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Chapter 2: Culture, Society, and Social Change

Multiple Choice:

1. All aspects of life within a given society, such as the mutually shared products, knowledge, and beliefs of a human group or society, is known as a _____.
    a. culture
    b. material culture
    c. nonmaterial culture
    d. cultural universal

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1.1 Distinguish between culture, material culture, nonmaterial culture, and cultural universals.
Topic: Culture from a Sociological Perspective
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

2. Weapons, buildings, and computers are examples of _____.
    a. culture
    b. material culture
    c. nonmaterial culture
    d. cultural universals

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1.1 Distinguish between culture, material culture, nonmaterial culture, and cultural universals.
Topic: Culture from a Sociological Perspective
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

3. Which of the following is an example of nonmaterial culture?
    a. knife
    b. pencil
    c. beliefs
    d. food

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.1.1 Distinguish between culture, material culture, nonmaterial culture, and cultural universals.
Topic: Culture from a Sociological Perspective
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

4. _____ refers to a value, worldview, and other symbolic representations of the social and physical world.
    a. Culture
    b. Material culture
    c. Nonmaterial culture

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d. A cultural universal

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.1.1 Distinguish between culture, material culture, nonmaterial culture, and cultural universals.
Topic: Culture from a Sociological Perspective
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

5. Physical objects that people use to accomplish tasks are part of _____.
   a. cultural relativism
   b. material culture
   c. nonmaterial culture
   d. cultural universals

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1.1 Distinguish between culture, material culture, nonmaterial culture, and cultural universals.
Topic: Culture from a Sociological Perspective
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

6. Which of the following is a cultural universal?
   a. family
   b. television
   c. Facebook
   d. McDonald's

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1.1 Distinguish between culture, material culture, nonmaterial culture, and cultural universals.
Topic: Culture from a Sociological Perspective
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

7. _____ refers to a solution to a problem faced by all (or almost all) societies.
   a. Diffusion
   b. Differentiation
   c. Mode of subsistence
   d. Cultural universal

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.1.1 Distinguish between culture, material culture, nonmaterial culture, and cultural universals.
Topic: Culture from a Sociological Perspective
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

8. Nonmaterial culture fits in well with the _____ perspective because it involves symbols.

a. conflict
b. functional
c. symbolic interaction
d. intersectionality

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.1.2 Identify the components of nonmaterial culture.
Topic: Components of Nonmaterial Culture: Symbols, Values, Beliefs
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

9. _____ are the specific ideas that people maintain are true or correct; _____ are the preferences that people share about what is good or bad, right or wrong, desirable or undesirable.
a. Values; beliefs
b. Beliefs; values
c. Beliefs; norms
d. Values; norms

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1.2 Identify the components of nonmaterial culture.
Topic: Components of Nonmaterial Culture: Symbols, Values, Beliefs
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

10. Most beliefs derive from _____.
a. material culture
b. values
c. norms
d. cultural universals

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1.2 Identify the components of nonmaterial culture.
Topic: Components of Nonmaterial Culture: Symbols, Values, Beliefs
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

11. _____ are specific expectations about how people should behave in given situations.
a. Values
b. Norms
c. Beliefs
d. Folkways

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1.3 Distinguish between norm, folkway, more, and taboo.
Topic: Norms
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

12. Saying “bless you” when someone sneezes is an example of a _____.
    a. norm
    b. folkway
    c. more
    d. taboo

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1.3 Distinguish between norm, folkway, more, and taboo.
Topic: Norms
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

13. _____ are norms concerning serious matters, such as breaking the law.
    a. Mores
    b. Values
    c. Beliefs
    d. Folkways

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1.3 Distinguish between norm, folkway, more, and taboo.
Topic: Norms
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

14. In American society, purchasing an item and then refusing to pay the bill would be considered a _____.
    a. norm
    b. folkway
    c. more
    d. taboo

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.1.3 Distinguish between norm, folkway, more, and taboo.
Topic: Norms
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

15. Negative mores that are about very serious matters, such as killing, are called _____.
    a. values
    b. norms
    c. folkways
    d. taboos

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.1.3 Distinguish between norm, folkway, more, and taboo.
Topic: Norms
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

16. Incest, especially within one's immediate family, is considered a _____ in American society.
    a. taboo
    b. more
    c. folkway
    d. value

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1.3 Distinguish between norm, folkway, more, and taboo.
Topic: Norms
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

17. Cultural items that underlie everyday life and are taken for granted are considered _____.
    a. surface culture
    b. deep culture
    c. norms
    d. folkways

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1.4 Distinguish between surface culture and deep culture.
Topic: Surface Culture and Deep Culture
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

18. In some countries, it is unacceptable to flush toilet paper because the septic systems are unable to handle it. Instead, toilet paper must be thrown into the trash can. An American visiting one of these countries for the first time might experience _____ on learning about this difference.
    a. surface culture
    b. deep culture
    c. culture shock
    d. cultural hegemony

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.1.4 Distinguish between surface culture and deep culture.
Topic: Surface Culture and Deep Culture
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

19. Xenophobia and nativism are results of _____.
    a. culture
    b. ethnocentrism
    c. cultural relativism
    d. multiculturalism

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.2.1 Define ethnocentrism.
Topic: Ethnocentrism

Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

20. If American school children are only taught the positive aspects of American history, it might lead them to develop prejudices against people from other countries. This would be an example of _____.
    a. surface culture
    b. cultural relativism
    c. ethnocentrism
    d. multiculturalism

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.2.1 Define ethnocentrism.
Topic: Ethnocentrism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

21. _____ is the belief that each culture is unique and valid and must be evaluated in terms of the people who use it.
    a. Cultural relativism
    b. Ethnocentrism
    c. Multiculturalism
    d. Culture shock

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.2.2 Define cultural relativism.
Topic: Cultural Relativism
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

22. In the United States, public nudity is rare and often viewed as inherently sexual, whereas in some countries, the option of being nude or partially nude on public beaches is a normal part of life. Understanding that nudity in these countries is not considered sexual but is seen as appropriate for the context is an example of _____.
    a. multiculturalism
    b. ethnocentrism
    c. cultural relativism
    d. values

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.2.2 Define cultural relativism.
Topic: Cultural Relativism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

23. An ideology promoting equality for the various groups that make up American society is called _____.
    a. multiculturalism
    b. ethnocentrism

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c. cultural relativism
d. nativism

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.2.3 Define multiculturalism.
Topic: Multiculturalism
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

24. America is often described as a "melting pot" in which people of different cultures are assimilated into a unified national culture. However, some people consider the metaphor of a tossed salad to be more appropriate because even after different parts are combined, each part remains recognizable and retains its own identity. Which concept is best illustrated by this metaphor?
    a. culture shock
    b. ethnocentrism
    c. cultural relativism
    d. multiculturalism

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.2.3 Define multiculturalism.
Topic: Multiculturalism
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

25. The idea that human society began as a simple form, evolved into a complex organism, and ended with the survival of a superior society is known as _____.
    a. social evolution
    b. differentiation
    c. modernization theory
    d. the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.3.1 Explain the basic arguments and controversies of social evolution theory.
Topic: Social Evolution
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

26. Which of the following do sociologists argue is a problem with evolutionary theories about society?
    a. Evolutionary arguments are culturally relative.
    b. Evolutionary arguments are ethnocentric.
    c. Evolutionary arguments are too far-reaching.
    d. Evolutionary arguments rely too much on capitalism.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.3.1 Explain the basic arguments and controversies of social evolution theory.
Topic: Social Evolution

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Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

27. Communal societies are relatively simple and depend on a few social units to accomplish many different tasks, a concept that Talcott Parsons referred to as _____.
    a. cultural relativism
    b. culture shock
    c. social evolution
    d. differentiation

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.3.1 Explain the basic arguments and controversies of social evolution theory.
Topic: Social Evolution
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

28. Which theory argues that traditional societies will eventually take on the characteristics of an industrial society?
    a. modernization theory
    b. social evolution theory
    c. conflict theory
    d. functionalism

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.3.2 Explain the basic argument of modernization theory.
Topic: Modernization Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

29. Antonio Gramsci distinguished between which two types of power?
    a. economically based and bureaucratically based
    b. materially based and culturally based
    c. institutionally based and culturally based
    d. materially based and industrialization based

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.3.3 Apply the conflict perspective to culture.
Topic: Conflict Perspective
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

30. _____ refers to the ability of the ruling class to make its value system the taken-for-granted value system of the society.
    a. Nonmaterial culture
    b. Multiculturalism
    c. Ethnocentrism
    d. Cultural hegemony

Answer: d

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Learning Objective: 2.3.3 Apply the conflict perspective to culture.
Topic: Conflict Perspective
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

31. John Steinbeck, author of *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939), stated, "The poor see themselves not as exploited . . . but as temporarily embarrassed millionaires." Which of the following sociological concepts might lead Steinbeck to make this conclusion?
    a. cultural relativism
    b. ethnocentrism
    c. cultural hegemony
    d. differentiation

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.3.3 Apply the conflict perspective to culture.
Topic: Conflict Perspective
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

32. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis claims that _____.
    a. all humans share a common understanding of language
    b. symbols are more important than words during the interaction process
    c. language is literal and shapes the environment
    d. language shapes our perception of the world

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.4.2 Explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic: Language Is Power: The Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

33. What conclusion do the authors of this chapter make about the English language in the United States?
    a. The United States is overwhelmingly an English-speaking nation.
    b. English is the official language of the United States.
    c. The English language is on the demise.
    d. Approximately 30 percent of the U.S. population speaks Spanish.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.4.3 Describe the extent of languages globally and in the United States.
Topic: Languages Globally and in the United States
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

34. Everything we know is part of our _____, but it is _____ that provides us with an overarching social structure.
    a. culture; cultural hegemony
    b. society; culture
    c. culture; society

d. society; language

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.5.1 Distinguish between society and culture.
Topic: Definition of Society
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

35. _____ refers to the manner in which a society obtains the basic materials necessary to sustain itself.
    a. Industrial society
    b. Mode of subsistence
    c. Nativism
    d. Differentiation

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.5.2 Identify the major types of societies.
Topic: Types of Societies
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

36. In _____ societies, sharing forges close and strong relationships among group members.
    a. hunting and gathering
    b. horticultural
    c. pastoral
    d. agrarian

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.5.2 Identify the major types of societies.
Topic: Types of Societies
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

37. The mode of subsistence for _____ societies is the cultivation of domestic plants, whereas _____ societies rely on grazing domestic animals.
    a. agrarian; hunting and gathering
    b. horticultural; pastoral
    c. pastoral; agrarian
    d. agrarian; pastoral

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.5.2 Identify the major types of societies.
Topic: Types of Societies
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

38. The invention of the plow allowed farmers to cultivate the land, produce surpluses to support large populations, and eventually become political powers. This describes which kind of society?

a. horticultural society
b. pastoral society
c. agrarian society
d. industrial society

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.5.2 Identify the major types of societies.
Topic: Types of Societies
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

39. Which of the following factors do sociologists believe is most responsible for societies changing from industrial to postindustrial?
a. education
b. population
c. wealth production
d. health

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.5.2 Identify the major types of societies.
Topic: Types of Societies
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

40. The text claims that China is a _____ society because it falls somewhere between agrarian and industrial and has elements of both types of societies.
a. modern
b. postmodern
c. transitional
d. communal

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.5.3 Define transitional societies.
Topic: Transitional Societies
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

41. _____ involves combining known cultural elements in a novel manner to produce a new product, whereas _____ occurs when someone suddenly notices or finds something that has not been known before.
a. Discovery; invention
b. Invention; discovery
c. Discovery; diffusion
d. Diffusion; invention

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.6.3 Differentiate between invention, discovery, and diffusion.
Topic: Cultural Processes: Invention, Discovery, and Diffusion
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

42. What is the difference between communal and associational societies?
    a. Communal societies are characterized by interpersonal relationships that are impersonal and formal, whereas associational societies are characterized by personalized relationships.
    b. Communal societies are characterized by complex bureaucratic institutions, whereas associational societies are characterized by social units such as the family, clan, tribe, or village.
    c. Communal societies are characterized by rich personal relationships and leadership that is passed along traditional lines, whereas associational societies are characterized by complex technology, bureaucratic institutions, and interpersonal relationships that are impersonal and formal.
    d. Communal societies are characterized by governmental bureaucracies and personalized relationships, whereas associational societies are characterized by basic technology and rich personal relationships.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.5.4 Distinguish between communal and associational societies.
Topic: Communal and Associational Societies
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

43. _____ refers to a pattern of beliefs that support and justify a particular social arrangement.
    a. Human agency
    b. Ideology
    c. Revolution
    d. Diffusion

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.6.1 Describe how human agency and ideology create social change.
Topic: Human Agency and Ideology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

44. In September 2017, Hurricane Maria devastated the U.S. territory of Puerto Rico. Recovery has been difficult as residents struggle to cope with the physical damage as well as the impact on mental health, jobs, and families. Which of the following aspects would a sociologist who studies natural disasters be most likely to investigate in regard to this event?
    a. the population change due to the number of people killed
    b. the technological lag the country will face due to the hurricane
    c. how the social factors of the disaster affected the people involved
    d. how the government responds to a natural disaster

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.6.5 Describe the social effects of natural catastrophes.
Topic: Natural Catastrophes
Difficulty Level: Difficult

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Skill Level: Apply What You Know

45. If tourists visiting New York City visit Chinatown, not only are they likely to find a large population of Chinese people, but they will also find delicious and authentic Chinese cuisine. This is an example of _____.
    a. discovery
    b. diffusion
    c. solid modernity
    d. liquid modernity

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.6.3 Differentiate between invention, discovery, and diffusion.
Topic: Cultural Processes: Invention, Discovery, and Diffusion
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

46. Social change through _____ often is an incremental process that may involve introducing new products as replacements for products that are already widely accepted.
    a. discovery
    b. revolution
    c. population change
    d. technology

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.6.6 Illustrate how technology is a major catalyst for social change.
Topic: Technology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

47. To achieve life that is orderly, stable, rational, and scientifically explainable, _____ societies bureaucratize life.
    a. solid modernity
    b. liquid modernity
    c. transitional
    d. postindustrial

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.7.1 Define solid modernity.
Topic: Solid Modernity
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

48. In _____, people lack a sense of being fixed in space and time and see themselves as permanent transients with shifting identities.
    a. transitional societies
    b. solid modernity
    c. liquid modernity
    d. associational societies

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.7.2 Contrast liquid modernity to solid modernity.
Topic: Liquid Modernity
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

49. Which of the following is a reason for the move from solid to liquid modernity?
    a. decreasing migration of people across the globe
    b. computerized technologies that create networks of businesses, travel, recreation, and communication
    c. increasing power of central governments to control events
    d. business corporations that are centralized and disconnected

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.7.3 Indicate the reasons for the move from solid to liquid modernity.
Topic: From Solid to Liquid Modernity
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

50. Which of the following best describes the difference between consumption and consumerism?
    a. Consumerism is a set of values that encourages people to acquire numerous and ever-changing goods and services in large quantities; consumption is the acquisition and use of goods and services.
    b. Consumption is a set of values that encourages people to acquire numerous and ever-changing goods and services in large quantities; consumerism is the acquisition and use of goods and services.
    c. Consumption is a set of values that discourages people from acquiring goods and services in large quantities; consumerism is a lack of choice in goods and services.
    d. Consumption is a lack of choice in goods and services; consumerism is a set of values that discourages people from acquiring goods and services in large quantities.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.8.1 Distinguish between consumption and consumerism.
Topic: Consumption and Consumerism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

Essay:

1. Explain the difference between a society and a culture, and provide examples of each.

   Answer: The ideal answer should include:
   1. Many people use the terms culture and society interchangeably; however, they are not the same. Society is a grouping of people who share a common culture, obey the

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same political authority, and occupy a given territory. Culture is the mutually shared products, knowledge, and beliefs of a human group or society.
2. Everything we know is part of our culture, but it is society that provides us with an overarching social structure.
3. Examples will vary. Culture may include material culture (physical objects used to accomplish tasks, such as pencils, computers, and knives) and nonmaterial culture (such as art, language, and worldviews). Types of societies include hunting and gathering, horticultural, pastoral, agrarian, industrial, postindustrial, transitional, communal, and associational.

Learning Objective: 2.1.1 Distinguish between culture, material culture, nonmaterial culture, and cultural universals; 2.5.1 Distinguish between society and culture.
Topic: Culture from a Sociological Perspective; Definition of Society
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

2. Discuss the explanations for how culture develops and how it influences our lives from the theory of social evolution and structural functionalism; modernization theory; and the conflict perspective.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:
1. Early social theories relied on explanations of human society as analogous to biological evolution. Those theories view all societies as following a single path of development from simple to complex (*unilineal*). Modern sociologists reject this view because it has logical and empirical flaws and is ethnocentric. Social evolution theory has been linked to structural functionalism. Talcott Parsons's concept of differentiation is used as an example.
2. Modernization theory claims that traditional societies eventually take on the characteristics of industrial societies. This theory relies on several assumptions. First, that the benefits of industrialization outweigh its disadvantages. Second, that the history of traditional societies will be like the history of the United States and other industrialized nations.
3. The conflict perspective emphasizes the connection between power and culture. Antonio Gramsci's idea of cultural hegemony is especially important because it claims that the ruling class is able to make its value system the taken-for-granted value system of a society. In this manner, the dominant class is able to protect its interests.

Learning Objective: 2.3.1 Explain the basic arguments and controversies of social evolution theory; 2.3.2 Explain the basic argument of modernization theory; 2.3.3 Apply the conflict perspective to culture.
Topic: Sociological Perspectives: Explaining Culture
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

3. List and describe the major types of societies discussed in the text.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

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1. Hunting and gathering societies: Adult men do the hunting and share their catch with other members of the group. Sharing forges close, strong relationships among group members.
2. Horticultural and pastoral societies: The mode of subsistence in a horticultural society is the cultivation of domestic plants. The invention of the hoe made horticulture possible. Pastoral societies rely on grazing domestic animals as their mode of subsistence. Pastoral societies are nomadic. Compared to hunting and gathering societies, pastoral and horticultural societies are more complex, specialized, and hierarchical.
3. Agrarian societies: Their subsistence is based on agriculture and farming. The invention of the plow allowed farmers to cultivate land. Food surpluses were created, allowing farmers to support larger populations. Cities emerged and grew very large—often to millions of people. Power becomes centralized in the hands of nobility, religion becomes institutionalized, and wealth is monopolized.
4. Industrial and postindustrial societies: Industrial societies rely on technology and mechanization for their mode of subsistence. They began during the latter part of the nineteenth century and have transitioned into postindustrial societies. Postindustrial societies are based primarily on the creation and transmittal of specialized knowledge.

Learning Objective: 2.5.2 Identify the major types of societies.
Topic: Types of Societies
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

4. How do sociologists explain catalysts for social change? Discuss the various approaches and explain how each affects culture.

   Answer: The ideal answer should include:
   1. Human agency and ideology: The idea that people influence events is known as agency; sociologists argue that social change is more likely to happen through ideology. People direct change along the lines already established by the social forces embedded in society.
   2. Revolution and war: Revolution can produce change by creating reform programs, changing the relationships between institutions, and initiating political change. War can produce new nations, new governments, and innovations.
   3. Cultural processes: *Inventions* create a new product by combining existing cultural elements. Inventions have practical consequences, and American culture glorifies both invention and inventor. *Discovery* is when someone notices or finds something that has not been known before. This is especially important in the scientific community. *Diffusion* is the transmission of a cultural element from one group or society to another. This is the main source of social change.
   4. Population: Shifts in population—due to birth, mortality, and migration—can trigger massive social change. As more people survive to old age, society has to shift its resources to support an aging demographic. This can strain the economy, the workforce, and the family as social institutions.
   5. Natural catastrophes: There is little societies can do to prevent natural catastrophes, but we can prepare for them. Understanding the social factors related to disasters and

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how people respond is an important aspect of social interaction. Government inaction can also help or hinder situations.

6. Technology: The impact of technology is based on cultural factors. Many technological advances came in small steps. Making incremental steps is the way that technology gains its acceptance in culture.

Learning Objective: 2.6.1 Describe how human agency and ideology create social change; 2.6.2 Describe how revolution and war promote change; 2.6.3 Differentiate between invention, discovery, and diffusion; 2.6.4 Explain how population change creates social change; 2.6.5 Describe the social effects of natural catastrophes; 2.6.6 Illustrate how technology is a major catalyst for social change.
Topic: Catalysts for Change
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

5. Distinguish between consumption and consumerism.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Consumption is the acquisition and use of goods and services. In the United States, unrelenting consumption began during the latter part of the twentieth century. The culture of consumption has evolved into a culture of consumerism.
2. Consumerism is a set of values that encourages people to acquire numerous and ever-changing goods and services in large quantities and to replace them with something new. The Apple iPhone highlights how consumerism demands that newer models replace older but still working phones. This is a part of consumer culture.

Learning Objective: 2.8.1 Distinguish between consumption and consumerism.
Topic: Consumption and Consumerism
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

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