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Chapter 02: Culture

Chapter 02 Multiple Choice Questions

1. **What is the sociological lesson to be learned from Ernst & Young's business strategy?**

   Canadian companies need to pay more attention to cultural diversity.
   Canadian companies need to pay more attention to the new Canadian culture.
   Some cultural forms are short-lived.
   Most cultural differences are unimportant and small.
   Travel to other countries should be limited to prevent diffusion.

QuestionID: 02-1-01
Page-Reference: 46
Topic: Introduction
Skill: conceptual

Answer: Canadian companies need to pay more attention to cultural diversity.

2. **Different ideas among human beings around the world about what is polite and rude, beautiful and ugly, pleasant and repulsive are expressions of:**
   styles of governing.
   religious difference.
   human culture.
   differences in physical environment.
   human nature.

QuestionID: 02-1-02
Page-Reference: 46
Topic: Introduction
Skill: conceptual

Answer: human culture.

3. **_____ is beliefs, values, behaviour, and material objects that, together, form a people's way of life.**
   Culture
   Social system
   Social structure
   Society
   Social facts

QuestionID: 02-1-03
Page-Reference: 46
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: factual

Answer: Culture

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4. **Symbolic human creations are referred to as:**

high culture.
material culture.
human culture.
nonmaterial culture.
invisible culture.

QuestionID: 02-1-04
Page-Reference: 46
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: factual

Answer: nonmaterial culture.

5. **Religion is an example of:**

"cultural commodity."
nonmaterial culture.
material culture.
culture shock.
norms.

QuestionID: 02-1-05
Page-Reference: 46
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: applied

Answer: nonmaterial culture.

6. **Physical creations of a society are known as:**

high culture.
material culture.
nonmaterial culture.
human culture.
high culture.

QuestionID: 02-1-06
Page-Reference: 46
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: factual

Answer: material culture.

7. **Weapons are an example of:**

a cultural anachronism.
a latent culture.
high culture.
nonmaterial culture.
material culture.

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QuestionID: 02-1-07
Page-Reference: 46
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: applied

Answer: material culture.

8. _____ **refers to a shared way of life or social heritage.**

Anomie
High culture
Low culture
Human culture
Culture

QuestionID: 02-1-08
Page-Reference: 46
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: factual

Answer: Culture

9. **The personal disorientation that accompanies exposure to an unfamiliar way of life is termed:**

acculturation.
anomie.
socialization.
culture shock.
cooperation.

QuestionID: 02-1-09
Page-Reference: 47
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: factual

Answer: culture shock.

10. **Which of the following did the study by anthropologist Chagnon demonstrate?**

The Yanomamo despise drug usage.
The Yanomamo are not open to cultural change.
Rituals are universal.
The Yanomamo use violence to solve problems.
Nonmaterial and material cultures around the world vary enormously.

QuestionID: 02-1-10
Page-Reference: 47
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: conceptual

Answer: Nonmaterial and material cultures around the world vary enormously.

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11. **According to the text, which of the following is "natural" to the human species?**

the need for sexual relations
the need to defend ourselves against aggression
the capacity to create culture
the maternal instinct
the paternal instinct

QuestionID: 02-1-11
Page-Reference: 48
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: conceptual

Answer: the capacity to create culture

12. **Which of the following is NOT shaped by our nature?**

our goals in life
our innermost personal feelings
our sense of justice
the way our dogs and cats behave
the way we dress

QuestionID: 02-1-12
Page-Reference: 48
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: conceptual

Answer: the way our dogs and cats behave

13. ***Homo sapiens* is a Latin term that means:**

brother.
to walk upright.
thinking person.
to evolve.
biological programming.

QuestionID: 02-1-13
Page-Reference: 49
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: factual

Answer: thinking person.

14. **_____ refers to people who interact in a defined territory and share a way of life.**

Culture
Low culture
High culture
Human culture
Society

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QuestionID: 02-1-14
Page-Reference: 49
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: factual

Answer: Society

15. **Sociologists define a symbol as:**

cultural patterns that cause culture shock.
any aspect of material culture.
any gesture that conveys insult to others.
anything that carries a particular meaning recognized by people who share a culture.
traits that are part of every known culture.

QuestionID: 02-1-15
Page-Reference: 50
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: anything that carries a particular meaning recognized by people who share a culture.

16. **Which of the following is a common component of culture?**

psychic culture
murder taboo
material culture
symbols
social organization

QuestionID: 02-1-16
Page-Reference: 50
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: symbols

17. **A symbol is:**

anything that carries a particular meaning that is recognized by people who share a culture.
any word or phrase that carries meaning to a "receiver."
any gesture that carries meaning to a "receiver."
any word or phrase that carries meaning to a "sender."
a verbal representation of the material or nonmaterial culture.

QuestionID: 02-1-17
Page-Reference: 50
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: anything that carries a particular meaning that is recognized by people who share a culture.

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18. **Symbols:**

carry universal meanings.
carry the same meaning across cultures.
are culturally dependent.
are nonverbal gestures.
represent the taboos of a culture.

QuestionID: 02-1-18
Page-Reference: 50
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: are culturally dependent.

19. **The emoticons used in text messages are an example of:**

dialect.
a new language of symbols.
culture.
cultural artifact.
cultural transmission.

QuestionID: 02-1-19
Page-Reference: 50
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a new language of symbols.

20. **A system of symbols that allows people to communicate with one another is a:**

dialect.
language.
culture.
cultural artifact.
cultural transmission.

QuestionID: 02-1-20
Page-Reference: 51
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: language.

21. **What is the term for the process by which one generation passes culture to the next generation?**

cultural transmission
language
oral tradition
writing
singing

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QuestionID: 02-1-21
Page-Reference: 51
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: cultural transmission

22. **Which of the following is a statement based on the Sapir-Whorf thesis?**

Language is the attaching of labels to the real world.
People perceive the world through the cultural lens of language.
A single idea feels the same even if spoken in a different language.
Colours do not have different meanings in different languages.
Each word has its counterpart in all other languages.

QuestionID: 02-1-22
Page-Reference: 51
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: People perceive the world through the cultural lens of language.

23. _____ **are particular matters people hold to be true or false.**

Tastes
Norms (attitudes)
Mores
Values
Beliefs

QuestionID: 02-1-23
Page-Reference: 53
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: Beliefs

24. **Culturally defined standards that people use to assess desirability, goodness, and beauty are referred to as:**

mores.
norms.
taste.
attitudes.
values.

QuestionID: 02-1-24
Page-Reference: 53
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: values.

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25. **The dominant values of a culture:**

tend to be inconsistent with how people view themselves.
can be contradictory.
are a composite of majority and minority opinions.
are clearly reflected in all behaviours.
are consistent across situations and time.

QuestionID: 02-1-25
Page-Reference: 53
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: can be contradictory.

26. **Standards by which people who share culture define what is desirable, good, and beautiful are called:**

folkways.
norms.
mores.
taboos.
values.

QuestionID: 02-1-26
Page-Reference: 53
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: values.

27. **Cultural values in Canada are:**

uniformly individualistic.
uniformly collectivist.
often at odds with one another.
impossible to identify.
clearly defined in an agreed upon hierarchy.

QuestionID: 02-1-27
Page-Reference: 53
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: often at odds with one another.

28. **A key value of Canadian culture is:**

a commitment to the use of war to solve global problems.
that everyone fits in and follows the same cultural values.
settling differences decisively and unilaterally.
an attachment to using our natural resources to make money.
equality and fairness in a democratic society.

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QuestionID: 02-1-28
Page-Reference: 53
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: applied

Answer: equality and fairness in a democratic society.

29. **Commitment to recognizing the diversity and differences of different people is an example of which value of Canadian culture?**
    equality and fairness in a democratic society
    consultation and dialogue
    compassion and generosity
    importance of accommodation and tolerance
    support for diversity

QuestionID: 02-1-29
Page-Reference: 54
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: applied

Answer: support for diversity

30. _____ **distinguish between polite and rude.**

    Folkways
    Taboos
    Mores
    Norms
    Symbols

QuestionID: 02-1-30
Page-Reference: 55
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: Folkways

31. **Rules and expectations by which a society guides behaviours of its members are called:**

    values.
    subscriptions.
    prescriptions.
    norms.
    taboos.

QuestionID: 02-1-31
Page-Reference: 55
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: norms.

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32. **You have opened the supermarket door for an elderly man. Your behaviour illustrates:**

mores.
folkways.
taboos.
base attitudes.
core values.

QuestionID: 02-1-32
Page-Reference: 55
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: applied

Answer: folkways.

33. **Mark Twain's statement that people "are the only animals that blush ... or need to" illustrates that:**

Mark Twain had a twisted sense of humour.
other animals' circulatory systems don't allow blood to rush to the face.
human language teaches us to be embarrassed.
other animals have their own form of culture.
only cultural creatures can experience shame and guilt.

QuestionID: 02-1-33
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: only cultural creatures can experience shame and guilt.

34. **Social patterns mandated by cultural values and norms are which of the following?**

ideal culture
prescriptive culture
subversive culture
real culture
sensate culture

QuestionID: 02-1-34
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: ideal culture

35. **Actual social patterns that approximate cultural expectations are described as:**

ideal culture.
prescriptive culture.
subversive culture.
real culture.
sensate culture.

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QuestionID: 02-1-35
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: real culture.

36. **The fact that almost 22 percent of married men and 14 percent of married women are sexually unfaithful to their spouses is an example of the _____ culture**
    material
    ideal
    ideational
    real
    sensate

QuestionID: 02-1-36
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: applied

Answer: real

37. **In contrast to some of their true behaviours, most Canadian adults say they cherish "equality." Equality is an example of the _____ culture.**
    sensate
    ideal
    ideational
    real
    prescriptive

QuestionID: 02-1-37
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: applied

Answer: ideal

38. **_____distinguish between right and wrong.**

    Mores
    Folkways
    Norms
    Values
    Symbols

QuestionID: 02-1-38
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: Mores

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39. **Sociologists refer to physical human creations as:**

nonmaterial culture.
technology.
artifacts.
material culture.
values.

QuestionID: 02-1-39
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: artifacts.

40. **What is the term for people's use of cultural knowledge to make a way of life in their surroundings?**

real culture
science
ideal culture
technology
nature

QuestionID: 02-1-40
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: technology

41. **Which of the following is the key concept in Gerhard Lenski's sociological approach?**

technology
human ideas
social conflict
social solidarity
social interaction

QuestionID: 02-1-41
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: technology

42. **Which of the following items would Gerhard Lenski especially focus upon as a major social force that changes society?**

the telephone
society's production of goods
the spirit of capitalism
the ways people bond together and share values
subculture

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QuestionID: 02-1-42
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: applied

Answer: the telephone

43. **What is the term Lenski used in referring to the changes that occur as a society acquires new technology?**
    cultural transfer
    cultural diffusion
    cultural innovation
    social transfer
    sociocultural evolution

QuestionID: 02-1-43
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: sociocultural evolution

44. **In hunting and gathering societies:**

    men and women do almost entirely the same tasks.
    men hunt animals, while women gather vegetation.
    men and women work together as hunters.
    women hunt animals, while men gather vegetation.
    women and men hunt, while children gather vegetation.

QuestionID: 02-1-44
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: men hunt animals, while women gather vegetation.

45. **You have adopted the theoretical framework of Lenski, and as a result, you believe that technological advance:**
    decreases diversity.
    leads to better societies.
    spurs population growth.
    reduces the pace of social growth.
    decreases social inequality.

QuestionID: 02-1-45
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: spurs population growth.

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46. **The Aborigines of Australia are an example of which societal type?**

pastoral
agrarian
horticultural
industrial
hunting and gathering

QuestionID: 02-1-46
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: hunting and gathering

47. **The form of society called _____ uses simple tools to hunt animals and gather vegetation.**

hunting and gathering
agrarian
horticultural
industrial
pastoral

QuestionID: 02-1-47
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: hunting and gathering

48. **Which of the following characterizes the hunting and gathering society?**

nomadic existence, large population, large amounts of land
small population, sedentary existence, small land tracts
inefficient food production, small population, nomadic existence
small amounts of land, small population, nomadic existence
inefficient food production, large population, nomadic existence

QuestionID: 02-1-48
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: inefficient food production, small population, nomadic existence

49. **Which of the following characterizes the hunting and gathering society?**

gathering of vegetation by women, inequality between males and females, complex organization
gathering of vegetation by women, inequality between males and females, warlike predisposition
family organization, inequality between males and females, long life
few formal leaders, equality between males and females, simple organization
many formal leaders, equality between males and females, complex organization

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QuestionID: 02-1-49
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: few formal leaders, equality between males and females, simple organization

50. _____ **involves using hand tools to raise crops.**

Gathering
Horticulture
Industrialism
Agriculture
Pastoralism

QuestionID: 02-1-50
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: Horticulture

51. **Which of the following refers to the domestication of animals?**

agrarianism
horticulture
industrialism
agriculture
pastoralism

QuestionID: 02-1-51
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: pastoralism

52. **A horticultural society is one:**

that is nomadic.
whose members hunt animals and gather vegetables.
whose members' livelihood is based on the domestication of animals.
whose members use large-scale cultivation methods.
that uses hand tools to raise crops.

QuestionID: 02-1-52
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: that uses hand tools to raise crops.

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53. **Suppose that your only source of food is vegetables and that the only tool you have to cultivate them is a hoe. In which societal type would you be living?**
    hunting and gathering
    horticultural
    agricultural
    pastoral
    industrial

QuestionID: 02-1-53
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: applied

Answer: horticultural

54. **For the first time, a society has generated a food surplus. What will this ensure?**

    a religious revival
    more specialization in social roles
    equality in incomes
    a movement from slavery
    less gender inequality

QuestionID: 02-1-54
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: applied

Answer: more specialization in social roles

55. **Societal surplus:**

    increases the division of labour.
    reduces inequality.
    decreases the division of labour.
    increases, but then decreases as societies evolve.
    increases belief in spirits.

QuestionID: 02-1-55
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: increases the division of labour.

56. **Presume you are an advocate of the Lenski's evolutionary approach to society and are also a feminist concerned about the first stages of male dominance. What society should you focus your research upon?**
    hunting and gathering societies
    horticultural societies
    agricultural societies
    technological societies
    collectivist societies

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QuestionID: 02-1-56
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: applied

Answer: horticultural societies

57. **What type of society engages in large-scale farming based on the use of plows drawn by animals or powered by more powerful energy sources?**
    hunting and gathering
    pastoral
    horticultural
    agrarian
    technological

QuestionID: 02-1-57
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: agrarian

58. **Large-scale cultivation:**

    was invented by peoples of the Far East.
    spread from the Middle East to transform most of the world.
    produced a decrease in individualism.
    began in North America and spread both East and West, around the world.
    produced an increase in social equality.

QuestionID: 02-1-58
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: spread from the Middle East to transform most of the world.

59. **If you were Lenski, how would you characterize the progress of society toward the use of more complicated forms of technology?**
    a blessing
    a disaster
    a blessing in disguise
    a disaster waiting to happen
    a mixed blessing

QuestionID: 02-1-59
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a mixed blessing

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60. **Cities, greater specialization, and money as the standard of exchange appear in the _____ stage of sociocultural evolution.**
    hunting and gathering
    horticultural
    pastoral
    agrarian
    industrial

QuestionID: 02-1-60
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: agrarian

61. **Consider Lenski's evolutionary approach to society. What type of society should you study if you wished to examine the first stages of socio-cultural evolution, in which the social power of elites is greatly expanded?**
    hunting and gathering society
    horticultural society
    agrarian society
    industrial society
    post-industrial society

QuestionID: 02-1-61
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: agrarian society

62. **The _____ society uses large machinery powered by advanced sources of energy to produce material goods.**
    hunting and gathering
    agrarian
    horticultural
    pastoral
    industrial

QuestionID: 02-1-62
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: industrial

63. **Which of the following characterizes the industrial society?**

    Most people work in or near the home.
    Standards of living are higher than in earlier societies.
    Life expectancy is lower than in earlier societies.
    Religion is important.
    Collectivism is heightened.

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QuestionID: 02-1-63
Page-Reference: 59
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: Standards of living are higher than in earlier societies.

64. **A fact that makes it easy to view industrial societies as more "advanced" is:**

we don't have the hunting skills demonstrated by the Yanomamo.
current life expectancy in Canada is about twice that of the Yanomamo.
immigration to Canada is still very high.
community ties are stronger in industrial societies.
industry has generated greater respect for the natural environment.

QuestionID: 02-1-64
Page-Reference: 59
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: current life expectancy in Canada is about twice that of the Yanomamo.

65. **_____ societies are characterized by technology that supports an information-based economy.**

Horticultural
Pastoral
Industrial
Agrarian
Post-industrial

QuestionID: 02-1-65
Page-Reference: 59
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: Post-industrial

66. **Which of the following characterizes post-industrial as opposed to industrial societies?**

Post-industrial production focuses on computers and other electronic devices.
Members of post-industrial societies concentrate on learning mechanical skills.
A post-industrial society utilizes more and more of its labour force for industrial production.
Industrial societies have the capacity to generate symbolic culture on an unprecedented scale.
A post-industrial society produces devices that create and apply ideas and information.

QuestionID: 02-1-66
Page-Reference: 59
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: Post-industrial production focuses on computers and other electronic devices.

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67. **What is one important trend that is associated with the "information revolution"?**

Cultural symbols that frame our lives are transmitted from generation to generation.
Cultural symbols that frame our lives will be intentionally created.
The historical roots of cultural symbols will be emphasized.
Fewer cultural symbols will exist solely for commercial gain.
Cultural symbols will cease to exist.

QuestionID: 02-1-67
Page-Reference: 59
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: Cultural symbols that frame our lives will be intentionally created.

68. **Compared to other countries, Canada is one of the most _____ societies.**

technologically advanced
pluralistic
multicultural
monocultural
multinational

QuestionID: 02-1-68
Page-Reference: 59
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: multicultural

69. **Early in the twentieth century, most of those who immigrated to Canada came from which continent?**

Asia
Australia
Latin America
Europe
Africa

QuestionID: 02-1-69
Page-Reference: 59
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: Europe

70. **Cultural patterns that distinguish a society's elite are referred to as:**

elite culture.
high culture.
popular culture.
affluent culture.
subculture.

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QuestionID: 02-1-70
Page-Reference: 60
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: high culture.

71. **You are attending a New York City Ballet performance. You are taking part in:**

popular culture.
acculturation.
high culture.
subordinate culture.
marginal culture.

QuestionID: 02-1-71
Page-Reference: 60
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: high culture.

72. **Cultural patterns that are widespread among a society's population are referred to as:**

high culture.
elite culture.
popular culture.
affluent culture.
subculture.

QuestionID: 02-1-72
Page-Reference: 60
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: popular culture.

73. **You are attending a football game. You are taking part in:**

popular culture.
acculturation.
high culture.
subordinate culture.
marginal culture.

QuestionID: 02-1-73
Page-Reference: 60
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: popular culture.

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74. **The term *subculture* refers to:**

the culture of the majority.
the culture of the elite.
cultures of persons living in previous historical times.
cultural patterns that set apart a segment of a society's population.
cultural patterns that are widespread among a society's population.

QuestionID: 02-1-74
Page-Reference: 60
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: cultural patterns that set apart a segment of a society's population.

75. **What is the term for cultural patterns that set apart some segment of a society's population?**

culture
counterculture
high culture
subculture
deviant culture

QuestionID: 02-1-75
Page-Reference: 60
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: subculture

76. **Campus poets, computer nerds, and wilderness campers all examples of:**

deviance
dominant cultures
cultural residual
high culture
subcultures

QuestionID: 02-1-76
Page-Reference: 60
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: subcultures

77. **Which former nation's recent experience most exemplifies the fact that subcultures can be a source of tension and outright violence?**

the USSR
Rhodesia
East Germany
Yugoslavia
West Germany

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QuestionID: 02-1-77
Page-Reference: 61
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: Yugoslavia

78. **John Porter argues that Canada is best characterized as a "vertical mosaic," in which**

linguistic and cultural divisions are virtually nonexistent.
few nationalities make up the Canadian cultural identity.
there are few marginalized groups.
a privileged male elite consists overwhelmingly of people of British origin.
people have few commitments to any cultural groups.

QuestionID: 02-1-78
Page-Reference: 61
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a privileged male elite consists overwhelmingly of people of British origin.

79. **Which of the following groups is considered a subculture?**

rich skiers in Whistler
high school dropouts
baseball players
accountants
cosmetic surgery patients

QuestionID: 02-1-79
Page-Reference: 61
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: high school dropouts

80. **What is the term that recognizes the cultural diversity in Canadian society and promotes the equality of all cultural traditions?**

pluralism
cultural relativity
multiculturalism
ethnocentrism
"melting pot"

QuestionID: 02-1-80
Page-Reference: 61
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: multiculturalism

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81. **The dominance of European (especially British) cultural patterns is known as:**

heliocentrism.
Eurocentrism.
Anglocentrism.
multiculturalism.
Asiocentrism.

QuestionID: 02-1-81
Page-Reference: 63
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: Eurocentrism.

82. **Eurocentrism refers to:**

judging another culture as better than one's own.
the dominance of European cultural patterns.
taking pride in one's ethnicity.
judging another culture by its own standards.
being aware of cultural perspectives.

QuestionID: 02-1-82
Page-Reference: 63
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: the dominance of European cultural patterns.

83. **A white American citizen is more likely than an African-American citizen to be accused of being:**

heliocentric.
Afrocentric.
Eurocentric.
Asiocentric.
multicultural.

QuestionID: 02-1-83
Page-Reference: 63
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: Eurocentric.

84. **In terms of language, Canada:**

is officially trilingual.
has an Official Languages Act that made both French and English official languages.
is consistent in its official policy on language.
is officially unilingual.
is officially bilingual.

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QuestionID: 02-1-84
Page-Reference: 63
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: is officially bilingual.

85. **Which of the following is an argument put forward by proponents of multiculturalism?**

Multiculturalism enables students to better grasp Canada's diversity.
Multiculturalism weakens the academic achievement of Aboriginal Canadians.
Multiculturalism teaches local connectedness.
Multiculturalism encourages unity.
Multiculturalism is an ineffective strategy for presenting an accurate picture of the past.

QuestionID: 02-1-85
Page-Reference: 63
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: Multiculturalism enables students to better grasp Canada's diversity.

86. **Which of the following is a criticism of multiculturalism?**

It encourages us to identify with the nation as a whole, rather than with "our own" category.
Common humanity dissolves into a "Chinese experience," "European experience," etc.
Multiculturalism benefits only minority groups.
Multiculturalism under-emphasizes global connectedness.
Multiculturalism fails to adequately acknowledge cultural diversity.

QuestionID: 02-1-86
Page-Reference: 63
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: Common humanity dissolves into a "Chinese experience," "European experience," etc.

87. **Cultural patterns that strongly oppose the widely accepted cultural patterns of a society are referred to as a/an:**

deviant subculture.
opposition culture.
subculture.
counterculture.
conflict culture.

QuestionID: 02-1-87
Page-Reference: 65
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: counterculture.

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88. **Which of the following is an example of a counterculture?**

adolescents
government leaders
all members of the working class
advocates of women's liberation
members of al Qaeda

QuestionID: 02-1-88
Page-Reference: 65
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: members of al Qaeda

89. **What does the linkage between women's rising employment outside the home and the expansion of Canadian daycare facilities demonstrate?**

cultural lag
cultural integration
institutional change
cultural discontinuity
cultural seclusion

QuestionID: 02-1-89
Page-Reference: 65
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: cultural integration

90. **Disruption in a cultural system can result from the unequal rates at which different cultural elements change. William Ogburn referred to this as:**

cultural lag.
uneven cultural development.
cultural transition.
social disorganization.
cultural transposition.

QuestionID: 02-1-90
Page-Reference: 66
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: social disorganization.

91. **Cultural change is caused in the following three general ways:**

invention, discovery, and infusion.
invasion, experiment, and diffusion.
war, trading, and cultural communication.
adaptation, integration, and pattern maintenance.
invention, discovery, and diffusion.

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QuestionID: 02-1-91
Page-Reference: 66
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: invention, discovery, and diffusion.

92. **The fact that Coca-Cola has become popular around the world illustrates the process of social change called:**

discovery.
invention.
cultural lag.
infusion.
diffusion.

QuestionID: 02-1-92
Page-Reference: 66
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: diffusion.

93. **_____ involves recognizing and better understanding something already in existence.**

Invention
Integration
Discovery
Diffusion
Ethnocentrism

QuestionID: 02-1-93
Page-Reference: 66
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: Discovery

94. **Ethnocentrism is:**

taking pride in one's ethnicity.
judging another culture unfairly.
judging another culture by the standards of one's own culture.
judging any culture by its own standards.
taking pride in someone else's ethnicity.

QuestionID: 02-1-94
Page-Reference: 67
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: judging another culture by the standards of one's own culture.

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95. **A person who criticizes the Amish farmer (who tills his fields with horses) as uneducated and backwards is exhibiting:**
    ethnocentrism.
    absolutism.
    cultural relativism.
    other identification.
    multiculturalism.

QuestionID: 02-1-95
Page-Reference: 67
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: ethnocentrism.

96. **The practice of persons from one culture judging any other culture by its own standards is called:**

    ethnocentrism.
    cultural relativism.
    cultural evaluation.
    absolutism.
    cultural irrelevancy.

QuestionID: 02-1-96
Page-Reference: 69
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: cultural relativism.

97. **According to the global culture thesis, global links are making the cultures of the world more alike. Which of the following is true regarding these changes?**
    All communities around the world have been equally affected by global links.
    All cultures now attach the same meaning to cultural traits.
    Everyone can now afford various new goods and services.
    Differences among cultures no longer exist.
    A small group of nations influences the rest of the world more than the other way around.

QuestionID: 02-1-97
Page-Reference: 70
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: Conceptual

Answer: A small group of nations influences the rest of the world more than the other way around.

98. **If you believe that cultural values are the core of a culture, give meaning to life, and bind people together, with which philosophical doctrine are you identifying?**
    deism
    Hegelianism
    idealism
    animism
    social constructionism

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QuestionID: 02-1-98
Page-Reference: 70
Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: idealism

99. **If you believed that the very stability of Canada as a nation depends on its citizens sharing common, core values, then what type of sociology would you be espousing?**
    sociobiology
    social-conflict theory
    Marxism
    microsociology
    structural-functionalism

QuestionID: 02-1-99
Page-Reference: 70
Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: structural-functionalism

100. **Traits that are part of every known culture of the world are referred to as:**

    cultural ideals.
    globalization
    culture.
    cultural universals.
    cultural capital.

QuestionID: 02-1-100
Page-Reference: 71
Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: cultural universals.

101. **A structural-functional analysis of culture has been criticized for:**

    failing to show how culture operates to meet human needs.
    overemphasizing cultural diversity.
    underemphasizing the tendency of subcultures to subjugate dominant members.
    overemphasizing the importance of social change.
    underemphasizing cultural diversity

QuestionID: 02-1-101
Page-Reference: 71
Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: underemphasizing cultural diversity

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102. **The structural-functional approach emphasizes the importance of:**

micro-analysis.
subjective meaning.
cultural universals.
cultural differences.
cultural conflict.

QuestionID: 02-1-102
Page-Reference: 71
Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: cultural universals.

103. **The ideas of _____ are the best illustration of a materialist.**

Talcott Parsons
George Murdock
Karl Marx
Max Weber
George Herbert Mead

QuestionID: 02-1-103
Page-Reference: 71
Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: Karl Marx

104. **Social-conflict analysis holds that competitive and individualistic values reflect:**

the values of the "founding fathers."
our capitalist economy.
our Western European history.
our Western heritage.
the values of the clergy.

QuestionID: 02-1-104
Page-Reference: 71
Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: our capitalist economy.

105. **One criticism of the social-conflict view of culture is that it:**

underemphasizes cultural diversity.
ignores the inequities in society.
underemphasizes pressure toward social change.
understates ways in which cultural patterns integrate members of a society.
ignores the divisiveness of culture.

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QuestionID: 02-1-105
Page-Reference: 72
Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: understates ways in which cultural patterns integrate members of a society.

106. **Cultural values between Canada and the United States differ with respect to:**

multiculturalism
support of a social welfare system
athletics
capitalism
individualism

QuestionID: 02-1-106
Page-Reference: 73
Topic: Culture and Human Freedom
Skill: conceptual

Answer: individualism

Chapter 02 True/False Questions

1. **Canada is among the most multicultural of all the world's nations.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-107
Page-Reference: 46
Topic: Introduction
Skill: factual

Answer: a. True

2. ***Culture* and *society* are the same in meaning.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-108
Page-Reference: 46
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

3. **Some cultural elements are "natural" in human beings.**

a True
b False

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QuestionID: 02-2-109
Page-Reference: 48
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

4. **Only humans rely on culture rather than instinct to ensure survival.**

   a True
   b False

QuestionID: 02-2-110
Page-Reference: 48
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

5. **Human culture represents the triumph of mental power over instincts.**

   a True
   b False

QuestionID: 02-2-111
Page-Reference: 48-49
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

6. **Culture shock is only experienced by travellers when they encounter people whose way of life is different from their own.**
   a True
   b False

QuestionID: 02-2-112
Page-Reference: 47
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

7. **Most hand gestures, such as the thumbs-up sign, have the same meaning around the world.**

   a True
   b False

QuestionID: 02-2-113
Page-Reference: 50
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: applied

Answer: b. False

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8. **Symbols allow people to make sense of their lives.**

   a True
   b False

QuestionID: 02-2-114
Page-Reference: 50
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

9. **Symbolic meanings are the same within a single society.**

   a True
   b False

QuestionID: 02-2-115
Page-Reference: 50
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

10. **Language sets humans apart as the only mammals who are self-conscious.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-116
Page-Reference: 51
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

11. **Cultural transmission involves the exchange of cultures between societies, not across generations.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-117
Page-Reference: 51
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

12. **Different languages have distinctive symbols, but it is agreed that the reality they convey to their speakers is the same.**
    a True
    b False

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QuestionID: 02-2-118
Page-Reference: 51
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

13. **Consistent with the Sapir-Whorf thesis, evidence supports the notion that language determines reality.**
    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-119
Page-Reference: 51
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: b. False

14. **The idea that people should be honest with other people is an example of a value.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-120
Page-Reference: 53
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: applied

Answer: a. True

15. **Values are broad principles that underlie beliefs.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-121
Page-Reference: 53
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: a. True

16. **Canadian cultural values are consistent.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-122
Page-Reference: 53
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

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17. **Mores are norms that have great moral and social significance.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-123
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: a. True

18. **Mores apply differently to different segments of a population.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-124
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: b. False

19. **Folkways are less significant than mores.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-125
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

20. **Guilt is an emotion that reflects our understanding of social norms.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-126
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

21. **Social patterns mandated by cultural values and norms are part of real culture.**

    a True
    b False

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QuestionID: 02-2-127
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: b. False

22. **Gerhard Lenski views technology as unimportant in shaping cultural patterns.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-128
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

23. **Food production in a hunting and gathering society is efficient.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-129
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

24. **Hunting and gathering societies are very populous.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-130
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

25. **Hunting and gathering societies are nomadic.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-131
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

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26. **Technologically simple societies are influenced by their natural surroundings.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-132
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

27. **Pastoral societies are nomadic.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-133
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: a. True

28. **Hunting and gathering societies are more specialized and complex than horticultural and pastoral societies.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-134
Page-Reference: 57-58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

29. **Hunting and gathering societies are more productive than horticultural and pastoral societies.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-135
Page-Reference: 57-58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

30. **The technological capacity to produce a food surplus results in social inequality in horticultural and pastoral societies.**

a True
b False

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QuestionID: 02-2-136
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

31. **Agrarian societies produce a dramatic increase in social inequality.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-137
Page-Reference: 58
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: a. True

32. **A decline in the social position of women occurred in the hunting and gathering stage of sociocultural evolution.**
    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-138
Page-Reference: 57
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: b. False

33. **Canada's focus on information as a form of economic activity makes it a post-industrial society.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-139
Page-Reference: 59
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

34. **Canada is a monocultural society.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-140
Page-Reference: 59
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

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35. **Canada has a popular, but not a "high," culture.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-141
Page-Reference: 60
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: b. False

36. **People participate in numerous subcultures without becoming very committed to any of them.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-142
Page-Reference: 60
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: a. True

37. **Those who alter their bodies through cosmetic surgery are as likely to be referred to as a "subculture" as are those who tattoo themselves.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-143
Page-Reference: 6147
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: b. False

38. **In early Canadian history, the many cultures coming into Canada did not melt together; rather, they formed a hierarchical cultural mosaic.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-144
Page-Reference: 61
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

39. **Multiculturalists argued that European immigrants to the so-called "New World" exploited the various Aboriginal cultures during various points of contact.**

a True
b False

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QuestionID: 02-2-145
Page-Reference: 61
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: a. True

40. **After the colonialization of Canada, people of British origin occupied the top political positions in the country, viewing those of other backgrounds as being of "lower stock."**
    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-146
Page-Reference: 63
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: a. True

41. **Critics of multiculturalism argue that multiculturalism could eliminate such problems as racial segregation.**
    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-147
Page-Reference: 63
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

42. **What is defined as countercultural is the same over time.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-148
Page-Reference: 65
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

43. **Cultural change results from invention, discovery, and diffusion.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-149
Page-Reference: 65
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

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44. **What people in one society think of as right and natural, people elsewhere might find puzzling and even immoral.**
    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-150
Page-Reference: 67
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

45. **Since many cultural traits are found throughout the world, people everywhere attach the same meanings to them.**
    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-151
Page-Reference: 67
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

46. **Although there is currently an increase in global communication and global migration, there has been a recent decrease in international trade.**
    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-152
Page-Reference: 69
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: b. False

47. **For the structural-functionalist, culture is a stable strategy for meeting human needs.**

    a True
    b False

QuestionID: 02-2-153
Page-Reference: 70
Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

48. **Since cultures are strategies for meeting human needs, we would expect to find cultural universals.**

    a True
    b False

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QuestionID: 02-2-154
Page-Reference: 71
Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

49. **Social conflict theory is rooted in the doctrine of idealism.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-155
Page-Reference: 71
Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

50. **Karl Marx argued that a society's economic system is shaped by its value system.**

a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-156
Page-Reference: 71
Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: b. False

51. **When one studies the influence of culture, one realizes that, for the most part, people are prisoners of their culture.**
a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-157
Page-Reference: 73
Topic: Culture and Human Freedom
Skill: conceptual

Answer: b. False

52. **The more we discover about the workings of our own culture and those of other cultures, the greater our ability to use the freedom culture offers us.**
a True
b False

QuestionID: 02-2-158
Page-Reference: 73
Topic: Culture and Human Freedom
Skill: conceptual

Answer: a. True

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Chapter 02 Essay Questions

1. **Distinguish between material culture and nonmaterial culture.**

QuestionID: 02-3-159
Page-Reference: 46
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: factual

Answer: Material culture refers to physical creations of a society (e.g., armaments), whereas nonmaterial culture refers to symbolic human creations (e.g., values).

2. **Discuss the four common components of all human cultures.**

QuestionID: 02-3-160
Page-Reference: 50-55
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: The answer should include a discussion of (1) symbols, (2) language, (3) values, and (4) norms.

3. **List five of the central values in Canadian culture.**

QuestionID: 02-3-161
Page-Reference: 52-54
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: factual

Answer: The answer should include five of the following:
(1) democracy and human rights
(2) health care and the social safety net
(3) support for the environment
(4) importance of gender and racial equality
(5) value of immigration
(6) support for diversity
(7) free market and property rights

4. **Discuss the differences between norms, folkways, mores, ideal culture, and real culture.**

QuestionID: 02-3-162
Page-Reference: 55-56
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: applied

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Answer: Norms are expected standards of behaviour.
Folkways are less serious norms whose violation is met with fewer sanctions.
Mores are serious norms that tend to involve serious sanctions when violated.
Ideal culture is the values people tell others they believe in.
Real culture is the behaviours that tell people's true values.

5. **Identify and give a brief description of each of the types of society identified by Lenski.**

QuestionID: 02-3-163
Page-Reference: 57-59
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

Answer: (1) hunting and gathering: use of simple tools to hunt animals and gather vegetation
(2) horticultural and pastoral: use of hand tools to raise crops; domestication of animals
(3) agrarian: large-scale cultivation using plows harnessed to animals or more powerful energy sources
(4) industrial: production of goods using advanced sources of energy to drive large machinery

6. **What are the two key reasons why we should resist quick judgments about the merits of high culture (e.g., pianos and lobster) as opposed to popular culture (e.g., guitars and fish sticks)?**

QuestionID: 02-3-164
Page-Reference: 60
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: 1) Neither elites nor ordinary people have uniform tastes and interests; people in both categories differ in many ways.
2) Do we praise high culture because it is inherently better, or simply because its supporters have more money, power, and prestige?

7. **Describe the one factor that belies the idealistic notion that Canada has become a cultural "melting pot."**

QuestionID: 02-3-165
Page-Reference: 63
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: Cultural diversity involves not just variety, but also hierarchy.

8. **Identify and describe three ways in which cultural changes are set in motion. Give a specific example for each.**

QuestionID: 02-3-166
Page-Reference: 65-67
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

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Answer: 1) Invention: process of creating new cultural elements (e.g., telephone).
2) Discovery: recognizing and better understanding something already in existence (e.g., discovery of radium).
3) Diffusion: spread of objects or ideas from one society to another (e.g., Coca-Cola in Latin America)

9. **Define and discuss the differences between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, providing examples of each.**

QuestionID: 02-3-167
Page-Reference: 67-69
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: 1) Ethnocentrism is the practice of judging another culture by the standards of one's own culture. Examples will vary.
2) Cultural relativism is the practice of evaluating a culture by its own standards. Examples will vary.

10. **Discuss the three global links that make cultures of the world more similar.**

QuestionID: 02-3-168
Page-Reference: 69-70
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: factual

Answer: 1) the global economy: the flow of goods
2) global communications: the flow of information
3) global migration: the flow of people

11. **Discuss the three limitations to the global culture thesis.**

QuestionID: 02-3-169
Page-Reference: 70
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

Answer: 1) The global flow of information, goods, and people is uneven.
2) The global culture thesis assumes that people everywhere are able to afford various new goods and services.
3) Although many cultural elements have spread throughout the world, people everywhere do not attach the same meanings to them.

12. **Imagine you are Napoleon Chagnon and you have just met the Yanomamo. Suppose, too, that you could communicate in rudimentary English with them. Discuss how you would describe Canadian culture to the Yanomamo.**

QuestionID: 02-3-170
Page-Reference: 47
Topic: What Is Culture?
Skill: conceptual

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Answer: Answers will vary but should reflect knowledge of the Yanomamo (e.g., technologically simple society, live in scattered villages along border of Venezuela and Brazil, wear little clothing, use bows and arrows for hunting and warfare, have little contact with outside world, are possibly violent and competitive people, but this is controversial).

13. **Construct a list of what you feel are the five most important values in Canadian culture. Then list five norms, five mores, and five folkways. Describe how your choice of values, norms, mores, and folkways was affected by your background and your social standing.**

QuestionID: 02-3-171
Page-Reference: 52-54
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: applied

Answer: A good answer will include identification of five of the following: democracy and human rights, health care and the social safety net, support for the environment, importance of gender and racial equality, value of immigration, support for diversity, wnrfree market and property rights. The list of norms, mores, and folkways will vary. Students should relate their lists to personal background variables.

14. **Describe the values and norms of the ideal culture of Canada versus the real culture. Identify three cases where the ideal and real cultures are dissimilar. Then give three illustrations of how any one of these differences creates ambiguity in our lives.**

QuestionID: 02-3-172
Page-Reference: 56
Topic: The Elements of Culture
Skill: applied

Answer: A good answer will include a distinction between real culture (what actually occurs in real life) and ideal culture (values and norms that suggest how we should behave). One example might relate to sexual fidelity. Although marriage vows typically include the ideal of sexual fidelity, research indicates that almost 22 percent of males and 14 percent of females report having had an affair while married (real culture).

15. **Discuss Lenski's model of sociocultural evolution. For each stage, summarize the key characteristics, and then discuss the links between technological advance and social change. (For instance, does technological advance lead to social change, does social change lead to technological advance, or does each influence the other?)**

QuestionID: 02-3-173
Page-Reference: 57-59
Topic: Technology and Culture
Skill: conceptual

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Answer: Lenski's model argues that a society's level of technology is crucial in determining what cultural ideas and artifacts emerge or are even possible.
hunting and gathering

- use of simple tools to hunt animals and gather vegetation
- belief in spirits
- everyone participates in the process, resulting in an egalitarian way of life
- limited technology results in vulnerability to forces of nature (low life expectancy)

horticulture
- use of hand tools to raise crops

pastoralism
- domestication of animals

These technologies allow societies to feed hundreds of members; a material surplus results in increased specialization, less equality, and belief in God as creator of the world.

agriculture
- large-scale cultivation using plows harnessed to animals or more powerful energy sources
- permanent settlements emerge
- specialization increases
- money is used for exchange
- urban growth
- social life becomes more individualistic and impersonal
- dramatic increase in social inequality

industrialization
- production of goods using advanced sources of energy
- traditional cultural values are pushed aside
- standards of living increase
- life expectancy increases
- economic inequality is reduced
- political rights increase

Students should discuss the bidirectional relationship between technology and social change.

16. **Briefly describe different perspectives on multiculturalism.**

QuestionID: 02-3-174
Page-Reference: 61-65
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: conceptual

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Answer: Multiculturalists support an educational program that recognizes the cultural diversity of Canada and promotes the equality of all cultural traditions. They argue that exploitation of Aboriginal cultures created a hierarchy, which resulted in the perspectives and accomplishments of Aboriginals and Canadians of African, Asian, and Latin American descent being pushed to the margins. It asks us to rethink norms and values that form the core of our culture and recommends that a more accurate picture of Canada's past be presented in schools so as to strengthen the academic achievement of Canada's Aboriginal and visible minority children. Proponents see multiculturalism as a strategy for teaching global connectedness and enabling students to grasp our country's diverse present. Critics of multiculturalism contend that multiculturalism dissolves our society into an "Aboriginal experience," "Chinese experience," and so on, thereby encouraging divisiveness rather than unity. They question whether multiculturalism actually benefits minorities in that it demands the kind of ethnic and racial segregation that Canada has struggled to eliminate. Critics also suggest that an Aboriginal-centred or Afrocentric curriculum may actually deny children important knowledge and skills by forcing them to study from a single point of view.

17. **Discuss the positive and negative aspects of declaring English and French as the "official" languages of Canada. Include whom you believe such a policy benefits and whom it could harm. Consider also the impact of such a policy on such areas as conducting business; voting; and, particularly, education—what would have to be done in schools with bilingual programs? Would the effect be positive or negative? For whom?**

QuestionID: 02-3-175
Page-Reference: 63
Topic: Cultural Diversity
Skill: applied

Answer: A good answer should refer to the tensions that remain over the implementation of Canada's language policy in Quebec. Tension has arisen in the areas of the use of non-French store signs, use of English on Internet sites based in the province, and the rights of francophone parents to send their children to English schools.

18. **Discuss the differences between the structural-functional approach, the social-conflict approach, and the sociobiological approach on culture. Are these three approaches incompatible, or do they simply emphasize different aspects of culture and the causes of culture? Identify and discuss one strength and one criticism of each of these approaches.**

QuestionID: 02-3-176
Page-Reference: 70-72
Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture
Skill: conceptual

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Answer: The structural-functional approach says culture is a strategy for meeting human needs. Values are considered to be the core of culture, directing our lives, giving meaning to what we do, and binding people together. Cultural universals are emphasized. Strength in this analysis lies in showing how culture operates to meet human needs. Criticisms of this analysis include an underemphasis on diversity and change.

The social-conflict analysis argues that cultural traits benefit some members of society at the expense of others. Culture is shaped by a society's system of economic production. Materialism, which holds that a society's system of material production has a powerful effect on culture, is at the root of social-conflict theory. A strength of this analysis is that it points out that cultural systems do not address human needs equally, which then generates pressure toward change. A criticism is that it overlooks ways in which cultural patterns integrate members of society.

The sociobiological approach explores the ways in which human biology affects how we create culture. Culture is viewed as a system of behaviour that is partly shaped by human biology. Cultural patterns are rooted in humanity's biological evolution. Although this approach provides insights into the biological roots of some cultural patterns, it remains controversial because of fears that it may revive earlier arguments of the superiority of one race or gender. It is also criticized on the basis of limited research evidence.

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