

Chapter 2-Culture and Society in a Changing World

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following do sociologists refer to as “the knowledge, language, values, customs, and material objects that are passed from person to person and from one generation to the next in a human group or society”?
- culture
 - society
 - social organization
 - religion

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 32

BLM: Remember

2. Three sociologists are discussing the relationship between society and culture. Which of the following are they likely to conclude about this relationship?
- Culture and society are both composed of people.
 - Culture, unlike society, seldom generates discord, conflict, or violence.
 - Culture and society are interdependent.
 - Culture can exist without society.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 32

BLM: Higher Order

3. Behavioural responses that satisfy needs such as sleep, food, water, or sexual gratification are examples of which of the following?
- instincts
 - reflexes
 - drives
 - learned behaviours

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 33

BLM: Remember

4. You have been asked to give a brief presentation to your Introduction to Sociology class on the acquisition of human culture. Which of the following will most likely be the basic message of your presentation?
- We learn about culture through interaction, observation, and imitation in order to participate as members of a group.
 - We are born with a shared sense of who we are and where we belong.
 - Rules about civility, tolerance, and how to communicate with one another are reflexes, drives, and instincts that humans share.
 - Culture comes from the toolkit given to us by nature.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 32-33

BLM: Higher Order

5. Which of the following does sociologist Ann Swidler, describe as a “tool kit of symbols, stories, rituals, and world views, which people may use in varying configurations to solve different kinds of problems”?
- culture
 - society
 - instincts
 - reflexes

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 33

BLM: Remember

6. By doing which of the following would you be participating in material culture?
- attending a religious service
 - driving on a highway
 - going to the theatre
 - studying a new language

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 33

BLM: Higher Order

7. Which of the following terms would a sociologist use to collectively describe grain elevators, banking pin chips, and training in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation?
- industrialization
 - technology
 - material culture
 - nonmaterial culture

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 33-34

BLM: Higher Order

8. Which of the following is an example of nonmaterial culture?
- an act of kindness
 - a train
 - a flash drive
 - a house

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 34

BLM: Higher Order

9. Gillian argues that there is one all-powerful god. Which of the following aspects of culture best exemplifies Gillian's argument?
- norm
 - value
 - belief
 - law

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 34

BLM: Higher Order

10. Which of the following terms refers to customs and practices that occur across all societies?
- symbols
 - beliefs
 - norms
 - cultural universals

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: page 34

BLM: Remember

11. Which of the following statements regarding cultural universals is **NOT** true?
- Cultural universals include appearance, activities, institutions, and customary practices.
 - The specific form of cultural universals is constant from one time to another within the same group.
 - The specific form of cultural universals is constant from one group to another. .
 - Sociologists are in agreement that cultural universals are the result of functional necessity.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 34-36

BLM: Remember

12. Five interconnected rings appear as an emblem on Olympic promotional material. Which choice below best represents how a sociologist would refer to the rings?
- as a symbol
 - as a social fact
 - as a cultural referents
 - as a custom

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 36

BLM: Higher Order

13. Your best friend ends every e-mail to you with the signature :)>+. Which of the following terms best describes her signature?
- an emotion
 - an emoticon
 - a semicon
 - a sentiment

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 36

BLM: Higher Order

14. Which of the following is the term for the set of symbols that expresses ideas and enables people to think and communicate with one another?
- knowledge
 - social reality
 - language
 - culture

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 37

BLM: Remember

15. According to the chapter on culture in the text, which of the following is one of our most important human attributes?
- knowledge
 - norms
 - language
 - culture

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 37

BLM: Remember

16. Which of the following statements regarding language is accurate according to the text?
- Nonhuman animals are easily able to transmit complex aspects of culture to their offspring.
 - Higher apes can manipulate symbols to express abstract s and rules, thereby transmitting culture from one generation to the next.
 - Language is solely a human characteristic.
 - Chimpanzees can use elements of Standard American Sign Language and manipulate physical objects to make “sentences.”

ANS: D
PTS: 1
REF: page 37
BLM: Remember

17. What does the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis argue?
- Language imprisons people.
 - Language is common to both animals and humans.
 - Language shapes how its speakers view reality.
 - Language is less important than symbols in determining how we view the world.

ANS: C
PTS: 1
REF: page 37
BLM: Higher Order

18. Which of the follow assumptions about language does the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis make?
- Thought and language exist independent of one another.
 - People have thoughts then they express them through language.
 - Language comes before thought.
 - People perceive reality then use language to explain it.

ANS: C
PTS: 1
REF: page 37
BLM: Higher Order

19. Which of the following is one significant difference between English and many Aboriginal languages?
- There are many more nouns that have gender in Aboriginal languages.
 - English divides nouns into the animate and inanimate.
 - Many Aboriginal languages have several different pronouns meaning *he* or *she*.
 - Many Aboriginal languages are not preoccupied with gender.

ANS: D
PTS: 1
REF: page 37
BLM: Remember

20. According to the text, which of the following is accurate about Aboriginal languages in Canada?
- They are highly “gendered” (e.g. structured around gender).
 - Historically, they were transmitted through complex carved symbols.
 - They focus on relationships between people and things.
 - They focus on evaluating people and situations.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 37

BLM: Higher Order

21. One of Maya’s professors constantly uses the term *mankind* in place of the term *humanity*. Maya finds this annoying. Why does this annoy her?
- It masks the relationship between language and gender.
 - Using the masculine form ignores and invisibilizes women.
 - It standardizes language and makes it more objective.
 - Because humanity is a gender exclusive term.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 38

BLM: Higher Order

22. Which of the following terms represents a language-based predisposition to think about women in sexual terms?
- female
 - babe
 - woman
 - she

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 38

BLM: Higher Order

23. Which of the following is the best example of a gender-neutral term?
- maid
 - actress
 - councilman
 - flight attendant

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: page 38

BLM: Higher Order

24. Which of the following is an example of the way language may create and reinforce negative perceptions about race and ethnicity?
- counter-representations that portray positive images of certain ethnic groups
 - overtly derogatory terms popularized in movies, music, and other forms of popular culture
 - the “voice” of verbs that overemphasize the importance of the activities and achievements of members of minority groups
 - the “voice” of verbs that underemphasize the importance of the activities and achievements of members of majority groups

ANS: B
PTS: 1
REF: page 38
BLM: Remember

25. What year did Canada pass the *Official Languages Act*, thus adopting both English and French as official languages?
- 1969
 - 1975
 - 1988
 - 1992

ANS: A
PTS: 1
REF: page 39
BLM: Remember

26. According to the 2006 census, which of the following represents the percentage of Canadians who are bilingual?
- under 5 percent
 - approximately 10 percent
 - 15–20 percent
 - over 30 percent

ANS: C
PTS: 1
REF: page 39
BLM: Remember

27. According to the 2006 census, which of the following percentage ranges of Aboriginal persons reported an Aboriginal language as their first language?
- 5–10 percent
 - 11–19 percent
 - 20–30 percent
 - over 30 percent

ANS: A
PTS: 1
REF: page 39
BLM: Remember

28. Which of the following is the term for a particular culture's collective ideas about right and wrong, good and bad, and desirable and undesirable?
- norms
 - beliefs
 - values
 - assumptions

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 39

BLM: Remember

29. According to the text, which of the following is a core Canadian value?
- morality and humanitarianism
 - pay equity and employment equity
 - honesty and justice
 - kindness and love

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 39

BLM: Remember

30. A local human rights organization has started a group at your campus. Recruitment coincides with final exams. Which of the following might students who are both academically driven and humanitarian minded experience?
- conflicted mores
 - value contradictions
 - real culture
 - informal norms

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 39

BLM: Higher Order

31. Canadians may believe that they are law abiding, but will routinely fail to wear a seat belt or slow down in school zones. What does this demonstrate?
- a discrepancy between ideal culture and real culture
 - the difference between Canadians and Americans
 - the differences between a law and a more
 - a discrepancy between cultural universals and value contradictions

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 39

BLM: Higher Order

32. The degree of discrepancy between ideal and real culture is relevant to sociologists who are investigating social change. Large discrepancies provide a foothold for demonstrating that people often pretend to be what they are not, or to feel what they do not feel. Which of the following terms does the text use to refer to this tendency?
- hypocrisy
 - insincerity
 - lying
 - sanctimoniousness

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 39

BLM: Higher Order

33. Which of the following is the best example of a proscriptive norm?
- standing during the national anthem
 - giving up your seat on a bus to a pregnant woman
 - wearing clothing
 - texting in class during a lecture

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Higher Order

34. The text discusses a variety of criteria for norms of different types. Which of the following statements regarding norms is accurate according to the text?
- All norms are of equal importance.
 - Mores are the least important type of norm.
 - Norms have specific behavioural expectations.
 - Taboos are a more serious type of folkway.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Remember

35. Suppose a woman is named “Citizen of the Year” in her home community. Which of the following does this demonstrate?
- a folkway
 - a positive sanction
 - a negative sanction
 - a more

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Higher Order

36. Suppose that during a movie, a man begins to talk to the woman sitting next to him in an audible tone of voice. A man in another row turns around, frowns at the man who is talking, and says "Keep it down." Which of the following does this illustrate?
- an informal sanction
 - a formal sanction
 - a taboo
 - a core value

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Higher Order

37. Which of the following are informal norms or everyday customs that may be violated without serious consequences within a particular culture?
- informal sanctions
 - taboos
 - folkways
 - negative sanctions

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Remember

38. Every day when you get up out of bed, you brush your teeth, apply underarm deodorant, then select and put on appropriate clothing. Which of the following are all of these actions examples of?
- formal norms
 - folkways
 - mores
 - laws

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Higher Order

39. Which of the following is the most likely reaction when a person violates a folkway?
- an informal sanction
 - a formal sanction
 - a positive sanction
 - a prescriptive norm

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Higher Order

40. Which of the following best explains why those who break mores are more severely sanctioned than those who break folkways?
- because informal norms may not be violated without serious consequences
 - because breaking a more is universally offensive
 - because mores are based on cultural values and considered crucial for the well-being of the group
 - because all mores are considered taboos and subject to severe sanctions

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Higher Order

41. Which of the following terms would a sociologist use to refer to specific behavioural expectations of any society?
- prescriptions
 - values
 - codes of conduct
 - norms

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Remember

42. According to the text, which of the following statements best describes *mores*?
- informal norms that may be violated without serious consequences
 - norms that are not considered to be highly essential to the stability of society
 - norms based on cultural values and considered crucial for the well-being of the group
 - learned patterns of behaviour that can vary markedly from one society to another

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Remember

43. Which of the following statements regarding folkways and mores is accurate according to the text?
- Folkways and mores are punishments for inappropriate or callous behaviour.
 - Folkways and mores are rewards for appropriate behaviour.
 - Folkways and mores make everyday life more predictable.
 - Folkways and mores provide guidelines for ethical treatment.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Remember

44. Which of the following do sociologists call mores that are so strong that their violation is considered to be extremely offensive and even unmentionable?
- laws
 - taboos
 - negative sanctions
 - formal sanctions

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Remember

45. Which of the following is the best example of a *taboo* in Canadian society?
- picking your nose in public
 - having sexual relations with someone from within your own family
 - driving at the speed limit
 - dating an individual from another ethnic background

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Higher Order

46. Which of the following is a taboo found in virtually every society?
- public urination
 - incest
 - nudity
 - premarital sex

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Higher Order

47. Which of the following are formal, standardized norms that have been enacted by legislatures and are enforced by formal sanctions?
- folkways
 - mores
 - laws
 - legislative mandates

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Remember

48. Which one of the following kinds of law deals with disputes between persons or groups?
- civil
 - criminal
 - informal
 - formal

ANS: A
PTS: 1
REF: page 40
BLM: Remember

49. According to the text, which of the following kinds of norm formally deals with public safety and well-being?
- civil law
 - folkways
 - mores
 - criminal law

ANS: D
PTS: 1
REF: page 40
BLM: Remember

50. Which of the following is the term for a new form of online popular culture that is especially embraced by teenagers?
- netlinx
 - cyberculture
 - webcult
 - network society

ANS: B
PTS: 1
REF: page 41
BLM: Remember

51. Which of the following is based on the assumption that one's own culture and way of life are superior to all others?
- group superiority
 - ethnocentrism
 - the authoritarian personality
 - self-centredness

ANS: B
PTS: 1
REF: page 42
BLM: Remember

52. If you overhear someone using derogatory stereotypes to ridicule a recent immigrant who stands out in appearance, which of the following are you witnessing?
- positive ethnocentrism
 - negative ethnocentrism
 - positive cultural relativism
 - negative cultural relativism

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 42

BLM: Higher Order

53. A team song or camp chant taught to children are both forms of which of the following?
- positive ethnocentrism
 - negative ethnocentrism
 - positive cultural relativism
 - high culture

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 42

BLM: Higher Order

54. Which of the following is the belief that the behaviours and customs of any culture must be viewed and analyzed by the culture's own standards?
- cultural xenocentrism
 - diversity in practice
 - cultural relativism
 - reverse ethnocentrism

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 42

BLM: Remember

55. Which of the following does anthropologist Marvin Harris use to explain why cattle, which are viewed as sacred in India, are not killed and eaten although India has widespread hunger and malnutrition?
- cultural xenocentrism
 - diversity in practice
 - cultural relativism
 - reverse ethnocentrism

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 42

BLM: Remember

56. Some Westerners assume that hunger and poverty in India is caused by cow worship, and would be eliminated if Indians would adopt their practices of slaughtering cattle for food. Which of the following would anthropologist Marvin Harris likely say about such a conclusion?
- It demonstrates cultural relativism.
 - It is ethnocentric.
 - It shows that we fully understand and accept cultural diversity.
 - It indicates that Canadians are xenophobic.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 42

BLM: Higher Order

57. With regard to the discussion of cultural change in the text, which of the following is the *Apple iPad* an example of?
- Cultures tend to remain fairly static.
 - Societies experience cultural change at material levels but remain fairly static at nonmaterial levels.
 - Most technological changes are modifications of existing technology.
 - The pace of technological change has decreased significantly in recent years.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 42

BLM: Higher Order

58. Who coined the term *cultural lag*?
- Emile Durkheim
 - Max Weber
 - William F. Ogburn
 - Karl Marx

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 42

BLM: Remember

59. Which of the following is the term for the gap between the technical development of a society and its moral and legal institutions?
- cultural diffusion
 - cultural relativity
 - cultural innovation
 - cultural lag

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: page 42

BLM: Remember

60. Which of the following is the term that is used to describe the situation where material culture changes faster than nonmaterial culture?
- diffusion
 - relativity
 - innovation
 - lag

ANS: D
PTS: 1
REF: page 42
BLM: Remember

61. At the material cultural level, the personal computer and electronic coding have made it possible to create a unique health identifier for each person in Canada. Based on the available technology, it would be possible to create a national data bank that includes everyone's medical records from birth to death. However, the availability does not mean it will be accepted by people who believe the data bank would constitute an invasion of privacy. Which of the following is the term for this discrepancy?
- cultural diffusion
 - cultural transmission
 - cultural lag
 - cultural relativity

ANS: C
PTS: 1
REF: page 42-43
BLM: Higher Order

62. Which of the following defines the process of learning about something previously unknown or unrecognized?
- invention
 - diffusion
 - discovery
 - cultural advancement

ANS: C
PTS: 1
REF: page 43
BLM: Remember

63. Historically, which of the following involved unearthing natural elements or existing realities including fire or the true shape of the earth?
- invention
 - diffusion
 - discovery
 - cultural advancement

ANS: C
PTS: 1
REF: page 43
BLM: Remember

64. When existing cultural elements are reshaped into a new form, which of the following processes has occurred?
- a. cultural lag
 - b. an invention
 - c. a discovery
 - d. cultural diffusion

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 43

BLM: Remember

65. Which of the following is the term used for the transmission of cultural items or social practices from one group or society to another?
- a. discovery
 - b. diffusion
 - c. functional reorganization
 - d. rediscovery

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 43

BLM: Remember

66. Which of the following cultural processes is assisted by exploration, the media, and tourism?
- a. discovery
 - b. diffusion
 - c. functional reorganization
 - d. rediscovery

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 43

BLM: Higher Order

67. Which of the following is the popularity of Chinese food in Canada an example of?
- a. cross-cultural advertising
 - b. cultural lag
 - c. cultural diffusion
 - d. cultural diversity

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 43

BLM: Higher Order

68. Which of the following can North American society be described as?
- homogeneous
 - heterogeneous
 - culturally advanced
 - immigrant threatened

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 43

BLM: Higher Order

69. Which of the following is the term used by sociologists for a group of people who share a distinctive set of cultural beliefs and behaviours that differ in some significant way from that of the larger society?
- a subculture
 - a counterculture
 - a contraculture
 - an ethnic neighbourhood

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 45

BLM: Remember

70. According to the text, which of the following is accurate regarding the Hutterites of Western Canada?
- They believe that communal living is necessary.
 - They attempt to achieve complete isolation from the wider society.
 - They refuse to use any sort of modern machinery or equipment.
 - They are a good example of a counterculture.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 45–46

BLM: Higher Order

71. Which of the following terms is used for groups that strongly reject the dominant societal values and norms and seek alternative lifestyles?
- subcultures
 - countercultures
 - contracultures
 - infracultures

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 47

BLM: Remember

72. Which of the following is an example of a counterculture?
- a. Hutterites
 - b. flower children in the 1960s
 - c. 1990s rave drug enthusiasts
 - d. Italian Canadians

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 47

BLM: Remember

73. Which of the following explains why “skinheads” might be considered a counterculture?
- a. There are fewer of them relative to other groups in the mainstream society.
 - b. They hold views that contradict the norms and values of mainstream Canadian culture.
 - c. They dress in a clearly identifiable manner.
 - d. They tend to live on the fringe of society.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 47

BLM: Higher Order

74. Which of the following is the disorientation that people feel when they encounter cultures radically different from their own?
- a. culture shock
 - b. societal disbelief
 - c. national anomie
 - d. subcultural shame

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 47BLM: Remember

75. Suppose a person enters a new society and is taken aback at the customary appearance of the people, the customs and the social environment. Which of the following is this person experiencing?
- a. societal disbelief
 - b. cultural shock
 - c. subcultural shame
 - d. national anomie

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 47

BLM: Higher Order

76. According to anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski, which of the following is a need that culture is not able to help people meet?
- a. economic
 - b. biological
 - c. instrumental
 - d. integrative

ANS: A
PTS: 1
REF: page 47
BLM: Remember

77. Which of the following types of needs are religion and art examples of, according to anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski?
- a. economic
 - b. educational
 - c. instrumental
 - d. integrative

ANS: D
PTS: 1
REF: page 47
BLM: Remember

78. Which of the following is a functionalist likely to argue about culture?
- a. Societies that share a common language and core values are unlikely to have dysfunctions.
 - b. Societies in which people share a common language and core values are more likely to have consensus and harmony.
 - c. A group's values, norms, and taboos are biologically transmitted from one generation to another.
 - d. Values and norms help create and sustain the privileged position of the powerful in society while excluding others.

ANS: B
PTS: 1
REF: page 47
BLM: Higher Order

79. Which of the following has the functionalist perspective on culture been criticized for?
- a. focusing on how societies meet their needs
 - b. not acknowledging factors that lead to conflict and strife in society
 - c. downplaying the role of stability and cooperation
 - d. overemphasizing a microlevel analysis of society

ANS: B
PTS: 1
REF: page 47
BLM: Remember

80. Which of the following statements would a conflict theorist agree with?
- Popular culture may be the “glue” that holds society together.
 - Popular culture is produced by corporations like any other product or service is.
 - Popular culture may be dysfunctional if it undermines core cultural values.
 - Popular culture may help us temporarily forget the problems we face in everyday life.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 48

BLM: Higher Order

81. Which of the following is one limitation of the conflict perspective on culture?
- it focuses on conflict and divisiveness, while ignoring the role of harmony and stability
 - it stresses how cultural values and norms may perpetuate inequality
 - it focuses on the tension between those who want change and those who do not want change
 - it highlights the inevitability of change

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 48

BLM: Remember

82. Using the symbolic interactionist perspective according to Simmel, which of the following would he say about money?
- Money becomes a means to an end.
 - We are aware of worth based on objective, economic calculations.
 - Intrinsic qualities of sports figures or wealthy entrepreneurs matter more than how much money they make in our assessment of their worth.
 - People create money as a means of exchange but then it acquires a social meaning that extends beyond the economic function.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: page 49

BLM: Higher Order

83. Which of the following statements would a postmodernist say is inaccurate?
- Culture helps meet biological, instrumental, and expressive needs.
 - Much of what has been written about culture in the western world is Eurocentric.
 - The world of culture today is based on simulation, not reality.
 - No single perspective can grasp the complexity and diversity of the social world.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: page 49

BLM: Higher Order

84. Which statement below matches the perspective on culture with the correct theory?
- Functionalists examine the intertwining relationship among race, gender, and popular culture.
 - Conflict theorists highlight how people maintain and change culture through their interactions with others.
 - Postmodernists demonstrate “reality” is not what it seems and speak of cultures, rather than culture.
 - Interactionists help us see how popular culture promotes consumption of commodities.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 47-49

BLM: Higher Order

Scenario 1

Instructions: Read the following scenario and answer the questions that follow.

Friends Sarah and Josh are sitting at a table for six at the cafeteria around lunch time. Neither of them has anything to eat or drink at the table. The cafeteria begins to fill up and get extremely noisy and busy. Josh sits reading his sociology textbook, cramming for his upcoming midterm, while Sarah texts her mother about where they will meet after school so Sarah can get a ride home. Sarah ends her text to her mother with a “☺”. Shortly, they are asked by a student they do not know if he may join their table to eat his lunch. They both nod and make room for him and his lunch tray at the table but neither speaks to him. A few minutes later, another student walks over to the table, ignores the student eating his lunch, pointedly looks from Sarah and Josh to the table empty of food or drinks, glares at them both, and then stalks away, clearly upset.

85. Which of the following is the “☺” that Sarah texted to her mother?
- technological change
 - an informal norm
 - diffusion
 - a symbol

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: page 37

BLM: Higher Order

86. Which of the following behaviours are Sarah and Josh exhibiting by sitting at the table at lunch time and not eating?
- following cultural privacy norms
 - challenging a taboo
 - breaking a folkway
 - undermining hypocrisy

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Higher Order

87. Which of the following does the glare given by the fourth student to Sarah and Josh represent?
- a value contradiction
 - a negative sanction
 - the difference between real and ideal culture
 - a more

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

BLM: Higher Order

TRUE/FALSE

1. A society includes the knowledge, language, values, customs, and material objects that are passed from person to person and from one generation to the next.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

REF: page 32

2. Most sociologists agree that human beings have instincts.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

REF: page 33

3. Cultural universals are useful because they ensure the smooth and continuous operation of society.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: page 35

4. Regardless of the perspective used to approach the issues involved, cultural universals are always the result of functional necessities.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

REF: page 35–36

5. Culture could not exist without symbols because there would be no shared meanings among people.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: page 36

6. Symbols can affect our thoughts about social class.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: page 36

7. Language is solely a human characteristic.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

REF: page 37

8. Many Aboriginal languages do not have personal pronouns based on gender.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: page 37

9. Values dictate which behaviours are appropriate and which are not in a given culture.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

REF: page 39

10. Canada is one of the few societies that has no identifiable value contradictions.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

REF: page 39

11. Proscriptive norms state what behaviours are appropriate and acceptable.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

12. Praise, honours, or medals for conformity to specific norms are all examples of positive sanctions.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

13. Negative sanctions are always formal; that is, they relate only to law.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

REF: page 40

14. Ethnocentrism is based on the assumption that one's own way of life is superior to all others.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: page 42

15. The downside of cultural relativism is that it may be used to excuse customs and behaviour that violate basic human rights.
- ANS: T
PTS: 1
REF: page 42
16. Cultures generally remain static.
- ANS: F
PTS: 1
REF: pages 42-43
17. Material culture tends to change faster than nonmaterial culture.
- ANS: T
PTS: 1
REF: page 42
18. Today, discovery most often results from scientific research.
- ANS: T
PTS: 1
REF: page 43
19. The widespread infusion of the English language into countries that speak other languages can be viewed as a form of cultural imperialism.
- ANS: T
PTS: 1
REF: page 43
20. A key tenet of Hutterite faith is non-assimilation.
- ANS: T
PTS: 1
REF: page 46-47
21. According to the functionalist perspective, stability is essential for the continued survival of society.
- ANS: T
PTS: 1
REF: page 47
22. According to Karl Marx, ideology is a tool used by the elite to maintain their position of dominance in society.
- ANS: T
PTS: 1
REF: page 48

23. According to symbolic interactionists, ideas are cultural creations of society's most powerful members.

ANS: F
PTS: 1
REF: page 48

24. Symbolic interactionists focus primarily on macrolevel concerns.

ANS: F
PTS: 1
REF: page 48

25. Postmodern theories contend that much of what has been written about culture is Eurocentric.

ANS: T
PTS: 1
REF: page 49

ESSAY

1. Outline the role of culture, as opposed to nature, in the shaping of patterns of human behaviour and interaction.

ANS: Student responses will vary.
PTS: 1

2. Using examples, outline different types of material culture and the impact of material culture on social life.

ANS: Student responses will vary.
PTS: 1

3. Define and distinguish between material and nonmaterial culture. Provide several examples of each.

ANS: Student responses will vary.
PTS: 1

4. Define and distinguish between ideal and real culture. Provide an example of each and discuss the connection of these to values.

ANS: Student responses will vary.
PTS: 1

5. List and describe the four common non-material components of culture.

ANS: Student responses will vary.
PTS: 1

6. Using solid examples, outline the relationship between language and gender.

ANS: Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1

7. Describe and distinguish between formal and informal norms. Provide several examples of each.

ANS: Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1

8. What is the relationship between cultural relativism and ethnocentrism? Provide solid definitions of both and provide examples.

ANS: Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1

9. Define and distinguish between subculture and counterculture. Be sure to provide an example of each.

ANS: Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1

10. Explain what is meant by the postmodern assertion that culture today is based on “simulation not reality.” Provide examples.

ANS: Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1