industrial Crimes

c. Organized Crimes

\*d. Street Crimes

74. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are acts of racial, religious, anti-immigration, sexual orientation, gender, and disability motivated violence.

a. Street Crimes

b. Organized Crimes

\*c. Hate Crimes

d. Biased Crimes

75. Theft of valuable from your home is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Blue-collar Crime

b. Industrial Crime

c. Organized Crime

\*d. Street Crime

76. Insider trading, safety violations where employees are injured or killed, environmental destruction, deception and fraud, and inappropriate use of corporate funds are all examples of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Blue-collar crime

b. Industrial crime

\*c. White-collar crime

d. Economic crime

77. Harassment of Muslims after 9/11 would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Street Crime

b. Organized Crime

\*c. Hate Crime

d. Biased Crime

78. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a crime perpetrated by covert organizations which are extremely secretive and organized, devoted to criminal activity.

a. Gang crime

b. Methodical crime

c. regimented crime

\*d. Organized crime

79. Which of these often involve political corruption, and use of violence and intimidation?

a. Street crime

b. Hate crime

\*c. Organized crime

d. Political crime

80. Which of these include a complex hierarchy and territorial division of authority and practice?

a. Street crime

b. Hate crime

\*c. Organized crime

d. Political crime

81. A key U.S. conﬂict issue in studying crime is the disproportionately high level of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 2018 who ended up among the 738,400 incarcerated in city or county jails.

a. Whites

b. Asians

c. Immigrants

\*d. Non-Whites

82. A recent study reported that about \_\_\_\_ percent within the first year and \_\_\_\_ percent of released jail inmates were rearrested within 9 years of being released (between 2005 and 2014).

\*a. 44% & 83%

b. 12% & 36%

c. 9% & 15%

d. 68% & 100%

**True/False Questions**

1. Norm is values and laws in a culture.

\* False

2. Norm is shared expectations or rules of behavior.

\* True

3. Norm is set of expected behaviors for a given role and social status.

\* True

4. Folkways is set of expected behaviors for a given role and social status.

\* False

5. Rituals is set of expected behaviors for a given role and social status.

\* False

6. In most societies, most people conform to the most convenient norms most of the time.

\* False

7. In most societies, most people conform to the most important norms most of the time.

\* True

8. Deviance is not as easily defined and established.

\* True

9. Deviance is quite easily defined and established.

\* False

10. Divergence is a violation of norms or rules of behavior that are typically outside of the norms.

\* False

11. Morés is a violation of norms or rules of behavior that are typically outside of the norms.

\* False

12. Deviance is a violation of norms or rules of behavior that are typically outside of the norms.

\* True

13. There is a precise definition of deviance.

\* False

14. Deviance is defined very differently by people.

\* True

15. Sociologists consider people and their attitude toward what is considered deviant when defining deviance.

\* False

16. Sociologists consider who has the power and authority to define deviance.

\* True

17. Deviance is considered at both of C. Wright Mills’ larger social and personal levels.

\* True

18. Deviance is considered at mostly C. Wright Mills’ larger social levels.

\* False

19. Durkheim argued that deviance, especially extreme forms are functional in that they challenge and offend the established norms in the larger collective conscience.

\* True

20. Mills argued that deviance, especially extreme forms are functional in that they challenge and offend the established norms in the larger collective conscience.

\* False

21. As a sociologist, you should strive for an objective stance when studying deviance.

\* True

22. As a sociologist, you should strive for a sensible stance when studying deviance.

\* False

23. Value is placed on deviance based on how deviance conforms to norm in our society and on how deviance violates the norm in our society.

\* True

24. Value is placed on deviance based on how norm is defined in the society

\* False

25. The answer to deviance is found in the complexity of modern societies.

\* True

26. The answer to deviance is found in complexities of cultural expectations.

\* False

27. Not all members of society agree on the same issue in the same way.

\* True

28. Most societies reach an agreement on the same issue in a similar way.

\* False

29. Many sociologists have argued that it is normal to have deviance in a healthy society.

\* True

30. Many sociologists have argued that it is not normal to have deviance in a healthy society.

\* False

31. When values shift and change over time, they eventually become laws.

\* True

32. When values shift and change over time, they eventually create dissonance in society

\* False

33. Deviance varies between cultures because ideals vary between cultures.

\* False

34. Deviance varies between cultures because values vary between cultures.

\* True

35. Absolutist perspective claims that deviance resides in the very nature of an act and is wrong at all times and in all places.

\* True

36. Individualistic perspective claims that deviance resides in the very nature of an act and is wrong at all times and in all places.

\* False

37. Normative perspective claims that deviance is only a violation of a specific group's or society's rules at a specific point in time.

\* True

38. Reactive perspective claims that deviance is only a violation of a specific group's or society's rules at a specific point in time.

\* False

39. Normative perspective claims that behavior does not become deviant unless it is disapproved of by those in authority (laws).

\* False

40. Absolutist perspective claims that behavior does not become deviant unless it is disapproved of by those in authority (laws).

\* False

41. Reactive perspective claims that behavior does not become deviant unless it is disapproved of by those in authority (laws).

\* True

42. Social regulation is formal and informal attempts at enforcing norms.

\* False

43. Social control is formal and informal attempts at enforcing norms.

\* True

44. Pluralistic theory of social order claims that society is made up of many competing groups whose diverse interests are continuously balanced.

\* False

45. Pluralistic theory of social control claims that society is made up of many competing groups whose diverse interests are continuously balanced.

\* True

46. Social regulation is the customary and typical social arrangements which society's members use to base their daily lives on.

\* False

47. Social control is the customary and typical social arrangements which society's members use to base their daily lives on.

\* False

48. Social order is the customary and typical social arrangements which society's members use to base their daily lives on.

\* True

49. Connection is strong social mutual bonds that encourage society's members to conform.

\* False

50. Attachments is strong social mutual bonds that encourage society's members to conform.

\* True

51. Commitment is strong loyalty to legitimate opportunity.

\* True

52. Devotion is strong loyalty to legitimate opportunity.

\* False

53. The greater inhibition towards deviance comes from stronger participation in legitimate activities. This describes Avoidance.

\* False

54. The greater inhibition towards deviance comes from stronger participation in legitimate activities. This describes Association.

\* False

55. The greater inhibition towards deviance comes from stronger participation in legitimate activities. This describes Involvement.

\* True

56. A strong understanding in values of conventional morality which promote conformity is Faith

\* False

57. A strong understanding in values of conventional morality which promote conformity is Belief

\* True

58. A strong understanding in values of conventional morality which promote conformity is Conviction

\* False

59. Negative punishment is a punishment or negative reaction toward deviance.

\* False

60. Negative sanction is a punishment or negative reaction toward deviance.

\* True

61. Positive reinforcements are rewards for conforming behavior.

\* False

62. Positive sanctions are rewards for conforming behavior.

\* True

63. Spanking a child for a negative behavior would be an example of Positive punishment.

\* False

64. Spanking a child for a negative behavior would be an example of Negative sanction.

\* True

65. A promotion in a work place would be considered a Positive punishment.

\* False

66. A promotion in a work place would be considered a Positive sanction.

\* True

67. Getting kicked out of school for smoking marijuana is Positive sanctions

\* False

68. Getting kicked out of school for smoking marijuana is Negative sanctions

\* True

69. One of the harshest forms of controls comes when intense labels are given to a person because of their actions.

\* True

70. One of the harshest forms of controls comes when negative names are given to a person because of their actions.

\* False

71. Shame is an attribute which is deeply discrediting and that reduces the person from a whole and usual person to a tainted or discredited one.

\* False

72. Stigma is an attribute which is deeply discrediting and that reduces the person from a whole and usual person to a tainted or discredited one.

\* True

73. Conformity is an adherence to the normative and legal standards of a group society.

\* True

74. Compliance is an adherence to the normative and legal standards of a group society.

\* False

75. When someone violates a group’s norm but his action still complies with the law, it’s considered a deviance.

\* True

76. When someone violates a group’s norm but his action still complies with the law, it’s considered a crime.

\* False

77. When one complies with the group’s norm but his action is against the law, his behavior is an offense.

\* False

78. When one complies with the group’s norm but his action is against the law, his behavior is a crime.

\* True

79. When one complies with the group’s norm but his action is against the law, his behavior is misconduct.

\* False

80. Offense is a behavior which violates laws and to which governments can apply negative sanctions.

\* False

81. Crime is a behavior which violates laws and to which governments can apply negative sanctions.

\* True

82. Like deviance, offense is often found in every society.

\* False

83. Like deviance, crime is often found in every society.

\* True

84. Emile Durkheim was a Functionalist who studied why people conform or deviate.

\* False

85. Robert Merton was a Functionalist who studied why people conform or deviate.

\* True

86. Conformity is when people live with what they have and get by.

\* True

87. Ritualism is when people live with what they have and get by.

\* False

88. Rebellion is when people commit crime to attain their goals.

\* False

89. Innovation is when people commit crime to attain their goals.

\* True

90. Ritualism is when people commit crime to attain their goals.

\* False

91. Innovation describes people trying but failing and lowering their goals.

\* False

92. Ritualism describes people trying but failing and lowering their goals.

\* True

93. Rebellion describes situations where people withdraw and reject most of the goals.

\* False

94. Retreatism describes situations where people withdraw and reject most of the goals.

\* True

95. Rebellion is when people reject both the goals and the means to attain them.

\* True

96. Innovation is when people reject both the goals and the means to attain them.

\* False

97. Conflict theories of deviance and criminality focus on issues of politics.

\* False

98. Conflict theories of deviance and criminality focus on issues of power and powerlessness.

\* True

99. The Authority describes the political, corporate, and military leaders of a society.

\* False

100. The Select Few are the political, corporate, and military leaders of a society.

\* False

101. The Power Elite are the political, corporate, and military leaders of a society.

\* True

102. White Collar Crimes are crimes of insider nature that typically are difficult to punish and have broad social consequences upon the masses.

\* False

103. Elite Crimes are crimes of insider nature that typically are difficult to punish and have broad social consequences upon the masses.

\* True

104. Look-glass self theory is used by Symbolic Interactionists to understand deviance and crime.

\* False

105. Labeling theory is used by Symbolic Interactionists to understand deviance and crime.

\* True

106. Recidivism theory claims that the labels people are given affect their perceptions and channel their behaviors into deviance or conformity.

\* False

107. Look-glass self theory claims that the labels people are given affect their perceptions and channel their behaviors into deviance or conformity.

\* False

108. Labeling theory claims that the labels people are given affect their perceptions and channel their behaviors into deviance or conformity.

\* True

109. Edward Lemert studied deviant identity formation.

\* True

110. Edwin Sutherland studied deviant identity formation.

\* False

111. Primary Deviance is when an individual violates a norm, becomes identified by others as being deviant while maintaining a self-definition of being a conformist.

\* True

112. Deviant Labeling is when an individual violates a norm, becomes identified by others as being deviant while maintaining a self-definition of being a conformist.

\* False

113. Secondary Deviance is when an individual violates a norm, becomes identified by others as being deviant while maintaining a self-definition of being a conformist.

\* False

114. Primary Deviance is when the individual internalizes the deviant identity others have placed upon him/her.

\* False

115. Deviant Labeling is when the individual internalizes the deviant identity others have placed upon him/her.

\* False

116. Secondary Deviance is when the individual internalizes the deviant identity others have placed upon him/her.

\* True

117. Labeled Stigma is a social position that is so intense it becomes the primary characteristic of the individual.

\* False

118. Master Status is a social position that is so intense it becomes the primary characteristic of the individual.

\* True

119. Ascribed Status is a social position that is so intense it becomes the primary characteristic of the individual.

\* False

120. Antecedents is being arrested again after having served a sentence for another crime.

\* False

121. Double Jeopardy is being arrested again after having served a sentence for another crime.

\* False

122. Recidivism is being arrested again after having served a sentence for another crime.

\* True

123. An approach that studies how people learn behaviors through interactions with others is Acculturation.

\* False

124. An approach that studies how people learn behaviors through interactions with others is Behavior learning.

\* False

125. An approach that studies how people learn behaviors through interactions with others is ocial learning.

\* True

126. Differential Association is the process of learning deviance from others in your close relationships who provide role models of and opportunities for deviance.

\* True

127. Deviant Association is the process of learning deviance from others in your close relationships who provide role models of and opportunities for deviance.

\* False

128. White-collar crimes are crimes committed by persons of respectable and high social status committed in the course of their occupations.

\* True

129. Economic crimes are crimes committed by persons of respectable and high social status committed in the course of their occupations.

\* False

130. Organized Crimes are crimes committed by average persons against members, groups, and organizations.

\* False

131. Street Crimes are crimes committed by average persons against members, groups, and organizations.

\* True

132. Hate Crimes are acts of racial, religious, anti-immigration, sexual orientation, gender, and disability motivated violence.

\* True

133. Biased Crimes are acts of racial, religious, anti-immigration, sexual orientation, gender, and disability motivated violence.

\* False

134. Theft of valuable from your home is an example of a Blue-collar Crime.

\* False

135. Theft of valuable from your home is an example of a Street Crime.

\* True

136. Insider trading, safety violations where employees are injured or killed, environmental destruction, deception and fraud, and inappropriate use of corporate funds are all examples of a White-collar crime

\* True

137. Insider trading, safety violations where employees are injured or killed, environmental destruction, deception and fraud, and inappropriate use of corporate funds are all examples of a Economic crime

\* False

138. Harassment of Muslims after 9/11 would be considered a Hate Crime

\* True

139. Harassment of Muslims after 9/11 would be considered a Biased Crime

\* False

140. Gang crime is a crime perpetrated by covert organizations which are extremely secretive and organized, devoted to criminal activity.

\* False

141. Organized crime is a crime perpetrated by covert organizations which are extremely secretive and organized, devoted to criminal activity.

\* True

142. Organized crimes often involve political corruption, and use of violence and intimidation.

\* True

143. Political crimes often involve political corruption, and use of violence and intimidation.

\* False

144. Organized crime includes a complex hierarchy and territorial division of authority and practice.

\* True

145. Political crime includes a complex hierarchy and territorial division of authority and practice.

\* False

146. A Sociologist can ask survey questions about issues, among people, and in a variety of scientific ways that do not specifically represent their own support of options to the social issue, people interviewed, or scientific method.

\*True

147. Only a “Conservative” Sociologists would study conservative issues and only a “Liberal” Sociologists would study liberal issues.

\*False

148. Sociologists in general know that our value is in the objectiveness of our information.

\*True

149. The burden of what you do with Sociological information is up to you.

\*True

150. In the case of cannabis and e-cigarette use in many societies a cultural lag exists between various social institutions due to its rapid dispersion in society.

\*True

151. A Recent PewResearch study "Pew Global Attitudes Project" reported that the  Global Divide on Homosexuality Persists

\*True

152. A Qualitative Interview is an in-depth sometimes lengthy one on one interview of an individual to discover unique experiences and views a particular individual has.

\*True

153. A key U.S. conﬂict issue in studying crime is the disproportionately high level of non-whites in 2018 who ended up among the 738,400 incarcerated in city or county jails

\*True

153. A key U.S. conﬂict issue in studying crime is the disproportionately high level of Whites in 2018 who ended up among the 738,400 incarcerated in city or county jails

\*False

154. Recidivism means being arrested again after having served a sentence for another crime.

\*True

155. Recidivism rates indicate that the majority of US prisoners have been in prison before.

\*True

156. In 2017 the most common form of reported U.S. hate Crime was Race and Ethnicity

\*True

157. In 2017 the most common form of reported U.S. hate Crime was political party membership

\*False

158. The “National Crime Victimization Survey” collects data on how many people suffered a crime in the last decade and if that individual reported the crime to the police or not.

\*True

159. As technology continues to improve and become more affordable and therefore available to more individuals, there has been a corresponding decrease in reported Internet scams and reported economic losses by victims.

\*False

**Fill in the Blank / Short Answer Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. Explain Norm.

\*A norm is shared expectation or rules of behavior

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is set of expected behaviors for a given role and social status.

\* Norm

3. In most societies, most people conform to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ norms most of the time.

\* most important

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a violation of norms or rules of behavior that are typically outside of the norms.

\* Deviance

5. What Sociologists consider to find answers to deviance.

\* who has the power and authority to define deviance

6. List factors that influence and shape what is considered normal or deviant in the US.

\* governments, religions, education, media , and family

7. Durkheim argued that deviance, especially extreme forms are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in that they challenge and offend the established norms in the larger collective conscience.

\* functional

8. List arguments of Functionalists make regarding deviance.

\* Deviance reaffirms norms when the deviants are punished, Deviance promotes solidarity among those who support and those who oppose the deviance, Deviance provides a clear contrasting point of comparison for society’s members, Deviance often stimulates social change

9. As a sociologist, you should strive for a(an) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stance when studying deviance.

\* objective

10. Many sociologists have argued that it is normal to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a healthy society.

\* deviance

11. List three major levels which deviance can vary.

\* across time, from group to group, across cultures

12. What is the typical final result of values shift and change over time?

\* eventually become laws

13. Deviance varies between cultures because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vary between cultures.

\* values

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that deviance resides in the very nature of an act and is wrong at

\* Absolutist perspective

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that deviance is only a violation of a specific group's or society's rules at a specific point in time.

\* Normative perspective

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_claims that behavior does not become deviant unless it is disapproved of by those in authority (laws).

\* Reactive perspective

17. Clair believes homosexuality is a sin and our society needs to change its lenience toward it. This would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Absolutist perspective

18. Hakim was seen by someone touching his daughter in an inappropriate way at a school event. He was arrested and was accused of molesting his daughter. He was absolutely confused since in his native country, the touching was a show of affection. People tried to explain that this type of behavior is against the law in the US. This would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Normative perspective

19. A cosmetics company allows $200 worth of free product to each of its employees during a calendar year. These items are typically sold at 200% above wholesale cost in department stores. Some employees were found selling their free items on EBay slightly under retail price. When the company discovered this, they prohibited any of the products to be sold by their employees, deeming it deviant. If discovered the employees would face termination and court action. This would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Reactive perspective

20. In every society when deviance is considered, it is most often\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* controlled

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is formal and informal attempts at enforcing norms.

\* Social control

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is made up of many competing groups whose diverse interests are continuously balanced.

\* Pluralistic theory of social control

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the customary and typical social arrangements which society's members use to base their daily lives on.

\* Social order

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is strong social mutual bonds that encourage society's members to conform.

\* Attachments

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is strong loyalty to legitimate opportunity.

\* Commitment

26. The greater inhibition towards deviance comes from stronger participation in legitimate activities. This describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Involvement

27. A strong understanding in values of conventional morality which promote conformity is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Belief

28. List what society member use to reinforce control efforts of deviance.

\* Negative sanctions, Positive sanctions

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a punishment or negative reaction toward deviance.

\* Negative sanction

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are rewards for conforming behavior.

\* Positive sanctions

31. Spanking a child for a negative behavior would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Negative sanctions

32. A promotion in a work place would be considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Positive sanctions

33. Getting kicked out of school for smoking marijuana is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Negative sanctions

34. One of the harshest forms of controls comes when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are given to a person because of their actions.

\* Intense labels

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an attribute which is deeply discrediting and that reduces the person from a whole and usual person to a tainted or discredited one.

\* Stigma

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an adherence to the normative and legal standards of a group society.

\* Conformity

37. When someone violates a group’s norm but his action still complies with the law, it’s considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* deviance

38. When one complies with the group’s norm but his action is against the law, his behavior is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* crime

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a behavior which violates laws and to which governments can apply negative sanctions.

\* crime

40. List what functionalist say about why crimes exist in our society.

\*crime exist because members of society find it very difficult to reach total agreement on rules of behavior, no society can force total conformity to its rules or laws; people are normative, we continuously categorize behaviors into "right" or "wrong", crime/deviance function as a warning light indicating an area that needs attention or consideration, crime/deviance often brings about solidarity or togetherness in society, and there is a vital relationship between crime/deviance and societal progress.

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a Functionalist who studied why people conform or deviate.

\* Robert Merton

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when people live with what they have and get by.

\* Conformity

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when people commit crime to attain their goals.

\* Innovation

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describes people trying but failing and lowering their goals.

\* Ritualism

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describes situations where people withdraw and reject most of the goals.

\* Retreatism

46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when people reject both the goals and the means to attain them

\* Rebellion

47. People accept and pursue their goals with socially accepted means. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Conformity

48. They accept and pursue their goals by replacing legitimate with deviant/criminal means to attain them. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Rebellion

49. They appear to pursue goals but confuse means and goal. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Ritualism

50. Someone who focuses on following rules, fitting in, or conforming instead of attaining the dream. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Ritualism

51. They reject and don’t pursue their goals. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Retreatism

52. They reject socially approved goals and replace with deviant goals. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Rebellion

53. Conflict theories of deviance and criminality focus on issues of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* power and powerlessness

54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are the political, corporate, and military leaders of a society.

\* The Power Elite

55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are crimes of insider nature that typically are difficult to punish and have broad social consequences upon the masses.

\* Elite Crime

56. The percentage of “whites” in jails/prisons is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* 35%

57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used by Symbolic Interactionists to understand deviance and crime.

\* Labeling theory

58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that the labels people are given affect their perceptions and channel their behaviors into deviance or conformity.

\* Labeling theory

59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sociologist who studied deviant identity formation.

\* Edward Lemert

60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when an individual violates a norm, becomes identified by others as being deviant while maintaining a self-definition of being a conformist.

\* Primary Deviance

61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when the individual internalizes the deviant identity others have placed upon him/her.

\* Secondary Deviance

62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a social position that is so intense it becomes the primary characteristic of the individual.

\* Master Status

63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is being arrested again after having served a sentence for another crime.

\* Recidivism

64. An approach that studies how people learn behaviors through interactions with others is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Social learning

65. In studying crime \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taught the concept of Differential Association.

\* Edwin Sutherland

66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of learning deviance from others in your close relationships who provide role models of and opportunities for deviance.

\* Differential Association

67. In an attempt to explain deviant and criminal behavior, scientists considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an outdated scientific approach of studying the shape and characteristics of

\* Phrenology

68. There are \_\_\_\_ classifications need to be made about crime types.

\* 3

69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are crimes committed by persons of respectable and high social status committed in the course of their occupations.

\* White-collar crime

70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are crimes committed by average persons against members, groups, and organizations.

\* Street Crimes

71. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are acts of racial, religious, anti-immigration, sexual orientation, gender, and disability motivated violence.

\* Hate Crimes

72. Theft of valuable from your home is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Street Crime

73. Insider trading, safety violations where employees are injured or killed, environmental destruction, deception and fraud, and inappropriate use of corporate funds are all examples of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* White-collar crime

74. Harassment of Muslims after 9/11 would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Hate Crime

75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a crime perpetrated by covert organizations which are extremely secretive and organized, devoted to criminal activity.

\* Organized crime

76. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves political corruption, and use of violence and intimidation.

\* Organized crime

77. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes a complex hierarchy and territorial division of authority and practice?

\* Organized crime

**Matching Questions**

1. Norm

\*Shared expectations

2. Norm

\* set of expected behaviors

3. Violation of norms or rules

\* Deviance

4. First Standard Deviation

\* 1/3 above and 1/3 below the mean

5. Second Standard Deviation

\*13.6% above and 13.6% below the mean

6. Third Standard Deviation

\*2.1% above and below the mean

7. Fourth Standard Deviation h

\*0.1% above and below the mean

8. Final result of value shift

\* eventually become laws

9. Reason why deviance varies between cultures

\* values vary

10. An act and is wrong at all times and in all places

\* Absolutist perspective

11. Deviance is only a violation of a specific group's or society's rules

\* Normative perspective

12. Only deviant if disapproved of laws

\* Reactive perspective

13. Formal and informal attempts at enforcing norms

\* Social control

14. Society is made up of many competing groups whose diverse interests are continuously balanced

\* Pluralistic theory of social control

15. Customary and typical social arrangements people use

\* Social order

16. Strong social mutual bonds

\* Attachments

17. Strong loyalty to legitimate opportunity

\* Commitment

18. Stronger participation in legitimate activities

\* Involvement

19. A strong understanding in values

\* Belief

20. Punishment or negative reaction toward deviance

\* Negative sanction

21. Rewards for conforming behavior

\* Positive sanctions

22. Negative sanctions

\*Spanking a child for a negative behavior

23. Positive sanctions

\* A promotion in a work place

24. Negative sanctions

\* Getting kicked out of school for smoking marijuana

25. One of the harshest forms of controls

\* intense labels

26. An attribute deeply discredits and reduces the person from a whole

\* Stigma

27. Adherence to the normative and legal standards

\* Conformity

28. Violates a group’s norm but still complies with the law

\* Deviance

29. Complies with the group’s norm but his action is against the law

\* Crime

30. Crime

\*Violation of laws

31. Studied why people conform or deviate

\* Robert Merton

32. Conformity

People live with what they have and get by

33. Innovation

\* People commit crime to attain their goals

34. Ritualism

People trying but failing and lowering their goals

35. Retreatism

People withdraw and reject most of the goals

36. Rebellion

\* People reject both the goals and the means to attain them

37. Political, corporate, and military leaders of a society

\* The Power Elite

38. Crimes of insider nature with broad social consequences upon the masses

\* Elite Crime

39. Labels people are given affect their perceptions

\* Labeling theory

40. Studied deviant identity formation

\* Edward Lemert

41. Violates a norm but maintains a self-definition of being a conformist

\* Primary Deviance

42. Internalizes the deviant identity others have placed upon him

\* Secondary Deviance

43. Intense social position which becomes the primary characteristic

\* Master Status

44. Arrested again after having served a sentence for another crime

\* Recidivism

45. Studies how people learn behaviors through interactions with others

\* Social learning

46. Taught the concept of Differential Association

\* Edwin Sutherland

47. Process of learning deviance from others in your close relationships

\* Differential Association

48. Studies the shape and characteristics of the skull to explain deviance

\* Phrenology

49. Committed by persons of respectable and high social status

\* White-collar crime

50. Committed by average persons against members, groups, and organizations

\* Street Crimes

51. Violence motivated by racial, religious, or gender and disability

\* Hate Crimes

**Chapter 9: Stratification**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. When layers occur in nature it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. striation

\*b. stratification

c. stratum

d. natural stratification

2. The socio-economic layering of society's members according to property, power, and prestige is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Socio-Economic Classification

b. Striation

\*c. Social Stratification

d. Caste System

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is all the wealth, investments, deeded and titled properties, and other tangible sources of income.

a. possession

b. ownership

\*c. property

d. capital

4. The ability to get one’s way even in the face of opposition to one’s goals is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. perseverance

b. prestige

c. determination

\*d. power

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the degree of social honor attached with your position in society.

a. perseverance

\*b. prestige

c. determination

d. power

6. The key concept of this chapter is that there are layers of social stratification in every society, nation, and even at the global level—there are the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” who coexist with the masses or “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

a. poor, wealthy

b. commoners, upper class

\*c. haves, have nots

d. underprivileged, privileged

7. Which statement is most true about the billionaires in the world today?

a. In 2008 there were over about 900 billionaires.

b. Billionaires have been advancing financially in every aspect in the last decade.

c. Average billionaire’s wealth totals 5.5 billion US dollars.

\*d. In July 2020, there were 2,208 billionaires in the world

8. Which of these statements is true of the world’s wealth?

a. Poverty is isolated to very few poor countries.

\*b. Billions of people still experience hunger and poverty in the world.

c. There are more people with wealth than without.

d. Wealth of each country is determined by how many people belong to the middle class.

9. What is the purpose of PRB’s GNI PPP?

\*a. It helps to evaluate each person’s buying power compared to what they could buy in the US.

b. It helps to understand a country’s marketability.

c. It determines number of people who earn more than $35,000.

d. It helps to determine each person’s debt to income ratio.

10. Which country ranked the highest in the GNI PPP value?

\*a. Luxemburg

b. Norway

c. Kuwait

d. US

e. Singapore

11. Where does the US score in the world’s GINI?

a. the very top

b. 2nd

c. 4th

d. 5th

\*e. 8th

12. US’s per capita of GNI PPP value is?

a. $35,674

b. $40, 832

\*c. $62,808

d. $49,952

e. $50,020

13. The world’s most poor country was Kenya with a GINI Score of

a. $300

\*b. $1,711

c. $270

d. $305

e. $345

14. Which of these countries is not one of the More Developed Nations?

a. United states

b. Japan

c. Australia

\*d. Chad

15. Less Developed Nations are also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 3rd world nations

\*b. now poor countries

c. indigent countries

d. industrialized nations

16. Which is the poorest region in the world?

a. India

b. Southeast Asia

\*c. Africa

d. South America

17. China’s GINI Score was

a. $5,196

b. $22,003

\*c. $9,532

d. $11,707

18. In the US, females made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_income than males in all categories.

a. more

b. equal

\*c. less

d. much more

19. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ category had the lowest median income.

\*a. Blacks

b. Asians

c. Native Americans

d. Hispanics

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had the highest personal income

a. Blacks

\*b. Asians

c. Native Americans

d. Hispanics

21. In the US there is race and ethnicity-based difference in how\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs.

\*a. stratification

b. Mental health

c. vacationing

d. religions spending

23. Which of these stratification-types exist in the US today?

a. education based stratification

b. gender based stratification

c. race based stratification

\*d. all above the above

e. none of the above

24. Which of these is true of high school dropouts?

a. In the US, high school dropouts show a high success rate if they do not go back and get their GED then go to college.

b. High school dropouts tend to do poorly in the blue-collar jobs.

\*c. Dropping out of high school hurts your income and overall socio-economic well-being.

d. There aren’t too many high school dropouts in the US and available data does not indicate overall success or failure.

25. Who had the lowest high school dropout rates?

a. Whites

b. Blacks

\*c. Asians

d. Hispanics

e. Native Americans

28. According to the author, dropping out is a really bad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ choice.

a. educational

\*b. economic

c. personal

d. family

30. The Top \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ owns lion’s share of all the wealth available to be owned in the US.

a. 5%

\*b. 10%

c. 12%

d. 15%

31. The wealthy own as much as \_\_\_\_\_ time the average US person’s wealth.

a. 10 times

b. 50 times

\*c. 100 times

d. 1000 times

32. The high ranking jobs, elected offices, and CEO positions in the major corporations require \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. more education

b. more abstract thought

c. autonomy

\*d. all of the above

e. a & b

33. In the US, Poverty Line is defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. the official measure of those whose incomes are less than three times a lower cost food budget.

b. the official measure of those whose incomes are less the three times a lower cost housing budget.

c. the official measure of those whose income fall below 25,000 dollars.

d. the official measure of those whose incomes are less than 30,000 dollars

34. When was the US ‘s official poverty definition created?

a. 1950’s

b. 1940’s

\*c. 1930’s

d. 1920’s

35. Near Poverty is when one earns up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ above the poverty line.

a. 15%

b. 20%

\*c. 25%

d. 30%

36. We would say that a person near poverty has an income ≤ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the current poverty line.

a. 50%

b. 75%

c. 100%

\*d. 125%

e. 200%

38. During economic downturns, who suffers the most?

a. billionaires

b. lower class

\*c. those in or under poverty line

d. upper middle class

39. The level of poverty where individuals and families cannot sustain food, shelter, warmth, and safety needs.

\*a. absolute poverty

b. extreme poverty

c. severe poverty

d. total poverty

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have the lowest rate (percentage) of persons in poverty.

\*a. Whites/Asians

b. Blacks

c. Hispanics

d. Native Americans

e. both a & d

42. Who has the largest number of persons in poverty?

\*a. Whites

b. Blacks

c. Hispanics

d. Asians

e. both a & d

45. Max Weber said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are access to basic opportunities and resources in the marketplace.

a. life probability

b. opportunity

\*c. life chances

d. life prospect

46. In many less developed countries low to no formal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is common fare.

a. job training

\*b. education

c. school guidance

d. instruction

49. It clarifies your understanding of stratification to look to the nation’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. social system

b. education system

\*c. economic system

d. class system

50. Types of class systems in the world today include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. open class system

b. closed class system

c. closed caste system

d. all of the above

\*e. a & c

51. An economic system that has upward mobility, is achievement-based, and allows social relations between the classes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. open class system

b. open caste system

c. closed caste system

d. closed class system

52. The United States has a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. open class system

b. open caste system

c. closed caste system

d. closed class system

53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an economic system that allows no mobility between caste levels, you are born into the caste you stay in your entire life, and you can’t have social relations between the castes.

a. Open class system

b. Open caste system

\*c. Closed caste system

d. Limited caste system

54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a highly structured caste system with 5 distinct cast layers.

a. China

b. Arabian countries

c. Thailand

\*d. India

55. Brahman caste level includes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. priests

b. teachers

c. merchants

d. artisans

56. Kshatriya caste level includes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. priests

b. teachers

\*c. warriors

d. artisans

57. Vaishva caste level includes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. priests

b. teachers

\*c. merchants

d. laborers

58. Shudra caste level includes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. priests

b. teachers

c. merchants

\*d. laborers

59. Which of these caste levels would be considered the lowest?

a. Brahman

b. Kshatriya

c. Vaishva

d. Shudra

\*e. Harijan

60. Priests or scholars would belong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Brahman

b. Kshatriya

c. Vaishva

d. Shudra

e. Harijan

61. Nobles and warriors would belong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Brahman

\*b. Kshatriya

c. Vaishva

d. Shudra

e. Harijan

62. Artisans would belong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Brahman

b. Kshatriya

\*c. Vaishva

d. Shudra

e. Harijan

63. Common laborers would belong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Brahman

b. Kshatriya

c. Vaishva

\*d. Shudra

e. Harijan

64. Outcast/dirty workers would belong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Brahman

b. Kshatriya

c. Vaishva

d. Shudra

\*e. Harijan

65. Typically in a caste system, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. you are able to work toward another level, up or down.

b. if someone in the upper level helps you up, then you can work toward moving up.

\*c. you are usually stuck in that status for life.

d. you were stuck in a level until you were able to get proper education

66. What happened in India in 1980’s that caused cultural disruption?

a. people started to fight against caste system

b. the caste system was removed by the government

\*c. people started to work their way above other caste members by working for multi-national corporations

d. people remained stuck in the caste levels by working for multi-national corporations

67. According to the author we find violations of caste rules here in the US where Indians who migrate here find themselves with many opportunities. Their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increase by virtue of their being able to shift residence from a caste to a class society.

\*a. Life chances

b. opportunities

c. education

d. life prospects

68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_like to study how people improve, diminish, or leave unchanged their economic status.

a. Anthropologists

b. Psychologists

c. Demographers

\*d. Sociologists

69. The movement between economic strata in a society’s system.

a. prestige mobility

\*b. social mobility

c. familial mobility

d. friendship mobility

70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is moving from a lower to higher class.

a. Increased mobility

b. Intra mobility

\*c. upward mobility

d. social mobility

71. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is moving from a higher to a lower class.

\*a. downward mobility

b. decreased mobility

c. retro mobility

d. generational mobility

72. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is remaining in the same class.

a. status mobility

b. inter-economic mobility

\*c. horizontal mobility

d. intra-level mobility

73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is research of mobility between generations (IE: grandparents to parents to grandchildren to great-grandchildren).

\*a. Inter-generational Mobility

b. Generational Mobility

c. Intra-generational Mobility

d. Genealogical Mobility

74. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is research of mobility within a generation.

a. Inter-generational Mobility

b. Generational Mobility

\*c. Intra-generational Mobility

d. Structural Mobility

75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is mobility in social class which is attributable to changes in social structure of a society at the larger social, not personal level.

a. Inter-generational mobility

b. Generational mobility

c. Intra-generational mobility

\*d. Structural mobility

76. The United States has experienced collective upward social mobility for the entire nation over the last \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.

a. 30

b. 40

c. 50

\*d. 60

77. Sociologists who focus on stratification typically use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to measure the layers.

a. government studies

b. sociological data

\*c. official data

d. academic data

78. Method where researchers set up categories and rank people according to preset objective criteria (such as median household income).

\*a. Objective Method

b. Reputational Method

c. Research Method

d. Sociological Method

79. Method where researchers look to people who know the individual and subjectively report on his/her class.

a. Objective Method

\*b. Reputational Method

c. Research Method

d. Sociological Method

80. What is absent in Reputational Method?

a. median

b. mean

\*c. numbers

d. ratio

87. Which of these is true of high school dropouts?

a. In the US, high school dropouts show a high success rate if they do not go back and get their GED then go to college.

b. High school dropouts tend to do poorly in the blue-collar jobs.

\*c. Dropping out of high school hurts your income and overall socio-economic well-being.

d. There aren’t too many high school dropouts in the US and available data does not indicate overall success or failure.

88. Who had the lowest high school dropout rates?

a. Whites

b. Blacks

\*c. Asians

d. Hispanics

e. Native Americans

90. Who does dropping out of high school affect?

a. individual

b. community

c. society

\*d. all above the above

e. only a & b

91. According to the author, dropping out is a really bad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ choice.

a. educational

\*b. economic

c. personal

d. family

**True and False Questions**

1. Life chances are access to basic opportunities and resources in the marketplace.

**\*True**

2. Life prospect is an access to basic opportunities and resources in the marketplace.

**\*False**

3. In many less developed countries low to no formal education is common fare.

**\*True**

4. In many less developed countries low to no religion is common fare.

**\*False**

5. It clarifies your understanding of stratification to look to the nation’s economic system.

**\*True**

6. It clarifies your understanding of stratification to look to the nation’s political scene.

**\*False**

7. Open class system is an economic system that has upward mobility, is achievement-based, and allows social relations between the classes.

**\*True**

8. Open caste system is an economic system that has upward mobility, is achievement-based, and allows social relations between the classes.

**\*False**

9. United States has an open class system.

**\*True**

10. United states has an open caste system.

**\*False**

11. Closed caste system is an economic system that allows no mobility between caste levels, you are born into the caste you stay in your entire life, and you can’t have social relations between the castes.

**\*True**

12. Open caste system is an economic system that allows no mobility between caste levels, you are born into the caste you stay in your entire life, and you can’t have social relations between the castes.

**\*False**

13. India has a highly structured caste system which has 5 distinct cast layers.

**\*True**

14. China has a highly structured caste system which has 5 distinct cast layers.

**\*False**

15. Typically in a caste system, you are usually stuck in that level for life.

**\*True**

16. Sociologists like to study how people improve, diminish, or leave unchanged their economic status.

**\*True**

17. Psychologists like to study how people improve, diminish, or leave unchanged their economic status.

**\*False**

18. Social mobility is a movement between economic strata in a society’s system.

**\*True**

19. Economic mobility is a movement between economic strata in a society’s system.

**\*False**

20. Upward mobility is moving from a lower to higher class.

**\*True**

21. Increased mobility is moving from a lower to higher class.

**\*False**

22. Downward mobility is moving from a higher to a lower class.

**\*True**

23. Retro mobility is moving from a higher to a lower class.

**\*False**

24. Horizontal mobility is remaining in the same class.

\***True**

25. Inter-economic mobility is remaining in the same class.

**\*False**

26. The United States has experienced collective upward social mobility for the entire nation over the last 40 plus years.

**\*True**

27. The United States has not experienced any collective upward social mobility for the entire nation over the last 40 plus years.

**\*False**

28. In the US, the median household income has gone up nation-wide from 1967 to 2018.

**\*True**

29. In 2018, there was a record of 2,208 Billionaires on the Forbes’ list, including    259 newcomers mostly from China and the U.S.; there were 63 people under 40 and it had a record number of 256 women

\*True

30. In 2018, there was a record of 308 Billionaires on the Forbes’ list.

\*False

31. In the U.S. Census Bureau reported that 38,100,000 live in poverty in 2018.

\*True

32. The most recent U.S. GINI Index scores shows that the U.S. ranks high at $62,808

\*True

33. The most recent U.S. GINI Index scores shows that the U.S. ranks very low at $3,991

\*False

34. The highest GINI Index score was for Kenya at $117,312

\*False

35. The highest GINI Index score was for Luxembourg at $117,312

\*True

36. The U.S. has always experienced stratification

\*True

37. In the U.S. Asians had the highest income 1967-2018

\*True

38. In the U.S. Whites had the Lowest income 1967-2018

\*False

39. In the U.S. Blacks had the highest income 1967-2018

\*True

40. In Figure 7 below the income gains between 1980 and 2018 are shown.

\*True

41. In Figure 7, the Bottom 20% had a 85 percent increase in income. This should have been something to celebrate, but the percentages and numbers of those in poverty persist at high levels. A family in the very lowest levels of poverty who has an 85 percent increase may still find themselves far below the poverty threshold.

\*True

42. In Figure 7, the middle 60 percent shown likely represent the middle class.  They only saw a 47 percent gain.

\*True

43. In Figure 7, we see that the Top 1% saw a 226% gain and the next 19% Top percent saw a 79% gain. Many argue that the middle and lower classes are being exploited by society’s elite.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. The layers that occur in nature.

\* **stratification**

2. The socio-economic layering of society's members according to property, power, and prestige.

**\* Social Stratification**

3. All the wealth, investments, deeded and titled properties, and other tangible sources of income.

**\* Property**

4. The ability to get one’s way even in the face of opposition to one’s goals.

\* **Power**

5. The degree of social honor attached with your position in society.

\* **Prestige**

6. Number of new billionaires in the world today (as of July 2020).

**\* 259 billionaires**

7. The number of Forbes List billionaire in the world today (as of July 2020).

**\* 2,208**

8. The country that ranked the highest in the GNI PPP value.

**\* Luxemburg**

9. US ranking in the world’s wealth.

**\* 8th**

10. US’s per capita of GNI PPP value

**\* $62,808**

11. Per capita of GNI PPP value of the world’s most poor country-Kenya

\* $**1,711**

12. Less Developed Nations.

**\* Poor countries**

13. Has the highest income.

**\* Asians**

14. The population who had the highest percent dropouts.

**\* Am. Indians/Native Ams.**

15. The class of US population between upper and lower classes.

\* **Middle Class**

16. The percentage of people who own the lion’s share of all the wealth available to be owned in the US.

\* Top **10%**

17. Those who suffer the most during economic downturn.

\* **Those in or under poverty line**

18. The level of poverty where individuals and families cannot sustain food, shelter, warmth, and safety needs.

\* **absolute poverty**

19. Group with lowest rate (percentage) of persons in poverty.

**\* Asians**

20. Group with the largest number of persons in poverty.

\* **Whites**

21. The group with the highest rate (percentage) of persons in poverty.

\* **Blacks**

22. An access to basic opportunities and resources in the marketplace.

\* **Life chances**

23. The movement between economic strata in a society’s system is?

\* **Social mobility**

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is remaining in the same class.

\* **horizontal mobility**

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is moving from a higher to a lower class.

\* **downward mobility**

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is mobility in social class which is attributable to changes in social structure of a society at the larger social, not personal level.

\* **Structural Mobility**

27. In the US, females made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_income than males in all categories.

\* **much less**

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had the highest personal income for both sexes.

\* **Asians**

29. Less Developed Nations are also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* **Poor countries**

30. . The country that ranked the highest in the GNI PPP value.

**\* Luxembourg**

31. the degree of social honor attached with your position in society.

\* **Prestige**

32. Number of people in the US who had no health care coverage

\* **Over 45 million**

33. What is the Method where researchers look to people who know the individual and subjectively report on his/her class.

\* **Reputational Method**

34. Those who suffer the most during economic downturn.

**\* Those in or under poverty line**

35. Near Poverty

**\*earns up to 25% above the poverty line.**

36. The population who had over 6.5 percent dropouts.

\* **Blacks [African Americans]**

**Chapter 10: Sex and Gender**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are one of the most significant social factors in the history of the world.

\*a. sex and gender

b. definition of gender

c. maternal death

d. biology of sex

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a biological classification as male or female and is set into motion at the moment the sperm fertilizes the egg.

a. sexual characteristics

b. gender

\*c. sex

d. sexual category

3. Sex can be precisely defined at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level.

a. environmental

b. 3rd date

\*c. genetic

d. historical

4. There are very few sex differences based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_factors.

\*a. biological

b. environmental

c. traditional

d. reproductive

5. The real difference is the reproductive body parts, their function, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. corresponding hormones

b. number of muscle cells at birth

c. philosophical views

d. life span

6. Who has Prolactin, mammary glands, nipples, testosterone and even Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (at times)?

a. males

b. females

\*c. both a & b

d. males with XXY chromosomes

7. Not only are males and females very similar, but science has shown that we truly are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in biological terms.

a. more male than female

b. more masculine

\*c. more female than male

d. more feminine

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the cultural definition of what it means to be a man or a woman.

a. estrogen

\*b. gender

c. lymphatic system

d. ability to manage stress

9. How has gender been shaped throughout the years?

a. political & philosophical forces

b. jedi

c. traditional forces

\*d. a&c

10. To this day, in most countries around the world women are still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and denied access to opportunities more than men and boys.

a. socialized

b. living longer

c. superior

d. oppressed

11. The most common theme of how women were historically oppressed in the world’s societies is the omission of women as being legally, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, economically and even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on par with men.

a. subjugate, emotionally

\*b. biologically, spiritually

c. physiologically, biologically

d. weaker, absolutely

12. What is the second most common theme of how women were historically oppressed in the world’s societies?

\*a. assumption that women are “broken” versions of men

b. perception that women are legally, biologically, economically less than par with men.

c. women were punished for Eve’s sins

d. women are physically weaker than men

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has disproven the belief that women are broken versions of men.

a. Sex and gender study

b. Physiology

c. Psychology

\*d. Biology

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the shaping of individual behavior and perceptions in such a way that the individual conforms to the socially prescribed expectations for males and females.

a. Cultural Socialization

b. Sexual Socialization

\*c. Gender Socialization

d. Developmental Socialization

15. What do many ancient writings in religions contain?

\*a. reference to the flaws of females

b. proof that men are inferior to women

c. female reproductive advantages

d. none of the above

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the death of a pregnant woman resulting from pregnancy, delivery, or recovery complications.

a. Peri-natal death

b. Neonatal death

\*c. Maternal death

d. Reproductive death

17. \_\_\_\_\_ women die resulting from pregnancy, delivery, or recovery complications per year worldwide.

a. around 1 million

b. around .8 million

\*c. around 270-340,000

d. around .4 million

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the traditional cutting, circumcision, and removal of most or all external genitalia of women.

a. Female Sex Organ Mutilation

\*b. Female Genital Mutilation

c. Female Genital Disfigurement

d. Female Genital Defacement

20. Altering female genitalia is predominantly practiced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Muslims

b. Hindus

c. Africans

d. Indians

21. Rape is dangerous and destructive and more likely to happen in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than in most other countries of the world.

\*a. United States

b. Southwestern Africa

c. Bangladesh

d. Germany

22. Wage disparities between males and females is both\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_based.

\*a. traditional, labor

b. social, economical

c. equal, religious

d. cultural, gender

23. When Diane White made a 1997 presentation to the United Nations General Assembly, she stated, “Today the wage disparity gap cost American women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_over the course of their lives.”

\*a. $250,000

b. $500,000

c. $750,000

d. $1,000,000

24. Women are paid \_\_\_\_\_\_ in comparison to men.

a. more

b. the same

c. less frequent

\*d. less

25. Closing the gap between women’s and men’s pay continues to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in most parts of the world.

\*a. major challenge

b. waste of time

c. non-issue

d. undiscussed topic

26. Between 1959 and 2018 indicated that in the U.S. women make \_\_\_of men when median income is measured

a. 52%

b. 77%

\*c. 81 %

d. 93%

27. In 2017, the WorldBank reported that about \_\_\_\_\_ million girls ages 6-17 will never enter a formal classroom

a. 10

b. 72

\*c. 130

d. 999

28. Higher education leads to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. higher social prestige

b. higher quality of life

c. higher pay

\*d. all of the above

29. Many countries of the world have neutralized the traditional, religious, and labor-force based biases against women and have moved to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

a. equal pay

b. promotional

\*c. merit-based

d. value

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ careers are seeing striking gains in some areas for women who will be hired competitively based on merit.

a. medical

b. engineering

\*c. computer-based

d. executive

31. Arabic word that means to cover or veil.

a. Khimār

b. Jalābib

c. Yatrib

\*d. Hijab

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the physical or verbal abuse and mistreatment of women.

a. Endogamy

\*b. Misogyny

c. Misanthropy

d. Misogamy

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is goal directed activities which link the family to the surrounding society, geared toward obtaining resources.

\*a. Instrumental Tasks

b. Directional Tasks

c. Expressive Tasks

d. Societal Mobility Tasks

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pertains to the creation and maintenance of a set of positive, supportive, emotional relationships within the family unit.

a. Instrumental Tasks

b. Directional Tasks

\*c. Expressive Tasks

d. Societal Mobility Tasks

35. This includes economic work, breadwinning, and other resource-based efforts.

\*a. Instrumental Tasks

b. Directional Tasks

c. Expressive Tasks

d. Societal Mobility Tasks

36. This includes relationships, nurturing, and social connections needed in the family and society.

a. Instrumental Tasks

b. Directional Tasks

\*c. Expressive Tasks

d. Societal Mobility Tasks

37. Prior to the Industrial revolution both males and females combined their local economic efforts in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. breadwinning

\*b. homemaking

c. improving home life

d. education

38. In the past two decades a social movement referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has emerged.

a. The Women’s Movement

b. The Gender Movement

\*c. The Men’s Movement

d. The Children’s Movement

39. Since the Industrial revolution, men have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_exiled from their families and close relationships.

\*a. emotionally

b. psychologically

c. expressively

d. insensitively

40. Not only did the Industrial Revolution’s changes hurt men, but the current masculine role is viewed by many as being oppressive to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. men

b. women

c. children

\*d. all above the above

41. Concerns in the Men’s Movement include?

a. Emotional isolation

b. Sexual research and rights

c. Affirmative action-sex and race

\*d. all above the above

e. a & b

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a concept where men learn to view women as objects of sexual consumption rather than as a whole person.

a. Pornography

b. Sexual Gratification of Men

\*c. Objectification of Women

d. Pleasure of Male Sexuality

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the verbal abuse and use of pejorative and derogatory language about men.

\*a. Male Bashing

b. Male Jokes

c. Male Shindig

d. Male Jamboree

44. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ husband is a visitor to the homemaking role who contributes the occasional assistance to his wife as a courtesy.

a. homemaker

\*b. tourist

c. perfect

d. co-maker

**True False Questions**

1. Sex can be precisely defined at the cultural level.

\*False

2. Sex can be precisely defined at the genetic level.

\*True

3. There are very few sex differences based on biological factors.

\*True

4. Biologically there is no opposite sex.

\*True

5. The average US woman has about 3 children in her lifetime.

\*False

6. The average US woman has about 2 children in her lifetime.

\*True

7. Biologically, men and women have much more in common than differences.

\*True

8. Men and women have very little in common.

\*False

9. Males have mammary glands.

\*True

10. Only females have mammary glands.

\*False

11. Females have testosterone.

\*True

12. Only males have testosterone.

\*False

13. Not only are males and females very similar, but science has shown that we truly are more female than male in biological terms.

\*True

14. Not only are males and females very similar, but science has shown that we truly are more male than female in biological terms.

\*False

15. Gender is defined very similarly throughout the world.

\*False

16. In early history of the world, the role of males were defined by how much land he owned.

\*False

17. Gender varies in many different ways and is very diverse.

\*True

18. In the US, gender is shaped the most by how we perceive the roles portrayed by the popular media.

\*False

19. To this day, in most countries of the world women are still oppressed and denied access to opportunities more than men and boys.

\*True

20. Today, in most countries, women have access to same opportunities available to boys and men.

\*False

21. Most common theme of how women were historically oppressed in the world’s societies is the perception that women are legally, biologically, economically less than par with men.

\*True

22. Most common theme of how women were historically oppressed in the world’s societies is the belief that women need to restitute for Eve’s sins.

\*False

23. Genetics have disproven the belief that women are broken versions of men.

\*True

24. Sex and gender study has disproven the belief that women are broken versions of men.

\*False

25. Science has shown that males are broken or variant versions of females and the more X traits males have the better their health and longevity.

\*True

27. Science has shown that females are broken or variant versions of males and the more male traits females have the better their health and longevity.

\*False

28. In 1898 the country’s best physicians assumed that menstruation was seen as at type of disease process that had to be treated.

\*True

29. In 1898 the country’s best physicians assumed that menstruation was normal only if “pain” was present.

\*False

30. Robert W. Patton stated, “…females were more fragile and vulnerable and should be treated more carefully than males especially during puberty.”

\*True

31. Robert W. Patton stated, “…females were more fragile and vulnerable and should be treated more carefully than males especially during adulthood.”

\*False

32. Gender Socialization is the shaping of individual behavior and perceptions in such a way that the individual conforms to the socially prescribed expectations for males and females.

\*True

33. Developmental Socialization is the shaping of individual behavior and perceptions in such a way that the individual conforms to the socially prescribed expectations for males and females.

\*False

34. Social factors to consider to better understand the historical oppression of women are religion and tradition.

\*True

35. The social factor to consider to better understand the historical oppression of women is physics.

\*False

36. Gender roles are defined as socialized expectations of what is normal, desirable, acceptable, and conforming for males and females in specific jobs or positions in groups and organizations over the life course.

\*True

37. Gender types are defined as socialized expectations of what is normal, desirable, acceptable, and conforming for males and females in specific jobs or positions in groups and organizations over the life course.

\*False

38. Gender roles have very specific meanings for the daily lives and activities of males and females who live under the religious cultures in nations throughout history and even in our day.

\*True

39. Many ancient writings in religions contain reference to the flaws of females

\*True

40. Many ancient writings in religions contain reference to the male reproductive disadvantages

\*False

41. Many current religious doctrines have transformed as society’s values of gender equality have emerged.

\*True

42. Many current religious doctrines have created more boundaries as society’s values of gender equality have emerged.

\*False

43. The author’s point about religion is that throughout history, religions were a dominant social force in many nations and the religious doctrines, like the cultural values, often placed women in a subjugated role to men and a number of different levels.

\*True

44. The second social force that often placed women in a subjugated role to men is tradition.

\*True

45. The second social force that often placed women in a subjugated role to men is biology.

\*False

46. An average woman out lives the average man by 3 years worldwide.

\*True

47. An average woman out lives the average man by 9 years worldwide.

\*False

48. There are still a few countries where cultural and social oppression literally translates into shorter life expectancies for women.

\*True

49. There are still a few countries where political practices literally translate into shorter life expectancies for women.

\*False

50. Western Africa has the most sexual and other forms of slavery.

\*True

51. China has the most sexual and other forms of slavery.

\*False

52. United States has one of the worst rates of rape and sexual abuse.

\*True

53. China has one of the worst rates of rape and sexual abuse.

\*False

54. The worldwide concerted effort to persuade government, religious, and cultural leaders to shift their focus and efforts to nurture and protect women/females have made no progress.

\*False

55. Even with the worldwide concerted effort to persuade government, religious, and cultural leaders to shift their focus and efforts to nurture and protect women/female, there are still billions of women worldwide whose life, health and well-being are at stake.

\*True

56. Countless civilizations that are still influential in our modern thought and tradition have sold girls and women the same way one might sell a horse or a cow.

\*True

57. The most notorious regions for the atrocity of selling women and children are Western Africa. India, Thailand.

\*True

58. The most notorious regions for the atrocity of selling women and children are Sub-Saharan Africa and Yemen

\*False

59. Around 237-370,000 million women die resulting from pregnancy, delivery, or recovery complications per year worldwide.

\*False

60. Around 10 million women die resulting from pregnancy, delivery, or recovery complications per year worldwide.

\*False

61. Female Genital Mutilation had been practiced in many countries around the world but due to efforts of many different organizations and the US, it has been eradicated from most cultures.

\*False

62. Female Genital Mutilation is the traditional cutting, circumcision, and removal of most or all external genitalia of women.

\*True

63. Altering female genitalia is predominantly practiced by Muslim cultures.

\*True

64. Altering female genitalia is predominantly practices by Americans

\*False

65. There are no medical therapeutic benefits from female genital mutilation.

\*True

66. Female genital mutilation, if done correctly, increases chances of easier delivery.

\*False

67. Many organizations around the world, including the United States, have tried to end harmful/unhealthy rituals/traditions practiced on women.

\*True

68. NATO has been the leader in trying to end harmful/unhealthy rituals/traditions practiced on women.

\*False

69. Many women who have experienced genital mutilation are preparing the next generation of women and at times performing it on them.

\*True

70. Many women who have experienced genital mutilation are coming forward to make a difference in their daughters’ lives.

\*False

71. Rape is violence, motivated by men with power, anger, selfish, and sadistic issues.

\*True

72. Rape is dangerous and destructive and more likely to happen in the United States than in most other countries of the world.

\*True

73. Rape is dangerous and destructive and more likely to happen in the Western Europe than in most other countries of the world.

\*False

79. The US Census Bureau reported in 2008 that US women earn 81 cents for every US man’s $1.

\*True

80. The US Census Bureau reported in 2008 that US women earn 90 cents for every US man’s $1.

\*False

83. “As employees, women are still seeking equal pay with men. Closing the gap between women’s and men’s pay continues to be a major challenge in most parts of the world”

\*True

84. Women contribute to development not only through remunerated work but also through a great deal of unremunerated work

\*True

85. Women contribute to development only through remunerated work.

\*False

90. Males and/or females who don’t pursue a college degree will make less money than those who did.

\*True

91. Higher education leads to higher social prestige, higher quality of life, and higher pay.

\*True

92. Around the world, having higher social prestige, and higher quality of life have been directly related to family wealth.

\*False

93. Many countries of the world have neutralized the traditional, religious, and labor-force based biases against women and have moved to a merit-based system.

\*True

94. Many countries of the world have neutralized the traditional, religious, and labor-force based biases against women and have moved to a promotional system.

\*False

95. Hijab is an Arabic word that means to cover or veil.

\*True

96. Hadith is an Arabic word that means to cover or veil.

\*False

97. Misogyny is the physical or verbal abuse and mistreatment of women.

\*True

98. Misogamy is the physical or verbal abuse and mistreatment of men.

\*False

99. Margaret Mead found several different gender roles in different primitive societies.

\*True

100. Margaret Mead found that gender roles in different primitive societies are very similar.

\*False

101. Margaret Mead, an anthropologist, established that sex does equal gender.

\*True

102. Ruth Benedict, a sociologist, established that sex does not the same as gender.

\*False

103. The US ranks 27th in terms of quality of women’s lives.

\*False

104. The US has ranked top 10 in the world in terms of quality of women’s lives.

\*False

105. Expressive Tasks pertain to the creation and maintenance of a set of positive, supportive, emotional relationships within the family unit.

\*True

106. Societal Mobility Tasks pertain to the creation and maintenance of a set of positive, supportive, emotional relationships within the family unit.

\*False

107. Instrumental Tasks include economic work, breadwinning, and other resource-based efforts.

\*True

108. Directional Tasks include economic work, breadwinning, and other resource-based efforts.

\*False

109. Expressive Tasks include relationships, nurturing, and social connections needed in the family and society.

\*True

110. Expressive Tasks include economic work, breadwinning, and other resource-based efforts.

\*False

111. The Men’s Movement is a broad effort across societies and the world to improve the quality of life and family-related rights of men.

\*True

112. The Men’s Movement is a broad effort across societies and the world to assist men in coming to terms with their feminine side which in turn will help them become better parents.

\*False

113. Since the Industrial Revolution, men have been emotionally exiled from their families and close relationships.

\*True

114. Men’s Movement sympathizers would most likely promote or support equality of rights for men and women.

\*True

115. Men’s Movement sympathizers would most likely promote or support equality of rights for men, heterosexuals but not homosexuals.

\*False

116. The Male Supremacy Model is a model where males erroneously believe that men are superior in all aspects of life and that they should excel in everything they do.

\*True

117. Male Supremacy Model is a model where male’s superiority in all aspects of life has been sociologically supported.

\*False

118. The World Health Organization reported on 19 September 2019 that there were likely 279,000-340,000 women in 2017 who died in childbirth.

\*True

119. Another WHO 2020 report stated that more than 200 million girls and women have been cut in 30 countries in Africa

\*True

120. By Federal and State laws it would be illegal to discriminate against the protected class of men or women.  A variety of contradictory studies have claimed a variety of sources of “evidence” that it is and others it is not wide-spread discrimination.

\*True

121. In 2017, the WorldBank reported that about 130 million girls ages 6-17 will never enter a formal classroom

\*True

122. One recent published by a sub-department of the UN called UNICEF reported that the more investment a country puts into girls education, the more these improvements have been documented to follow: the lifetime earnings of girls dramatically increases the national desirable outcomes of; National growth rates rise; Child marriage rates decline; Child mortality rates fall; Maternal mortality rates fall; and Child stunting drops”

\*True

123. Females begin to be the majority of college or university bachelor’s degree graduates  since the year 1981-1982.

\*True

124. Females begin to be the majority of college or university master’s degree graduates  since the 1986-1987.

\*True

125. Females begin to be the majority of college or university doctoral  degree graduates  since the; 2005-2006.

\*True

126. Females in the United States are enrolling and graduating more than males at every level from high school through doctoral graduation.

\*True

127. The Society of Women Engineers is a non-proﬁt organization that helps support and recognize women as engineers and reported that in 2019 only 13% of engineers were female.

\*True

128. The highest paying fields tend to be in Science, Technology, Science and Math (STEM) fields.

\*True

129. Figure 5 shows that flexibility is an important benefit of being employed in the STEM fields. Women reported slightly more importance on flexibility of: work-family balance (76% women & 71 % men); feeling people like them feel welcomed (53% women & 48 % men); respect and value from the job (50% women & 43 % men); making a meaningful contribution to society (60% women & 51 % men); and much more of having a job focused on helping others (59% women & 31% men).

\*True

130. Figure 5 showed that Females reported less importance of: having a high paying job (59% women & 48% men) and having opportunities for promotion (46% women & 47% men).

\*True

131. Figure 5 showed that sadly, more women than men have suffered sexual harassment at work: “ever” (22% women & 7% men); “in their workplace” (36% women & 28% men); and “in industry” (55% women & 50 % men).

\*True

132. Protected classes are categories or “Classes” of members of society who cannot be discriminated against based on their particular categorical or class identification. The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, with the support of Federal and State laws enforce workplace protections of U.S. employees on the bases of these protected classes: race, color, religion, ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability, and medical/genetic information

\*True

133. An exceptional amount of evidence is presented in this chapter that clearly identifies the reduction in males who graduate high school, attend college or university, and graduate with bachelor’s, master’s and or doctoral degrees.

\*True

134. Figure 7 shows that college-educated Millennials were like to be married

\*True

135. Figure 7 showed that the Silent Generations was more likely to be married than the generations that followed.

\*True

**Sex and Gender – Fill in the blank/Short Answer**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can have more than one word.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been one of the most socially significant social factors in the history of the world and the United States.

\* sex and gender

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one's biological classification as male or female and is set into motion at the moment the sperm fertilizes the egg.

\* sex

3. Sex can be precisely defined at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level.

\* genetic

4. There are very few sex differences based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_factors.

\* non-reproductive biological

5. The real biological difference between male and female is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* reproductive body parts

6. Not only are males and females very similar, but science has shown that we truly are more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in biological terms.

\* female than male

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the cultural definition of what it means to be a man or a woman.

\*Gender

8. Name three forces that have shaped gender throughout the years.

\* religion forces, traditional forces, economic forces

9. List the most common themes of how women were historically oppressed in the world’s societies.

\* religion, tradition, economic

10. List the second most common theme of how women were historically oppressed in the world’s societies.

\* assumption that women are “broken” versions of men

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has disproven the belief that women are broken versions of men.

\* Biology

12. Ironically, science has shown that males are broken or variant versions of females and the more X traits males have the better their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Health, longevity

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the shaping of individual behavior and perceptions in such a way that the individual conforms to the socially prescribed expectations for males and females.

\* Gender Socialization

14. List the three social factors to consider to better understand the historical oppression of women.

\* religion, tradition, labor-based economic supply and demand

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are defined as socialized expectations of what is normal, desirable, acceptable, and conforming for males and females in specific jobs or positions in groups and organizations over the life course.

\* Gender roles

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the death of a pregnant woman resulting from pregnancy, delivery, or recovery complications.

\* Maternal death

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the traditional cutting, circumcision, and removal of most or all external genitalia of women.

\* Female Genital Mutilation

18. Altering female genitalia is predominantly practiced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Muslims

19. List at least two of the adverse medical consequence that results from Female Genital Mutilation.

\*pain, difficulty in childbirth, illness, death.

20. List the four main entities that have tried to end harmful/unhealthy rituals/traditions practiced on women around the world.

\* United Nations, United States, World Health Organization, Human rights groups

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is sexual violence, motivated by men with power, anger, selfish, and sadistic issues.

\*Rape

22. List the benefits of educating women in underdeveloped countries.

\* protection from crime and sexual exploitation, they would ensure their children get a formal education, incased health

23. Many countries of the world have neutralized the traditional, religious, and labor-force based biases against women and have moved to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

\* merit-based

24. This type of tasks include economic work, breadwinning, and other resource-based efforts.

\*a. Instrumental Tasks

25. This type of tasks include relationships, nurturing, and social connections needed in the family and society.

\* Expressive Tasks

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a parent or spouse who earns wages outside of the home and uses them to support the family.

\*Breadwinner

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is typically a woman who occupies her life with mothering, housekeeping, and being a wife while depending heavily on the breadwinner.

Homemaker

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a broad effort across societies and the world to improve the quality of life and family-related rights of men.

\*The Men’s Movement

29. Since the Industrial Revolution, men have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_exiled from their families and close relationships.

\* emotionally

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a model where males erroneously believe that men are superior in all aspects of life and that they should excel in everything they do.

\* Male Supremacy Model

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a concept where men learn to view women as objects of sexual consumption rather than as a whole person.

\* Objectification of Women

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the verbal abuse and use of pejorative and derogatory language about men.

\* Male Bashing

**Chapter 11: Race and Minority**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. What is a group of people with perceived unique biological and physical characteristics?

a. Cultural group

\*b. racial group

c. Ethnic group

d. Tribal group

2. What has science proven regarding racial groups?

a. Every race is significantly different from each other.

b. The biological differences are significant.

\*c. They are not significantly different biologically.

d. Science has not proven anything significant about racial groups.

3. Which of these is the most accurate summary of the study done by Bamshad and Olson?

a. Although there are significant genetic differences between different races, the essential features of human kind are defined by few select genes.

b. There are more genetic similarities among regionally grouped races than cross continental groups.

\*c. Only few genes define outward features; other genes that define who we are can vary significantly between two different people from the same “race”.

d. Our genetic makeup has become convoluted through intermarriages and we are becoming more diverse.

4. Racial supremist ideologies refer to?

a. cultural superiority of each race

b. idea of an inferior race that should rule the world

c. a race is superior because of their ability to conquer and colonize other race

\*d. existence of idea/belief that one race is biologically superior to others in the world

5. An ideology that considers a group's physical characteristics to be causally related to inferiority or superiority.

a. Racial superiority

b. \*Ideological racism

c. Superiority ideology

d. White supremacy

6. Which country was involved in slavery, genocide, cultural destruction with replacement of the original culture between the years, 1400-1800?

a. Taiwan

\*b. Britain

c. Cameroon

d. New Zealand

e. China

7. British and other European founders created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_constructs of non-White groups.

a. sociological

b. regional

c. cultural

d. kinship

\*e. social

8. What were the core ideas of ideological racism over the years in the US?

\*a. Being “labeled” as savages, amoral, or conniving, many non-white groups were extremely mistreated

b. A clear definition & boundaries of caste system emerged

c. White have become driving force in our country

d. The consequence(s) to ideological racism has been minimal since the US Constitution was written

9. The first US Census gathered data among which race?

a. all races in the US

b. Whites & Blacks

\*c. only the whites

d. Whites and Indians

10. Since the first Census in 1790, how often has US gathered data?

a. every 20 years

\*b. every 10 years

c. every 15 years

d. every 25 years

11. The claim that if there is one drop of another race's blood then you are tainted by it is?

a. Blood theory

b. Tainted blood theory

c. One drop of blood theory

\*d. One-drop theory

12. The one-drop approach is simply another version of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Ideological racism

b. Racial superiority

c. Superiority ideology

d. White supremacy

13. How would our society determine the race of a child of an interracial marriage?

\*a. Non-white by default

b. Race of the father

c. Race of the mother

d. White if the child had white features

14. Why does the US Census Bureau continue to use the racial categories even though science has established that race is not biologically based?

a. Most scientists will tell you that if people perceive something as being real then it becomes real in its consequences (Thomas Theorem).

b. Race being based on biology is so intricately connected to all the subtle nuances of everyday life that the average person makes no distinction or effort at understanding.

c. Few argue that we should eliminate the race-biology construct, because it is still very important to the average person.

\*d. all of the above

e. none the above

15. In the US, we tend to look at which categories of racial traits in order to distinguish ourselves from people of other races?

a. skin color

b. facial features

c. hair color and texture

d. body shape and size

\*e. all of the above

16. What’s the difference between a racial and ethnic group?

a. racial group is regionally defined and ethnic group is biologically defined

\*b. racial group is biologically defined and ethnic group is more culturally defined

c. racial is a name given by outsiders and ethnic is name given by insiders

d. racial is based on relationships among people who have common cultural practices and ethnic is based on sociological traits

17. “Hispanic” is a category that was developed by the US Census Bureau to describe people of Latin origin and their descendants. What is a reason that makes the Hispanic category an important concept?

a. It helps us realize that we are still very much stuck on racial differences

b. It is important to keep track of all different groups in the US

\* c. It identifies a sub-culture within the mainstream US population

d. It’s not important. We need to stop classifying people.

18. In US history there have been how many basic groupings of citizens?

a. one

\*b. two

c. three

d. four

19. In US history the basic groupings of citizens are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. Minority and Majority

b. Minority and Mainstream

c. Predominant and Secondary

\*d. Minority and Dominant

20. A group living within a society and are disadvantaged in terms of power, control of their own lives, and wealth is called:

a. Majority

b. Mainstream

c. Secondary

\*d. Minority

21. The original US minority groups included what group(s)?

a. Native Americans

b. Irish

c. Protestants

d. all of the above

\*e. a & b

22. The group within a social system that has more power, control, and wealth is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Minority

b. Mainstream

\*c. Dominant

d. Bourgeoisie

23. The original US dominant groups included what group(s)?

\*a. British Protestant

b. Irish

c. British Catholics

d. all of the above

24. What South African law mandated white supremacy?

a. Patriotic Ideology

\*b. Apartheid

c. Bantustans

d. Separate Amenities Act

25. Method(s) in which the dominant group can treat its minority group members include:

a. anti-miscegenation laws

b. legal oppression

c. expulsion

\*d. all of the above

e. a & c

26. The purposeful mistreatment of minority group members that yields them geographically part of the society while simultaneously being functionally left out of most of its opportunities is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. cultural suppression

\*b. marginalization

c. prejudice

d. discrimination

27. What happens after prolonged exposure to dominant group oppression?

a. The dominant group gets stronger

b. The minority group gets stronger, then weaker

\*c. The minority group often reaches a point of standing up against dominant group

d. Status quo

28. What do minorities usually do because of their frustration and long-term fatigue due to oppression by the dominant group?

a. self-incriminate

b. accuse self or others in their minority group of negative stereotypes and labels imposed by the dominant group.

c. look for ways to make their lives better

d. none of the above

\*e. a & b

29. Who has been the author’s personal hero for many decades?

a. Malcolm X

\*b. Martin Luther King, Jr.

c. Nat King Cole

d. Reverend Jesse Jackson

30. The author lists 6 principles that Dr. King used when dealing with conflict. All of these are part of those principles, EXCEPT:

a. We should all be active in using non‑violent resistance to evil (racism)

 b. We should act with a firm hope that justice will prevail.

c. We should be willing to accept suffering as part of the social change process and not retaliate for it

\*d. We should not “fuel the fire” but wait for the right moment to seek ways to change.

e. We should refuse to hate our opponents

31. Prejudice is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and discrimination is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. universal, restrictive

b. attitudinal, positional

\*c. attitudinal, behavioral

d. procedural, behavioral

32. Prejudice is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. speech, mistreatment, illegal or legal

b. the condition of being estranged or disassociated from the surrounding society

c. An approach to exploit minorities

\*d. feeling, thought or even a predisposition towards others

33. Which of these is not a classification of prejudice defined by psychologist Gordon Allport?

a. cognitive

b. emotional

\*c. social

d. action orientation

34. The broad generalizations about a category of people who are assumed to have positive and negative traits common to every single member of that category is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. stereotypes

b. discrimination

c. categorization

d. labeling

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the perception of not being the rightful beneficiary of something a person feels entitled to receive.

a. Differential Association

b. Disengagement

\*c. Relative Deprivation

d. Dominant Ideology

36. Why would emotional prejudice be dangerous?

a. There is more chance of outbursts.

b. Human beings are still working on controlling emotions.

c. There are very few ways to control irrational emotions when they start to emerge.

\*d. We use less of the complex rational thinking process.

37. Which of the following explains Allport’s action orientation level of prejudice?

a. Sometimes individuals, mobs, and hostile groups act dangerously towards those who they are prejudiced against.

b. Any type of prejudice can be dangerous because they can all lead to an action which may hurt others.

\*c. People are predisposed to prejudice and may not know it until circumstances present themselves in such a way that their prejudices emerge.

d. People are predisposed to prejudice and usually discriminate against others.

38. The best way to understand prejudiced thinking is to understand the concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. cognitive thinking

\*b. categorical thinking

c. definitive thinking

d. explicit thinking

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the human cognitive process of storing and retrieving information in sections of our memory that are highly associated with one another.

a. Cognitive thinking

\*b. Categorical thinking

c. Definitive thinking

d. Compartmental thinking

40. What is the first step to overcoming your prejudices?

a. Consult a life coach

\*b. Self-analysis to identify where the prejudices came from

c. Talk to family members and identify family prejudices

d. Take time to start monitoring how we act and think around others

41. One can create a non-prejudiced environment by creating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_among individuals who are vested in the success of the individual success and success of their group.

a. dependence

b. trust

\*c. mutual dependence

d. common reliance

42. What are behaviors which result in the unfair or unequal treatment of others?

\*a. Discrimination

b. Bigotry

c. Prejudice

d. Racism

43. According to the text, who usually are perpetrators of hate crimes?

a. Members of the KKK

\*b. Individuals who attack others based on their own intense feelings of bias and bigotry

c. Individuals who are ignorant of others and who don’t like themselves

d. Those belonging to hate groups

44. These individuals tend to commit hate crimes with peer group members, but do not belong to hate group.

a. Hard-core offenders

b. Reactive offenders

\*c. Thrill seekers

d. Monogamous offenders

45. Individuals who are extremely violent and aggressive (typically a Hate Group member):

\*a. Hard-core offenders

b. Reactive offenders

c. Thrill seekers

d. Monogamous offenders

**True / False Questions**

1. Racial group is a group of people with perceived unique biological and physical characteristics.

\*True

2. Cultural group is a group of people with perceived unique biological and physical characteristics.

\*False

3. Race is/has been assumed for centuries as biologically distinguishable between groups.

\*True

4. Race is/has been assumed for centuries as biologically based between groups.

\*True

5. Science has proven the racial groups are not significantly different biologically.

\*True

6. Science has proven that each racial group is significantly different from each other.

\*False

7. The simple scientifically-based truth about biological differences between the races is there are very few.

\*True

8. The simple scientifically-based truth about biological differences between the races that there are too many differences to count

\*False

9. Historically, most cultures defined race more in cultural rather than biological terms.

\*True

10. Most cultures define race more biological terms.

\*False

11. Racial supremist ideologies refer to existence of idea/belief that one race is biologically superior to others in the world.

\*True

12. Racial supremist ideologies refer to a race is superior because of their ability to conquer and colonize other race.

\*False

13. Ideological racism is an ideology that considers a group's physical characteristics to be causally related to inferiority or superiority.

\*True

14. Britain was involved in slavery, genocide, cultural destruction with replacement of the original culture between the years, 1400-1800.

\*True

15. British and other European founders created cultural constructs of non-White groups.

\*False

16. The first US Census gathered data among only the whites.

\*True

17. Since the first Census in 1790, US gathered data every 10 years.

\*True

18. “Mulatto” was one of the terms used to describe race in previous Census enumerations.

\*True

19. Tainted blood theory is a theory which claims if there is one drop of another race's blood then you are tainted by it

\*False

20. Hispanic/Latinos group is represented the most in the US other than Caucasian.

\*True

21. Our society would likely determine the race of a child of an interracial marriage to be non-white by default.

\*True

22. In the US, we tend to look at skin color, facial features, hair color and texture, and body shape and size in order to distinguish ourselves from people of other races.

\*True

23. We are taught to see distinctive features within racial categories.

\*False

24. Racial groups consist of people who share a common orientation toward the world, who develop a sense of peoplehood, and who are perceived by others as having a distinctive culture.

\*False

25. Ethnicity is conceptually different from race.

\*True

26. In US history there has been basic groupings of citizens and they are called Minority and Majority.

\*False

27. Minority is a group living within a society which is disadvantaged in terms of power, control of their own lives, and wealth.

\*True

28. The dominant group does not always have to be the most populous group in society.

\*True

29. Apartheid is a South African law mandated white supremacy.

\*True

30. Because of frustration and long-term fatigue due to oppression by the dominant group, minority group usually start to self-incriminate and accuse self or others in their minority group of negative stereotypes and labels imposed by the dominant group.

\*True

31. As the sciences of genetics and biology saw massive technological innovations, the evidence became irrefutable that the race-to-Biology false claim was a socially constructed concepts, not a biological nor scientific one.

\*True

32. The July 1, 2019 national estimates of U.S. Racial and Ethnic categories are presented in Table 1. Of the 5, 4 have increased between 2012 and 2019 and only one has declined-“White or Caucasian.”  The Census Bureau also allows individuals to self-identify as  “two or more races” and this category has increased as well.

\*True

33. The U.S. Federal Lawmakers have required the Census Bureau to regularly identify the 5 core Racial Classifications in the United States (Whites, Blacks, Asian, Am. Indian/Alaska Nat., and Nat. Hawaiian/S. Pacific Islander).

\*True

34. One very important US ethnic classiﬁcation is Hispanic; a category that was developed by the US Census Bureau to describe people of "Latin" origin and their descendants

\*True

35. Ethnicity is assessed using the category of “Hispanic.”  This category has also increased up to to 18.5 percent in 2019.

\*True

36. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that in 2050, 30 percent of the entire U.S. population will claim a Hispanic ethnic category.

\*True

37. The 2020 Census could be collected by phone, online, or mail in form.  The Census Bureau set up a response rate map to monitor its data collection progress

\*True

38. Increasing diversity in the United States includes diversity in sexual identity and life style.

\*True

39. The Census taken in 2010 was the ﬁrst to allow survey takers to self-identify as being in the same household with a spouse or partner of the same sex.

\*True

40. In 2019, same sex couples were counted in and reported by the Annual Family and Living Arrangements Report.

\*True

41. Figure 1 shows that there were a total of 543,000 same sex married and 469,000 same sex cohabiting couples in the U.S. in 2019.

\*True

42. In Figure 5, you might see former Presidents Kennedy and Obama in the “G” area

\*True

43. In Figure 5, in Area “D” Minority group members based on very little power and control and on being controlled by the dominant group can be seen (such as Blacks who suffered: Slavery, Jim Crow, and police maltreatment, etc.).

\*True

44. In Figure 5, in Area “H” civil rights leader,  César Estrada Chávez 1927-1993).

\*True

45. In Figure 5, there is an unidentified area near the very middle  because a Minority group and Dominant group membership is mutually exclusive, meaning you can’t be a member of both the category or group exploited in society and the category or group with the power and control that exploits you.

\*True

46. Based on Figure 8, in 2017 there were 7,106 and in 2018 7,036 reported hate crimes in the U.S. Race, Ethnicity and Ancestry bias (59.6%), Religion (18.7%), and Sexual Orientation (16.7%) continue to dominate the reported hate crime categories.

\*True

47. Based on Figure 8, in 2017 there were hate crimes  based on Gender Identity, Gender and Disability accounted 281 (4% of total) in 2017 and 374 (6% of total) in 2018. These crimes most often targeted a lone individual, but sometimes more than one individual was target leading to 8,646 victims suffering 7,036 crimes.  There were also 84 crimes where 173 victims suffered because of more than 1 bias by the criminals.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. The purposeful mistreatment of minority group members that yields them geographically part of the society while simultaneously being functionally left out of most of its opportunities is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Marginalization

2. Dr. Martin Luther King’s approach to handling dominant group’s oppression

\* Functional approach

3. People who share a common orientation toward the world, who develop a sense of peoplehood, who are perceived by others as having a distinctive culture.

\* ethnic group

4. Learning prejudice from people we look up to (family, relatives, teachers, etc...)

\* Socialization of Prejudice

5. A feeling, thought or even a predisposition towards others

\* Prejudice

6. Our perceptions and beliefs and is based on logical and rational thoughts.

\* Cognitive level of prejudice

7. A predisposition to act in favor of or against certain groups.

\* Action orientation level of prejudice

8. Prejudiced feelings, which are aroused by expression or thoughts.

\* emotional level of prejudice

9. The vehicle for carrying the prejudice at the cognitive level prejudice.

\* thoughts

10. It goes hand in hand with cognitive level of prejudice.

\* stereotypes

11. What is the definition of “stereotypes”?

\* The broad generalizations about a category of people who are assumed to have positive and negative traits common to every single member of that category.

12. What is Emotional Prejudice?

\* includes our feelings, fears, hopes, joys, and jealousies.

13. The perception of not being the rightful beneficiary of something a person feels entitled to receive.

\* Relative Deprivation

14. The best way to understand prejudiced thinking.

\* Categorical thinking

15. Occurs when prejudice is built into the group, community, and social institutional components of society.

\*Social Structure Origin of Prejudice

**Chapter 12: Aging**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Gerontology is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Scientific study of nonphysical aspect of aging
2. Scientific study of the phenomena of level of influence elderly has on society
3. Scientific study of the processes that elderly experience while in elderly years defined by the government.
4. \*Scientific study of the processes and phenomena of aging and growing old

2. What age does the government usually define as the elderly years?

1. 55
2. 60
3. \*65
4. 70

3. What ages do many elderly define as their time to feel elderly?

1. 60’s
2. 70’s
3. 80’s
4. a or b
5. \*b or c

4. Which sociological subfield of Gerontology focuses on the non-physical and social aspects of aging?

1. Non-medical gerontology
2. \*Social gerontology
3. Gero-sociology
4. Non- biogerontology

5. Which of these study the process of aging?

1. Biological Scientists
2. Medical Scientists
3. Financial Scientist
4. \*All of the above
5. a & b

6. Approximately how many elderly lived in the US in 2014?

1. 42 million
2. \*54 million
3. 32 million
4. 28 million

7. Future growth of the US elderly population is expected to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. \*Continue to increase.
2. Decrease due to increasing number of new diseases.
3. Increase until year 2050 then decline.
4. Only the oldest old, 85 years or older, will increase.

8. Centenarian is someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Who will turn 90 within the year.
2. \*Who has already turned 100.
3. Who has had their 95th birthday, but are no longer alive.
4. Who died on their 89th birthday.

9. In 2000, the US Census count indicated how many centenarians were living in the US?

1. 30,000
2. 45,000
3. \*50,000
4. 55,000

10. The value, respect, and reverence of one’s elderly which is often accompanied by care giving and support of the elderly are called?

1. Chakra
2. Elderly benevolence
3. Confucianism
4. \*Filial piety

11. The ideal sequence of events and positions an average person is expected to experience as he/she matures and moves through life.

1. Life span
2. \*Life course
3. Life routine
4. Life direction

12. By young adulthood, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a prime value which leads many to move out on their own and gain their own experience.

1. Senescence
2. Freedom
3. \*Independence
4. Self-determination
5. Self-rule

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the social, emotional, biological, intellectual, and spiritual process associated with aging.

1. Senility
2. \*Senescence
3. Dementia
4. Life course

14. How do many in our society feel about aging?

1. Feared
2. Vilified
3. Cosmetically repaired
4. \*a & b
5. All of the above

15. How do many of our elderly feel?

1. \*Very satisfied with their lives
2. Very dissatisfied with their lives
3. Wish they could get rid of their wrinkles
4. Wish they could be in their 30’s
5. b & c

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the prejudice and discrimination against a person based on his/her chronological age.

1. Agnosticism
2. Absolutism
3. Acrotism
4. \*Ageism

17. Ageism is a unique form of bias because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. It does not happen too frequently in our society
2. It only happens when someone is too old to work
3. \*It is against one’s future status
4. It may be against those who are bedridden
5. None of the above

18. All of the following are theories specifically discussed to help us understand elderly and their life experiences, except:

1. Continuity Theory
2. Disengagement Theory
3. \*Functional Theory
4. Activity Theory
5. All of the above are theories that help us understand elderly and their life experiences

19. Continuity theory claims that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The elderly benefit from high levels of continuous activity that are meaningful
2. \*Older adults maintain patterns from their younger years
3. The elderly usually realizes inevitability of death but continues to live a meaningful life
4. Life is a continuous cycle

20. Which theory claims that the elderly benefit from high level of activity?

1. Continuity Theory
2. Disablement Theory
3. Functional Theory
4. \*Activity Theory

21. Which theory claims that as the elderly realize the inevitability of death, they begin to withdraw themselves from youthful roles?

1. Continuity Theory
2. \*Disengagement Theory
3. Functional Theory
4. Activity Theory

22. Which formal aging theory fell short of credibility due to a lack of scientific data?

1. Continuity Theory
2. \*Disengagement Theory
3. Functional Theory
4. Activity Theory

23. Which of these theories have the most support from scientific data?

1. Continuity Theory
2. Disengagement Theory
3. Activity Theory
4. Regression Theory
5. \*a & c

24. The key to success in later-life is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Good retirement plan
2. To raise children successfully
3. Live a frugal life now
4. \*Stay active
5. Have goals

25. Modernization Theory claims that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and modernization have lowered the power and influence which the elderly once had which has led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the elderly from the community.

1. progression, exclusion
2. acculturation, bias
3. \*industrialization, exclusion
4. development, segregation

26. Which definition best describes the General Fertility Rate?

1. General Fertility Rate is most often used in the medical field
2. \*General Fertility Rate represents the number of live births by women of a specific age range
3. General Fertility Rate represents the number of pregnancies resulting in live births
4. General Fertility Rate is an average rate of women who can bear children

27. Modernization can help us to understand why the elderly have become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the last century.

1. \*stigmatized, devalued
2. older, revered
3. devalued, disrespected
4. healthier, valued

28. Which definition best describes the Crude Birth Rate?

1. Crude Birth Rate is used in census data
2. Crude Birth Rate is defined as any birth during a given year
3. \*Crude Birth Rate represents number of live births within a population
4. Crude Birth Rate represents number of birth by women in specific age range

29. The “Baby Boom” started in what year?

1. 1942
2. 1952
3. 1955
4. \*1946

30. What are the children born to Baby Boomers (1965-1982) called?

1. Millennials
2. \*Generation X
3. Millennial X
4. Generation Y

31. World-at-War Generation represents?

1. Those who served/lived through Vietnam
2. Those who served/lived through Korea
3. \*Those who served/lived through one or both World Wars
4. Those who served in both World War I, II, and the Korean War

32. The age range of “young-old” is?

1. \*65-74
2. 60-70
3. 70-80
4. 65-79

33. The age range of “middle-old” is?

1. 65-74
2. 60-70
3. \*75-84
4. 70-80

34. The age range of “old-old” is?

1. 65-74
2. 60-70
3. 75-85
4. \*85 and older

35. In most countries women have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life expectancy as/than men.

1. Lower
2. \*Higher
3. Same
4. Similar

36. What is life expectancy?

1. Number of years a person is expected to live
2. \*Average number of years a person born today may expect to live
3. Average number of expectant mothers in a given year
4. Number of expected births in a given year

37. What is true regarding US Life Expectancy rate?

1. \*Women in the US have a longer Life Expectancy Rate than many other women in the world
2. Men in the world have a longer Life Expectancy Rate than men in the US
3. US Life Expectancy Rate has decreased considerably due to high number of terminal illnesses like cancer
4. Life Expectancy Rate in general is same all around the world: Men at 70 and women at 75

38 Sex ratio is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Number of sexually active females per 100 males
2. Number of sexually active males per 100 females
3. \*Number of males per 100 females
4. Number of females per 100 males

41. A group of people who share a statistical or demographic trait.

1. Populace
2. \*Cohort
3. Masses
4. Community

42. What is the estimated Baby Boomer population in the US in 2030?

1. 70.7 million
2. 62.4 million
3. \*57.8 million
4. 48.9 million

43. Which of these is the most accurate statement of a future concern Gerontologists have regarding the Baby Boomers?

1. \*They will place a financial strain on the rest of society
2. They will require too police attention
3. The population will be too large to monitor properly
4. They will have significantly reduced quality of life

44. What is Baby Bust?

1. A slang word for Millennials
2. Generation X
3. Baby Boomer’s children
4. \*b & c
5. None of the above

45. All of these are true descriptions of the Baby Bust, except:

1. They are children of Baby Boomers
2. \*They are also called Gen Y
3. They grew up with the computer age
4. They grew up in an economic state of greater posterity than previous generations

46. Which of the following is true regarding the Millennials?

1. They are called “Screenagers”
2. They are called Generation Y
3. They grew up with TV & video games
4. \*All of the above are true

47. Each generation is culturally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. identical to others but very different from their parental generation
2. completely different
3. \*distinct to the previous generations
4. All of the above
5. None of the above

48. The developing countries are aging \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. the slowest
2. \*the fastest
3. the healthiest
4. more sickly

50. A widower is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Woman
2. \*Man
3. Woman OR man
4. Someone who studies death of a spouse

51. Thanatology is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Scientific study of widowhood
2. \*Scientific study of death and dying
3. Scientific study of aging process
4. None of the above
5. All of the above

54. Which of these is/are part of the social gerontology approach?

1. Study of aging
2. Study of life course
3. Study of dying
4. Study of death
5. \*All of the above

**True / False Questions**

1. Gerontology only studies processes of aging. \*False
2. Many elders feel they are not elderly until they are in their 70’s and 80’s. \*True
3. Many elders feel they are not elderly until they are in their 60’s and 70’s. \*False
4. The field of gerontology is mostly dominated by Social Scientists. \*False
5. The field of gerontology is mostly dominated by Medical Scientists (i.e. medical doctors & pharmaceutical companies). \*False
6. A Centenarian is a living person who has their 100th birthday. \*True
7. A Centenarian is a living person who will have their 90th birthday. \*False
8. In our modern societies the economy has grown to a state that has created new levels of prosperity for all elderly. \*False
9. The value, respect, and reverence of one’s elderly which is often accompanied by care giving and support of the elderly are called chakra? \*False
10. The value, respect, and reverence of one’s elderly which is often accompanied by care giving and support of the elderly are called filial piety. \*True
11. Life course is an ideal type sequence of events and positions an average person is expected to experience as he/she matures and moves through life. \*True
12. Life span is the sequence of events and positions an average person is expected to experience as he/she matures and moves through life. \*False
13. By young adulthood, independence is a prime value which leads many to move out on their own and gain their own experience. \*True
14. Senescence is the social, emotional, biological, intellectual, and spiritual processes of decline associated with aging. \*True
15. Many of our elderly feel very satisfied with their lives. \*True
16. Ageism is the prejudice and discrimination against a person based on his/her chronological age. \*True
17. Acrotism is the prejudice and discrimination against a person based on his/her chronological age. \*False
18. Ageism is unique form of bias because it is bias against one’s future status. \*True
19. Continuity Theory, Disengagement Theory, and Activity Theory are the theories that help us understand elderly and their life experiences. \*True
20. Continuity Theory, Disengagement Theory, and Activity Theory can explain all about the elderly and their life experiences. \*False
21. Continuity Theory clams that older adults maintain patterns from their younger years. \*True
22. Continuity Theory claims that the elderly benefit from high levels of continuous activity that are meaningful. \*False
23. Activity Theory claims that the elderly benefit from high levels of activity. \*True
24. Disengagement Theory claims that as the elderly realize the inevitability of death, they begin to withdraw themselves from youthful roles. \*True
25. Continuity Theory claims that as the elderly realize the inevitability of death, they begin to withdraw themselves from youthful roles. \*False
26. The key to success in later-life is to stay active. \*True
27. Modernization Theory claims that industrialization and modernization have lowered the power and influence which the elderly once had; this has led to much exclusion of elderly from community. \*True
28. Modernization theory claims that progression and modernization have raised the power and influence the elderly once had and has led to much inclusion of the elderly from the community. \*False
29. The elderly have kept pace with new technologies. \*False
30. The elderly are essential to economic survival of a society. \*True
31. The elderly are living much longer than before. \*True
32. Modernization can help us to understand why the elderly have become stigmatized and devalued over the last century. \*True
33. The Crude birth rate represents the number of live births per 1,000 population \*True
34. The General Fertility Rate represents the number of live births by 1,000 women ages 15-44. \*True
35. The Crude Birth Rate represents the number of births between ages 15-44. \*False
36. The General Fertility Rate represents the number of pregnancies resulting in live births. \*False
37. The “Baby Boom” started in 1946 and lasted until 1964. \*True
38. The “Baby Boom” started in 1950 and lasted until 1970. \*False
39. The children born to Baby Boomers are called Generation X. \*True
40. The children born after 1982 are called Generation Y. \*False
41. Birthrate has slowly increased since 1940. \*False
42. Crude birthrate has slowly decreased since 1944. \*False
43. Birthrate decreased due to the depression but started to increase in 1946. \*True
44. Birthrate increased until the wars of 1950’s then it decreased drastically until the Baby Boom. \*False
45. The World-at-War Generation represents only those who served in World War I. \*False
46. World-at-War Generation represents only those who served/lived through World War I and World War II. \*True
47. The age range of “young-old” is 65-74. \*True
48. The age range of “young-old” is 60-70. \*False
49. The age range of “middle-old” is 60-70. \*False
50. The age range of “middle-old” is 75-84. \*True
51. The age range of “old-old” is 85 and older. \*True
52. The age range of “old-old” is 75-85. \*False
53. In most countries women have higher life expectancies than men. \*True
54. In most countries women have lower life expectancies than men. \*False
55. Life expectance is average number of years a person born today may expect to live. \*True
56. Women in the US have a longer Life Expectancy than many other women in the world. \*True
57. Men in the world have a longer Life Expectancies than men in the US. \*False
58. US Life Expectancy has decreased considerably due to high number of terminal illnesses like cancer. \*False
59. Life Expectancy in general is same all around the world: Men at 70 and women at \*False
60. Sex ratio is the number of sexually active females per 100 males. \*False
61. Sex ratio is the number of sexually active males per 100 females. \*False
62. Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. \*True
63. Cohort is a group of people who share a statistical or demographic trait. \*True
64. Populace is a group of people who share a statistical or demographic trait. \*False
65. It is estimated that by 2030 there will be 57.8 million Baby Boomers in the US. \*True
66. Gerontologists are concerned that Baby Boomers will place a financial strain on the rest of society. \*True
67. Gerontologists believe that Baby Boomers will be first generation ever to place less financial strain on the society than the preceding generations. \*False
68. Baby Bust is also called Generation X. \*True
69. Baby Bust are children of Baby Boomers. \*True
70. Baby Bust are also called War Generations. \*False
71. Baby Bust grew up in an economic state of greater posterity than previous generations. \*True
72. Gen Y grew up with the computer age. \*True
73. Millennials are called “Screenagers”. \*True
74. Millennials are children of Generation X. \*True
75. Millennials are children of Generation Y. \*False
76. Millennials grew up with TV & video games. \*True
77. Millennials are called Generation Y. \*True
78. Each generation is culturally similar and different to/from the previous generations. \*True
79. The developing countries are aging the fastest. \*True
80. The developing countries are aging the slowest. \*False
81. A widower is a surviving husband. \*True
82. A widower is a man. \*True
83. Thanatology is the scientific study of death and dying. \*True
84. Thanatology is the scientific study of elderly culture. \*False
85. Grief is the feeling of loss we experience after a death, disappointment, or tragedy. \*True
86. Anomie is the feeling of loss we experience after a death, disappointment, or tragedy. \*False
87. In 2019, the elderly comprised 16.50 percent of the total U.S. population of 328,239,523 individuals or roughly a 7,980,517 person increase from 2014 (2014 had 46,179,004 elderly at 14.48%). \*True
88. In 2019, the elderly numbered 54,159,521 \*True
89. In 2019 and coming decades the U.S. population is growing older and older. \*True
90. The current U.S. elderly and near elderly (those turning 65 no later than the year 2029) had fewer children per couple than did their parents. Then their own children had fewer children than the current elderly and near elderly did when they were younger. \*True
91. In short, we have fewer working age, retirement tax-paying, younger members of society than is needed to support the costs of retirement benefits to the elderly. \*True
92. A Recent PewResearch report estimated that there were 64 million Americans living in multigenerational households in 2016 \*True
93. A Population Pyramid is the graphic representation of specified 5-year age groups within a population and by being males or females. \*True
94. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a year per 1,000 women ages 15-44. \*True
95. The Completed Fertility is the total number of children a woman had in her life time (typically by ages 44 or slightly thereafter. \*True
96. A May 2019 PewResearch Report identified how 3 powerful measures of U.S. Fertility between 1950 and 2018 indicate that the U.S. Fertility has hit an all time low \*True
97. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is deﬁned as the number of children the average woman has in her lifetime. \*True
98. Based on the PewResearch article, the GFR, CFR and TFR indicate that U.S. fertility is mostly on decline. \*True
99. Clearly, the older the age category, the lower the sex Ratio. \*True
100. From the same 2018 U.S. Census report we see a variety of marital statuses and living arrangements for elderly males and females as of 2016. Figure 9 shows these 2016 counts The Census report stated that only 6 percent of elderly females and 6 percent of elderly males had never married. \*True
101. From the same 2018 U.S. Census report we see that there is quite the contrast to the 31 percent of females ages 15-64 and the 37 percent of males ages 15-64 who had never married (page 5). \*True
102. From the same 2018 U.S. Census report you can see that for the 65-70 year old elderly divorced there was a higher percentage of elderly divorced (14.0% males and 18.2% females) than is found in the two oldest age categories of elderly ages 75-84 (9.5% males and 13.0% females) ages 85 (6.0% males and 8.0% females). \*True
103. From the same 2018 U.S. Census report you can see that the elderly ages 65 and older had higher percentage divorce (11.9% males and 15.1% females) than did those ages 15-64 (9.7% males and 12.3% females). \*True
104. The Baby Boomer elderly (who in 2016 would be between ages 65-74) divorced more than any generation before or since. \*True
105. The younger generations are marrying less than any generation before them. Finally, notice more divorced females than males at all ages. \*True
106. In general, divorced males remarry sooner after their divorce than females. \*True
107. In 2019 the United Nations released a report on the World’s Elderly. Table 2 shows the actual and future estimated numbers of elderly ages 65+ for 2019 and 2050. There are an astounding 702,900,000 (702 million) elderly in the world in 2019 but by the year 2050 there will be even more at 1,548,900,000 (1.5 billion). That is an increase of over 846 million! \*True
108. Table 2 also provides percentage changes between 2019 and 2050 shows that the world’s increases elederly are coming from Sub-Sahara Africa (218%), Northern Africa (226%), Central and Southern Asia (176%), Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (120%), Latin America and Car. (156%), and Oceana (190%). \*True
109. The newest generation that followed Gen Y Millennials is now called the “Generation Z.” \*True
110. Generation Z is the generation born after 1996 that includes the only generation born with “Smart phone” technology abundantly available. \*True
111. The newest Canadian and U.S generation to be identified has been called “Generation Z.” They are estimated as of 2020 to include 24+ million people in the U.S. alone. \*True
112. Pew reported that unlike previous generations, Gen Z is “Members of Gen Z are more racially and ethnically diverse than any previous generation, and they are on track to be the most well-educated generation yet. They are also digital natives who have little or no memory of the world as it existed before smartphones.” \*True
113. There is no governmental or educational organization that has the authority to define what makes up a generation. \*True
114. These Gen X, Y, and Z generation members and their world-wide counterparts will likely see that females in their age groups outlive males. \*True
115. Generally speaking, females outlive males in almost every age category in the world. Females of all ages in most countries of the world, have a higher life expectancy than men. \*True
116. Life Expectancy is the average numbers of years a person born today may expect to live. Table 3 shows the 2015 to 2020 U.N. data on life expectancies by world region. \*True
117. Worldwide, females out live males on the average of 4.8 years (Life expectancy of females was 74.7 years and males only 69.9 years). \*True
118. Many of the now adult children of U.S. elderly are finding a larger social trend that no one anticipated they would experience. This trend has developed over the last 30-45 years and is now replacing as much foster care as states can arrange to replace. \*True
119. In the U.S. in 2014 there were approximately 73,692,000 children. \*True
120. Figure 11 shows the trend of which type of living arrangements U.S. children who live in the home of their grandparents experience between 1990 and 2014. Those shows that all the research cited above and the trends between 1990 to 2014 indicate steady larger social trends of grandparents providing kinship care. \*True
121. Since there are still Baby Boomers who are reaching age 65, there will be higher and higher percentages of divorced males and females. \*True
122. The Government accounting office predicted back in 2015 that the Trust Fund would be depleted by the year 2033 unless changes are set into place to tax or benefit in different ways. \*True
123. U.S. national deficits are higher than ever before, economic damage from recent pandemic and other disasters have permanently damage the economy, and many elderly simply can’t retire until many years after age 65. \*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

* 1. Gerontology is the scientific study of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of aging and growing old. Process and phenomena
  2. The Government usually sets \_\_\_\_ as start of the elderly years. 65+
  3. Many elderly people feel they need to be at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old before it’s their time to feel elderly. 70
  4. Which sociological subfield of Gerontology focuses on the non-physical and social aspects of aging? Social gerontology
  5. Name at least 3 disciplines that study the process of aging? Biological Scientists, Medical Scientists, Financial Scientist, Economic Scientists, Social Scientist
  6. A living person who has had their 100th birthday is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Centenarian
  7. The value, respect, and reverence of one’s elderly which is often accompanied by care giving and support of the elderly are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Filial piety
  8. An ideal sequence of events and positions an average person is expected to experience as he/she matures and moves through life is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Life course
  9. By young adulthood, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a prime value which leads many to move out on their own and gain their own experience. Independence
  10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are the social, emotional, biological, intellectual, and spiritual processes associated with aging. Senescence
  11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the prejudice and discrimination against a person based on his/her chronological age. Ageism
  12. Continuity theory claims that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Older adults maintain patterns from their younger years
  13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory claims that elderly benefit from high levels of activity. Activity theory
  14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that as the elderly realizes the inevitability of death, they begin to withdraw themselves from youthful roles. Disengagement theory
  15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fell short of credibility due to lack of scientific data. Disengagement theory
  16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theories have the most support from scientific data. Continuity, Activity
  17. The key to success in later-life is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Stay active
  18. Modernization theory claims that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and modernization have lowered the power and influence which the elderly once had which has led to much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_of elderly from the community. Industrialization, exclusion
  19. Modernization can help us to understand why the elderly have become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the last century. Stigmatized, devalued
  20. Crude Birth Rate represents the number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_per 1,000 population. Live births
  21. General Fertility Rate represents the number of live births per 1,000 women of the \_\_\_\_to \_\_\_\_age range. 15, 44
  22. The “Baby Boom” started in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 1946
  23. The children born to Baby Boomers (1965-1981) are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? Generation X
  24. Birthrates decreased during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_but started to increase in 1946. Depression
  25. World-at-War Generation represents those who served/lived through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. World Wars I and II
  26. The age range of “young-old” is \_\_\_\_\_\_. 65-74
  27. The age range of “middle-old” is \_\_\_\_\_\_. 75-84
  28. The age range of “old-old” is \_\_\_\_\_\_. 85 and older
  29. In most countries women have (a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life expectancy as/than men. Higher
  30. The average number of years a person born today may expect to live is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Life expectancy
  31. Sex ratio is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Number of males per 100 females
  32. A group of people who share a statistical or demographic trait is called (a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Cohort
  33. What is the estimated Baby Boomer population in the US in 2030? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 57.8m illion
  34. Gerontologists are concerned that Baby Boomers will place a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strain on the rest of society. Financial
  35. Another name for Gen Y is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Millennials
  36. List at least two other “names” for Millennials. Screenagers, Generation Y, Internet Generation
  37. Each generation is culturally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the previous generations. Distinct
  38. A widower is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Surviving husband
  39. Thanatology is scientific study of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Death, dying
  40. The newest Generation born beginning in 1996\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Generation Z

**Chapter 13: Family**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. In all societies, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the premier institution.

a. religion

b. education

\*c. family

d. government

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are leaders among scientists who study the family.

a. Social Workers

b. Psychologists

c. Anthropologists

\*d. Sociologists

3. In the US, around the year 1900, most families had \_\_\_ generations living in one home.

a. 1

b. 2

\*c. 3

d. 4

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a family group consisting of mother & father and their children.

\*a. Nuclear family

b. Blended family

c. Immediate family

d. Direct family

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the family created by remarriage including step siblings and parents.

a. Nuclear family

\*b. Blended family

c. Immediate family

d. Direct family

6. Which family type is mostly preferred?

\*a. Nuclear family

b. Blended family

c. Immediate family

d. Combined family

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes one's relatives beyond nuclear and blended family levels.

a. Distant Family

b. Extensive Family

\*c. Extended Family

d. Inclusive Family

8. The US Census Bureau’s 2011 study shows which group comprises the largest proportion of family types in the US?

a. Never Married-Single

b. Divorced

\*c. Married

d. Separated

9. The US Census Bureau’s 2011 study shows which group comprises the 2nd largest proportion of family types in the US?

\*a. Never Married-Single

b. Divorced

c. Married

d. Separated

10. All of the following are global functions of the family except:

a. Socialization of children

b. Economic support

c. Ascribed status

\*d. Career determination

e. Control of sexuality

11. Which of these is the most common function of today’s families?

a. emotional support

b. Socialization

\*c. economic support

d. control of reproduction

e. control of sexuality

12. You must understand there is a tremendous amount of cultural diversity in how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is experienced during emotional support in various families around the world.

a. communication

b. physical relationship

\*c. intimacy

d. family dynamics

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the social, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, and physical trust that is mutually shared between family members.

a. communication

b. physical relationship

\*c. intimacy

d. family dynamics

14. Many family scientists believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in family relationships functions as a strong buffer to the ongoing stresses experienced by family members outside of the home.

a. healthy interaction

\*b. intimacy

c. family dynamics

d. humor

15. Today the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the core of primary socialization.

a. religion

b. education

c. media

\*d. family

16. Controlling sexuality and reproduction have traditionally been sanctioned by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. religions

b. educations

c. popular media

\*d. families

17. Who usually ends up providing support for the child of an unwed mother?

a. birth father

\*b. older female family member

c. siblings of the unwed mother

d. day care

20. Which type of status is present at birth?

a. Achieved Status

b. Original Status

\*c. Ascribed Status

d. Master Status

21. Which of these shaped to some degree the way you grew up and were socialized?

a. racial status

b. cultural status

c. economic status

\*d. all of the above

e. a & b

22. Which status is considered more important in our modern societies?

\*a. Achieved Status

b. Original Status

c. Ascribed Status

d. Master Status

23. Which modern technology has reduced the geographic proximity of two potential mates?

a. Popular media

b. Telephones

c. Mobile phones

\*d. Internet

25. Which of these statements is true of divorce?

\*a. Marrying too young increases the risk for divorce

b. finishing your college degree before marrying increases the risk of divorce

c. cohabitating decreases the risk of divorce

d. b & c are true

26. Based on Men’s Marital Status from 1950-2013, what percentage of men have never married in 2010?

a. 50

\*b. 39

c. 4

d. 8

27. Based on Women’s Marital Status from 1950-2013, what percentage of women have been divorced married in 2010?

a. 31

b. 50

\*c. 12

d. 9

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the burden one feels within any given role.

a. role conflict

\*b. role strain

c. ascribed strain

d. ascribed conflict

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the conflict and burdens one feels when the expectations of one role complete with the expectations of another role.

a. ascribed role

b. ascribed conflict

\*c. role conflict

d. role strain

30. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a number of people who share common characteristics.

a. dyads

b. aggregate

c. triads

\*d. category

31. Culture is all of the following except:

a. norms

b. language

c. symbols

\*d. love

32. Cultural relativism, is the tendency to look for the cultural context in which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in cultures occur.

\*a. differences

b. similarities

c. tendencies

d. complexities

**True / False Questions**

1. In all societies, the family is the premier institution.

\*True

2. Social Workers are leaders among scientists who study the family.

\*False

3. Anthropologists are leaders among scientists who study the family.

\*False

4. Sociologists are leaders among scientists who study the family.

\*True

5. In the US, around the year 1900, most families had 2 generations living in one home.

\*False

6. In the US, around the year 1900, most families had 3 generations living in one home.

\*True

7. Manual labor type of work was most common around 1900.

\*True

8. Industrial type of work was most common around 1900.

\*False

9. Nuclear family is a family group consisting of mother & father and their children.

\*True

10. Blended family is a family group consisting of mother & father and their children.

\*False

11. Immediate family is a family group consisting of mother & father and their children.

\*False

12. Blended family is the family created by remarriage including step siblings and parents.

\*True

13. Immediate family is the family created by remarriage including step siblings and parents.

\*False

14. Nuclear family type is mostly preferred.

\*True

15. Blended family type is mostly preferred.

\*False

16. Combined family type is mostly preferred.

\*False

17. Distant Families are one's relatives beyond nuclear and blended family levels.

\*False

18. Extended Families are one's relatives beyond nuclear and blended family levels.

\*True

19. The US Census Bureau’s 2011 study shows Never Married-Single group comprises the largest proportion of family types in the US.

\*False

20. The US Census Bureau’s 2011 study shows Divorced group comprises the largest proportion of family types in the US.

\*False

21. The US Census Bureau’s 2011 study shows Never Married group comprises the largest proportion of family types in the US.

\*False

22. Emotional support is the most common function of today’s families.

\*False

23. Economic support is the most common function of today’s families.

\*True

24. Control of reproduction is the most common function of today’s families.

\*False

25. Physical relationship is the social, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, and physical trust that is mutually shared between family members.

\*False

26. Intimacy is the social, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, and physical trust that is mutually shared between family members.

\*True

27. Many family scientists believe that healthy interaction in family relationships functions as a strong buffer to the ongoing stresses experienced by family members outside of the home.

\*False

28. Many family scientists believe that intimacy in family relationships functions as a strong buffer to the ongoing stresses experienced by family members outside of the home.

\*True

29. Many family scientists believe that humor in family relationships functions as a strong buffer to the ongoing stresses experienced by family members outside of the home.

\*False

30. Today the religion is the core of primary socialization.

\*False

31. Today the media is the core of primary socialization.

\*False

32. Today the family is the core of primary socialization.

\*True

33. Controlling sexuality and reproduction have traditionally been sanctioned by religions.

\*False

34. Controlling sexuality and reproduction have traditionally been sanctioned by families.

\*True

35. Birth father usually ends up providing support for the child of an unwed mother.

\*False

36. Older female family member usually ends up providing support for the child of an unwed mother.

\*True

37. Original Status is present at birth.

\*False

38. Ascribed Status is present at birth.

\*True

39. Master Status is present at birth.

\*False

40. Achieved Status is considered more important in our modern societies.

\*True

41. Ascribed Status is considered more important in our modern societies.

\*False

42. Master Status is considered more important in our modern societies.

\*False

43. Studies have shown that the leading factor for divorce is not sex problems.

\*False

44. Studies have shown that the leading factor for divorce is marrying too young.

\*True

45. If you came from a family in which the parents divorced, you are more likely to divorce.

\* True

46. Those with parents who divorced when they were teens have the highest risk of divorce.

\*False

47. Those in their teens have the highest risk of divorce.

\*True

48. Family Scientists have borrowed from the physics literature a concept called atrophy which is roughly defined as the principle that matter tends to decay and reduction, toward its simplest parts.

\*False

49. Family Scientists have borrowed from the physics literature a concept called entropy which is roughly defined as the principle that matter tends to decay and reduction, toward its simplest parts.

\*True

50. Marriage is still the marital status preferred the most and it might include first marriages, second or later marriages (remarriages, heterosexual or same-sex marriages inter-racial or inter-ethnic marriages, traditional or conservative marriages.

\*True

51. Both the number and the percentage of marriages increased from 2011 to 2019. The widowed were fairly constant with few changes.

\*True

52. Between 2011-2019 the divorced and separated increased in numbers but not in percentages.

\*True

53. The never married singles also increased in numbers and percentages from 2011 to 2019.

\*True

54. There has been a marked increase of non-married cohabiting couples over the last few decades which PewResearch reported is continuing on the rise as of 2019.

\*True

55. In 2017, Gallup reported that Same-sex cohabitation had declined from 12.8 percent before the Supreme Court Ruled in favor of Same-sex marriage (Obergefell v. Hodges, 26 June 2015) down to only 6.6 percent by 2017.  Why the change? The same Gallup report found an that there were about 10.2 percent of lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgendered (LGBT) adults who were legally married to a same sex spouse.

\*True

56. Figure 2 below to see the U.S. trend of percentages of U.S. Men’s marital status types between the years 1950-2019. It shows that the most common marital status is still married

\*True

57. Marriage no longer controls sexuality either at a cultural, criminal, or tax code level of sanctions being enforced (as it was in decades past).

\*True

58. The advantages being raised by grandparents instead of being in Foster Care include:  stability in residence, continuity of being raised by the same two people who served as her parents, adequate food... (just to name a few).

\*True

59. Childhood instability is the frequent change in household and marital/relationship status of parents over the course of the first 18 years of a child’s life.  It can include any or all of the following: a child born to single, cohabiting, or married parent/s; a child who experiences parents’ divorce, separation, breakup of relationship, or remarriage or repairing of cohabiting parent/s; a child who loses parent/s to incarceration, drug addiction, or death; and a child who enters the state’s foster care system (just to name some of the more common scenarios).

\*True

60. One of the major claims Cherlin (2010) makes is that a shift in U.S. individualism has included only the individual now.

\*True

61. By 2010 a huge shift in individualism had gradually shifted away from “me and my family” toward simply “self-fulfillment of me” as each individual takes care of their own individual life goals and pursuits and adventures.

\*True

62. Cherlin (2010) also showed how U.S. remarriages end in divorce more often than first marriages do.

\*True

63. Figure 6 shows the living arrangements of U.S. children between 1960 and 2019.  The percentage of children living with two parents (Married and Cohabiting combined) declined from about 88 percent in 1960 down to around 70 percent in 2019.

\*True

64. In 1960 most children who did live with married parents lived with their biological or adoptive parents with only a few who had been through their parents’ divorce, remarriage, and because of WWII remarriage after widowhood.

\*True

65. In Figure 8 we see that children living with married parents had the lowest percentages in poverty.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. In all societies, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the premier institution.

\* family

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are leaders among scientists who study the family.

\* Sociologists

3. In the US, around the year 1900, most families had \_\_\_ generations living in one home.

\* 3

4. List the main two types of families.

\* Nuclear family, Blended family

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a family group consisting of mother & father and their children.

\* Nuclear family

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the family created by remarriage including step siblings and parents.

\* Blended family

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family type is mostly preferred.

\* Nuclear family

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are one's relatives beyond nuclear and blended family levels.

\* Extended Family

9. The US Census Bureau’s 2018 study showed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group comprised the largest proportion of family types in the US.

\* Married

10. The US Census Bureau’s 2018 study shows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group comprises the 2nd largest proportion of family types in the US.

\* Never Married-Single

11. List at least four of the global functions of the family.

\*Economic support-food, Emotional support-intimacy, Socialization of children, Control of sexuality, Control of reproduction, Ascribed status-contexts of race

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most common function of today’s families

\* Economic support

13. You must understand there is a tremendous amount of cultural diversity in how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is experienced during emotional support in various families around the world.

\* intimacy

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the social, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, and physical trust that is mutually shared between family members.

\* intimacy

15. Many family scientists believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in family relationships functions as a strong buffer to the ongoing stresses experienced by family members outside of the home.

\* intimacy

16. Today the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the core of primary socialization.

\* family

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are mothers who are not legally married at the time of the child’s birth.

\* Unwed Mothers

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually ends up providing support for the child of an unwed mother.

\* older female family member

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_type of status which is present at birth.

\* Ascribed Status

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is considered more important status in our modern societies.

\* Achieved Status

21.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the highest risk of divorce.

\* Those in their teens or teenagers

**Chapter 14: Education**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is(are) a combination of one's education, occupation, and income.

a. Wealth

b. Assets

\*c. Socio-Economic Status

d. Chattels

2. What is the main benefit of higher education?

a. better medical insurance

b. better health

c. contribution to society

\*d. all of the above

e. a & b

3. Who had the lowest unemployment rate in 2008?

\*a. those with Doctoral degrees

b. those with Professional degrees

c. those with Master’s degrees

d. those with Bachelor’s degrees

5. Who had the lowest high school dropout rates?

a. Whites

b. Blacks

\*c. Asians

d. Hispanics

e. Native Americans

\*e. a & b

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are societies which use diplomas or degrees to determine who is eligible for a job.

a. Education Societies

\*b. Credentialed Societies

c. Cultured Societies

d. Progressive Societies

7. Education is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and allows the tradition of college attendance and graduation to be introduced into any individual’s personal and family life experience.

a. positive motivation

\*b. great equalizer

c. motivator

d. economic stimulator

8. What is the minimum level of education needed to get the job with best “benefits”?

a. Certificate

b. Associates

\*c. Bachelor’s

d. Master’s

e. Doctorate

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are an individual’s access to basic opportunities and resources in the marketplace.

a. Life probability

b. Opportunity

\*c. Life chances

d. Life prospect

10. Which of these is something you can alter?

a. Ascribed status

b. Genetic status

\*c. Socioeconomic status

d. Social order

11. In Sociology we measure \_\_\_\_\_ distinct types of educational accomplishments.

\*a. two

b. three

c. four

d. five

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to number of years of school completed.

a. Degree Achievement

b. Edification Accomplishment

c. Educational Realization

\*d. Educational Attainment

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to how much the student has learned in terms of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

a. Educational Knowledge

b. Educational Awareness

\*c. Educational Achievement

d. Educational Realization

16. What was the percentage of Hispanic dropouts?

a. 18

b. 22

\*c. 8.2

d. 41

e. 1.6

17. What was the percentage of Asian dropouts?

\*a. 2.1

b. 30

c. 35

d. 7.9

e. 4.3

18. What was the percentage of Native American dropouts?

a. 16

b. 29

c. 41

d. 43

\*e. 10.1

19. What was the percentage of Black African American dropouts?

a. 30

b. 29

c. 41

\*d. 6.5

e. 43

20. Which of these is true of high school dropouts?

a. In the US, high school dropouts show a low success rate if they do not go back and get their GED then go to college.

b. High school dropouts tend to do well in the white-collar jobs.

\*c. Dropping out of high school hurts your income and overall socio-economic well-being.

d. There aren’t too many high school dropouts in the US and available data does not indicate overall success or failure.

21. Who had the lowest high school dropout rates?

a. Whites

b. Blacks

\*c. Asians

d. Hispanics

e. Japanese

22. Who had over 4.3 percent dropouts?

\*a. Whites

b. Blacks

c. Hispanics

d. Asians

23. Even though US has some of the best educational opportunities for average children to acquire a good public education, it lacks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. personal motivation

b. family motivation

c. communal motivation

\*d. cultural motivation

24. According to the 2019 study, which State has the lowest dropout rate in the US?

a. New Mexico

b. Nebraska

c. Nevada

\*d. North Dakota

e. New Hampshire

24a. According to the 2019 study, which State has the highest dropout rate in the US?

a. New Mexico

b. New York

c. Nevada

\*d. Louisiana

e. New Hampshire

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the habit of following the rules and procedures and forgetting the main purpose of the bureaucracy’s mission.

a. Governmental Dysfunction

b. Habitual Bureaucracy

\*c. Bureaucratic Ritualism

d. Procedural Bureaucracy

e. Educational Ritualism

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the creation of rules, regulations, and guidelines to be followed by all students, teachers, and parents.

a. Principles

\*b. Transparency

c. Procedures

d. Course of action

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a bureaucratic effort to be open, fair, and legally protected.

a. Principles

\*b. Transparency

c. Procedures

d. Course of action

29. Rules, regulations, and guidelines to be followed by all students, teachers, and parents can create a culture of a bureaucracy rather than a culture of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. knowledge

b . education

\*c. learning

d. wisdom

30. What can be fatal to learning and creativity?

a. Governmental Dysfunction

b. Habitual Bureaucracy

\*c. Bureaucratic Ritualism

d. Procedural Bureaucracy

e. Educational Ritualism

34. Which of these is NOT one of the suggestions to succeed in school?

a. Volunteer to do something good for others.

b. Make a good friend.

c. Visit professors.

\*d. Involve family members with school.

e. Manage your time and money as though it were priceless.

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a system of producing and distributing goods and services and can be local, state, national, international, and global.

a. Commerce

\*b. Economy

c. Trade System

d. Conglomeration

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an economy based on the amount of goods and services produced in a free trade setting.

a. Socialism

b. Communism

c. Free Market

\*d. Capitalism

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is an economy based on governmental management and control of goods and services.

\*a. Socialism

b. Communism

c. Free Market

d. Capitalism

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an extreme socialistic economy with extreme governmental management of goods and services along with management of public and private ideologies.

a. Socialism

\*b. Communism

c. Free Market

d. Capitalism

39. What type of economic systems do Cuba, Venezuela, and North Korea practice?

a. Socialism

\*b. Communism

c. Free Market

d. Capitalism

e. Democratic Socialism

40. Recently many have criticized the US as having forfeited its capitalistic ideals in favor of a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Socialism

b. Communism

c. Free Market

d. Capitalism

\*e. Democratic Socialism

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an economic system based on the merger of capitalism and socialism that often is accompanied by vague boundaries between governmental management of goods and services and diminished “hands-off” governmental involvement in the individual pursuit of economic stability.

a. Socialism

b. Communism

c. Free Market

d. Capitalism

\*e. Democratic Socialism

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a part of economic production involving agriculture, mining, fishing, and materials acquisition.

a. Tertiary Sector

b. Secondary Sector

\*c. Primary Sector

d. Horticultural Sector

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a part of the economic production involving manufacturing (factories and home-based).

a. Tertiary Sector

\*b. Secondary Sector

c. Primary Sector

d. Horticultural Sector

e. Industrial Sector

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is work which involves providing a service to others such as food, retail, computer processing, or information management.

\*a. Tertiary Sector

b. Secondary Sector

c. Primary Sector

d. Horticultural Sector

e. Industrial Sector

45. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged along with telecommunications and the computer chip technologies.

\*a. Tertiary Sector

b. Secondary Sector

c. Primary Sector

d. Horticultural Sector

e. Industrial Sector

46. Part of the explanation of why jobs shifted to service-related classifications has to do with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. enterprise

b. commerce and trade

c. distribution and claim

\*d. supply and demand

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the availability of goods and services in the market place.

a. Inventory

\*b. Supply

c. Distribution

d. Commerce

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the desire in the marketplace for goods and services.

a. Supply

b. Enterprise

c. Order

\*d. Demand

49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is still in high demand in a service economy.

\*a. Education

b. Quality

c. Quantity

d. Competition

e. Management Knowledge

**True / False Questions**

1. Wealth is a combination of one's education, occupation, and income.

\*False

2. Socio-Economic Status is a combination of one's education, occupation, and income.

\*True

3. Those with Doctoral degrees had the lowest unemployment rate in 2019.

\*True

4. Those with no degrees had the lowest unemployment rate in 2019.

\*False

5. Studies pointed out that the higher your education the better your health, lifestyle for family and next generation.

\*True

6. Studies pointed out that the higher your education the better your ability to get along with others

\*False

7. Education Societies are societies which use diplomas or degrees to determine who is eligible for a job.

\*False

8. Credentialed Societies are societies which use diplomas or degrees to determine who is eligible for a job.

\*True

9. Education is the positive motivation and allows the tradition of college attendance and graduation to be introduced into any individual’s personal and family life experience.

\*False

10. Education is the great equalizer and allows the tradition of college attendance and graduation to be introduced into any individual’s personal and family life experience.

\*True

11. Education is the “entitlement” and allows the tradition of college attendance and graduation to be introduced into any individual’s personal and family life experience.

\*False

12. Life probability is an access to basic opportunities and resources in the marketplace.

\*False

13. Ascribed status is something you can alter.

\*False

14. Socioeconomic status is something you can alter.

\*True

15. In Sociology we measure two distinct types of educational accomplishments.

\*True

16. In Sociology we measure four distinct types of educational accomplishments.

\*False

17. Degree Achievement refers to number of years of school completed.

\*False

18. Educational Attainment refers to number of years of school completed.

\*True

19. Educational Knowledge refers to how much the student has learned in terms of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

\*False

20. Educational Awareness refers to how much the student has learned in terms of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

\*False

21. Educational Achievement refers to how much the student has learned in terms of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

\*True

22. Figure 1 shows the median weekly pay based on level of degree attained for the year 2019.   You can see that the higher the degree you have earned the higher the median weekly salary.

\*True

23. Figure 1 shows that those with a Bachelor’s degree made $1,248 per week or $64,896 per year. Then the median pay levels begin to decline.

\*True

24. A “First Generation Student” is a student who is the first member of their entire nuclear and extended family to attend college or university.

\*True

25. The author teaches that there is an entirely different culture of learning in college compared to high school and like any culture you may have to learn if you travel abroad, college and academics has to be learned.

\*True

26. Unemployment levels decline dramatically as the educational attainment (degrees earned) increase.

\*True

27. Some of the other benefits that come with graduating with a bachelor’s degree include better: retirement benefits at higher levels, medical insurance, health measures, upward social mobility, healthy lifestyle for family and next generation, higher desirable contributions to society, increased taxes paid supporting society’s infrastructure, and more.

\*True

28. Dollar for dollar it pays more and the initial costs prove to be far lower than the life time return on your investment to pay for a bachelor’s degree (even if you take out student loans).

\*True

29. When selecting a program, you have to look at how much it cost (and the student loans it will require you to take out) and compare that to how much you will likely get paid.

\*True

30. Going to graduate school is an amazing opportunity.  You have to look at how to fund it and how much more you might get paid after earning that degree.

\*True

31. According to the author, dropping out is a really bad economic choice.

\*True

32. Dropping out of high school hurts your income and overall socio-economic well-being.

\*True

33. North Dakota has the lowest dropout rate in the US

\*True

34. Louisiana has the highest dropout rate in the US/

\*True

35. The U.S. spent $739 billion in the 2016-2017 year for public education (K-12).

\*True

36. The 57 countries were compared on actual educational achievement scores or reading math and science at the 4th, 8th, and 10th grade levels. The U.S. did not rank as high as 5th on any of them.

\*True

37. A 2020 Article identified the results of 2 surveys conducted specifically about the experiences of faculty and students during the months January to May.

The results from each survey clearly indicate that students and faculty reported that it went “okay” but most were disappointed in the end of the academic year.

\*True

38. Between school years 2000–01 and 2017–18, the percentage of all public schools in the United States that were charter schools increased from 2 to 7 percent, and the total number of charter schools increased from approximately 2,000 to 7,200.

\*True

39. Charter schools account for 3.1 million enrolled students in 2017 and  the state of California had the highest number enrolled of all states with a total of 627,000 students.

\*True

40. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 2020 that it was constitutional for states to fund religious charter schools with public funds.

\*True

41. Dropping out of high school hurts your income and overall socio-economic well-being. \*True

42. There aren’t too many high school dropouts in the US and available data does not indicate overall success or failure.

\*False

43. Whites had the lowest high school dropout rates.

\*False

44. Asians had the lowest high school dropout rates.

\*True

45. According to the author, dropping out would be a bad economic choice.

\*True

46. The US has some of the best educational opportunities for average children to acquire a good public education. \*True

47. Even though US has some of the best educational opportunities for average children to acquire a good public education, it lacks personal motivation.

\*False

48. Even though US has some of the best educational opportunities for average children to acquire a good public education, it lacks family motivation.

\*False

49. Even though US has some of the best educational opportunities for average children to acquire a good public education, it lacks cultural motivation.

\*True

50. Habitual Bureaucracy is the habit of following the rules and procedures and forgetting the main purpose of the bureaucracy’s mission.

\*False

51. Bureaucratic Ritualism is the habit of following the rules and procedures and forgetting the main purpose of the bureaucracy’s mission.

\*True

52. Principles refer to the creation of rules, regulations, and guidelines to be followed by all students, teachers, and parents.

\*False

53. Transparency refers to the creation of rules, regulations, and guidelines to be followed by all students, teachers, and parents.

\*True

54. Procedures refer to the creation of rules, regulations, and guidelines to be followed by all students, teachers, and parents.

\*False

55. Transparency is a bureaucratic effort to be open, fair, and legally protected.

\*True

56. Procedure is a bureaucratic effort to be open, fair, and legally protected.

\*False

57. Rules, regulations, and guidelines to be followed by all students, teachers, and parents can create a culture of a bureaucracy rather than a culture of knowledge.

\*False

58. Rules, regulations, and guidelines to be followed by all students, teachers, and parents can create a culture of a bureaucracy rather than a culture of learning.

\*True

59. Governmental Dysfunction can be fatal to learning and creativity.

\*False

60. Habitual Bureaucracy can be fatal to learning and creativity.

\*False

61. Bureaucratic Ritualism can be fatal to learning and creativity.

\*True

67. Commerce is a system of producing and distributing goods and services and can be local, state, national, international, and global.

\*False

68. Economy is a system of producing and distributing goods and services and can be local, state, national, international, and global.

\*True

69. Trade System is a system of producing and distributing goods and services and can be local, state, national, international, and global.

\*False

70. Free Market is an economy based on the amount of goods and services produced in a free trade setting.

\*False

71. Capitalism is an economy based on the amount of goods and services produced in a free trade setting.

\*True

72. Socialism is an economy based on governmental management and control of goods and services.

\*True

73. Communism is an economy based on governmental management and control of goods and services.

\*False

74. Socialism is an extreme socialistic economy with extreme governmental management of goods and services along with management of public and private ideologies.

\*False

75. Communism is an extreme socialistic economy with extreme governmental management of goods and services along with management of public and private ideologies.

\*True

76. Recently many have criticized the US as having forfeited its capitalistic ideals in favor of a form of Free Market.

\*False

77. Recently many have criticized the US as having forfeited its capitalistic ideals in favor of a form of Democratic Socialism.

\*True

78. Free Market is an economic system based on the merger of capitalism and socialism.

\*False

79. Democratic Socialism is an economic system based on the merger of capitalism and socialism.

\*True

80. Secondary Sector is a part of economic production involving agriculture, mining, fishing, and materials acquisition.

\*False

81. Primary Sector is a part of economic production involving agriculture, mining, fishing, and materials acquisition.

\*True

82. Horticultural Sector is a part of economic production involving agriculture, mining, fishing, and materials acquisition.

\*False

83. Tertiary Sector is a part of the economic production involving manufacturing.

\*False

84. Secondary Sector is a part of the economic production involving manufacturing.

\*True

85. Industrial Sector is a part of the economic production involving manufacturing.

\*False

86. Tertiary Sector is work which involves providing a service to others such as food, retail, computer processing, or information management.

\*True

87. Primary Sector is work which involves providing a service to others such as food, retail, computer processing, or information management.

\*False

88. Today the majority of our work involves Secondary Sector.

\*False

89. Part of the explanation of why jobs shifted to service-related classifications has to do with commerce and trade.

\*False

90. Part of the explanation of why jobs shifted to service-related classifications has to do with supply and demand.

\*True

91. Inventory is the availability of goods and services in the market place.

\*False

92. Supply is the availability of goods and services in the market place.

\*True

93. Order is the desire in the marketplace for goods and services.

\*False

94. Demand is the desire in the marketplace for goods and services.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. List everything which would be “increased” by obtaining a higher education.

\* economic status, power, prestige, and levels of property

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is(are) a combination of one's education, occupation, and income.

\* Socio-Economic Status

3. There is more job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for those with higher educations.

\* stability

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had the lowest unemployment rate in 2008.

\* Those with Doctoral degrees

7. Education, especially\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is a doorway to many life-long payoffs to college graduates.

\* earning degrees

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are societies which use diplomas or degrees to determine who is eligible for a job.

\* Credentialed Societies

9. A Certificate =\_\_\_ year past high school.

\*1

10. An Associates degree = \_\_\_year degree.

\*2

11. A Bachelor’s degree =\_\_\_ year degree.

\*4

12. A Masters degree =another \_\_\_year degree past Bachelor’s.

\*2

13. A Doctorate degree=another \_\_\_\_\_\_ years past Bachelor’s degree.

\*4-6

14. Education is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and allows the tradition of college attendance and graduation to be introduced into any individual’s personal and family life experience.

\* great equalizer

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an access to basic opportunities and resources in the marketplace.

\* Life chances

16. In Sociology we measure \_\_\_\_\_ distinct types of educational accomplishments.

\* two

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to number of years of school completed.

\* Educational Attainment

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to how much the student has learned in terms of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

\* Educational Achievement

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_ was the percentage of Hispanic dropouts.

\* 8.2%

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_ was the percentage of Asian dropouts.

\* 2.1%

23. \_\_\_\_ was the percentage of Native American dropouts.

\* 10.1%

24. \_\_\_ was the percentage of African American dropouts.

\* 6.5%

25. \_\_\_\_ had the lowest high school dropout rates.

\* Asians

26 . The US has some of the best \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for average children to acquire a good public education.

\* educational opportunities

27. US lacks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in terms of education.

\* cultural motivation

28. According to study, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_state has the lowest dropout rate in the US.

\* North Dakota

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the habit of following the rules and procedures and forgetting the main purpose of the bureaucracy’s mission.

\* Bureaucratic Ritualism

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the creation of rules, regulations, and guidelines to be followed by all students, teachers, and parents.

\* Transparency

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a bureaucratic effort to be open, fair, and legally protected.

\* Transparency

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can now be funded by public funds.

\*Charter schools

33. Rules, regulations, and guidelines to be followed by all students, teachers, and parents can create a culture of a bureaucracy rather than a culture of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* learning

34. Students come to feel like a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and not an individual.

\*number

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be fatal to learning and creativity.

\* Bureaucratic Ritualism

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state has the lowest expenditures per student.

\* Utah

37. \_\_\_\_ state has the highest expenditures per student.

\* Alaska

38. List at least 5 of author’s suggestions which can help you succeed in school.

\*See your academic advisor, Pick a major as soon as possible, attend all classes most of the time, Ask any question you have, Learn to love: learning, gaining new information, and insights, Visit all your professors, Go to on and off-campus events, Make a good friend, Volunteer and do something good for others, Manage your time & money

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a system of producing and distributing goods and services and can be local, state, national, international, and global.

\* Economy

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an economy based on the amount of goods and services produced in a free trade setting.

\* Capitalism

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is an economy based on governmental management and control of goods and services.

\* Socialism

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an extreme socialistic economy with extreme governmental management of goods and services along with management of public and private ideologies.

\* Communism

43. What type of economic systems do Cuba, Venezuela, North Korea and China practice?

\* Communism

44. Recently many have criticized the US as having forfeited its capitalistic ideals in favor of a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Democratic Socialism

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a economic system based on the merger of capitalism and socialism that often is accompanied by vague boundaries between governmental management of goods and services and diminished “hands-off” governmental involvement in the individual pursuit of economic stability.

\* Democratic Socialism

46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a part of economic production involving agriculture, mining, fishing, and materials acquisition.

\* Primary Sector

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a part of the economic production involving manufacturing (factories and home-based).

\* Secondary Sector

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is work which involves providing a service to others such as food, retail, computer processing, or information management.

\* Tertiary Sector

49. Today the majority of our work involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Tertiary Sector

50. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged along with telecommunications and the computer chip technologies.

\* Tertiary Sector

51. Part of the explanation of why jobs shifted to service-related classifications has to do with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* supply and demand

52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the availability of goods and services in the market place.

\* Supply

53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the desire in the marketplace for goods and services.

\* Demand

54. Typically with higher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and lower you’d see lower prices.

\*supply, demand

55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is still in high demand in a service economy.

Education

**Chapter 15: Religion**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a unified system of beliefs, rituals, and practices that typically involve a broader community of believers who share common definitions of the sacred and the profane.

a. Culture

b. Faith

c. Creed

\*d. Religion

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to supernatural, divine, awe inspiring, and spiritually significant aspects of our existence.

a. Sacrosanct

\*b. Sacred

c. Religion

d. Voodoo

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to that which is part of the regular everyday life experience.

a. routine

b. Pious

\*c. Profane

d. Customary

4. For sociologists religion is typically studied in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_approach.

a. practical, customary

b. traditional, practical

\*c. cultural, theoretical

d. cultural, systematic

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evaluates the religious aspects of the culture shared by followers of a certain religion.

a. Practical approach

b. Traditional approach

c. Religious approach

\*d. Cultural approach

e. Systemic approach

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves evaluating religious symbols, functions, exchange-based interactions, and power issues.

a. practical approach

b. traditional approach

\*c. Theoretical approach

d. Cultural approach

e. Systemic approach

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has always been an important issue at both levels of society: personal and larger social.

a. Belief

b. Faith

c. Creed

\*d. Religion

8. According to the CIA’s 2019 estimate of the world’s composition of religious followers, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ collectively comprise the largest single religious belief system in the world in 2019.

a. Mormons

b. Hindus

c. Buddhists

\*d. Muslims

e. Catholics

9. Over the last century birthrates among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have remained high.

a. Buddhists

b. Hindus

c. Buddhists

\*d. Muslims

e. Catholics

10. The collective category of US \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the largest collection of religious belief systems.

a. Catholics

\*b. Protestants

c. Muslims

d. Mormons

11. Which single religion has the second largest percentage in US population?

a. Baptists

b. Muslims

c. non-denominational

\*d. Roman Catholic

12. Which of these explain Roman Catholic population growth in the US?

a. Many traditional Catholics have converted to Roman Catholic due to similarity between the two religions.

b. Roman Catholics continue to have higher birthrates than others.

c. Many of our US immigrants since the 1980s have been Roman Catholics.

d. all of the above

\*e. b & c

13. Which of these statements is NOT true of religions in the history of the world?

a. Contrary to peaceful nature of religious beliefs, there have been many religiously-based wars, genocides, population transfers, and other aggressive behaviors.

b. Due to religion many change and alter lifestyles and desires.

\*c. Religions, in all forms, have bridged cultural gaps throughout history enabling most to coexist peacefully in the world.

d. Most religious people tend to believe that they belong to the exclusively right or correct faith and that all others are mistaken and perhaps going to hell.

14. Finding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes more effort, but sustains the process of open-minded, non-prejudiced treatment of others of different religions.

a. conventional beliefs

\*b. common ground

c. mutual respect

d. communal position

15. According to Jeffrey Moses, which of these is NOT one of the core doctrines and scriptures of many of the world and US religions?

a. Honor thy father and mother

b. Respect the elderly in your life

\*c. Take that which you deserve

d. It is better to give than receive

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are religious where they believe in no gods, focuses on human & non-human supernatural forces which influences us for better or worse.

a. Theistic Religions

b. Animism

\*c. Simple Supernaturalism

d. Monotheistic Religions

17. Religion which believes in no gods, focuses on good or evil spirits which inhabit animals, rocks and /or people and animals is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Theistic Religions

\*b. Animism

c. Simple Supernaturalism

d. Monotheistic Religions

e. Atheist

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believe in divine beings which are Gods.

\*a. Theistic Religions

b. Animism

c. Simple Supernaturalism

d. Monotheistic Religions

e. Polytheistic Religions

19. Religions that believe in one single all powerful God is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Theistic Religions

b. Monoreligion

c. Simple Supernaturalism

\*d. Monotheistic Religions

e. Polytheistic Religions

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are religions with beliefs in multiple Gods.

a. Theistic Religions

b. Animism

c. Simple Supernaturalism

d. Monotheistic Religions

\*e. Polytheistic Religions

21. Example of a Monotheistic Religion is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Judaism

b. Christianity

c. Islam

\*d. all of the above

e. a & c

22. Example of a Polytheistic Religion is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Judaism

b. Christianity

c. Islam

\*d. Hinduism

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are religions that focus on sacred principles and thoughts which guide our lives and typically have no divine beings in charge of the world and universe.

\*a. Abstract Ideals

b. Animism

c. Simple Supernaturalism

d. Monotheistic Religions

e. Polytheistic Religions

24. Which of these is NOT one of the eight functions of religion?

a. Religion provides emotional comfort

b. Religion facilitates social control

c. Religion provides support for governments

\*d. Religion provides political plateau

e. Religion facilitates social control

25. Sociologists also study the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of religion.

a. depth

b. type

\*c. nature

d. environment

26. Religions are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in cultures around the world.

a. main folkway

b. prevalent

c. predominant

\*d. universal

27. Who studied the presence of religion in societies, the nature and meaning of rituals and rites of passage, the way in which religion supports or undermines political authority, and how religions satisfy personal needs?

a. Marx

b. Smith

\*c. Durkheim

d. Spencer

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studied religion and focused on how religion gave the individual a context for understanding their life and the purpose of it.

a. Monson

b. Parsons

c. Durkheim

\*d. Weber

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claimed that Protestant ideals of self-discipline, self-control, and hard work lead to the financial success of many who felt “righteous in God’s eyes” as they lived Protestant work ethics and simultaneously built the collective foundation for capitalism’s success in Western Civilization.

a. Marx

b. Parsons

c. Durkheim

\*d. Weber

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_does shape the attitudes and values of individuals.

a. Belief

b. Faith

c. Creed

\*d. Religion

e. Morality

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the measurable importance of religion to a person's life.

a. Faith

\*b. Religiosity

c. Ecclesia

d. Dedication

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a newer religion with few followers whose teachings are perceived to be at odds with the dominant culture and religion.

a. Occult

b. Sect

\*c. Cult

d. Faction

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ applies more to magical knowledge that is hidden from the average person and is found in extreme areas of truth.

\*a. Occult

b. Sect

c. Cult

d. Faction

e. Voodoo

34. Most religions begin as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. occults

b. sects

\*c. cults

d. factions

35. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group larger than a cult but still perceived as being weird and is often treated with hostility by non-sect members.

a. Church

\*b. Sect

c. Cult

d. Faction

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sect that has gained numerous followers and has become highly bureaucratized.

a. Occult

\*b. Church

c. Cult

d. Faction

e. Denomination

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are modern churches attended by thousands of followers in person and even many thousands more via television or the Internet.

a. Superchurches

b. Megareligions

\*c. Megachurches

d. Super religions

e. Ecclesia

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tend to be Protestant and evangelical in nature.

a. Superchurches

b. Megareligions

\*c. Megachurches

d. Super religions

e. Ecclesia

39. After much time and growth of membership, wealth, and training, there sometimes emerges \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Superchurches

b. Megareligions

c. Megachurches

d. Superreligions

\*e. Ecclesia

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are religious organizations which have grown to be large and are integrated with government and other social institutions.

a. Superchurches

b. Megareligions

c. Megachurches

d. Superreligions

\*e. Ecclesia

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the trend toward worldly concerns and away from concerns for the religiously sacred in the lives of society's members.

a. Denominational

b. Consequential

\*c. Secularization

d. Perpetuality

42. The US is becoming more and more\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. materialistic

b. denominational

c. acquisitive

\*d. secular

**True / False Questions**

1. Faith is a unified system of beliefs, rituals, and practices that typically involve a broader community of believers who share common definitions of the sacred and the profane.

\*False

2. Religion is a unified system of beliefs, rituals, and practices that typically involve a broader community of believers who share common definitions of the sacred and the profane.

\*True

3. Sacrosanct refers to supernatural, divine, awe inspiring, and spiritually significant aspects of our existence.

\*False

4. Sacred refers to supernatural, divine, awe inspiring, and spiritually significant aspects of our existence.

\*True

5. Reverence refers to supernatural, divine, awe inspiring, and spiritually significant aspects of our existence.

\*False

6. Pious refers to that which is part of the regular everyday life experience.

\*False

7. Profane refers to that which is part of the regular everyday life experience.

\*True

8. For sociologists religion is studied in traditional, approach and practical approach.

\*False

9. For sociologists religion is studied in cultural, approach and theoretical approach.

\*True

10. Theoretical approach evaluates the religious aspects of the culture shared by followers of a certain religion.

\*False

11. Cultural approach evaluates the religious aspects of the culture shared by followers of a certain religion.

\*True

12. Practical approach involves revaluating religious symbols, functions, exchange-based interactions, and power issues.

\*False

13. Theoretical approach involves revaluating religious symbols, functions, exchange-based interactions, and power issues.

\*True

14. Faith has always been an important issue at both levels of society: personal and larger social.

\*False

15. Religion has always been an important issue at both levels of society: personal and larger social.

\*True

16. According to the CIA’s 2019 estimate of the world’s composition of religious followers, Hindus collectively comprise the largest single religious belief system in the world in 2019.

\*False

17. According to the CIA’s 2019 estimate of the world’s composition of religious followers, Muslims collectively comprise the largest single religious belief system in the world in 2019.

\*True

18. Over the last century birthrates among Mormons have remained high.

\*False

19. Over the last century birthrates among Muslims have remained high.

\*True

20. The collective category of US Catholics is the largest collection of religious belief systems.

\*False

21. The collective category of US Protestants is the largest collection of religious belief systems.

\*True

22. Baptists have the second largest percentage in US population.

\*False

23. Muslims has the second largest percentage in US population.

\*False

24. Roman Catholic has the second largest percentage in US population.

\*True

25. Contrary to peaceful nature of religious beliefs, there have been many religiously-based wars, genocides, population transfers, and other aggressive behaviors.

\*True

26. Due to religion many change and alter lifestyles and desires.

\*True

27. Religions, in all forms, have bridged cultural gaps throughout history enabling most to coexist peacefully in the world.

\*False

28. Most religious people tend to believe that they belong to the exclusively right or correct faith and that all others are mistaken and perhaps going to hell.

\*True

29. Some religious fanatics believe so strongly in the damnation of non-believers that they feel justified in killing others as an act of so called, “saving other people from themselves.”

\*True

30. Finding conventional beliefs takes more effort, but sustains the process of open-minded, non-prejudiced treatment of others of different religions.

\*False

31. Finding common ground takes more effort, but sustains the process of open-minded, non-prejudiced treatment of others of different religions.

\*True

32. Abrahamic Religions are religions which trace their religious ancestry back through “Father” Abraham.

\*True

33. Indian Religions are religions which originated from the Sub-Asian continent of India.

\*True

34. Theistic Religions are religious where they believe in no gods, focuses on human & non-human supernatural forces which influences us for better or worse.

\*False

35. Simple Supernaturalism are religious where they believe in no gods, focuses on human & non-human supernatural forces which influences us for better or worse.

\*True

36. Monotheistic Religions are religious where they believe in no gods, focuses on human & non-human supernatural forces which influences us for better or worse.

\*False

37. Religion which believes in no gods, focuses on good or evil spirits which inhabit animals, rocks and /or people and animals is called Animism

\*True

38. Religion which believes in no gods, focuses on good or evil spirits which inhabit animals, rocks and /or people and animals is called Abstract Ideals

\*False

39. Theistic Religions believe in divine beings which are Gods.

\*True

40. Animism believes in divine beings which are Gods.

\*False

41. Monotheistic Religions believe in divine beings which are Gods.

\*False

42. Religions that believe in one single all powerful God is Simple Supernaturalism

\*False

43. Religions that believe in one single all powerful God is Monotheistic Religions

\*True

44. Monotheistic Religions are religions with beliefs in multiple Gods.

\*False

45. Polytheistic Religions are religions with beliefs in multiple Gods.

\*True

46. Example of a Monotheistic Religion is Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

\*True

47. Example of a Monotheistic Religion is Hinduism.

\*False

48. Example of a Polytheistic Religion is Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

\*False

49. Example of a Polytheistic Religion is Hinduism.

\*True

50. Abstract Ideals are religions that focus on sacred principles and thoughts which guide our lives and typically have no divine beings in charge of the world and universe.

\*True

51. Animism is a religion that focuses on sacred principles and thoughts which guide our lives and typically have no divine beings in charge of the world and universe.

\*False

52. Buddhism is an example of an abstract ideal religion.

\*False

53. Hinduism is an example of an abstract ideal religion.

\*False

54. Religions are main folkway in cultures around the world.

\*False

55. Religions are universal in cultures around the world.

\*True

56. Belief does shape the attitudes and values of individuals.

\*False

57. Creed does shape the attitudes and values of individuals.

\*False

58. Religion does shape the attitudes and values of individuals.

\*True

59. Religiosity is the measurable importance of religion to a person's life.

\*True

60. Ecclesia is the measurable importance of religion to a person's life.

\*False

61. Occult is a newer religion with few followers whose teachings are perceived to be at odds with the dominant culture and religion.

\*False

62. Cult is a newer religion with few followers whose teachings are perceived to be at odds with the dominant culture and religion.

\*True

63. Occult applies more to magical knowledge that is hidden from the average person and is found in extreme areas of truth.

\*True

64. Sect applies more to magical knowledge that is hidden from the average person and is found in extreme areas of truth.

\*False

65. Voodoo applies more to magical knowledge that is hidden from the average person and is found in extreme areas of truth.

\*False

66. Most religions begin as sects.

\*False

67. Most religions begin as cults.

\*True

68. Most religions begin as factions.

\*False

69. An Occult is a group larger than a cult but still perceived as being weird and is often treated with hostility by non-sect members.

\*False

70. A Sect is a group larger than a cult but still perceived as being weird and is often treated with hostility by non-sect members.

\*True

71. A Faction is a group larger than a cult but still perceived as being weird and is often treated with hostility by non-sect members.

\*False

72. Church is a sect that has gained numerous followers and has become highly bureaucratized.

\*True

73. Denomination is a sect that has gained numerous followers and has become highly bureaucratized.

\*False

74. Megachurches are modern churches attended by thousands of followers in person and even many thousands more via television or the Internet.

\*True

75 . Super religions are modern churches attended by thousands of followers in person and even many thousands more via television or the Internet.

\*False

76. Superchurches tend to be Protestant and evangelical in nature.

\*False

77. Megachurches tend to be Protestant and evangelical in nature.

\*True

78. After much time and growth of membership, wealth, and training, there sometimes emerges Megareligions.

\*False

79. After much time and growth of membership, wealth, and training, there sometimes emerges Ecclesia.

\*True

80. Megachurches are religious organizations which have grown to be large and are integrated with government and other social institutions.

\*False

81. Ecclesia is religious organizations which have grown to be large and are integrated with government and other social institutions.

\*True

82. Denominational is the trend toward worldly concerns and away from concerns for the religiously sacred in the lives of society's members.

\*False

83. Secularization is the trend toward worldly concerns and away from concerns for the religiously sacred in the lives of society's members.

\*True

84. The US is becoming more and more denominational.

\*False

85. The US is becoming more and more secular.

\*True

86. Cultural Relativism is the tendency to look for the cultural context in which differences in cultures occur.

\*True

87. Cultural relativists like, respect, observe, and even study other cultures (including their religions) without trying to change the views of those within the religion.

\*True

88. In Table 1 you can see that collectively Christians make up about one-third of the world populations.

\*True

89. The 2020 Religious Census (not the same as the U.S. Census, 2020) is currently being conducted by the same organization and will have results available sometime in 2022.

\*True

90. In 2016, the Gallup Polling organization reported that there were 21 percent of  U.S. adults without a religious identity and that in 2008 that was only at 15 percent; and back in 1950 only 5 percent had no religion.

\*True

91. Gallup found that in their ongoing surveys, the percentage of those not belonging to any religion began to increase in the 1970s and reached 10 percent in 1990.

\*True

92. Gallup (Newport) stated: “The most significant trend in Americans' religiosity in recent decades has been the growing shift away from formal or official religion.”

\*True

93. Religiosity= is the measurable importance of religion to a person's life. Religiosity can be measured by considering: how active someone feels in their religion; how often someone attends formal services; how much money they donate; how often they privately worship in their home; and other factors.

\*True

94. We can conclude that the larger social trend is an overall decline of religious participation, attendance (at least attending in last 7 days); and in other values.

\*True

95. In 2019 a survey was collected of 2,000 U.S. Generation Z individuals in which their religious affiliation was assessed. Generation Z was reported to reflect a leveling off of the unaffiliation trend toward religion.

\*True

96. In 2019 a survey was collected of 2,000 U.S. Generation Z and Generation Y had 38 percent who selected Unaffiliated. This study also reported that 45 percent of Generation Z attended church “Rarely or Never”

\*True

97. Generation Z has been found to have many similarities to Generation Y, but also some very unique characteristics.

\*True

98. Religions tend to teach and reinforce conservative values in the minds and hearts of its members.

\*True

99. Generations Z and Y would be expected to interact less conservatively than previous generations toward conservative intuitions.

\*True

100. Generation Z is in the 18-24 categories for Men and Women. Like the Generation Z found to still be living at home with their parents, Generation Z Men (56.0%) and Women (52.0%), at least by ages 18-24 still lived with their parents as the most common arrangement.

\*True

101. Figure 3 Shows these 2020 protests/peaceful demonstration participation and found that  Generation Z respondents (Ages 18-29) reported the highest levels of participation followed closely by Generation Y.

\*True

102. Gallup reported in 2018 that for the previous year, Mississippi had reported the highest percentage (59%) of survey respondents who selected “Very Religious” to describe their own religiosity

\*True

103. The state with the lowest percentage “Very Religious was Vermont (21%)

\*True

104. The one truth both liberals and religious conservatives appear to agree on is that “science is not perfect, but scientists will likely find a vaccine for COVID 19 as they have in past epidemic and pandemic crises.”

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a unified system of beliefs, rituals, and practices that typically involve a broader community of believers who share common definitions of the sacred and the profane.

\* Religion

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to supernatural, divine, awe inspiring, and spiritually significant aspects of our existence.

\* Sacred

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to that which is part of the regular everyday life experience.

\* Profane

4. For sociologists religion is studied in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_approach.

\* cultural, theoretical

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evaluates the religious aspects of the culture shared by followers of a certain religion.

\* Cultural approach

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves evaluating religious symbols, functions, exchange-based interactions, and power issues.

\* Theoretical approach

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has always been an important issue at both levels of society: personal and larger social.

\* Religion

8. According to the CIA’s 2019 estimate of the world’s composition of religious followers, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ collectively comprise the largest single religious belief system in the world in 2019.

\* Muslims

9. Over the last century birthrates among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have remained high.

\* Muslims

10. The collective category of US \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the largest collection of religious belief systems.

\* Protestants

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religion has the second largest percentage in US population.

\* Roman Catholic

12. Finding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes more effort, but sustains the process of open-minded, non-prejudiced treatment of others of different religions.

\* common ground

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are religions which trace their religious ancestry back through “Father” Abraham.

\*Abrahamic Religions

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are religions which originated from the Sub-Asian continent of India.

\*Indian Religions

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are religious where they believe in no gods, focuses on human & non-human supernatural forces which influences us for better or worse.

\* Simple Supernaturalism

16. Religion which believes in no gods, focuses on good or evil spirits which inhabit animals, rocks and /or people and animals is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Animism

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believe in divine beings which are Gods.

\* Theistic Religions

18. Religions that believe in one single all powerful God is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Monotheistic Religions

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are religions with beliefs in multiple Gods.

\* Polytheistic Religions

20. List examples of Monotheistic Religion.

\* Judaism, Christianity, Islam

21. Example of a Polytheistic Religion is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Hinduism

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are religions that focus on sacred principles and thoughts which guide our lives and typically have no divine beings in charge of the world and universe.

\* Abstract Ideals

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of an abstract ideal religion.

\* Buddhism

24. List the 7 social institutions in society.

\* religion, media, technology, government, family, economy, and education

25. List the eight functions of religion.

\*1) Religion answers the deepest questions of existence, 2) Religion provides emotional comfort, 3) Religion facilitates social solidarity, 4) Religion provides guidelines for everyday life, 5) Religion facilitates social control. 6) Religion provides for continuity and adaptation, 7) Religion provides support for governments, 8) Religion are often part of social change

26. Sociologists also study the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of religion.

\* nature

27. Religions are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in cultures around the world.

\* universal

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_studied the presence of religion in societies, the nature and meaning of rituals and rites of passage, the way in which religion supports or undermines political authority, and how religions satisfy personal needs?

\* Durkheim

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studied religion and focused on how religion gave the individual a context for understanding their life and the purpose of it.

\* Weber

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claimed that Protestant ideals of self-discipline, self-control, and hard work lead to the financial success of many who felt “righteous in God’s eyes” as they lived Protestant work ethics and simultaneously built the collective foundation for capitalism’s success in Western Civilization.

\* Weber

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_does shape the attitudes and values of individuals.

\* Religion

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the measurable importance of religion to a person's life.

\* Religiosity

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a newer religion with few followers whose teachings are perceived to be at odds with the dominant culture and religion.

\* Cult

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ applies more to magical knowledge that is hidden from the average person and is found in extreme areas of truth.

\* Occult

35. Most religions begin as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Cults

36. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group larger than a cult but still perceived as being weird and is often treated with hostility by non-sect members.

\* Sect

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sect that has gained numerous followers and has become highly bureaucratized.

\* Church

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are modern churches attended by thousands of followers in person and even many thousands more via television or the Internet.

\* Megachurches

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tend to be Protestant and evangelical in nature.

\* Megachurches

40. After much time and growth of membership, wealth, and training, there sometimes emerges \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Ecclesia

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are religious organizations which have grown to be large and are integrated with government and other social institutions.

\* Ecclesia

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the trend toward worldly concerns and away from concerns for the religiously sacred in the lives of society's members.

\* Secularization

.

43. The US is becoming more and more\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* secular

**Chapter 16: Media**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are channels of communication in a mass society, especially electronic and print media.

a. Media Avenues

b. Mass Technology

\*c. Mass Media

d. Communicative Media

2. Who invented the mechanical press?

a. Alexander Graham Bell

\*b. Johannes Gutenberg

c. Leo Gerstenzang

d. Leonardo Da Vinci

3. What book was mass produced for the first time using the mechanical press?

a. Koran

b. Confucian Texts

c. Sepher Yetzirah

\*d. Bible

4. According to the author, what type of media “challenged” the linear pattern of reading and writing?

a. Computer

b. Cell phones

c. Television

\*d. Internet

5. The media \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information.

a. gathers

\*b. disseminates

c. congregate

d. propagate

6. The media also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public opinion while reporting current events.

\*a. molds and shapes

b. clarifies and influences

c. identifies and molds

d. affects and facilitates

7. Often the US is criticized for its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world view.

a. sketchy

b. transparent

c. constrained

\*d. narrow

8. Which factor does the US media depend heavily on to determine what to air?

a. what government dictates necessary

b. whatever is in the best interest of the public

\*c. whatever has the highest public interest

d. topics beneficial to public at large

9. Competition between news shows and outlets makes the coverage of specific news stories relevant from a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than an information dissemination point of view.

a. profit

\*b. business

c. public interest

d. public gain

10. According to the results of the 2019 study, how many hours of TV would a person watch by the time he graduates from high school?

a. 5,000-9,000

b. 9,000-10,000

\*c. 17,000-19,000

d. 19,000-56,000

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that the types of TV viewing we watch accumulate within us and impact our world view.

a. Media Accumulation Theory

b. Influential Theory

\*c. Cultivation Theory

d. Mean Syndrome

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency to view society as being meaner and more violent than it really is because of the violent and harsh TV shows one has watched over the years.

a. Harsh Society Syndrome

\*b. Mean World Syndrome

c. Violent World Syndrome

d. Negative World Syndrome

13. What is the main purpose of media in our day?

a. diversion

b. information

\*c. money

d. amusement

e. leisure

14. In 2019 what was the amount of sales of advertisement by US TV stations?

a. 900 million

\*b. 44.2 billion

c. 1.2 billion

d. 1.5 billions

16. What was the amount spent in digital advertising in 2019?

a. 30.9 billion dollars

b. 40.4 billion dollars

c. 50.7 billion dollars

d. 60.1 billion dollars

\*e. 57.9 billion dollars

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a two-pronged advertising theme.

a. Continuous Displeasure

\*b. Perpetual Discontent

c. Permanent Discontent

d. Temporary Displeasure

18. What does the two-pronged advertising theme emphasize?

a. how broken and flawed we are

b. how much we deserve

c. how we can buy hope in the form of a product being sold

d. all of the above

\*e. a & c

19. Nearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ procedures were performed for aesthetic plastic surgery in the US in 2018.

a. 10 million

\*b. 16 million

c. 24 million

d. 35 million

21. According to American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery, their most common 2018 request procedure was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Calf Implants

\*b. Breast Augmentation

c. Tummy transplants

d. Eyelid surgeries

22. The media is mostly controlled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. those in politics

\*b. wealthy people

c. the population

d. popular people

23. The media is tightly controlled in terms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ideologies of those who decide what we get to watch, hear, and read.

\*a. political

b. religious

c. popular

d. prevalent

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recognized that wealth and power is unevenly distributed in society and that it is the relatively wealthy privileged few who control the power.

a. Max Weber

b. Karl Marx

\*c. C. Wright Mills

d. Emile Durkheim

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that power is diffused among many diverse interests groups and that in fact not all wealthy elite people unite on the same side of most issues.

a. Equality

b. Egalitarianism

c. Uniformity

\*d. Pluralism

26. The top \_\_\_\_\_ percent of society’s members are the wealthy elite and own or control the corporate (including media corporations), military positions and political offices.

a. 5

\*b. 10

c. 12

d. 15

27. \_\_\_\_ percent of the common people comprise the masses.

a. 65

\*b. 70

c. 75

d. 80

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when members of groups which are relatively powerless in society accept beliefs that work against their self-interests.

a. Social Constructionist Perspective

\*b. False Social Conscious

c. Negative Social Interactions

d. Negative Social Consciousness

29. Typically our ignorance is played upon and erroneous information is provided in a calculated manner by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the further gain of their goals.

a. rich

b. government

\*c. power elite

d. popular media

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a political system where a small power elite controls virtually every aspect of the personal and larger social levels of society.

a. Communistic Government

b. Socialistic Government

\*c. Totalitarian Government

d. Democratic Government

e. Capitalistic Government

31. Nazi Germany, North Korea, Russia in Stalin’s era, are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Communistic Government

b. Socialistic Government

\*c. Totalitarian Government

d. Democratic Government

e. Capitalistic Government

32. What is MOST true of media’s coverage of elections?

a. Media presents mostly unbiased views of candidates

\*b. Reporters of media are motivated by their own goals and values

c. Media presents what is against the popular poll

d. Media presents what the popular poll indicates

33. The media has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strategies which easily coincide with the goals of the power elite.

a. political

b. commercial

c. biased

\*d. editorial

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves placing the news story into a preexisting frame of reference for the public, so that they understand it as journalists would have it be understood.

\*a. Framing

b. Formatting

c. Sequencing

d. Agenda setting

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the processes of selecting and screening topics which will be presented to the general public.

a. Framing

b. Formatting

c. Sequencing

\*d. Agenda setting

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the design and construction of the news story.

a. Framing

\*b. Formatting

c. Sequencing

d. Agenda setting

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is ordering news stories in such a way as to present a thematic message.

a. Framing

b. Formatting

\*c. Sequencing

d. Agenda setting

38. What metaphor was used to describe how the power elite control and shape many aspect in our society?

\*a. filtering

b. sifting

c. sieving

d. oozing

**True / False Questions**

1. Mass Media are channels of communication in a mass society, especially electronic and print media.

\*True

2. Alexander Graham Bell invented the mechanical press.

\*False

3. The Bible was mass produced for the first time using the mechanical press.

\*True

4. According to the author, Internet “challenged” the linear pattern of reading and writing.

\*True

5. The media disseminates information.

\*True

6. The media also molds and shapes public opinion while reporting current events.

\*True

7. Competition between news shows and outlets makes the coverage of specific news stories relevant from a public interest rather than an information dissemination point of view.

\*False

8. In 2019, an average person watched TV 2 hours per day.

\*False

9. In 2019, an average person watched TV 3-5 hours per day.

\*True

10. According to the results of the 2019 study, a person would watch 17,000-19,000 hours of TV by the time he graduates from high school.

\*True

11. Media Accumulation Theory claims that the types of TV viewing we watch accumulate within us and impact our world view.

\*False

12. Cultivation Theory claims that the types of TV viewing we watch accumulate within us and impact our world view.

\*True

13. Mean World Syndrome is the tendency to view society as being meaner and more violent than it really is because of the violent and harsh TV shows one has watched over the years.

\*True

14. The main purpose of media in our day is money.

\*True

15. The main purpose of media in our day is amusement.

\*False

16. TV specific ad revenues were down to about $44.2 billion in 2019 and Digital ad revenue was estimated to up to $57.9 billion in 2019.

\*True

17. In the U.S. in 2018, there were 1.8 million plastic surgery procedures and another 15.9 million procedures that were minimally invasive and not considered “surgery.”

\*True

18. Breast augmentation was the most common 2018 form of plastic surgery.

\*True

19. Perpetual Discontent is a two-pronged advertising theme.

\*True

20. Counting beauty products, procedures, clothing, self-care, and other forms of goods and services Business insider estimated the worldwide total beauty-related 2019 revenues to be slightly more than $one-half trillion U.S. dollars.

\*True

21. Newspapers dropped from their record high 64 million subscribers in 1974 down to around 30 million by 2018.  Many local and a few major national newspaper companies are going under, some after centuries of being in the business.

\*True

22. A PewResearch (2019) report showed other media trends including: declines in paid cable services, increases in online/cable news network viewers, ups and downs in the radio sector; increases in media revenue, but mostly for Facebook, Google,  and a few other Internet-based media services.

\*True

23. The media is mostly controlled by those in politics

\*False

24. The media is mostly controlled by the wealthy people.

\*True

25. The media is tightly controlled in terms of political ideologies of those who decide what we get to watch, hear, and read.

\*True

26. The media is tightly controlled in terms of religious ideologies of those who decide what we get to watch, hear, and read.

\*False

27. Max Weber recognized that wealth and power is unevenly distributed in society and that it is the relatively wealthy privileged few who control the power.

\*False

28. Karl Marx recognized that wealth and power is unevenly distributed in society and that it is the relatively wealthy privileged few who control the power.

\*False

29. C. Wright Mills recognized that wealth and power is unevenly distributed in society and that it is the relatively wealthy privileged few who control the power.

\*True

30. Egalitarianism claims that power is diffused among many diverse interests groups and that in fact not all wealthy elite people unite on the same side of most issues.

\*False

31. Pluralism claims that power is diffused among many diverse interests groups and that in fact not all wealthy elite people unite on the same side of most issues.

\*True

32. Social Constructionist Perspective is when members of groups which are relatively powerless in society accept beliefs that work against their self-interests.

\*False

33. False Social Conscious is when members of groups which are relatively powerless in society accept beliefs that work against their self-interests.

\*True

34. Negative Social Consciousness is when members of groups which are relatively powerless in society accept beliefs that work against their self-interests.

\*False

35. Typically our ignorance is played upon and erroneous information is provided in a calculated manner by the government for the further gain of their goals.

\*False

36. Typically our ignorance is played upon and erroneous information is provided in a calculated manner by the power elite for the further gain of their goals.

\*True

37. Socialistic Government is a political system where a small power elite controls virtually every aspect of the personal and larger social levels of society.

\*False

38. Totalitarian Government is a political system where a small power elite controls virtually every aspect of the personal and larger social levels of society.

\*True

39. Nazi Germany, North Korea, Russia in Stalin’s era, are examples of Communistic Government

\*False

40. Media presents mostly unbiased views of candidates during election.

\*False

41. Reporters of media are motivated by their goals and values during election.

\*True

42. The media has editorial strategies which easily coincide with the goals of the power elite.

\*True

43. Framing involves placing the news story into a preexisting frame of reference for the public, so that they understand it as journalists would have it be understood.

\*True

44. Agenda setting involves placing the news story into a preexisting frame of reference for the public, so that they understand it as journalists would have it be understood.

\*False

45. Agenda setting is the processes of selecting and screening topics which will be presented to the general public.

\*True

46. Formatting is ordering news stories in such a way as to present a thematic message.

\*False

47. Rick gave his smart phone back to his parents while soon after receiving it.

\*True

48. The author witnessed a high school teacher asking his students to count how many “urges” they had to check their phones during his lecture.

\*True

49. The author witnessed a high school students who counted their urges to look at their cell phones over a period of 30 minutes of lecture.  These students averaged about 30 urges or feelings per student per minute!  One had documented 82 urges and one had only documented

\*True

50. Literally hundreds of scientific articles are available on topics such as “phantom cell phone vibration syndrome;” smart-phone related anxiety and depression; late night smart phone use by teens; etc.

\*True

51. Social Media is a technology-based form of media that facilitates users to interact with and maintain their social networks at the primary and secondary levels of groups.

\*True

52. Statista reported that worldwide in 2020 there were 3.6 billion social media users and that was expected to increase to 4.41 billion by 2025.

\*True

53. Space X has systematically launched low-earth orbit satellites so that it can provide Internet access worldwide and users only need obtain a small device to mount on a tree, roof, pole, or building.

\*True

54. Space X, Google, and Facebook are actively trying to capture the 1 billion + new Internet users into their service.

\*True

55. The Harvard Shorenstein Center is known for its objective evaluation of U.S. media trends.  In 2016 they reported that both Clinton and Trump received negatively toned coverage and perhaps Clinton received more.

\*True

56. The Investor’s Business Daily online called the 2016 presidential campaign media coverage “ Media Malpractice.

\*True

57. Since being elected in 2016, a variety of studies have found that President Donald J. Trump negative news coverage has been the most biased in U.S. history.

\*True

58. The Investor’s Business Daily online reported in 2018 that the major news agencies had been found to give 92 percent negative coverage and only 8 percent positive coverage between 2016 and 2018.

\*True

59. A newspaper study stated that from March 4 through 31 may the news coverage from ABC, CBS, and NBC News casts was 95 percent negative against trump but, specifically in May, 2020 it jumped to 99.5 percent negative.

\*True

60. How do average U.S. Consumers view existing news agencies? Gallup (2019) showed a trend analysis of their Figure 2 shows the trend of decline dropping from 53 percent stating they have a “Great deal and a Fair Amount” of trust in news reporting “fully accurate and fairly.”  It’s not low across the political spectrum.

\*True

61. Figure 3 shows the same 1997-2019 Trusts levels breaking out results for Democrats, Republicans and Independents.

\*True

62. The conservative and liberal members of our society have grown further and further apart in recent years according to ongoing research by PewResearch.

\*True

63. The PewResearch representative indicated that you can socially isolate yourself from others whose views you disagree with and never have to interact with them.

\*True

64. Figure 7. Shows one of the Pew diagrams which identifies some of the Republican and Democrat similarities, yet it was framed as evidence of “further polarization” in the report.  It is perhaps both.

\*True

65. The police officer who killed George Floyd on 25 May, 2020 sparked a national outrage against police brutality against Black men.  The numerous protests and “peaceful demonstrations” that resulted in ( and in some case violent crowds) in some ways showed some overlap between Liberals and Conservatives and also some remaining values polarization.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are channels of communication in a mass society, especially electronic and print media.

\* Mass Media

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invented the mechanical press.

\* Johannes Gutenberg

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was mass produced for the first time using the mechanical press.

\*The Bible

4. According to the author, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “challenged” the linear pattern of reading and writing.

\* Internet

5. The media \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information.

\* disseminates

6. The media also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public opinion while reporting current events.

\* molds, shapes

7. Often the US is criticized for its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world view.

\* narrow

8. Competition between news shows and outlets makes the coverage of specific news stories relevant from a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than an information dissemination point of view.

\* business

9. In 2019, an average person watched TV \_\_\_\_ per day.

\* 3-5 hours

10. According to the results of the 2019 study, an average person would watch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours of TV by the time he/she graduates from high school.

\* 17,000-19,000

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that the types of TV viewing we watch accumulate within us and impact our world view.

\* Cultivation Theory

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency to view society as being meaner and more violent than it really is because of the violent and harsh TV shows one has watched over the years.

\* Mean World Syndrome

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the main purpose of media in our day.

\* money

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a two-pronged advertising theme.

\* Perpetual Discontent

16. Perpetual Discontent is a advertising theme which emphasizes: 1) how broken and flawed we are and 2) how we can buy hope in the form of a product being sold.

\* two-pronged

17. The media is mostly controlled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* wealthy people

18. The media is tightly controlled in terms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ideologies of those who decide what we get to watch, hear, and read.

\* political

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recognized that wealth and power is unevenly distributed in society and that it is the relatively wealthy privileged few who control the power.

\* C. Wright Mills

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that power is diffused among many diverse interests groups and that in fact not all wealthy elite people unite on the same side of most issues.

\* Pluralism

21. The top \_\_\_\_\_ percent of society’s members are the wealthy elite and own or control the corporate (including media corporations), military positions and political offices.

\* 10

22. The next \_\_\_\_ percent are also relatively wealthy and connected to the power elite. This class runs the government, political scene, and interests-groups.

\*20

23. \_\_\_\_ percent of the common people comprise the masses.

\* 70

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when members of groups which are relatively powerless in society accept beliefs that work against their self-interests.

\* False Consciousness

25. Typically our ignorance is played upon and erroneous information is provided in a calculated manner by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the further gain of their goals.

\* power elite

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a political system where a small power elite controls virtually every aspect of the personal and larger social levels of society.

\* Totalitarian Government

27. Nazi Germany, North Korea, Russia in Stalin’s era, are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Totalitarian Government

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves placing the news story into a preexisting frame of reference for the public, so that they understand it as journalists would have it be understood.

\* Framing

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the processes of selecting and screening topics which will be presented to the general public.

\* Agenda setting

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the design and construction of the news story.

\* Formatting

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is ordering news stories in such a way as to present a thematic message.

\* Sequencing

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ metaphor was used to describe how the power elite control and shape many aspect in our society.

\* coffee filter or filtering

**Chapter 17: Population**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific study of population growth and change.

a. Census

b. Population Poll

\*c. Demography

d. Enumeration

2. Which of these is the MOST accurate summary of what happened after World War II?

a. After the war, the government relinquished all resources reserved for the war and the general population resumed their “normal” life.

b. Due to the chaos of the war, many struggled many years after the war, especially economically, and the government initiated programs to offset problems lingering due to hardships caused by the war.

\*c. Marriage rate, divorce rate, and birth rate peaked for about a decade then began to decline.

d. The marriage rate soared as well as the number of babies per woman. The high marriage and birth rate continued until the late 60’s.

3. Those who were born between 1946 and 1964 were called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Millennials

b. Hippie generation

c. Flower Children

\*d. Baby Boom Generation

4. Which of these is NOT one of the causes for the spike in the birth rate after the war?

a. long-term separation of family members from one another

b. deep shifts toward conservative values

c. millions of deaths caused by the war

\*d. all of the above were causes of the spike

5. Which of these is the correct formula for determining population change?

a. (Births–Deaths) + [(In-Migration) – (Out Migration)] = Population Change

\*b. (Births–Deaths) +/- [(In-Migration) – (Out Migration)] = Population Change

c. [(In-Migration) – (Out Migration)] – (Births–Deaths) = Population Change

d. [(In-Migration) – (Out Migration)] + (Births–Deaths) = Population Change

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to all births minus all the deaths in a given population over a given time period.

\*a. Natural increase

b. Net increase

c. Natural enumeration

d. Natural proliferation

7. This part of the “determining population change” formula, (Births-Deaths) is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Natural increase

b. Organic increase

c. Natural enumeration

d. Natural proliferation

8. This part of the “determining population change” formula, [(In-Migration)-(Out Migration)] is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Total migration

b. Gross migration

\*c. Net migration

d. Natural migration

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the formal counting of a population by its government.

a. Population Verification

b. Population Enumeration

c. Census Verification

\*d. Census Enumeration

11. What was the estimated US population in 2008?

a. Almost 300 million

b. Almost 275 million

\*c. Almost 305 million

d. Almost 245 million

12. What was the estimated U.S. population in 2009?

a. Just below 300 million

\*b. Just over 307 million

c. About 250 million

d. Almost 245 million

13. Which country has the largest population in the world?

a. India

b. United States

\*c. China

d. Indonesia

14. By estimation, which country will be most populated in the world in 2100?

\*a. India

b. United States

c. China

d. Indonesia

15. Where does US rank in The Ten Most Populated Countries in the World in year 2008?

\*a. 3rd

b. 4th

c. 5th

d. 6th

16. By estimation, where would US rank in The Ten Most Populated Countries in the World in year 2050?

\*a. 3rd

b. 4th

c. 5th

d. 6th

17. By estimation, which country/ies will not be in The Ten Most Populated Countries in the World in year 2050?

a. Japan

b. Brazil

c. Russia

\*d. both a & c

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the number of live births per 1,000 people living in the population.

a. General Fertility Rate

b. General Birth Rate

c. Crude Fertility Rate

\*d. Crude Birth Rate

19. Since 2018, which state led with the highest birth rate?

a. Alaska

b. Vermont

\*c. Utah

d. Maine

20. Since 2018, which state led with the lowest birth rate?

a. Alaska

\*b. Vermont

c. Utah

d. Maine

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of the number of children born to a woman.

a. Birth rate

b. Fecundity

\*c. Fertility

d. Crude birth rate

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the total number of children ever born to a woman calculated both individually and at the societal level.

a. Total Birth Rate

b. Total Fecundity Rate

c. Crude Birth Rate

\*d. Total Fertility Rate

24. Which definition describes the difference/similarity between Crude Birth Rate and Total Fertility Rate?

a. Both means the same thing but Crude Birth Rate is used in census and Total Fertility Rate used most often in the medical field.

b. Crude Birth Rate is defined as any birth during a given year but Total Fertility Rate is an average rate of women who can bear children.

\*c. Crude Birth Rate represents number of live births within a population but Total Fertility Rate represents number of live births per women (individually and at societal level).

d. Crude Birth Rate represents number of birth by women in specific age range but Total Fertility Rate represents number of pregnancies resulting in live births.

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the physiological ability to conceive or give birth to children.

a. Birth rate

\*b. Fecundity

c. Fertility

d. Crude birth rate

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are nations with comparably higher wealth than most countries of the world.

\*a. More Developed Nations

b. Modern Nations

c. Super Powers

d. Advanced Nations

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to nations located near to or south of the Equator which have less wealth and more of the world’s population of inhabitants.

a. Third World Countries

b. Industrial Nations

\*c. Less Developed Nations

d. Traditional Nations

28. Which country has the most strict fertility policy in the world?

a. South Korea

b. Japan

c. North Korea

\*d. China

29. Which region was the “birth hot spot” of the world?

a. Asia

b. Europe

\*c. Africa

d. America

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the time required for a population to double if the current growth rate continues.

a. Dualing Time

b. Double up time

\*c. Doubling Time

d. Duplication Time

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a population neither shrinks nor expands from year to year.

a. Status Quo

\*b. Zero Population Growth

c. Stagnant Growth

d. Moribund Population Growth

37. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distinct perspectives that relate to births in a population.

\*a. two

b. three

c. four

d. five

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a perspective which opposes childbearing.

a. Antibirth

b. Antipregnancy

c. Antifertility

\*d. Antinatalist

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a perspective which promotes birth and increased population.

\*a. Pronatalist

b. Prolife

c. Antichoice

d. Creationism

40. Opposition of birth, support of contraceptive, abortions, and sterilization along with the education of women are characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Antibirth

b. Antipregnancy

c. Antifertility

\*d. Antinatalist

41. Support of birth, large families, extended families, and the governmental support of childbearing are characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Pronatalist

b. Prolife

c. Antichoice

d. Creationism

42. Thomas Malthus was the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Pronatalist

\*b. Antinatalist

c. Prochoice advocate

d. Prolife advocate

43. What was the main issue behind Malthus’ work and theory?

a. too many irresponsible parents at his time

b. no educational resources to meet the demand

\*c. food production not being able to meet the demand of rapid population growth

d. lack of medicine for population

44. How might Malthus respond to a parent who went on welfare because he could not take care of the children on his own?

a. recommend possible forced sterilization to prevent future births

b. provide educational help to better his life

c. recommend possible criminal treatment for lack of parental preparation

\*d. a & c

45. To an antinatalist, what would be the blame for famines and other problems that exist in society?

a. Lack of natural resources to provide what is necessary for the population.

b. Government’s failure to provide prevention methods.

\*c. There are too many babies and people for what resource is available.

d. There are not enough people to harvest the natural resources that are available throughout the world.

46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an antinatalist who agrees with Malthus, but rejects his conservative and religious proscriptions.

a. Contemporary Malthusian

\*b. Neo-Malthusian

c. Innovative Malthusian

d. Modern day Malthusian

47. A Pronatalist would blame shortage of food in the world on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. lack of tools to obtain available resources

b. there are too many babies and people for what resource is available

c. not enough people to harvest the natural resources that are available throughout the world

\*d. political and social mismanagement

48. Less developed regions of the world live a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle.

\*a. Pronatalist

b. Antinatalist

c. Prochoice advocate

d. Prolife advocate

51. What is the number 1 killer in the US?

a. Diabetes

b. Cancer

\*c. Heart disease

d. Suicide

52. What is the leading cause of death in the world during the last decade?

a. Diabetes

b. Cancer

\*c. Heart disease

d. Suicide

53. Which of these are NOT highly correlated with tobacco use?

a. Heart Disease

b. Cancer

c. Chronic Lung Disease

\*d. Diabetes

54. AIDS is most common in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Europe

\*b. Africa

c. US

d. South America

55. What is the most common way of transmitting AIDS throughout the world?

a. Homosexuality

b. Bisexuality

\*c. Heterosexuality

d. Dirty needles

56. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific study of diseases, their transmission, and their management.

\*a. Epidemiology

b. Etymology

c. Virology

d. Ecobiology

57. The United States Center for Disease Control is concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. disease developed in the US

b. cures

\*c. all disease in every country

d. all disease which effect majority of the US population

58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of deaths in a given population per 1,000 people living in that population.

a. General Fatality Rate

b. General Death Rate

c. Crude Fatality Rate

\*d. Crude Death Rate

59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

a. Infant Morbidity Rate

\*b. Infant Mortality Rate

c. Birth Morbidity Rate

d. Infant Casualty Rate

60. Which of these statements is true of world’s population?

a. more babies are born in developing nations of the world than in the developed ones

b. more infants and other people die sooner in the less developed regions of the world than in the developed ones

c. most of the world’s future population growth will come from the less developed regions of the world.

\*d. all of the above

61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that populations go through 3 distinct stages that correspond to the onset of the Industrial Revolution with regard to changes in birth and death rates.

a. Population Growth Theory

\*b. Demographic Transition Theory

c. Demographic Evolution Theory

d. Population Transition Theory

62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ encompassed the world’s population up until about 1700 AD.

\*a. Pre-Industrial Revolution Stage

b. Industrial Revolution Stage

c. Post-Industrial Revolution Stage

d. Modern Day Stage

63.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ raised the standard of living so much that death rates remained low while birth rates dropped.

a. Pre-Industrial Revolution Stage

b. Industrial Revolution Stage

\*c. Post-Industrial Revolution Stage

d. Modern Day Stage

64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ saw the decline in death rates while birth rates remained high.

a. Pre-Industrial Revolution Stage

\*b. Industrial Revolution Stage

c. Post-Industrial Revolution Stage

d. Modern Day Stage

65. Which regions of the world will contribute most to the future population growth?

a. Africa

b. Latin America

c. Island Nations

\*d. all of the above

66. Every population/society can be compared by an age-sex structural approach called the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Demographic Pyramid

\*b. Population Pyramid

c. General Demographic Assessment

d. Population Assessment

67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the graphic representation of specified 5-year age groups within a population and by being males or females.

a. Demographic Pyramid

\*b. Population Pyramid

c. General Demographic Assessment

d. Population Assessment

68. If someone moves out of your country they are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. immigrants

b. émigré

\*c. emigrants

d. migrant

69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the departure from your country of origin to reside in another.

a. Immigration

b. Resettlement

\*c. Emigration

d. Migration

70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the arrival of a foreigner into a country they will reside in and likely become a citizen of on some future date.

\*a. Immigration

b. Resettlement

c. Emigration

d. Migration

71. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are negatives aspects of where you live which make you consider leaving.

a. Impulsion Factors

b. Attractant Factors

\*c. Push Factors

d. Pull Factors

72. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are positive aspects of another place which draw you to migrate to it.

a. Impulsion Factors

b. Attractant Factors

c. Push Factors

\*d. Pull Factors

73. Wars, famines, political hostility, natural disasters, and other harsh circumstances are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Impulsion Factors

b. Attractant Factors

\*c. Push Factors

d. Pull Factors

74. Economic prosperity, jobs, food, safety, and asylum are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Impulsion Factors

b. Attractant Factors

c. Push Factors

\*d. Pull Factors

**True / False Questions**

1. Census is the scientific study of population growth and change.

\*False

2. Demography is the scientific study of population growth and change.

\*True

3. Enumeration is the scientific study of population growth and change.

\*False

4. After World War II, the government relinquished all resources reserved for the war and the general population resumed their “normal” life.

\*False

5. After World War II Marriage rate, divorce rate, and birth rate peaked for about a decade then began to decline.

\*True

6. Those who were born between 1946 and 1964 were called the Hippie generation.

\*False

7. Those who were born between 1946 and 1964 were called the Baby Boom Generation.

\*True

8. Natural increase refers to all births minus all the deaths in a given population over a given time period.

\*True

9. Natural enumeration refers to all births minus all the deaths in a given population over a given time period.

\*False

10. Total migration refers to all the in-migration minus all the out-migration in a given population over a given time period.

\*False

11. Net migration refers to all the in-migration minus all the out-migration in a given population over a given time period.

\*True

12. There are mistakes in counting that render results that are close, but never perfectly accurate.

\*True

13. When enumerating population we are very close to being perfectly accurate.

\*False

14. Population Enumeration is the formal counting of a population by its government.

\*False

15. Census Enumeration is the formal counting of a population by its government.

\*True

22. By estimation, India will be most populated country in the world in 2100.

\*True

23. By estimation, China will be most populated country in the world in 2100.

\*False

24. The U.S. ranks 3rd in The Ten Most Populated Countries in the World in year 2010.

\*True

25. The U.S. ranks 5th in The Ten Most Populated Countries in the World in year 2010.

\*False

26. General Fertility Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people living in the population.

\*False

27. General Birth Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people living in the population.

\*False

28. Crude Birth Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people living in the population.

\*True

29. Since 1991, Vermont led with the highest birth rate.

\*False

30. Since 1991, Utah led with the highest birth rate.

\*True

31. Since 1991, Alaska led with the highest birth rate.

\*False

32. Since 1991, Vermont led with the lowest birth rate.

\*True

33. Since 1991, Utah led with the lowest birth rate.

\*False

34. Since 1991, Maine led with the lowest birth rate.

\*False

35. True rate represents Number of events/ Number at risk of the event.

\*True

36. Actual rate represents Number of events/ Number at risk of the event.

\*False

37. Fecundity is a measure of the number of children born to a woman.

\*False

38. Fertility is a measure of the number of children born to a woman.

\*True

39. Total Fecundity Rate refers to the total number of children ever born to a woman calculated both individually and at the societal level.

\*False

40. Total Fertility Rate refers to the total number of children ever born to a woman calculated both individually and at the societal level.

\*True

41. Fecundity is the physiological ability to conceive or give birth to children.

\*True

42. Fertility is the physiological ability to conceive or give birth to children.

\*False

43. More Developed Nations are nations with comparably higher wealth than most countries of the world.

\*True

44. Super Powers are nations with comparably higher wealth than most countries of the world.

\*False

45. Third World Countries refers to nations located near to or south of the Equator which have less wealth and more of the world’s population of inhabitants.

\*False

46. Less Developed Nations refers to nations located near to or south of the Equator which have less wealth and more of the world’s population of inhabitants.

\*True

47. North Korea has the most strict fertility policy in the world.

\*False

48. China has the most strict fertility policy in the world.

\*True

49. Europe was the “birth hot spot” of the world.

\*False

50. Africa was the “birth hot spot” of the world.

\*True

51. The “birth hot spot” of the world has a projected population change of an increase of 85 percent between the years 2008-2050.

\*False

53. Doubling Time is the time required for a population to double if the current growth rate continues.

\*True

54. Duplication Time is the time required for a population to double if the current growth rate continues.

\*False

60. Zero Population Growth occurs when a population neither shrinks nor expands from year to year.

\*True

61. Stagnant Growth occurs when a population neither shrinks nor expands from year to year.

\*False

62. Antifertility is a perspective which opposes childbearing.

\*False

63. Antinatalist is a perspective which opposes childbearing.

\*True

64. Pronatalist is a perspective which promotes birth and increased population.

\*True

65. Creationism is a perspective which promotes birth and increased population.

\*False

66. Opposition of birth, support of contraceptive, abortions, and sterilization along with the education of women are characteristics of Antifertility perspective.

\*False

67. Opposition of birth, support of contraceptive, abortions, and sterilization along with the education of women are characteristics of Antinatalist perspective.

\*True

68. Support of birth, large families, extended families, and the governmental support of childbearing are characteristics of Pronatalist perspective.

\*True

69. Creationism Support of birth, large families, extended families, and the governmental support of childbearing are characteristics of Pronatalist perspective.

\*False

70. Thomas Malthus was the first Pronatalist.

\*False

71. Thomas Malthus was the first Antinatalist.

\*True

72. Malthus’s theory came from his objection to witnessing too many irresponsible parents giving births to children in his day.

\*False

73. Malthus’s theory came from witnessing food production not being able to meet the demand of rapid population growth.

\*True

74. An antinatalist would blame famines and other problems that exist in society on Government’s failure to provide prevention methods.

\*False

75. An antinatalist would blame famines and other problems that exist in society on too many babies and people for what resource is available.

\*True

76. Contemporary Malthusian is an antinatalist who agrees with Malthus, but rejects his conservative and religious proscriptions.

\*False

77. Neo-Malthusian is an antinatalist who agrees with Malthus, but rejects his conservative and religious proscriptions.

\*True

78. A pronatalist would blame shortage of food in the world on lack of tools to obtain available resources.

\*False

79. A pronatalist would blame shortage of food in the world on political and social mismanagement.

\*True

80. Less developed regions of the world live a Pronatalist lifestyles.

\*True

81. Less developed regions of the world live an Antinatalist lifestyles.

\*False

86. The leading cause of death in the U.S. is Heart disease.

\*True

87. Cancer is the leading cause of death in the world during the last decade.

\*False

88. Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the world during the last decade.

\*True

89. AIDS is the leading cause of death in the world during the last decade.

\*False

90. AIDS is more common in Africa.

\*True

91. AIDS is more common in South America.

\*False

92. Homosexuality is the most common way of transmitting AIDS throughout the world.

\*False

93. Heterosexuality is the most common way of transmitting AIDS throughout the world.

\*True

94. Epidemiology is the scientific study of diseases, their transmission, and their management.

\*True

95. Virology is the scientific study of diseases, their transmission, and their management.

\*False

96. The United States Center for Disease Control is mainly concerned with disease developed in the US.

\*False

97. The United States Center for Disease Control is mainly concerned with all disease in every country.

\*True

98. Crude Fatality Rate refers to the number of deaths in a given population per 1,000 people living in that population.

\*False

99. Crude Death Rate refers to the number of deaths in a given population per 1,000 people living in that population.

\*True

100. Infant Morbidity Rate refers to the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

\*False

101. Infant Mortality Rate refers to the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

\*True

102. Demographic Transition Theory claims that populations go through 3 distinct stages that correspond to the onset of the Industrial Revolution with regard to changes in birth and death rates.

\*True

103. Population Transition Theory claims that populations go through 3 distinct stages that correspond to the onset of the Industrial Revolution with regard to changes in birth and death rates.

\*False

104. Pre-Industrial Revolution Stage encompassed the world’s population up until about 1700 AD.

\*True

105. Industrial Revolution Stage encompassed the world’s population up until about 1700 AD.

\*False

106. Industrial Revolution Stage raised the standard of living so much that death rates remained low while birth rates dropped.

\*False

107. Post-Industrial Revolution Stage raised the standard of living so much that death rates remained low while birth rates dropped.

\*True

108. Modern Day Stage raised the standard of living so much that death rates remained low while birth rates dropped.

\*False

109. Pre-Industrial Revolution Stage saw the decline in death rates while birth rates remained high

\*False

110. Industrial Revolution Stage saw the decline in death rates while birth rates remained high

\*True

111. Every population/society can be compared by an age-sex structural approach called the Population Pyramid.

\*True

112. Every population/society can be compared by an age-sex structural approach called The General Demographic Assessment.

\*False

113. Population Pyramid is the graphic representation of specified 5-year age groups within a population and by being males or females.

\*True

114. Population Assessment is the graphic representation of specified 5-year age groups within a population and by being males or females.

\*False

115. If someone moves out of your country to reside in another they are called immigrants.

\*False

116. If someone moves out of your country to reside in another they are called emigrants.

\*True

117. Immigration is the departure from your country of origin to reside in another.

\*False

118. Emigration is the departure from your country of origin to reside in another.

\*True

119. Immigration refers to the arrival of a foreigner into a country they will reside in and likely become a citizen of on some future date.

\*True

120. Emigration refers to the arrival of a foreigner into a country they will reside in and likely become a citizen of on some future date.

\*False

121. Impulsion Factors are negative aspects of where you live which make you consider leaving.

\*False

122. Push Factors are negative aspects of where you live which make you consider leaving.

\*True

123. Attractant Factors are positive aspects of another place which draw you to migrate to it.

\*False

124. Pull Factors are positive aspects of another place which draw you to migrate to it.

\*True

125. Wars, famines, political hostility, natural disasters, and other harsh circumstances are examples of Impulsion Factors.

\*False

126. Wars, famines, political hostility, natural disasters, and other harsh circumstances are examples of Push Factors.

\*True

127. Economic prosperity, jobs, food, safety, and asylum are all examples of Attractant Factors.

\*False

128. Economic prosperity, jobs, food, safety, and asylum are all examples of Pull Factors.

\*True

129. There are many populations in the world that are shrinking such as Japan.

\*True

130. Table 2 lists the 10 most populated countries of the world in 2013 with estimates for future population in 2050. The US ranks 3rd in 2013, but Nigeria makes a jump from 7th to 3rd in 2050 moving the US to rank 4th in population.

\*True

131. Interestingly, in 2050, India will rank 1st and China 2nd.

\*True

132. Also of interest is the fact that in 2050 that the US is the only Western country in the list.

\*True

133. By the year, 2100 India will be the largest most populated country in the world.  Nigeria was 7th largest back in 2013 and 2020, was estimated to become 3rd largest by both 2050 and 2100,

\*True

134. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, it was supposed to be 9th largest by 2050 and by 2100 it will be the  6th largest in 2100.

\*True

135. In 2018 it was announced that the U.S. hit the lowest level of birth in its recorded history at only 1.73 and 2019 looked to be even lower.

\*True

136. Utah has a 115+ years of having higher TFRs than most states and than the entire United States.

\*True

137. Interestingly Utah has been rated as among the most stable economies, with some of the strongest economic expansion predictions, and some of the highest quality of life measures by a variety of organizations and thinktanks.

\*True

138. The U.S. with a TFR of about 1.702 in 2019 is well below the replacement level.

\*True

139. The PRB 2020 report also showed that in 2020 the “More Developed” countries accounted for only 1.272 billion people (17%) while the “Less Developed” accounted for 6.501 billion people (83%).

\*True

140. China, Brazil, Russia, and India referred to as being “BRIC” countries.

\*True

141. Africa had a combined 1,338 billion people or (18.0%) of world’s 2020 total population.

\*True

142. The massive future growth of the world is happening in the poorest regions of the world.

\*True

143. The Maldives and Japan have some of the lowest growth rates and like all of Western Europe their populations are shrinking and cannot have a doubling time be calculated.

\*True

144. Pronatalist point out that in all of recorded history, there have existed many more populations that adequately provided enough food, water, shelter etc. for their society members.

\*True

145. It is estimated that there have been more than 108 billion people who ever lived on this earth. \*True

146. Pronatalists also argue for more births although their calls for increased fertility and increased support for families raising more children, fall on many who are adamantly opposed to promoting more children anywhere for any population

\*True

147. The Antinatalists view is predominant in wealthier nations, more powerful banks, international organizations, and most importantly policy makers. Still, the half-century extremely successful efforts to reduce fertility according to antinatalist philosophy as created some challenging economic circumstances for many countries.

\*True

148. China is perhaps the most intense example of the dangers of “over-restricting” fertility.

\*True

149. In China, over the last 40+ years a challenging problem emerged called the “4-2-1” crisis.

\*True

150. There are as many as 30 million more males in China as of 2020 who have no female their age to marry.

\*True

151. Because of antinatalists policies since World War II, fewer people were born and fewer children are in the labor force. Because of generally increasing life expectancies worldwide, more elderly are in need of care and more governments are in need of more workers to pay retirement tax which is used to support the currently retired elderly in their respective societies.

\*True

152. In 2018 an undergraduate student name Michael Harding and his BYU-Provo faculty research mentors studied state-by-state causes of death and found that between 1999 and 2016, cancer was the most common cause of death in 19 of the 50 states and the trend is shifting slowly toward cancer becoming the most common cause of death in the U.S.

\*True

153. Since smoking is becoming much more common in less developed countries, cancer is predicted to become the number 1 cause of death world-wide.

\*True

154. The World Health Organization (WHO) stated that 1.3 billion people smoked tobacco in the world as of 2020 and that it contributes to 80 percent of smokers deaths; killing about 7 million smokers and about 1.2 million family members and friends who breath the second-hand smoke after it is exhaled.

\*True

155. AIDS is considered an ongoing pandemic .

\*True

156. By far, AIDS is spread heterosexually more than homosexually.

\*True

157. The CIA Factbook reported that Afghanistan had the worst IMR in 2017 with 110.6 newborns dying for every 1,000 live births.

\*True

158. In 2017, Monaco (only 1.8 and Japan (2.0) had the lowest IMR’s of any country in the world.

159. Population Pyramids show males and females on opposite sides, and by 5-year age groupings. Some show the numbers and others show the percentages.

\*True

160. A “Negative Growth Pyramid” is a population pyramid for a country with very low birth rates and very high life expectancies. Japan’s resembles a tree that has had the lower part of it’s trunk chewed off or eroded in someway.

\*True

161. The Japan 2018 pyramid shows smaller percentages of child and young adult aged people in comparison to middle and older adult percentages.

\*True

162. The Nigeria pyramid illustrates the “Rapid Growth Pyramid” which is a country with relatively high birth rates and relative high death rates (or low life expectancies).

\*True

163. The U.S. pyramid illustrates a “Slow Growth Pyramid” which is a pyramid with moderate birth rates or low birth rates and high immigration rates, and moderately high life expectancies.

\*True

164. An Epidemic is a large spreading of a disease among people living in a given population within a short period of time.

\*True

165. A Pandemic is a large spread of a disease across geographical or political borders in a short period of time.

\*True

166. This recent PRB show taught how we are better prepared for this COVID 19 Pandemic than we were for the 1918 “Spanish Flu” but that we should not consider COVID 19 to be the last pandemic the world ever has to deal with.

\*True

167. Larger cities are more at risks to epidemics and pandemics.

\*True

168. Between 2012 and 2018 millions of refugees fled their countries towards European countries.

\*True

169. Germany accepted the largest number of refugees 2012-2018.

\*True

170. Everything in society influences demography and demography conversely influences everything in society.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific study of population growth and change.

\* Demography

2. Those who were born between 1946 and 1964 were called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Baby Boom Generation

3. List the causes for the spike in the birth rate after World War II.

\* long-term separation of family members from one another, deep shifts toward conservative values, millions of deaths caused by the war

4. Write the correct formula for determining population change.

\* (Births–Deaths) +/- [(In-Migration) – (Out Migration)] = Population Change

5. List the three component concerns of the core of demographic studies.

\*births, deaths, migration

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to all births minus all the deaths in a given population over a given time period.

\* Natural increase

7. This part of the “determining population change” formula, (Births-Deaths) is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Natural increase

8. This part of the “determining population change” formula, [(In-Migration)-(Out Migration)] is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Net migration

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to all the in-migration minus all the out-migration in a given population over a given time period.

\* Net migration

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the formal counting of a population by its government.

\* Census Enumeration

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is most populated country in the world.

\* China

14. Name of the country which will be most populated in the world in 2050.

\* India

15. US ranks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in The Ten Most Populated Countries in the World in year 2008.

\* 3rd

16. In 2050, it is estimated US will rank \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in The Ten Most Populated Countries in the World.

\* 3rd

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the number of live births per 1,000 people living in the population.

\* Crude Birth Rate

19. Since 1991, the state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led with the highest birth rate.

\* Utah

20. Since 1991, the state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led with the lowest birth rate.

\* Vermont

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represents Number of events/ Number at risk of the event.

\* True rate

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of the number of children born to a woman.

\* Fertility

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the total number of children ever born to a woman calculated both individually and at the societal level.

\* Total Fertility Rate

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the physiological ability to conceive or give birth to children.

\* Fecundity

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are nations with comparably higher wealth than most countries of the world.

\* More Developed Nations

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to nations located near to or south of the Equator which have less wealth and more of the world’s population of inhabitants.

\* Less Developed Nations

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the most strict fertility policy in the world.

\* China

28. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region was the “birth hot spot” of the world.

\* African

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the time required for a population to double if the current growth rate continues.

\* Doubling Time

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a population neither shrinks nor expands from year to year.

\* Zero Population Growth

36. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distinct perspectives that relate to births in a population.

\* two

37. List the two perspectives that relate to births in a population.

\*Antinatalist, Pronatalist

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a perspective which opposes childbearing.

\* Antinatalist

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a perspective which promotes birth and increased population.

\* Pronatalist

40. Opposition of birth, support of contraceptive, abortions, and sterilization along with the education of women are characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Antinatalist

41. Support of birth, large families, extended families, and the governmental support of childbearing are characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Pronatalist

42. Thomas Malthus was the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Antinatalist

43. To an antinatalist, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the blame for famines and other problems that exist in society.

\* too many babies and people for what resource is available

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an antinatalist who agrees with Malthus, but rejects his conservative and religious proscriptions.

\* Neo-Malthusian

45. A pronatalist would blame shortage of food in the world on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* political and social mismanagement

46. Less developed regions of the world live a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lifestyles.

\* Pronatalist

49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the termination of the body, its systems, and brain activity in an irreversible way.

\*death

50. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the number 1 killer in the US.

\* Heart disease

51. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the leading cause of death in the world during the last decade.

\* Heart disease

52. List the four diseases highly correlated with tobacco use.

\* Heart Disease, Cancer, Chronic Lung Disease, Stroke

53. AIDS is more common in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Africa and parts of Asia

54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most common way of transmitting AIDS throughout the world.

\* Heterosexuality

55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific study of diseases, their transmission, and their management.

\* Epidemiology

56. The United States Center for Disease Control is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* all disease in every country

57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of deaths in a given population per 1,000 people living in that population.

\* Crude Death Rate

58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

\* Infant Mortality Rate

59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that populations go through 3 distinct stages that correspond to the onset of the Industrial Revolution with regard to changes in birth and death rates.

\* Demographic Transition Theory

60. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ encompassed the world’s population up until about 1700 AD.

\* Pre-Industrial Revolution Stage

61. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ raised the standard of living so much that death rates remained low while birth rates dropped.

\* Post-Industrial Revolution Stage

62. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ saw the decline in death rates while birth rates remained high.

\* Industrial Revolution Stage

63. List the 3 stages of Demographic Transition Theory in order.

\* Pre-Industrial Revolution Stage, Industrial Revolution Stage, Post-Industrial Revolution Stage

64. Every population/society can be compared by an age-sex structural approach called the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Population Pyramid

65. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the graphic representation of specified 5-year age groups within a population and by being males or females.

\* Population Pyramid

66. If someone moves out of your country to reside in another they are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* emigrants

67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the departure from your country of origin to reside in another.

\* emigration

68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the arrival of a foreigner into a country they will reside in and likely become a citizen of on some future date.

\* immigration

69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are negative aspects of where you live which make you consider leaving.

\* Push Factors

70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are positive aspects of another place which draw you to migrate to it.

\* Pull Factors

71. Wars, famines, political hostility, natural disasters, and other harsh circumstances are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Push Factors

72. Economic prosperity, jobs, food, safety, and asylum are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Pull Factors

**Chapter 18: Urbanization**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the societal trend where the proportion of people living in cities is increasing while the proportion living in the country side diminishes.

a. Globalization

b. Industrialization

\*c. Urbanization

d. Agglomeration

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the geographic territory within or close to a city.

a. Metropolitan

\*b. Urban

c. Municipal

d. Community

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that as farming skills increased, a surplus of basic foodstuffs existed.

a. Farming Surplus Theory

\*b. Agricultural Surplus Theory

c. Rural Surplus Theory

d. Harvest Surplus Theory

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that farmers needed a central place to trade or sell their surplus and cities developed in those central places.

\*a. Central Place Theory

b. Market Trading Theory

c. Marketplace Theory

d. Consignment Theory

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that the surplus was not as important as were the specialists who knew how to create it and do other occupations.

a. Consignment Theory

b. Commerce Theory

\*c. Trading Theory

d. Exchange Theory

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the geographic territory in the less populated regions of a society.

a. Pastoral

b. Bucolic

c. Rustic

\*d. Rural

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of people per square mile or square kilometer.

\*a. Population Density

b. Populace Concentration

c. Population Accumulation

d. Population Intensity

10. What year did Federal Highway Acts first come about?

\*a. 1925

b. 1934

c. 1940

d. 1956

11. What did the Federal Highway Acts facilitate?

a. federal control of road development

b. federal funding and state control of road development

c. Organization and funding of nation-wide road development

\*d. a & c

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the purchase of rundown buildings in the city center which were remodeled for upper class apartments.

\*a. Gentrification

b. Exurbanization

c. Real Estate Investment

d. “Flipping” Real Estate

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is where upper class city dwellers moved out of the city beyond the suburbs and lived in high-end housing in the countryside.

a. Gentrification

\*b. Exurbanization

c. Colonialism

d. Urban Mobility

e. Neocolonialism

14. What event in history brought many workers to live in and around the urban areas?

a. World War II

b. World War I

\*c. Industrial Revolution

d. Federal Highway Acts

15. Smaller cities located on the edges of the larger city which often include residential neighborhoods for those working in the area are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Uptown

\* b. Suburban

c. Urban Housing

d. Bucolic Area

16. The suburbs in the US grew dramatically after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the superhighways and freeways combined with the somewhat modest cost of automobiles, the movement out of the inner city and into the suburbs was on.

\*a. World War II

b. World War I

c. Industrial Revolution

d. Federal Highway Acts

17. High levels of homogeneous people, self-dependence, mechanical solidarity, and similarity in work are all characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area.

a. suburban

b. urban

\*c. rural

d. countryside

18. Heterogeneous people, inter-dependence, organic solidarity, diversity in work, higher cost of living, formalized rules, organizational complexity, numbers of people, and anomie are all characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area.

a. suburban

\*b. urban

c. rural

d. countryside

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ implies similar types of people.

\*a. Homogeneous

b. Analogous

c. Heterogeneous

d. Endogamous

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ implies diverse types of people.

a. Homogeneous

b. Analogous

\*c. Heterogeneous

d. Endogamous

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means "intimate community".

\*a. Gemeinschaft

b. Geschichtschaft

c. Gesellschaft

d. Gewinnenschaft

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_means" impersonal associations".

a. Gemeinschaft

b. Geschichtschaft

\*c. Gesellschaft

d. Gewinnenschaft

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a shared conscious among society's members who each has a similar form of livelihood.

a. Perfunctory Consciousness

b. Macro Solidarity

\*c. Mechanical Solidarity

d. Organic Solidarity

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sense of interdependence on the specializations of occupations in modern society.

a. Perfunctory Consciousness

b. Macro Solidarity

c. Mechanical Solidarity

\*d. Organic Solidarity

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a state of social normlessness which occurs when our lives or society has vague norms.

a. Value neutrality

b. Isolation

\*c. Anomie

d. Existentialism

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an overspill of one urban area into another often where many small towns grow into one huge urban area connected by a major transportation corridor.

a. Metropolis

b. Conurbation

\*c. Megalopolis

d. Metropolitan Areas

e. Micropolitan

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a large population concentration in a city which has the influence of the city’s various zones.

a. Metropolis

b. Conurbation

c. Megalopolis

\*d. Metropolitan Areas

e. Micropolitan

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studies the form, structure, and development of the community in human populations.

a. Concentric Zone Theory

\*b. Human Ecology

c. Sector Theory

d. Multiple Nuclei Theory

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that cities grow like the rings of a tree starting in the center and growing outward.

\*a. Concentric Zone Theory

b. Human Ecology

c. Sector Theory

d. Multiple Nuclei Theory

30. Central Business District, low, middle, and high class residential zones, heavy and light manufacturing, suburbs are example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Concentric Zone Theory

b. Human Ecology

c. Sector Theory

d. Multiple Nuclei Theory

31. Ernest W. Burgess developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help understand how a city develops.

\*a. Concentric Zone Theory

b. Human Ecology

c. Sector Theory

d. Multiple Nuclei Theory

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that cities grow in pie wedge shapes as the city develops.

a. Concentric Zone Theory

b. Human Ecology

\*c. Sector Theory

d. Multiple Nuclei Theory

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that cities have multiple centers that yield influence on the growth and nature of an urban area.

a. Concentric Zone Theory

b. Human Ecology

c. Sector Theory

\*d. Multiple Nuclei Theory

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an urban area with 10,000-49,000 inhabitants.

a. Metropolis

b. Conurbation

c. Megalopolis

d. Metropolitan Areas

\*e. Micropolitan

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes one or more adjacent counties that has at least one 50,000 populated urban center that influences the economic, transportation and social connection of the area.

a. Metropolis Statistical Area

b. Conurbation Statistical Area

c. Megalopolis Statistical Area

\*d. Metropolitan Statistical Area

e. Micropolitan Statistical Area

36. All of the following are factors drawing people to live in the city except:

a. energy

b. diversity of people

c. safety

\*d. cost

37. All of the following are Herbert Gans’ categories of people who live in cities except:

\*a. Entrepreneurs

b. Ethnic Villagers

c. Deprived and Trapped

d. Unmarried Singles

e. Cosmopolites

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are intellectuals, professional, and artists who are attracted to the city because of opportunities and community that are found there.

a. Entrepreneurs

b. Ethnic Villagers

c. Deprived and Trapped

d. Unmarried Singles

\*e. Cosmopolites

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are ages 20-30's persons who enjoy the city-singles scene and will probably move when they get older or marry.

a. Cosmopolites

b. Ethnic Villagers

c. Deprived and Trapped

\*d. Unmarried Singles

e. Unattached Singles

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are city dwellers who group together with others of the same ethnic background and set up miniature enclaves.

a. Cosmopolites

b. Cultural Villagers

c. Deprived and Trapped

d. Unmarried Singles

\*e. Ethnic Villagers

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the very poor, disabled, or emotionally disturbed who are often victims of other city dwellers.

a. Disadvantaged

b. Ethnic Villagers

\*c. Deprived and Trapped

d. Unmarried Singles

e. Underprivileged

42. Which of these categories have been added to Herbert Gans’ categories of people who live in cities?

a. Gangs

b. Opportunist

c. Entrepreneur

\*d. all of the above

e. a & b

43. When did modern day gang problems first start?

a. since the Great Depression

b. early 1900’s

\*c. early 1800’s

d. 1980’s

45. What is the main reason of gang migration to suburban and rural areas?

a. expanding drug distribution territories

b. recruiting new members

c. hiding from law enforcement

d. escaping from other gangs

\*e. all of the above

46. All of the following are gang related crimes except:

a. alien smuggling

b. armed robbery

c. extortion and fraud

\*d. counterfeiting

e. identity theft

47. What communication vehicle(s) do gangs use now to communicate with other gang members as well as for recruitment purposes?

a. Mobile phones

b. Texting

\*c. Internet

d. television

48. How many gang members are estimated by the FBI?

a. 10,000

b. 750,000-900,000

\*c. 1.4 million

d. 4 million

49. Many of today’s worst gangs originated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Ghettos

b. Schools

\*c. Prisons

d. Ethnic villages

50. The principle followed by most gangs, organized criminals, and white-collar criminals is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. take what’s ours

b. survival of the fittest

c. profit first, ethics second

\*d. murder for profit

**True / False Questions**

1. Globalization is the societal trend where the proportion of people living in cities is increasing while the proportion living in the country side diminishes.

\*False

2. Urbanization is the societal trend where the proportion of people living in cities is increasing while the proportion living in the country side diminishes.

\*True

3. Metropolitan refers to the geographic territory within or close to a city.

\*False

4. Urban refers to the geographic territory within or close to a city.

\*True

6. Farming Surplus Theory claims that as farming skills increased, a surplus of basic foodstuffs existed.

\*False

7. Agricultural Surplus Theory claims that as farming skills increased, a surplus of basic foodstuffs existed.

\*True

8. Central Place Theory claims that farmers needed a central place to trade or sell their surplus and cities developed in those central places.

\*True

9. Market Trading Theory claims that farmers needed a central place to trade or sell their surplus and cities developed in those central places.

\*False

10. Commerce Theory claims that the surplus was not as important as were the specialists who knew how to create it and do other occupations.

\*False

11. Trading Theory claims that the surplus was not as important as were the specialists who knew how to create it and do other occupations.

\*True

12. Bucolic refers to the geographic territory in the less populated regions of a society.

\*False

13. Rural refers to the geographic territory in the less populated regions of a society.

\*True

14. Population Density refers to the number of people per square mile or square kilometer.

\*True

15. Populace Concentration refers to the number of people per square mile or square kilometer.

\*False

22. Gentrification is the purchase of rundown buildings in the city center which were remodeled for upper class apartments.

\*True

23. Exurbanization is the purchase of rundown buildings in the city center which were remodeled for upper class apartments.

\*False

24. Gentrification is where upper class city dwellers moved out of the city beyond the suburbs and lived in high-end housing in the countryside.

\*False

25. Exurbanization is where upper class city dwellers moved out of the city beyond the suburbs and lived in high-end housing in the countryside.

\*True

26. Urban Mobility is where upper class city dwellers moved out of the city beyond the suburbs and lived in high-end housing in the countryside.

\*False

27. World War II brought many workers to live in and around the urban areas.

\*False

28. Industrial Revolution brought many workers to live in and around the urban areas.

\*True

29. Smaller cities located on the edges of the larger city which often include residential neighborhoods for those working in the area are called Suburban.

\*True

30. Smaller cities located on the edges of the larger city which often include residential neighborhoods for those working in the area are called Urban Housing.

\*False

31. The suburbs in the US grew dramatically after World War II when the superhighways and freeways combined with the somewhat modest cost of automobiles, the movement out of the inner city and into the suburbs was on.

\*True

32. The suburbs in the US grew dramatically after Industrial Revolution when the superhighways and freeways combined with the somewhat modest cost of automobiles, the movement out of the inner city and into the suburbs was on.

\*False

33. High levels of homogeneous people, self-dependence, mechanical solidarity, and similarity in work are all characteristic of rural area.

\*True

34. High levels of homogeneous people, self-dependence, mechanical solidarity, and similarity in work are all characteristic of countryside area.

\*False

35. Heterogeneous people, inter-dependence, organic solidarity, diversity in work, higher cost of living, formalized rules, organizational complexity, numbers of people, and anomie are all characteristics of suburban area.

\*False

36. Heterogeneous people, inter-dependence, organic solidarity, diversity in work, higher cost of living, formalized rules, organizational complexity, numbers of people, and anomie are all characteristics of urban area.

\*True

37. Heterogeneous people, inter-dependence, organic solidarity, diversity in work, higher cost of living, formalized rules, organizational complexity, numbers of people, and anomie are all characteristics of rural area.

\*False

38. Homogeneous implies similar types of people.

\*True

39. Analogous implies similar types of people.

\*False

40. Heterogeneous implies diverse types of people.

\*True

41. Endogamous implies diverse types of people.

\*False

42. Gemeinschaft means "intimate community".

\*True

43. Geschichtschaft means "intimate community".

\*False

44. Geschichtschaft means" impersonal associations".

\*False

45. Gesellschaft means" impersonal associations".

\*True

46. Macro Solidarity is a shared conscious among society's members who each has a similar form of livelihood.

\*False

47. Mechanical Solidarity is a shared conscious among society's members who each has a similar form of livelihood.

\*True

48. Organic Solidarity is a shared conscious among society's members who each has a similar form of livelihood.

\*False

49. Perfunctory Consciousness is a sense of interdependence on the specializations of occupations in modern society.

\*False

50. Organic Solidarity is a sense of interdependence on the specializations of occupations in modern society.

\*True

51. Anomie is a state of social normlessness which occurs when our lives or society has vague norms.

\*True

52. Existentialism is a state of social normlessness which occurs when our lives or society has vague norms.

\*False

53. Megalopolis is an overspill of one urban area into another often where many small towns grow into one huge urban area connected by a major transportation corridor.

\*True

54. Metropolitan Areas is an overspill of one urban area into another often where many small towns grow into one huge urban area connected by a major transportation corridor.

\*False

55. Metropolis is a large population concentration in a city which has the influence of the city’s various zones.

\*False

56. Megalopolis is a large population concentration in a city which has the influence of the city’s various zones.

\*False

57. Metropolitan Areas is a large population concentration in a city which has the influence of the city’s various zones.

\*True

58. Concentric Zone Theory studies the form, structure, and development of the community in human populations.

\*False

59. Human Ecology studies the form, structure, and development of the community in human populations.

\*True

60. Concentric Zone Theory claims that cities grow like the rings of a tree starting in the center and growing outward.

\*True

61. Sector Theory claims that cities grow like the rings of a tree starting in the center and growing outward.

\*False

62. Central Business District, low, middle, and high class residential zones, heavy and light manufacturing, suburbs are example of Concentric Zone Theory.

\*True

63. Central Business District, low, middle, and high class residential zones, heavy and light manufacturing, suburbs are example of Human Ecology.

\*False

64. Concentric Zone Theory Ernest W. Burgess developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help understand how a city develops.

\*True

65. Sector Theory Ernest W. Burgess developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help understand how a city develops.

\*False

66. Concentric Zone Theory claims that cities grow in pie wedge shapes as the city develops.

\*False

67. Human Ecology claims that cities grow in pie wedge shapes as the city develops.

\*False

68. Sector Theory claims that cities grow in pie wedge shapes as the city develops.

\*True

69. Concentric Zone Theory claims that cities have multiple centers that yield influence on the growth and nature of an urban area.

\*False

70. Multiple Nuclei Theory claims that cities have multiple centers that yield influence on the growth and nature of an urban area.

\*True

71. Megalopolis is an urban area with 10,000-49,000 inhabitants.

\*False

72. Micropolitan is an urban area with 10,000-49,000 inhabitants.

\*True

73. Metropolitan Statistical Area includes one or more adjacent counties that has at least one 50,000 populated urban center that influences the economic, transportation and social connection of the area.

\*True

74. Micropolitan Statistical Area includes one or more adjacent counties that has at least one 50,000 populated urban center that influences the economic, transportation and social connection of the area.

\*False

75. Entrepreneurs are intellectuals, professional, and artists who are attracted to the city because of opportunities and community that are found there.

\*False

76. Cosmopolites are intellectuals, professional, and artists who are attracted to the city because of opportunities and community that are found there.

\*True

77. Unmarried Singles are ages 20-30's persons who enjoy the city-singles scene and will probably move when they get older or marry.

\*True

78. Unattached Singles are ages 20-30's persons who enjoy the city-singles scene and will probably move when they get older or marry.

\*False

79. Cultural Villagers are city dwellers who group together with others of the same ethnic background and set up miniature enclaves.

\*False

80. Ethnic Villagers are city dwellers who group together with others of the same ethnic background and set up miniature enclaves.

\*True

. Disadvantaged are the very poor, disabled, or emotionally disturbed who are often victims of other city dwellers.

\*False

81. Deprived and Trapped are the very poor, disabled, or emotionally disturbed who are often victims of other city dwellers.

\*True

92. The principle followed by most gangs, organized criminals, and white-collar criminals is take what’s ours.

\*False

93. The principle followed by most gangs, organized criminals, and white-collar criminals is murder for profit.

\*True

94. The World Population Review Website (2020) reported the top 3 largest cities in 2020 to be: Tokyo (37+ million); Delhi (29+ million); and Shanghai (26+ million).

\*True

95. The World Population Review Website  (2020) list 533 other cities that have at least 1 million inhabitants in them.

\*True

97. As of 2020 about 56 percent of the world’s population was classified as living in urban areas. There were 548 cities with 1 million or more inhabitants and as of 2018 there were 33 cities with 10 million or more inhabitants. New York is a megacity!

\*True

98. The U.S. Census (2019) estimated that from the 2010 Census and other estimates that of the 3,143 total U.S. counties, 1,254 were mostly urban (40%); 1,185 were mostly rural (38%); and only 704 (22%) were “completely rural Counties.

\*True

99. Daniel Lichter taught about the “three-Ds” that are changing rural America: depopulation, death, and diversity.

\*True

100. Merideth A. Kleykamp reported that “Roughly 18 percent of the total U.S. population lives in rural areas compared with 24 percent of all veterans.

\*True

101. The United States has a long history of protest dating back to the Boston Tea Party that led to the U.S. Revolution and more recently to the recent 2020 protests against police brutality against Blacks.

\*True

102. The year 2020 was a benchmark for original protests when protests were held against COVID-19 state orders and especially for the videotaped and widely viewed and shared killing of George Floyd by a police officer.

\*True

103. Part of these 2020 police brutality-related protests that also stand out in contrasts to previous protests is the inconsistent efforts by Mayors, Governors, and various law enforcement agencies to regulate, enforce existing laws and or protect business and other properties.

\*True

104. Some 33,000 violent street gangs, motorcycle gangs, and prison gangs are criminally active in the U.S. today.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the societal trend where the proportion of people living in cities is increasing while the proportion living in the country side diminishes.

\* Urbanization

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the geographic territory within or close to a city.

\* Urban

3. The governments of the world define urban in different ways, but it is safe to assume that between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_inhabitants in a city is the minimum required to call a geographic territory urban.

\*2,000-5,000

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that as farming skills increased, a surplus of basic foodstuffs existed.

\* Agricultural Surplus Theory

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that farmers needed a central place to trade or sell their surplus and cities developed in those central places.

\* Central Place Theory

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that the surplus was not as important as were the specialists who knew how to create it and do other occupations.

\* Trading Theory

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the geographic territory in the less populated regions of a society.

\* Rural

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of people per square mile or square kilometer.

\* Population Density

11. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Federal Highway Acts was first introduced.

\* 1925

12. List what Federal Highway Acts facilitated.

\* federal control of road development, Organization and funding of nation-wide road development

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the purchase of rundown buildings in the city center which were remodeled for upper class apartments.

\* Gentrification

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is where upper class city dwellers moved out of the city beyond the suburbs and lived in high-end housing in the countryside

\* Exurbanization

15. List Push factors which may take us back home away from city.

\* too many people and not enough jobs or food; too few opportunities; almost everyone is poor in rural areas; and there are often severe taxes in rural areas.

16. List Pull factors which may take us toward the city.

\*hope of better jobs, opportunities, reunion with family members, and lifestyles

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brought many workers to live in and around the urban areas.

\* Industrial Revolution

18. Smaller cities located on the edges of the larger city which often include residential neighborhoods for those working in the area are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Suburban

19. The suburbs in the US grew dramatically after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the superhighways and freeways combined with the somewhat modest cost of automobiles, the movement out of the inner city and into the suburbs was on.

\* World War II

20. High levels of homogeneous people, self-dependence, mechanical solidarity, and similarity in work are all characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area.

a. suburban

b. urban

\*c. rural

d. countryside

21. Heterogeneous people, inter-dependence, organic solidarity, diversity in work, higher cost of living, formalized rules, organizational complexity, numbers of people, and anomie are all characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area.

\* urban

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ implies similar types of people.

\* Homogeneous

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ implies diverse types of people.

\* Heterogeneous

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means "intimate community".

\* Gemeinschaft

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_means" impersonal associations".

\* Gesellschaft

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a shared conscious among society's members.

\*Mechanical Solidarity

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sense of interdependence on the specializations of occupations in modern society.

\* Organic Solidarity

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a state of social normlessness which occurs when our lives or society has vague norms.

\* Anomie

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an overspill of one urban area into another often where many small towns grow into one huge urban area connected by a major transportation corridor.

\* Megalopolis

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a large population concentration in a city which has the influence of the city’s various zones.

\* Metropolitan Areas

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studies the form, structure, and development of the community in human populations.

\* Human Ecology

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that cities grow like the rings of a tree starting in the center and growing outward.

\* Concentric Zone Theory

33. Central Business District, low, middle, and high class residential zones, heavy and light manufacturing, suburbs are example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Concentric Zone Theory

34. Ernest W. Burgess developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help understand how a city develops.

\*Concentric Zone Theory

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that cities grow in pie wedge shapes as the city develops.

\* Sector Theory

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that cities have multiple centers that yield influence on the growth and nature of an urban area.

\* Multiple Nuclei Theory

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an urban area with 10,000-49,000 inhabitants.

\* Micropolitan

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes one or more adjacent counties that has at least one 50,000 populated urban center that influences the economic, transportation and social connection of the area.

\* Metropolitan Statistical Area

39. List factor drawing people to live in the city.

\* energy, diversity of people, dining and entertainment, safety, cultural events, and sporting events.

40. List factors which a person may be repulsed about city dwelling.

\*fear of crime, large numbers of people, expensive costs, congestion, and crowding.

41. List Herbert Gans’ categories of people who live in cities.

\* Ethnic Villagers, Deprived and Trapped, Unmarried Singles, Cosmopolites

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are intellectuals, professional, and artists who are attracted to the city because of opportunities and community that are found there.

\* Cosmopolites

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are ages 20-30's persons who enjoy the city-singles scene and will probably move when they get older or marry.

\* Unmarried Singles

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are city dwellers who group together with others of the same ethnic background and set up miniature enclaves.

\* Ethnic Villagers

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the very poor, disabled, or emotionally disturbed who are often victims of other city dwellers.

\* Deprived and Trapped

46. List the categories that have been added to Herbert Gans’ categories of people who live in cities.

\* organized criminals, white collar criminals, and gang members, opportunist, entrepreneur

47. Modern day gang problems have existed since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* early 1800’s

48. In some communities gangs account for \_\_\_ percent of all the crime.

\* 90

49. List the main reason of gang migration to suburban and rural areas.

\* expanding drug distribution territories, recruiting new members, hiding from law enforcement, escaping from other gangs, increasing illicit revenue

50. List typical gang related crimes listed by the FBI.

\*alien smuggling, armed robbery, assault, auto theft, drug trafficking, extortion, fraud, home invasions, identity theft, murder, and weapons trafficking.

51. Many gangs actively use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to recruit new members and to communicate with members in other areas of the U.S. and in foreign countries. \* Internet

54. Many of today’s worst gangs originated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \* Prisons

55. Gang membership is predominantly composed of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*African American, Hispanic, other race related

56. The principle followed by most gangs, organized criminals, and white-collar criminals is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \* murder for profit

**Chapter 19: Collective Behaviors**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is trust based on performance and competence.

a. Normative Trust

b. Objective Trust

\*c. Calculative Trust

d. Competent Trust

2. Trust based on a sense of belonging and feelings is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Normative Trust

b. Objective Trust

c. Calculative Trust

d. Competent Trust

3. The proud feeling and unity you feel after winning a championship game would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Normative Trust

b. Objective Trust

\*c. Calculative Trust

d. Competent Trust

4. Love you feel when you are around your close friends would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Normative Trust

b. Objective Trust

c. Calculative Trust

d. Competent Trust

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are behaviors that large numbers of people participate in.

a. Mass Behavior

b. Communal Behavior

c. Assembly

\*d. Collective Behavior

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a large number of people oriented toward a set of shared symbols or social objects.

a. Crowd

\*b. Mass

c. Group

d. Collective

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are large numbers of people in the same space at the same time.

\*a. Crowd

b. Mass

c. Group

d. Collective

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not always groups who share a common identity, have roles.

\*a. Crowd

b. Mass

c. Group

d. Collective

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that in a crowd people get caught up in the collective mind of the crowd and evade personal responsibility for their actions.

a. Divergence theory

b. Convergence theory

\*c. Contagion theory

d. Emergent Norm Theory

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that motivations are not born in the crowd but develop in individuals who carry them to the crowd.

a. Divergence theory

\*b. Convergence theory

c. Contagion theory

d. Emergent Norm Theory

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that as crowds form and people interact, new norms develop in the crowd and facilitate certain actions.

a. Divergence theory

b. Convergence theory

c. Contagion theory

\*d. Emergent Norm Theory

12. A student feels passionately about getting rid of conventional testing process at a university because he feels it increases rates of suicide during finals. He approaches a large student club on campus and convinces them of his ideals. This would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Divergence theory

\*b. Convergence theory

c. Contagion theory

d. Emergent Norm Theory

13. A child molester is caught with a child from the neighborhood. Many from the neighborhood confront this man and things get ugly as emotions run high as more neighbors hear about this man’s previous crimes and his new attempt. By the time the police arrived, the man’s face is unrecognizable. This would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Divergence theory

b. Convergence theory

c. Contagion theory

\*d. Emergent Norm Theory

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a crowd which gathers for a typical event that is more routine in nature

\*a. Conventional crowd

b. Solidaristic crowd

c. Expressive crowd

d. Acting crowd

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a crowd gathered to gather to express an emotion.

a. Conventional crowd

b. Solidaristic crowd

\*c. Expressive crowd

d. Acting crowd

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a crowd which gathers as an act of social unity.

a. Conventional crowd

\*b. Solidaristic crowd

c. Expressive crowd

d. Acting crowd

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a crowd emotionally charged against an event or goal.

a. Conventional crowd

b. Solidaristic crowd

c. Expressive crowd

\*d. Acting crowd

18. A mini-marathon is organized to raise funds to help a family travel to Europe to receive a special cancer treatment for their daughter. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Conventional crowd

\*b. Solidaristic crowd

c. Expressive crowd

d. Acting crowd

19. Each year in Washington DC, there is a gathering of War Veterans on Veteran’s Day to commemorate those who lost their lives serving this country. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Conventional crowd

b. Solidaristic crowd

\*c. Expressive crowd

d. Acting crowd

20. Those who are present at a graduation ceremony are an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Conventional crowd

b. Solidaristic crowd

c. Expressive crowd

d. Acting crowd

21. When LA Lakers won the 2009 NBA Championship, many of the fans roamed the streets celebrating, some flipping cars over, a few other throwing items through store windows and harassing pedestrians. These would be considered participants of a(an) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Conventional crowd

b. Solidaristic crowd

c. Expressive crowd

\*d. Acting crowd

22. Which of these have potential to cause most problems to those around them?

a. Conventional crowd

b. Solidaristic crowd

c. Expressive crowd

\*d. Acting crowd

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of large numbers of people who act violently in protest against some authority or action of others.

a. Demonstration

b. Rebellion

\*c. Riots

d. Rampage

24. What occurs when crowds or masses react suddenly to perceived entrapment, exclusion, or danger?

a. fright

b. alarms

\*c. panic

d. dread

25. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a novel form of behavior that catches on in popularity but later fades.

a. trend

b. whim

c. craze

\*d. fad

26. Intentional efforts by groups in a society to create new institutions or reform existing ones are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Public Movements

b. Collective Movements

c. Messianic Movements

\*d. Social Movements

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seek to bring about social change with the promise of miraculous intervention.

a. Public Movements

b. Collective Movements

\*c. Messianic Movements

d. Social Movements

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means having outstanding personality which magnetically attracts others to you.

\*a. Charisma

b. Magnetism

c. Charm

d. Allure

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explains the absorption of new (threatening) ideas and people into the policy making structure.

a. Appropriation

\*b. Cooptation

c. Initiation

d. Instigation

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seeks to overthrow existing institutions and class systems while replacing them with new ones.

a. Conservative Movement

\*b. Revolutionary Movement

c. Reformist Movement

d. Expressive Movement

e. Reactionary Movement

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seeks partial changes in only a few institutions on behalf of interest groups.

a. Conservative Movement

b. Revolutionary Movement

\*c. Reformist Movement

d. Expressive Movement

e. Reactionary Movement

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seeks to uphold the values and institutions of society and generally resist attempts to alter them.

\*a. Conservative Movement

b. Revolutionary Movement

c. Reformist Movement

d. Expressive Movement

e. Reactionary Movement

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seeks to return the institutions and values of the past by doing away with existing ones.

a. Conservative Movement

b. Revolutionary Movement

c. Reformist Movement

d. Expressive Movement

\*e. Reactionary Movement

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seeks to allow for expression of personal concerns and beliefs.

a. Conservative Movement

b. Revolutionary Movement

c. Reformist Movement

\*d. Expressive Movement

e. Reactionary Movement

35. The feminist, children’s rights, and animal protection movements would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Movement.

a. Conservative

b. Revolutionary

\*c. Reformist

d. Expressive

e. Reactionary

36. White Supremist Group trying to get rid of all other ethnic groups from the US would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement.

a. Conservative

b. Revolutionary

c. Reformist

d. Expressive

\*e. Reactionary

37. Legalizing same sex marriage has been opposed in many of the US states. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement.

\*a. Conservative

b. Revolutionary

c. Reformist

d. Expressive

e. Reactionary

38. Skateboarders around the country set a day to skateboard all day. This is an attempt to let people know skateboarding is fun and safe activity for kids. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement.

a. Conservative

b. Revolutionary

c. Reformist

\*d. Expressive

e. Reactionary

39. The fall of communism in Europe was result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement.

a. Conservative

\*b. Revolutionary

c. Reformist

d. Expressive

e. Reactionary

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that people feel relatively deprived in comparison to some other group or institution and use the social movement to equalize things.

\*a. Deprivation Theory

b. Collective Consciousness theory

c. Structural-Strain Theory

d. Resource Mobilization Theory

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explains social problems/strains on the current social structure combined with discontent lead to movements.

a. Deprivation Theory

b. Collective Consciousness theory

\*c. Structural-Strain Theory

d. Resource Mobilization Theory

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers success or failure of social movement based on people's ability to gather and organize resources.

a. Deprivation Theory

b. Collective Consciousness theory

c. Structural-Strain Theory

\*d. Resource Mobilization Theory

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the use of murder and mayhem to create a state of fear which can be used to gain political, religious, or ideological advantage.

a. Intimidation

b. Organized crime

\*c. Terrorism

d. Extremism

44. One of the key elements in the George Floyd Murder by police death that led to unprecedented rioting was the images captured on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and shared worldwide.

a. Photographic

b. Newspaper

c. Interview

\*d. Smart phone video

**True / False Questions**

1. Normative Trust is trust based on performance and competence.

\*False

2. Calculative Trust is trust based on performance and competence.

\*True

3. Trust based on a sense of belonging and feelings is Normative Trust.

\*True

4. Trust based on a sense of belonging and feelings is Calculative Trust.

\*False

5. The proud feeling and unity you feel after winning a championship game would be an example of Normative Trust.

\*False

6. The proud feeling and unity you feel after winning a championship game would be an example of Calculative Trust.

\*True

7. Love you feel when you are around your close friends would be an example of Normative Trust.

\*True

8. Love you feel when you are around your close friends would be an example of Competent Trust.

\*False

9. The Deaf Culture is the culture of those who were born deaf, raised using ASL to communicate, and/or educated as adults to serve as interpreters for the Native Deaf.

\*True

10. Mass Behavior are behaviors that large numbers of people participate in.

\*False

11. Collective Behavior are behaviors that large numbers of people participate in.

\*True

12. Crowd is a large number of people oriented toward a set of shared symbols or social objects.

\*False

13. Mass is a large number of people oriented toward a set of shared symbols or social objects.

\*True

14. Group is a large number of people oriented toward a set of shared symbols or social objects.

\*False

15. Crowd is large numbers of people in the same space at the same time.

\*True

16. Mass are large numbers of people in the same space at the same time.

\*False

17. Group is large numbers of people in the same space at the same time.

\*False

18. Divergence theory claims that in a crowd people get caught up in the collective mind of the crowd and evade personal responsibility for their actions.

\*False

19. Contagion theory claims that in a crowd people get caught up in the collective mind of the crowd and evade personal responsibility for their actions.

\*True

20. Emergent Norm Theory claims that in a crowd people get caught up in the collective mind of the crowd and evade personal responsibility for their actions.

\*False

21. Divergence theory claims that motivations are not born in the crowd but develop in individuals who carry them to the crowd.

\*False

22. Convergence theory claims that motivations are not born in the crowd but develop in individuals who carry them to the crowd.

\*True

23. Contagion theory claims that motivations are not born in the crowd but develop in individuals who carry them to the crowd.

\*False

24. Convergence theory claims that as crowds form and people interact, new norms develop in the crowd and facilitate certain actions.

\*False

25. Contagion theory claims that as crowds form and people interact, new norms develop in the crowd and facilitate certain actions.

\*False

26. Emergent Norm Theory claims that as crowds form and people interact, new norms develop in the crowd and facilitate certain actions.

\*True

27. A student feels passionately about getting rid of conventional testing process at a university because he feels it increases rates of suicide during finals. He approaches a large student club on campus and convinces them of his ideals. This would be an example of Divergence theory.

\*False

28. A student feels passionately about getting rid of conventional testing process at a university because he feels it increases rates of suicide during finals. He approaches a large student club on campus and convinces them of his ideals. This would be an example of Convergence theory.

\*True

29. A child molester is caught with a child from the neighborhood. Many from the neighborhood confront this man and things get ugly as emotions run high as more neighbors hear about this man’s previous crimes and his new attempt. By the time the police arrived, the man’s face is unrecognizable. This would be an example of Convergence theory

\*False

30. A child molester is caught with a child from the neighborhood. Many from the neighborhood confront this man and things get ugly as emotions run high as more neighbors hear about this man’s previous crimes and his new attempt. By the time the police arrived, the man’s face is unrecognizable. This would be an example of Emergent Norm Theory

\*True

31. Conventional crowd is a crowd which gathers for a typical event that is more routine in nature.

\*True

32. Expressive crowd is a crowd which gathers for a typical event that is more routine in nature.

\*False

33. Acting crowd is a crowd which gathers for a typical event that is more routine in nature.

\*False

34. Conventional crowd is a crowd gathered to gather to express an emotion.

\*False

35. Solidaristic crowd is a crowd gathered to gather to express an emotion.

\*False

36. Expressive crowd is a crowd gathered to gather to express an emotion.

\*True

37. Conventional crowd is a crowd which gathers as an act of social unity.

\*False

38. Solidaristic crowd is a crowd which gathers as an act of social unity.

\*True

39. Acting crowd is a crowd which gathers as an act of social unity.

\*False

40. Conventional crowd is a crowd emotionally charged against an event or goal.

\*False

41. Solidaristic crowd is a crowd emotionally charged against an event or goal.

\*False

42. Acting crowd is a crowd emotionally charged against an event or goal.

\*True

43. A mini-marathon is organized to raise funds to help a family travel to Europe to receive a special cancer treatment for their daughter. This is an example of Conventional crowd.

\*False

44. A mini-marathon is organized to raise funds to help a family travel to Europe to receive a special cancer treatment for their daughter. This is an example of Solidaristic crowd.

\*True

45. Each year in Washington DC, there is a gathering of War Veterans on Veteran’s Day to commemorate those who lost their lives serving this country. This is an example of Expressive crowd.

\*True

46. Each year in Washington DC, there is a gathering of War Veterans on Veteran’s Day to commemorate those who lost their lives serving this country. This is an example of Acting crowd.

\*False

47. Those who are present at a graduation ceremony are an example of Conventional crowd.

\*True

48. Those who are present at a graduation ceremony are an example of Expressive crowd.

\*False

49. When LA Lakers won the 2009 NBA Championship, many of the fans roamed the streets celebrating, flipping cars over, throwing items through store windows and harassing pedestrians. These would be considered an Expressive crowd.

\*False

50. When LA Lakers won the 2009 NBA Championship, many of the fans roamed the streets celebrating, flipping cars over, throwing items through store windows and harassing pedestrians. These would be considered an Acting crowd.

\*True

51. Solidaristic crowd have potential to cause most problems to those around them.

\*False

52. Acting crowd has potential to cause most problems to those around them.

\*True

53. Demonstration is a collection of large numbers of people who act violently in protest against some authority or action of others.

\*False

54. Riots is a collection of large numbers of people who act violently in protest against some authority or action of others.

\*True

55. Alarm occurs when crowds or masses react suddenly to perceived entrapment, exclusion, or danger.

\*False

56. Panic occurs when crowds or masses react suddenly to perceived entrapment, exclusion, or danger.

\*True

57. A trend is a novel form of behavior that catches on in popularity but later fades.

\*False

58. A fad is a novel form of behavior that catches on in popularity but later fades.

\*True

59. Intentional efforts by groups in a society to create new institutions or reform existing ones are called Collective Movements.

\*False

60. Intentional efforts by groups in a society to create new institutions or reform existing ones are called Social Movements.

\*True

61. Messianic Movements seek to bring about social change with the promise of miraculous intervention.

\*True

62. Social Movements seek to bring about social change with the promise of miraculous intervention.

\*False

63. Charisma means having outstanding personality which magnetically attracts others to you.

\*True

64. Charm means having outstanding personality which magnetically attracts others to you.

\*False

65. Appropriation explains the absorption of new (threatening) ideas and people into the policy making structure.

\*False

66. Cooptation explains the absorption of new (threatening) ideas and people into the policy making structure.

\*True

67. Revolutionary Movement seeks to overthrow existing institutions and class systems while replacing them with new ones.

\*True

68. Reformist Movement seeks to overthrow existing institutions and class systems while replacing them with new ones.

\*False

69. Reformist Movement seeks partial changes in only a few institutions on behalf of interest groups.

\*True

70. Reactionary Movement seeks partial changes in only a few institutions on behalf of interest groups.

\*False

71. Conservative Movement seeks to uphold the values and institutions of society and generally resist attempts to alter them.

\*True

72. Revolutionary Movement seeks to uphold the values and institutions of society and generally resist attempts to alter them.

\*False

73. Reactionary Movement seeks to uphold the values and institutions of society and generally resist attempts to alter them.

\*False

74. Conservative Movement seeks to return the institutions and values of the past by doing away with existing ones.

\*False

75. Reformist Movement seeks to return the institutions and values of the past by doing away with existing ones.

\*False

76. Reactionary Movement seeks to return the institutions and values of the past by doing away with existing ones.

\*True

77. Revolutionary Movement seeks to allow for expression of personal concerns and beliefs.

\*False

78. Expressive Movement seeks to allow for expression of personal concerns and beliefs.

\*True

79. Reactionary Movement seeks to allow for expression of personal concerns and beliefs.

\*False

80. The feminist, children’s rights, and animal protection movements would be an example of Reformist Movement.

\*True

81. The feminist, children’s rights, and animal protection movements would be an example of Reactionary Movement.

\*False

82. Legalizing same sex marriage has been thwarted in many of the US states. This is an example of Conservative movement.

\*True

83. Legalizing same sex marriage has been thwarted in many of the US states. This is an example of Reformist movement.

\*False

84. Skateboarder around the country sets a day to skateboard all day. This is an attempt to let people know skateboarding is fun and safe activity for kids. This is an example of Expressive movement.

\*True

85. Skateboarder around the country sets a day to skateboard all day. This is an attempt to let people know skateboarding is fun and safe activity for kids. This is an example of Reactionary movement.

\*False

86. The fall of communism in Europe was result of Revolutionary movement.

\*True

87. The fall of communism in Europe was result of Reformist movement.

\*False

88. Deprivation Theory claims that people feel relatively deprived in comparison to some other group or institution and use the social movement to equalize things.

\*True

89. Structural-Strain Theory claims that people feel relatively deprived in comparison to some other group or institution and use the social movement to equalize things.

\*False

90. Deprivation Theory explains social problems/strains on the current social structure combined with discontent lead to movements.

\*False

91. Structural-Strain Theory explains social problems/strains on the current social structure combined with discontent lead to movements.

\*True

92. Collective Consciousness theory refers success or failure of social movement based on people's ability to gather and organize resources.

\*False

93. Structural-Strain Theory refers success or failure of social movement based on people's ability to gather and organize resources.

\*False

94. Resource Mobilization Theory refers success or failure of social movement based on people's ability to gather and organize resources.

\*True

95. Intimidation is the use of murder and mayhem to create a state of fear which can be used to gain political, religious, or ideological advantage.

\*False

96. Organized crime is the use of murder and mayhem to create a state of fear which can be used to gain political, religious, or ideological advantage.

\*False

97. Terrorism is the use of murder and mayhem to create a state of fear which can be used to gain political, religious, or ideological advantage.

\*True

98. Conservative and liberal members of our society have grown further and further apart in recent years.

\*True

99. The Gen Y or Millennials (1980-2000) children had exceptionally positive and close connections with their parents.

\*True

100. The newest generation that followed Gen Y Millennials is now called Generation Z (1996- and still growing) also have great relationships with their parents but are the “Smart Phone” generation.

\*True

101. Another 2016 PewResearch report indicated that in 2014, Generation Y was the generation with the highest proportion of members ages 18 to 34 who stilled lived with their parents in United States’ history.

\*True

102. The Civil Rights, Counterculture, Anti-Viet Nam War, Sexual Revolution, Women’s Liberation, Hippie, Student Activism, Drug Culture, Conservation/Environmental, then Antinatalism movements began in about the same time frame (1960-1970s).

\*True

103. The research that Sociologists conduct is not experimental, does not control in a laboratory all the confounding variables, and cannot therefore suggest “cause and effect.”

\*True

104. Sociologists can imply how events that happen in sequential order  may or may not have influenced (again not caused) certain measurable outcomes later.

\*True

105. The Baby Boomers born 1946-1964 still have the highest rates of divorce of any 5-year birth cohort in U.S. history.

\*True

106. The 1960s rates changed away from traditional family roles and traditional values.  Marriage rates began to decline, homes where children grew up with 2 parents began to decrease.

\*True

107. By the 1970s other indicators of shifts away from the traditional social values and structures emerged in the national data.

\*True

108. Street Protests are often a combination of Expressing and or Acting Crowds and even less commonly riots.

\*True

109. In 1991 a home video was captured of Los Angeles police officers beating a Black man who is down on the ground and not fighting back.

\*True

110. A Black Man, Michael Brown had recently graduated high school was only 18 and evidence indicated he had been in an altercation with a police officer who was accidently shot when the officer’s gun discharged.

\*True

111. After an extensive FBI investigation, the FBI found no evidence that Michael had his hands up no had surrendered and he had been shot 6 times, but in the front not the back.

\*True

112. In 2020, when George Floyd’s murder was recorded on cell phones and posted to the Internet, the most extensive riots, demonstrations, crowd gatherings, peaceful protests, and online social response from any racial injustice triggered event took place.

\*True

113. The U.S. has many countercultural groups living among its population that stand to enjoy the violence and chaos enough to trigger more violence.

\*True

114. Many of the “agitators and violence triggering” elements of these 2020 protests, committed an act of anti-social violence that highly resembles one of the main goals of terrorists—to instill fear in the average member of U.S. society and make them feel unsafe.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is trust based on performance and competence.

\* Calculative Trust

2. Trust based on a sense of belonging and feelings is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Normative Trust

3. The proud feeling and unity you feel after winning a championship game would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Calculative Trust

4. Love you feel when you are around your close friends would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Normative Trust

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are behaviors that large numbers of people participate in.

\* Collective Behavior

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a large number of people oriented toward a set of shared symbols or social objects.

\* Mass

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are large numbers of people in the same space at the same time.

\* Crowd

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not always groups who share a common identity, have roles.

\* Crowd

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that in a crowd people get caught up in the collective mind of the crowd and evade personal responsibility for their actions.

\* Contagion theory

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that motivations are not born in the crowd but develop in individuals who carry them to the crowd.

\* Convergence theory

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that as crowds form and people interact, new norms develop in the crowd and facilitate certain actions.

\* Emergent Norm Theory

12. A student feels passionately about getting rid of conventional testing process at a university because he feels it increases rates of suicide during finals. He approaches a large student club on campus and convinces them of his ideals. This would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Convergence theory

13. A child molester is caught with a child from the neighborhood. Many from the neighborhood confront this man and things get ugly as emotions run high as more neighbors hear about this man’s previous crimes and his new attempt. By the time the police arrived, the man’s face is unrecognizable. This would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Emergent Norm Theory

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a crowd which gathers for a typical event that is more routine in nature

\* Conventional crowd

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a crowd gathered to gather to express an emotion.

\* Expressive crowd

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a crowd which gathers as an act of social unity.

\* Solidaristic crowd

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a crowd emotionally charged against an event or goal.

\* Acting crowd

18. A mini-marathon is organized to raise funds to help a family travel to Europe to receive a special cancer treatment for their daughter. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Solidaristic crowd

19. Each year in Washington DC, there is a gathering of War Veterans on Veteran’s Day to commemorate those who lost their lives serving this country. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Expressive crowd

20. Those who are present at a graduation ceremony are an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Conventional crowd

21. When LA Lakers won the 2009 NBA Championship, many of the fans roamed the streets celebrating, flipping cars over, throwing items through store windows and harassing pedestrians. These would be considered a(an) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Acting crowd

22. Which of these have potential to cause most problems to those around them?

\* Acting crowd

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of large numbers of people who act violently in protest against some authority or action of others.

\* Riots

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when crowds or masses react suddenly to perceived entrapment, exclusion, or danger.

\* panic

25. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a novel form of behavior that catches on in popularity but later fades.

\* fad

26. Intentional efforts by groups in a society to create new institutions or reform existing ones are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Social Movements

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seek to bring about social change with the promise of miraculous intervention.

\* Messianic Movements

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means having outstanding personality which magnetically attracts others to you.

\* Charisma

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explains the absorption of new (threatening) ideas and people into the policy making structure.

\* Cooptation

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seeks to overthrow existing institutions and class systems while replacing them with new ones.

\* Revolutionary Movement

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seeks partial changes in only a few institutions on behalf of interest groups.

\* Reformist Movement

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seeks to uphold the values and institutions of society and generally resist attempts to alter them.

\* Conservative Movement

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seeks to return the institutions and values of the past by doing away with existing ones.

\* Reactionary Movement

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seeks to allow for expression of personal concerns and beliefs.

\* Expressive Movement

35. The feminist, children’s rights, and animal protection movements would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Movement.

\* Reformist

36. White Supremist Group trying to get rid of all other ethnic groups from the US would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement.

\* Reactionary

37. Legalizing same sex marriage has been thwarted in many of the US states. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement.

\* Conservative

38. Skateboarder around the country sets a day to skateboard all day. This is an attempt to let people know skateboarding is fun and safe activity for kids. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement.

\* Expressive

39. The fall of communism in Europe was result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement.

\* Revolutionary

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that people feel relatively deprived in comparison to some other group or institution and use the social movement to equalize things.

\* Deprivation Theory

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explains social problems/strains on the current social structure combined with discontent lead to movements.

\* Structural-Strain Theory

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers success or failure of social movement based on people's ability to gather and organize resources.

\* Resource Mobilization Theory

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the use of murder and mayhem to create a state of fear which can be used to gain political, religious, or ideological advantage.

\* Terrorism

**Chapter 20: Rape and Sexual Assault**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Rape is more likely to happen in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than in most other countries of the world.

\*a. South Africa

b. England

c. United States

d. Mexico

2. According to United Nations Surveys, which country has the highest rate of crime including rape in the world?

a. South Sudan

b. United States

c. Russia

\*d. South Africa

3. In the US, which state has the highest rate of rape?

a. Alabama

b. New York

\*c. Alaska

d. Arizona

4. Which state is one of the safest in the US?

a. Virginia

b. New Hampshire

c. Connecticut

\*d. West Virginia

5. 6. In the US, it is estimated that 1 in \_\_\_ women will be sexually assaulted in their lifetime.

a. 4

b. 12

\*c. 5

d. 7

7. Who is more likely to be sexually assaulted in the US?

a. adolescent girls

b. promiscuous women

c. house wives

\*d. college aged women

8. Which of these is considered a sexual assault?

a. fondling

b. incest

c. sodomy

\*d. all of the above

9. What type of people are usually the perpetrators of sexual assault?

a. strangers

b. family members

c. friends

\*d. all of the above

10. All of the following are way in which perpetrators commit sexual assault except:

a. coercion

b. pressure

c. threats

\*d. dissuade

e. use of weapon

11. More often sexual assault involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coercion.

a. psychosomatic

\*b. psychological

c. emotional

d. mental

12. Which sociological paradigm is being used in this chapter to study rape?

a. Cultural relativism

b. Cultural transmission

c. Social constructionist perspective

\*d. Sociological Imagination

13. Whose fault is rape?

a. society

b. victim

c. partly the victim but mostly the perpetrator

\*d. only the perpetrator/Rapist

14. If you know someone who claims she was raped, what is one crucial question you MUST ask?

a. What were you doing when this happened?

b. What happened?

\*c. How are you doing now?

d. Are you sure?

15. What metaphor does the author use to help others understand rape?

a. Apples and Oranges

\*b. Oil and Water

c. Fire and Water

d. Oil and Grease

17 From a law enforcement point of view, victims have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. some responsibility

b. power to prevent rape

\*c. no responsibility

d. choices

18. A rape survivor compared her rape to what event in US history?

a. Watergate

b. Kennedy assassination

\*c. 9/11

d. Civil rights movement

19. According to the studies done by the author, what difference is there in current day perpetrators from a racist?

\*a. very little

b. rapist are less evil

c. neither intend harm

d. the do the exact same actions

21. To the FBI, rape is not about sex but it is about what?

a. anger

b. control another’s life

c. domination

d. power

\*e. all of the above

22. To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, rape is his outlet of power, domination, anger, and control. This rapist is inadequate in general and rapes in a futile attempt to feel adequate.

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

\*b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rapes in attempts to reassure himself on his manhood and uses very little force or violence.

\*a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tends to demean, degrade, humiliate, and punish his victim for things she did not do, and he tends to be brutal, blitzing his victims so that they offer little resistance.

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

\*d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will torture, kidnap, and even kill his victim out of pleasure-seeking at the cost of another’s pain. He is sadistic and predatory; and he uses his intelligence to plot and prey upon unsuspecting victims.

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

\*c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

26. Which is the most common type of rapist?

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

\*b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

27. Which type of rapist uses little to no violence, has a very weak sense of self and of lacking “manliness”?

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

\*b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

28. Which type of rapists has a very low self-concept, his deep-seated shame drives him to offend often and not feel long-term satisfaction from the assaults?

\*a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

29. Which type of rapists has plenty of self-confidence (perhaps to the point of too much) and makes the victim pay for things gone bad in his own life.

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapist

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

\*d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

30. Which type of rapist is the least common type, yet the most evil?

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

\*c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

31. Former FBI agent, Greg Cooper, referred to this type of rapist as “evil” and “the dark side of humanity.”

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

\*c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

**True / False Questions**

1. Rape is more likely to happen in the England than in most other countries of the world.

\*False

2. Rape is more likely to happen in the The United States than in 180 other countries of the world.

\*True

3. According to United Nations Surveys, United States has the highest rate of crime including rape.

\*False

4. According to United Nations Surveys, Russia has the highest rate of crime including rape.

\*False

5. According to United Nations Surveys, South Africa has the highest rate of crime including rape.

\*True

6. In the US, Alabama has the highest rate of rape.

\*False

7. In the US, New York has the highest rate of rape.

\*False

8. In the US, Alaska has the highest rate of rape.

\*True

9. If you know someone who claims she was raped, one crucial question you MUST ask is “What were you doing when this happened?”

\*False

10. If you know someone who claims she was raped, one crucial question you MUST ask is “How are you doing now?”

\*True

11. The author uses Oil and Water paradigm to help others understand rape.

\*True

12. The author uses Fire and Water paradigm to help others understand rape.

\*False

13. Women can’t discern which men are safe and which are not, simply because rapists are very predatory and deceptive.

\*True

14. There is no single preventative measure that can universally prevent rape.

\*True

15. To the Power-Assertive Rapist, rape is his outlet of power, domination, anger, and control. This rapist is inadequate in general and rapes in a futile attempt to feel adequate.

\*False

16. To the Power-Reassurance Rapists, rape is his outlet of power, domination, anger, and control. This rapist is inadequate in general and rapes in a futile attempt to feel adequate.

\*True

17. To the Anger-Retaliatory Rapist, rape is his outlet of power, domination, anger, and control. This rapist is inadequate in general and rapes in a futile attempt to feel adequate.

\*False

18. The Power-Assertive Rapist rapes in attempts to reassure himself on his manhood and uses very little force or violence.

\*True

19. Power-Reassurance Rapists rapes in attempts to reassure himself on his manhood and uses very little force or violence.

\*False

20. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist rapes in attempts to reassure himself on his manhood and uses very little force or violence.

\*False

21. The Power-Assertive Rapist tends to demean, degrade, humiliate, and punish his victim for things she did not do, and he tends to be brutal, blitzing his victims so that they offer little resistance.

\*False

22. Power-Reassurance Rapists tends to demean, degrade, humiliate, and punish his victim for things she did not do, and he tends to be brutal, blitzing his victims so that they offer little resistance.

\*False

23. The Anger-Excitation Rapist tends to demean, degrade, humiliate, and punish his victim for things she did not do, and he tends to be brutal, blitzing his victims so that they offer little resistance.

\*False

24. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist tends to demean, degrade, humiliate, and punish his victim for things she did not do, and he tends to be brutal, blitzing his victims so that they offer little resistance.

\*True

25. The Power-Assertive Rapist will torture, kidnap, and even kill his victim out of pleasure-seeking at the cost of another’s pain.

\*False

26. Power-Reassurance Rapists will torture, kidnap, and even kill his victim out of pleasure-seeking at the cost of another’s pain.

\*False

27. The Anger-Excitation Rapist will torture, kidnap, and even kill his victim out of pleasure-seeking at the cost of another’s pain.

\*True

28. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist will torture, kidnap, and even kill his victim out of pleasure-seeking at the cost of another’s pain.

\*False

29. The most common type of rapist is The Power-Assertive Rapist.

\*False

65. The most common type of rapist is Power-Reassurance Rapists.

\*True

30. The most common type of rapist is The Anger-Excitation Rapist.

\*False

31. The Power-Assertive Rapist type of rapist uses little to no violence, has a very weak sense of self and of lacking “manliness”.

\*False

32. Power-Reassurance Rapists type of rapist uses little to no violence, has a very weak sense of self and of lacking “manliness”.

\*True

33. The Power-Assertive Rapist type of rapists has a very low self-concept, his deep-seated shame drives him to offend often and not feel long-term satisfaction from the assaults.

\*True

34. Power-Reassurance Rapists type of rapists has a very low self-concept, his deep-seated shame drives him to offend often and not feel long-term satisfaction from the assaults.

\*False

35. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist type of rapists has a very low self-concept, his deep-seated shame drives him to offend often and not feel long-term satisfaction from the assaults.

\*False

36. The Power-Assertive Rapist type of rapists has plenty of self-confidence (perhaps to the point of too much) and makes the victim pay for things gone bad in his own life.

\*False

37. The Anger-Excitation Rapist type of rapists has plenty of self-confidence (perhaps to the point of too much) and makes the victim pay for things gone bad in his own life.

\*False

38. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist type of rapists has plenty of self-confidence (perhaps to the point of too much) and makes the victim pay for things gone bad in his own life.

\*True

39. The Anger-Excitation Rapist type of rapist is the least common type, yet the most evil.

\*True

40. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist type of rapist is the least common type, yet the most evil.

\*False

41. FBI agent, Greg Cooper, referred to the Power-Assertive Rapist type of rapist as “evil” and “the dark side of humanity.”

\*False

42. FBI agent, Greg Cooper, referred to the Anger-Excitation Rapist type of rapist as “evil” and “the dark side of humanity.”

\*True

43. Rape is not a laughing matter, not “a right of a male’s passage,” and is never not ever something a rape victim secretly wanted to have happen.

\*True

44. Then what exactly is rape? Rape is violence.

\*True

45. Rape is anger, hostility, abuse, bullying, “evil” pleasure-seeking (no matter the costs to the victim).

\*True

46. If compared to racism the way Martin Luther King Jr describe racism, rape is “evil.”

\*True

47. The author claims that that rape has been perpetrated in many of the same way that racism was perpetrated over the years.

\*True

48. The rapist has to deal with his evil actions and often refuses to own up to them.  He therefore blames the victim to justify his crime.

\*True

49. Rapists often objectifies his victims (sees them as being less than human), so they are easier to hurt. And he inflicts social, emotional, intellectual, spiritual and physical “homicide” on whomever he selects to harm.

\*True

50. Rapists are mostly men or boys.

\*True

51. The author claims that the difference in the discriminating racists and the violent rapist is very thin as far as the types of evil they perpetrate.

\*True

52. Sociological and Criminal Justice research defines rapists and rapes, they are equally evil in how they disabuse another human being.

\*True

53. The United Nations (2019) article provided 16 Ways we can stand against rape culture.

\*True

54. In the true story the author provided about “Deb” in Case of Student #1, Deb saw a dangerous situation for a very young female at a fraternity party and intervened.

\*True

55. In the true story the author provided about “Sam” in Case of Student #2, Sam stepped in and helped apprehend a sex offender on her campus.

\*True

56. Rape Rate is the number of rapes in a population in a given year per 100,000 females in the population during that same year

\*True

57. Rape Rate/100,000 is the (#of Rapes each Yearx/100,000 women living in society in Yearx).

\*True

58. The United States ranked 14th most dangerous for rape at 27.30/100,000.

\*True

59. South Africa ranked the very worst country as far a danger of being raped at 132.4/ 100,000.

\*True

60. The U.S., Alaska and West Virginia have seen a slight increase in rape rates.

\*True

61. Alaska has the worst rape rate while West Virginia has the lowest among the 50 states.

\*True

62. The National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) is an organization which focusses on helping prevent sexual violence and helping members of society respond to sexual violence.

\*True

63. The NSVRC (2018) reported that “Approximately 1 in 5 (21.3% or an estimated 25.5 million) women in the U.S. reported completed or attempted rape at some point in their lifetime.”

\*True

64. The NSVRC (2018) reported that  about 2.6% of U.S. men (an estimated 2.8 million) experienced completed or attempted rape victimization in their lifetime.”

\*True

65. Although it is far less common, men and boys can be sexually assaulted, and the attacker is most often male.

\*True

66. For both men and women who are sexually assaulted, over half the men and 41 percent of the women knew the attacker.

\*True

67. Rape has financial burdens which end up being born by the rape victim and by society as a whole.

\*True

68. Figure 5 shows how the youngest aged adult females (ages 18-24) in U.S. society are consistently at highest risk for sexual assault crimes.

\*True

69. RAINN.org defines “The term "sexual violence" is an all-encompassing, non-legal term that refers to crimes like sexual assault, rape, and sexual abuse.”

\*True

70. Perpetrators of sexual assault can be strangers, friends, acquaintances, or family members. Often, perpetrators commit sexual assault by way of violence, threats, coercion, manipulation, pressure, or tricks.

\*True

71. Rape ≠ Sex.

\*True

72. Women don’t need to be protected by men or by others.  But, we all need to stand together and help one another and if needed protect one another (Men and Women).

\*True

73. “Rape has no consent and is never the victim’s fault, even if women live in such a violent society that they constantly have to be on vigil to protect themselves from violence.”Don’t mix those 2 “unmixable” ideas because the rape victim will be the one who suffers from doing that.

\*True

74. Rapists are the core of the problem and Rapists act worse than evil racists.  They act in anti-social, violent, and aloof ways that ignore all consequence to the victim of their violent actions.

\*True

75. Most of the men in this society do not rape or commit other forms of sexual violence (only a few do and will).

\*True

76. Rapist don’t feel shame or guilt. Most studies show that they feel entitled to do whatever they want.

\*True

77. The FBI and researchers in the field of Criminal Justice know that anger, power, sadism, and even sexual gratification is what motivates rapist to attack.

\*True

78. If 1 reported rape occurs every 3.8 minutes, there is a good chance that 2 more (“unreported”) rapes occurred every 3.8 minutes for a total of 3 rapes every 3.8 minutes in the U.S. That translates to about 1 rape per minute or so.

\*True

79. In the true story the author provided about “Carol” in Case of Student #3, Carol and her professor and their Sociology class stood up with and for a rape victim.

\*True

80. The author urges you to become an “Be An Active Bystander.”

\*True

81. King’s “Nonviolence” principles could be applied to help prevent a potential sexual assault, help catch an alleged perpetrator while providing support to a victim, and or help by standing with the victim so they do not have to go through it alone.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. Rape is more likely to happen in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than in most other countries of the world.

\* South Africa

2. According to United Nations Surveys, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the highest rate of crime including rape in the world.

\* South Africa

3. In the US, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the highest rate of rape.

\* Alaska

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the safest in the US.

\* West Virginia

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more likely to be sexually assaulted in the US.

\* college aged women

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can be defined as any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient of the unwanted sexual activity.

\*Sexual assault

5. List at least 10 acts which would be considered sexual assault.

\*forced sexual intercourse, sodomy, child molestation, incest, fondling, and attempted rape, unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral penetration with any object, forcing an individual to perform or receive oral sex,

forcing an individual to masturbate, or to masturbate someone else, forcing an individual to look at sexually explicit material pose for sexually explicit pictures, touching, fondling, kissing, and any other unwanted sexual contact with an individual's body, exposure and/or flashing of sexual body parts

6. List two types of people that are usually the perpetrators of sexual assault.

\*strangers, friends, acquaintances, or family members

7. List 4 strategies sexual perpetrators use to commit sexual assault.

\*violence, threats, coercion, manipulation, pressure, or tricks, use of force, may include physical violence, use or display of a weapon, immobilization of victim

8. More often sexual assault involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coercion.

\* psychological

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sociological theory is being used in this chapter to study rape.

\* Sociological Imagination

10. The fault of rape belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

\* only the perpetrator

11. Many throughout the history of the world have defined rape as a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*sex.

12. List the difference between sex and rape.

\*Rape has no consent. Sex has mutual Consent.

13. If you know someone who claims she was raped, the crucial question you MUST ask.

\* How are you doing now?

14. List one of the questions you must NOT ask a rape survivor.

\*“What were you doing when this happened?” “what happened?”

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paradigm was used by the author use to help others understand rape.

\* Oil and Water

16. Women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which men are safe and which are not, simply because rapists are very predatory and deceptive.

\* can’t discern

17. In the US, about \_\_\_\_ out of \_\_\_\_\_\_ rape victims knew their assailant before the attack.

\* 3, 4

18. There is \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_preventative measure that can universally prevent rape.

\*no single

19. Often times rape victims blame\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*themselves

20. From a law enforcement point of view, victims have\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* no responsibility

21. A rape survivor compared her rape to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* 9/11

22. Over \_\_\_ out of\_\_\_\_\_ US rapists are NOT held accountable in terms of prison or guilty verdicts.

\* 6 out of 10

23. To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, rape is his outlet of power, domination, anger, and control. This rapist is inadequate in general and rapes in a futile attempt to feel adequate.

\* Power-Reassurance Rapists

24. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rapes in attempts to reassure himself on his manhood and uses very little force or violence.

\* Power-Assertive Rapist

25. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tends to demean, degrade, humiliate, and punish his victim for things she did not do, and he tends to be brutal, blitzing his victims so that they offer little resistance.

\* Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

26. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will torture, kidnap, and even kill his victim out of pleasure-seeking at the cost of another’s pain. He is sadistic and predatory; and he uses his intelligence to plot and prey upon unsuspecting victims.

\* Anger-Excitation Rapist

27. The most common type of rapist is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Power-Reassurance Rapists

28. The type of rapist who uses little to no violence, has a very weak sense of self and of lacking “manliness” is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Power-Reassurance Rapists

29. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a very low self-concept, his deep-seated shame drives him to offend often and not feel long-term satisfaction from the assaults?

\*Power-Assertive Rapist

30. What type of rapist who has plenty of self-confidence (perhaps to the point of too much) and makes the victim pay for things gone bad in his own life, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

31. The least common and most evil type of rapist is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Anger-Excitation Rapist