# *Sociology A Down To Earth Approach 14th edition Henslin Test Bank*

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# Chapter 2: Culture

## Multiple-Choice Questions

**TB_Q2.1.1**
The language, beliefs, values, norms, behaviors, and objects passed from one generation to the next make up a group's _____.
a. identity
b. ethnocentrism
c. culture
d. material culture

Answer: c. culture
Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Explain what culture is, how culture provides orientations to life, and what practicing cultural relativism means.
Topic/Concept: What Is Culture?
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB_Q2.1.2**
_____ would be part of material culture.
a. Hairstyles
b. Language
c. Beliefs
d. Values

Answer: a. Hairstyles
Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Explain what culture is, how culture provides orientations to life, and what practicing cultural relativism means.
Topic/Concept: What Is Culture?
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.1.3**
Nonmaterial culture refers to a group's _____.
a. art
b. weapons
c. ways of thinking and doing
d. eating utensils

Answer: c. ways of thinking and doing
Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Explain what culture is, how culture provides orientations to life, and what practicing cultural relativism means.
Topic/Concept: What Is Culture?
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

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**TB_Q2.1.4**
One thing that can be said about material culture is that _____.
a. it is "natural"
b. it includes gestures
c. it includes a people's language
d. there is nothing "natural" about it

Answer: d. there is nothing "natural" about it
Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Explain what culture is, how culture provides orientations to life, and what practicing cultural relativism means.
Topic/Concept: What Is Culture?
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB_Q2.1.5**
Who is ethnocentric?
a. everyone
b. westerners over 50, but not under 50
c. just those easterners who live in the Carolinas
d. older people only

Answer: a. Everyone
Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Explain what culture is, how culture provides orientations to life, and what practicing cultural relativism means.
Topic/Concept: What Is Culture?
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.1.6**
To try to understand a culture on its own terms is called _____.
a. ethnocentrism
b. cultural relativism
c. folklore
d. cultural education

Answer: b. cultural relativism
Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Explain what culture is, how culture provides orientations to life, and what practicing cultural relativism means.
Topic/Concept: What Is Culture?
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB_Q2.1.7**
Which of the following statements about cultural relativism is true?
a. It has not been criticized by social scientists.

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b. Cultural relativism has come under attack because it can lead to acceptance of practices like genital cutting and wife beating.
c. Sociologists accept all cultures, without judgment.
d. Cultural relativism encourages cultural smugness.

Answer: b. Cultural relativism has come under attack because it can lead to acceptance of practices like genital cutting and wife beating.
Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Explain what culture is, how culture provides orientations to life, and what practicing cultural relativism means.
Topic/Concept: What Is Culture?
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB_Q2.1.8**
After a fairly short plane ride from New York City, Irving found himself on a dusty road with goats, chickens, and motor scooters rather than cars. Food, clothing, and carpets were being sold by street vendors, some of whom worked from a cloth spread on the ground, in no order that he could recognize. Irving was likely experiencing _____.
a. ethnocentrism
b. culture shock
c. a step back into history
d. contact with people who shared none of his values

Answer: b. culture shock
Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Explain what culture is, how culture provides orientations to life, and what practicing cultural relativism means.
Topic/Concept: What Is Culture?
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

**TB_Q2.2.9**
Another term for nonmaterial culture that sociologists use is _____.
a. material culture
b. symbolic culture
c. gestural culture
d. culture shock

Answer: b. symbolic culture
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Know the components of symbolic culture: gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, mores, and taboos; also explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic/Concept: Components of Symbolic Culture
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.2.10**
An advantage of knowing a culture's gestures is _____.

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a. they are closely tied to the language
b. that although most gestures are recognized as universal, differences occasionally occur between cultures
c. being able to communicate with simplicity
d. that they will enable you to completely understand the culture

Answer: c. being able to communicate with simplicity
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Know the components of symbolic culture: gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, mores, and taboos; also explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic/Concept: Components of Symbolic Culture
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB_Q2.2.11**
The main way people communicate is through _____.
a. gestures
b. intermarriage
c. language
d. artwork

Answer: c. language
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Know the components of symbolic culture: gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, mores, and taboos; also explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic/Concept: Components of Symbolic Culture
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.2.12**
The basis of culture is _____.
a. customs
b. heredity
c. language
d. sociology

Answer: c. language
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Know the components of symbolic culture: gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, mores, and taboos; also explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic/Concept: Components of Symbolic Culture
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB_Q2.2.13**
The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis states that _____.
a. languages are universal
b. some languages, such as English, are superior to others
c. perception and language are unrelated
d. language has ways of looking at the world embedded within it

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Answer: d. language has ways of looking at the world embedded within it
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Know the components of symbolic culture: gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, mores, and taboos; also explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic/Concept: Components of Symbolic Culture
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB_Q2.2.14**
People's _____ have to do with what they think is appropriate in life.
a. values
b. mores
c. taboos
d. folkways

Answer: a: values
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Know the components of symbolic culture: gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, mores, and taboos; also explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic/Concept: Components of Symbolic Culture
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.2.15**
A term for rules of behavior is _____.
a. culture
b. norms
c. moral holidays
d. sanctions

Answer: b. norms
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Know the components of symbolic culture: gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, mores, and taboos; also explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic/Concept: Components of Symbolic Culture
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB_Q2.2.16**
When you break norms, you receive _____.
a. positive sanctions
b. a day in class
c. negative sanctions
d. hugs and kisses

Answer: c. negative sanctions
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Know the components of symbolic culture: gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, mores, and taboos; also explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic/Concept: Components of Symbolic Culture
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

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**TB_Q2.2.17**
Paul loved to party at Mardi Gras, even if he was not involved in making a float or anything else. The atmosphere on the street was just so different, so easy. He had a great time. At such a _____, the rules were loosened.
a. culture-free event
b. police-free event
c. free-for-all
d. moral holiday

Answer: d. moral holiday
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Know the components of symbolic culture: gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, mores, and taboos; also explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic/Concept: Components of Symbolic Culture
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

**TB_Q2.2.18**
When someone is jogging on the left side of the sidewalk and you, running faster, overtake that person on his or her right, this runs counter to a _____ in the United States.
a. taboo
b. more
c. tradition
d. folkway

Answer: d. a folkway
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Know the components of symbolic culture: gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, mores, and taboos; also explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic/Concept: Components of Symbolic Culture
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

**TB_Q2.2.19**
If you kill another person, you have violated a society's _____.
a. mores
b. incidental values
c. folkways
d. ethnocentrism

Answer: a. mores
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Know the components of symbolic culture: gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, mores, and taboos; also explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic/Concept: Components of Symbolic Culture
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

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**TB_Q2.2.20**
Even just the thought of the violation of a _____ fills us with revulsion.
a. taboo
b. more
c. parking regulation
d. folkway

Answer: a. taboo
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Know the components of symbolic culture: gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, mores, and taboos; also explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic/Concept: Components of Symbolic Culture
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.3.21**
A distinct world within the overarching culture is a _____.
a. superculture
b. subculture
c. miniculture
d. monoculture

Answer: b. subculture.
Learning Objective: LO 2.3 Distinguish between subcultures and countercultures.
Topic/Concept: Many Cultural Worlds
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.3.22**
How many subcultures does U.S. society contain?
a. five
b. almost ninety
c. hundreds
d. thousands

Answer: d. thousands
Learning Objective: LO 2.3 Distinguish between subcultures and countercultures.
Topic/Concept: Many Cultural Worlds
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB_Q2.3.23**
Some of the values and norms of a _____ place it at odds with the dominant culture.
a. subculture
b. core culture
c. counterculture
d. sociologists' group

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Answer: c. counterculture
Learning Objective: LO 2.3 Distinguish between subcultures and countercultures.
Topic/Concept: Many Cultural Worlds
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.3.24**
Harold got up early and cleaned and polished his motorcycle, while Fabienne packed a picnic lunch. Their destination was a park on a lake about 50 miles away, where they would meet some friends who also liked to ride motorcycles on weekends. They soon got underway, driving safely on the highway at the speed limit and enjoying the trip while they listened to National Public Radio.

About halfway to their destination, Harold and Fabienne were overtaken by a speeding clump of about 10 motorcycles ridden by people with swastikas on the backs of their jackets. Several of the group appeared to be completely nude under their jackets, which was legal in their state due to an anachronistic law that said you could not disrobe outdoors, but that did not address the situation where you were already disrobed when you arrived outdoors.

In all likelihood, Harold and Fabienne could be termed members of a motorcycle-enthusiast _____, and the cyclists who passed them could be termed members of a motorcycle-enthusiast _____.
a. culture; subculture
b. subculture; counterculture
c. subculture; culture
d. counterculture; subculture

Answer: b. subculture; counterculture
Learning Objective: LO 2.3 Distinguish between subcultures and countercultures.
Topic/Concept: Many Cultural Worlds
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

**TB_Q2.4.25**
A society made up of many different groups is called a(n) _____.
a. pluralistic society
b. fragmented society
c. anachronous society
d. ungovernable aggravation

Answer: a. pluralistic society
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society
Difficulty Level: Easy

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Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB_Q2.4.26**
Sociologists call the values held by most of the groups in a society _____.
a. core values
b. taboos
c. habitual values
d. universal values

Answer: a. core values
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.4.27**
The core value of education has _____.
a. been easily pursued in the United States because college students are uninhibited
b. changed to the point where nowadays a college education is thought to be a reasonable aim for most students in the United States
c. not been held by most Americans since the 1960s
d. changed over the years, until today a college education is considered an appropriate goal only for a small number of Americans

Answer: b. changed to the point where nowadays a college education is thought to be a reasonable aim for most students in the United States
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB_Q2.4.28**
Most Americans feel that the only proper basis for marriage is _____.
a. parental approval
b. economics
c. mutual respect
d. romantic love

Answer: d. romantic love
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

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**TB_Q2.4.29**
"In God We Trust" appears on money in the United States. This reflects the core value of _____.
a. group superiority
b. religiosity
c. education
d. freedom

Answer: b. religiosity
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

**TB_Q2.4.30**
If you study hard to get a degree so you can get a good job and afford a nice home and car, you could be said to be bound up in _____.
a. a confused approach to life
b. a value contradiction
c. a value cluster pertaining to success
d. the value of democracy

Answer: c. a value cluster pertaining to success
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

**TB_Q2.4.31**
A _____ exists between the value of group superiority and the values of freedom, democracy, and equality.
a. continuity
b. folkway
c. taboo
d. value contradiction

Answer: d. value contradiction
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

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**TB_Q2.4.32**
Which statement about the origin of values is true?
a. Essentially, values "just happen."
b. Values are unrelated to context in society.
c. Values emerge out of the conditions that exist in a society.
d. Individuals invent their own values.

Answer: c. Values emerge out of the conditions that exist in a society.
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB_Q2.4.33**
Values are like lenses through which we see the world _____.
a. in a nutshell
b. as it ought to be
c. with great clarity
d. like it is

Answer: b. as it ought to be
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

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**TB_Q2.4.34**
The _____ culture refers to the values, norms, and goals that a group considers worth aiming for.
a. real
b. concrete
c. ideal
d. fantasy

Answer: c. ideal
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB_Q2.4.35**
The human potential movement exemplifies the emerging _____ value.
a. self-fulfillment
b. aging population
c. leisure
d. acceptance

Answer: a. self-fulfillment
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.4.36**
The term “real culture” refers to _____.
a. the norms and values that people aspire to follow
b. historical culture
c. universal culture
d. the norms and values that people actually follow

Answer: d. the norms and values that people actually follow
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.5.37**
_____ refer(s) to values, norms, or other cultural traits found everywhere.
a. Cultural universals

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b. Global culture
c. Natural selection
d. Folkways

Answer: a. Cultural universals
Learning Objective: LO 2.5 Explain what cultural universals are and why they do not seem to exist.
Topic/Concept: Cultural Universals
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB_Q2.5.38**

Which statement about incest is true?
a. No society permits general incest for all its members.
b. All societies agree on what incest is.
c. The marriage of brothers and sisters is forbidden by all societies.
d. The marriage of fathers and daughters is forbidden by all societies.

Answer: a. No society permits general incest for all its members.
Learning Objective: LO 2.5 Explain what cultural universals are and why they do not seem to exist.
Topic/Concept: Cultural Universals
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB_Q2.6.39**

Sociobiologists believe that _____.
a. biology is a basic cause of human behavior
b. the key to human behavior is culture
c. as a result of natural selection, biology no longer plays a role in human behavior
d. the key to human behavior is religion

Answer: a. biology is a basic cause of human behavior
Learning Objective: LO 2.6 Explain why most sociobiologists consider genes to be an inadequate explanation of human behavior.
Topic/Concept: Sociobiology and Human Behavior
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB Q2.6.40**

_____ said that sociobiology will eventually absorb sociology.
a. Charles Darwin
b. Edward Wilson
c. William Ogburn
d. Benjamin Whorf

Answer: b. Edward Wilson

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Learning Objective: LO 2.6 Explain why most sociobiologists consider genes to be an inadequate explanation of human behavior.
Topic/Concept: Sociobiology and Human Behavior
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB_Q2.6.41**
Sociobiology emphasizes _____.
a. the influence of genes on human behavior
b. classical sociology
c. conflict theory
d. sociologically informed genetics

Answer: a. the influence of genes on human behavior
Learning Objective: LO 2.6 Explain why most sociobiologists consider genes to be an inadequate explanation of human behavior.
Topic/Concept: Sociobiology and Human Behavior
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.7.42**
Basically, technology is associated with _____.
a. culture
b. history
c. tools
d. sociology
Answer: c. tools
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Explain how technology changes culture and what cultural lag and cultural leveling are.
Topic/Concept: Technology in the Global Village
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.7.43**
The term “new technology” refers to _____.
a. anything invented in the last five years
b. emerging technology that impacts social life in a major way
c. twenty-first-century technology
d. an established technology that has changed the course of history

Answer: b. emerging technology that impacts social life in a major way
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Explain how technology changes culture and what cultural lag and cultural leveling are.
Topic/Concept: Technology in the Global Village
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

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**TB_Q2.7.44**
Cultural diffusion is a _____.
a. group of people adopting things they find desirable from another culture
b. one-way "street" from the West to other parts of the world
c. change in "thinking" but not "doing"
d. distraction from technology

Answer: a. a group of people adopting things they find desirable from another culture
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Explain how technology changes culture and what cultural lag and cultural leveling are.
Topic/Concept: Technology in the Global Village
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB_Q2.7.45**
_____ refers to one part of a culture changing while other parts remain behind.
a. Cultural reluctance
b. Cultural lag
c. Ethnocentrism
d. Culture shock

Answer: b. Cultural lag
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Explain how technology changes culture and what cultural lag and cultural leveling are.
Topic/Concept: Technology in the Global Village
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB_Q2.7.46**
When there is culture change, a group's _____ usually changes first.
a. material culture
b. sociobiology
c. nonmaterial culture
d. counterculture

Answer: a. material culture
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Explain how technology changes culture and what cultural lag and cultural leveling are.
Topic/Concept: Technology in the Global Village
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.7.47**
How is our nine-month school year a living example of cultural lag?
a. Material culture never caught up with nonmaterial culture.
b. The length of the school year was determined by the farming culture of the late 1800s.
c. The school year was not lengthened to nine months until the mid-1900s.

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d. The length of the school year was based on one-room schools, which have all but vanished.

Answer: b. The length of the school year was determined by the farming culture of the late 1800s.
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Explain how technology changes culture and what cultural lag and cultural leveling are.
Topic/Concept: Technology in the Global Village
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

**TB_Q2.7.48**
What is the concern about artificial intelligence?
a. It is science fiction.
b. It may enable computers to replace human culture.
c. It seems too good to be true.
d. It is an extension of Google Glass.

Answer: c. It may enable computers to replace human culture.
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Explain how technology changes culture and what cultural lag and cultural leveling are.
Topic/Concept: Technology in the Global Village
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB_Q2.7.49**
In cultural leveling, _____.
a. cultures become more and more dissimilar to one another
b. the least advanced culture dominates
c. culture is leveled or destroyed, as in a blast
d. cultures become more and more similar to one another

Answer: d. cultures become more and more similar to one another
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Explain how technology changes culture and what cultural lag and cultural leveling are.
Topic/Concept: Technology in the Global Village
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
**TB_Q2.7.50**
It would be fair to say that in the cultural leveling process taking place today, _____.
a. traditional cultures have all but disappeared
b. certain qualities are lost forever
c. sociobiology is at work
d. we are producing a more distinctive, less bland way of life

Answer: b. certain qualities are lost forever
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Explain how technology changes culture and what cultural lag and cultural leveling are.

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Topic/Concept: Technology in the Global Village
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**Essay Questions**

**TB_Q2.1.51**: What are the positive and negative sides of ethnocentrism?

Feedback: Positive—Ethnocentrism creates in-group loyalties. Negative—Ethnocentrism can lead to discrimination against people whose ways differ from our own.
Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Explain what culture is, how culture provides orientations to life, and what practicing cultural relativism means.
Topic/Concept: What Is Culture?
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB_Q2.2.52**: Give at least three effects of language on human life.

Feedback: Any three of these five effects: Language allows human experience to be cumulative. It provides a social or shared past. It provides a social or shared future. It allows shared perspectives. It allows shared, goal-directed behavior.
Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Know the components of symbolic culture: gestures, language, values, norms, sanctions, folkways, mores, and taboos; also explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
Topic/Concept: Components of Symbolic Culture
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB_Q2.4.53**: List at least five core values of U.S. society.

Feedback: Any five: achievement and success; individualism; hard work; efficiency and practicality; science and technology; material comfort; freedom; democracy; equality; group superiority; education; religiosity; romantic love
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB_Q2.4.54**: Identify four interrelated core values emerging as a value cluster in the United States today.

Feedback: The four interrelated core values emerging in the United States today are leisure, self-fulfillment, physical fitness, and youthfulness.
Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Discuss the major U.S. values and explain value clusters, value contradictions, value clashes, how values are lenses of perception, and ideal versus real culture.
Topic/Concept: Values in U.S. Society

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Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB_Q2.7.55**: What is the sociological significance of technology?

Feedback: Technology sets the framework for a group's nonmaterial culture. It influences how people think and how people relate to one another. An example is in gender relations, where the tradition of men dominating women is being challenged.
Learning Objective: LO 2.7 Explain how technology changes culture and what cultural lag and cultural leveling are.
Topic/Concept: Technology in the Global Village
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

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