Essentials of Sociology 7th edition Giddens Test Bank

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CHAPTER 2 Culture and Society

CONCEPT MAP

I. What Is Culture?
   - A. Defining "Culture": Nonmaterial Culture
     - i. Values and Norms
     - ii. Language
     - iii. Speech and Writing
   - B. Defining "Culture": Material Culture
   - C. Culture and Society

II. How Does Human Culture Develop?
   - A. Early Human Culture: Adaptation to Physical Environment
   - B. Nature or Nurture?
   - C. How Nature and Nurture Interact
   - D. Cultural Diversity
     - i. Subcultures
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   - E. Cultural Universals
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III. What Happened to Premodern Societies?
   - A. The Earliest Societies: Hunters and Gatherers
   - B. Pastoral and Agrarian Societies
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IV. How Has Industrialization Shaped Modern Society?
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     - ii. The Emerging Economies

V. How Does Globalization Affect Contemporary Culture?
   - A. Does the Internet Promote a Global Culture?
   - B. Globalization and Local Cultures

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. According to the textbook, the sociological study of culture began with which theorist?
   a. George Herbert Mead
   b. Karl Marx
   c. Émile Durkheim
   d. Max Weber

   ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: What is Culture? (I)
   MSC: Remembering

2. Johann is from the United Kingdom. He sees that women in Afghanistan are often expected to wear head scarves, but women in the United Kingdom are not. He concludes, then, that women in Afghanistan would be freer if their culture were more like that of the United Kingdom. How might sociologists likely critique Johann's position?
   a. Johann has not yet made an argument for how the United Kingdom might free the women of Afghanistan.
   b. Johann first needs to look at class relations in the two countries because gender expression is

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mainly determined by class.
c. Johann cannot make meaningful cross-cultural comparisons without at least four more sample countries.
d. Johann would be better served as a social scientist if he avoided those kinds of value judgments.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: What is Culture? (I)
MSC: Analyzing

3. _____ occur(s) when members of one cultural group borrow elements of another group's culture.
a. Ethnocentrism
b. Cultural appropriation
c. Cultural relativism
d. Linguistic relativity

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: What is Culture? (I)
MSC: Remembering

4. When Yale administrators cautioned students to be thoughtful and sensitive in their choice of Halloween costume, their concern was that cultural elements used in some costumes can reduce cultural groups to demeaning stereotypes. This concern is about the issue of
a. ethnocentrism.
b. cultural relativism.
c. cultural appropriation.
d. assimilation.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: What is Culture? (I)
MSC: Understanding

5. An American begins to take an interest in the culture of India and starts wearing saris and bindis in public. Another American likes to wear elaborate feathered headdresses to music festivals. These individuals are engaging in what social scientists call
a. cultural appropriation.
b. assimilation.
c. cultural relativism.
d. multiculturalism.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: What is Culture? (I)
MSC: Applying

6. _____ refer(s) to abstract ideals in a given society.
a. Norms
b. Cultural relativism
c. Values
d. High culture

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Values and Norms (I.A.i)
MSC: Remembering

7. Laura attends a prestigious university on a full scholarship. Most of her classmates come from upper-class backgrounds. Her own family has trouble making ends meet, and they encourage her to do well in school. They believe that if she works hard, she will be able to escape poverty and achieve the same economic stability as that of her fellow classmates. This belief in the merit of individual achievement is an example of
a. a symbol.
b. cultural appropriation.
c. a value.
d. ethnocentrism.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Values and Norms (I.A.i)
MSC: Applying

8. _____ are widely agreed-upon principles or rules people are expected to observe; they represent the dos and don'ts of social life.
a. Norms
b. Signifiers
c. Values
d. Sanctions

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Values and Norms (I.A.i)
MSC: Remembering

9. Candace is doing a comparative study to compare different societies' expectations of how husbands should treat their in-laws. Candace will be analyzing
   a. values.
   b. norms.
   c. material culture.
   d. instincts.

   ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Values and Norms (I.A.i)
   MSC: Applying

10. _____ is one of the best examples for demonstrating both the unity and the diversity of human culture, because there are no cultures without it.
   a. Language
   b. Writing
   c. Agriculture
   d. Monogamy

   ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Language (I.A.ii)
   MSC: Understanding

11. Karl notes that in all human societies, people use symbols to communicate ideas to one another. Karl is taking note of
   a. language.
   b. morality.
   c. emoticons.
   d. poetry.

   ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Language (I.A.ii)
   MSC: Applying

12. Anthropological linguist Edward Sapir and his student Benjamin Lee Whorf argued that the language we use influences our perceptions of the world. This is known as
   a. social control theory.
   b. the echo chamber.
   c. the linguistic relativity hypothesis.
   d. structuration theory.

   ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Language (I.A.ii)
   MSC: Remembering

13. Many languages may have an equivalent to the color yellow, but an object that may be classified as yellow in one language may not be described so in another. This is an example of
   a. the linguistic relativity hypothesis.
   b. the echo chamber.
   c. culture as “toolkit.”
   d. culture shock.

   ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: Language (I.A.ii)
   MSC: Applying

14. If the language of a highly individualistic society contains many words and phrases about personal success and individual achievement that someone from a more communal society has difficulty fully understanding, this is an example of
   a. cultural appropriation.
   b. Westoxification.
   c. culture as “toolkit.”
   d. the linguistic relativity hypothesis.

   ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: Language (I.A.ii)
   MSC: Understanding

15. Which of the following is an example of the linguistic relativity hypothesis?
   a. An indigenous people’s word for coffee is “cacha.”
   b. A non-English speaking group learns English as a second language at a very high rate due to

the worldwide popularity of English.
c. An indigenous people have no equivalent words for planet, Earth, or world. They do not view a macro picture of multiple planets.
d. A non-English speaking group adopts particular English words, such as coffee and Earth, into their own language.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Language (I.A.ii) | InQuizitive
MSC: Applying

16. Writing was first used for what purpose?
a. to record the teachings of religious leaders
b. to assist in the administrative needs of early civilizations
c. to send messages long distances
d. to record creation stories

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Speech and Writing (I.A.iii)
MSC: Remembering

17. Pablo studies clothing choices in subcultural groups. He is investigating
a. values.
b. linguistic relativity.
c. material culture.
d. instincts.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Defining "Culture": Material Culture (I.B)
MSC: Applying

18. _____ refer(s) to the physical objects that individuals in society create. These objects, in turn, influence how we live.
a. Norms
b. Material culture
c. Values
d. Sociobiology

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Defining "Culture": Material Culture (I.B)
MSC: Remembering

19. Danny studies winks, waves, language, smiles, frowns, laughs, and any other kind of symbolic communication. What is he researching?
a. material culture
b. signifiers
c. emoticons
d. cultural relativism

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Defining "Culture": Material Culture (I.B)
MSC: Applying

20. Carolina studies mainstream American culture. One of her colleagues notices that she consistently ignores material objects, such as food, clothing, and art. Why might her studies be criticized?
a. These objects are crucial parts of culture that influence how we live our lives.
b. Studying American culture is useless because it has spread all over the globe.
c. Culture is a secondary effect of social structures, so Carolina would do better to begin her studies with capitalism and the state.
d. Art matters in the context of studying culture (but not food or clothing).

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: Defining "Culture": Material Culture (I.B)
MSC: Understanding

21. Lucy wants to study American culture. Why might sociologists be critical of such a study?
a. Americans do not produce their own culture; they only copy others.
b. Culture originated with the high art associated with western Europe, not the United States.
c. There is no single American culture but rather a contested terrain of mainstream culture and

hundreds, if not thousands, of subcultures.
d. Americans are notoriously uncultured people.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Culture and Society (I.C)
MSC: Analyzing

22. The textbook defines a(n) _____ as a system of interrelationships that connects individuals.
a. culture
b. sociobiology
c. ethnocentrism
d. society

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Culture and Society (I.C)
MSC: Remembering

23. Alice stole a bit of money from her friend Rosa to buy groceries. Rosa finds out and angrily chastises Alice for her behavior. What does this exchange demonstrate?
a. instincts
b. cultural appropriation
c. social control
d. cultural relativism

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Culture and Society (I.C)
MSC: Understanding

24. Which of the following examples of social control is informal?
a. A man who drinks heavily at social events stops receiving social invitations.
b. A woman is sentenced to a year in prison for driving while under the influence of alcohol.
c. A social worker explains to a child that the law requires kids to attend some form of school.
d. A teenager receives a small fine for littering.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Culture and Society (I.C) | InQuizitive
MSC: Applying

25. What distinguished early humans from other animals?
a. Early humans were physically superior to all other mammals.
b. Early humans relied more on instinct to survive than most other mammals.
c. Early humans relied more on culture to survive than other mammals.
d. Early humans were less able to adapt to the physical environment than most other mammals.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult
REF: Early Human Culture: Adaptation to Physical Environment (II.A)
MSC: Understanding

26. Kendrick studies which human behaviors might be innate and which might be learned through social processes. His studies contribute most to which sociological debate?
a. macro vs. micro
b. economics vs. culture
c. functionalist vs. conflict
d. nature vs. nurture

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Nature or Nurture? (II.B)
MSC: Applying

27. _____ refers to the application of biological principles to explain the social activities of animals, including human beings.
a. Multiculturalism
b. Sociobiology
c. Social constructionism
d. Social Darwinism

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Nature or Nurture? (II.B)

MSC: Remembering

28. Mario is researching how genetic factors influence human behaviors. His research would best be described as
    a. social constructionism.
    b. sociobiology.
    c. conflict theory.
    d. structural functionalism.

    ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Nature or Nurture? (II.B)
    MSC: Applying

29. Simone de Beauvoir once famously asserted that "one is not born a woman, but becomes one," to suggest that women are created by cultural forces. How might sociobiologists respond to this?
    a. De Beauvoir does not account for the role of industrialization in creating the category of woman.
    b. De Beauvoir misses that what constitutes a woman is biological as well as cultural.
    c. De Beauvoir fails to show how the category of woman is purely an effect of economics.
    d. De Beauvoir is correct because our biology determines our culture.

    ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: Nature or Nurture? (II.B)
    MSC: Understanding

30. Mihir notes that altruism seems innate to humans rather than learned. Mihir is taking note of
    a. values.
    b. norms.
    c. material goods.
    d. instinct.

    ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: How Nature and Nurture Interact (II.C)
    MSC: Applying

31. The term _____ does not refer only to people from different cultural backgrounds or to those who speak different languages within a larger society. It can also refer to any segment of the population that is distinguishable from the rest of society by its cultural patterns.
    a. subculture
    b. race
    c. ethnicity
    d. colony

    ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Subcultures (II.D.i)
    MSC: Understanding

32. Yang is researching how certain groups that live in Spain seem to have their own sets of norms and values that are at times different from mainstream Spanish norms and values. Which sociological concept best describes what he is studying?
    a. subcultures
    b. colonialism
    c. postmodernism
    d. Westoxification

    ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Subcultures (II.D.i)
    MSC: Applying

33. According to the textbook, a key difference between subcultures and countercultures is that
    a. subcultures seek to be absorbed into mainstream culture.
    b. countercultures are only found in industrialized societies.
    c. subcultures can often turn into cults due to their inability to allow freedom of expression.
    d. countercultures reject the values and norms of dominant society.

    ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: Subcultures (II.D.i)
    MSC: Evaluating

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34. Scholars have argued that immigrant groups like the Irish and Italians were initially considered a race apart from native-born Anglo-Saxon white Americans. However, over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Irish and Italian immigrants managed to become part of dominant white culture. This historical context reveals how different cultures are absorbed into a single mainstream culture, a process also known as
a. multiculturalism.
b. ethnocentrism.
c. nationalism.
d. assimilation.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Subcultures (II.D.i)
MSC: Analyzing

35. Danny is examining U.S. culture for the possibility that different immigrant communities in the United States maintain more or less separate cultures but might still manage to participate equally in economic and political life. His study focuses on which concept?
a. multiculturalism
b. assimilation
c. globalization
d. nationalism

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Subcultures (II.D.i)
MSC: Applying

36. A society that includes more than one distinct cultural or linguistic group, where no group is dominant over the others, is characterized by
a. multiculturalism.
b. ethnocentrism.
c. functionalism.
d. assimilation.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Subcultures (II.D.i)
MSC: Remembering

37. _____ can be defined as judging other cultures in terms of the standards of one's own.
a. Multiculturalism
b. Ethnocentrism
c. Cultural relativism
d. Assimilation

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Cultural Identity and Ethnocentrism (II.D.ii)
MSC: Remembering

38. Shannon notes that women in some cultures voluntarily alter their bodies with sometimes painful piercings that, in her opinion, look weird. Based on this, Shannon decides that women in those cultures must be horribly oppressed compared with women in her own culture. Shannon's position might be best interpreted as
a. Westoxification.
b. ethnocentrism.
c. cultural relativism.
d. historical materialism.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Cultural Identity and Ethnocentrism (II.D.ii)
MSC: Applying

39. Lucinda hears about the common practice among Nordic parents of leaving babies in their strollers outside of restaurants and shops. Although this is an accepted practice in Nordic society, Lucinda concludes that Nordic parents are neglectful and that this behavior should lead to arrest. Lucinda is engaging in
a. ethnocentrism.
b. multiculturalism.
c. cultural relativism.
d. assimilation.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Cultural Identity and Ethnocentrism (II.D.ii)
MSC: Applying

40. Which pair of concepts consists of two direct opposites?

a. ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
b. semiotics and signifiers
c. norms and values
d. culture and cultural universals

ANS: A DIF: Moderate
REF: Cultural Identity and Ethnocentrism (II.D.ii) | InQuizitive
MSC: Understanding

41. According to the textbook, two cultural universals particularly stand out in human societies. They are _____ and _____.
a. ways of expressing meaning; material goods
b. material goods; money
c. competition; ways of expressing meaning
d. competition; money

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Cultural Universals (II.E)
MSC: Understanding

42. According to the textbook, marriage is a cultural universal, which means that
a. norms that relate to marriage are the same across all cultures.
b. due to globalization, divorces in Western societies will inevitably spread and influence the rest of the world.
c. marriage always involves one man and one woman even through marriage ceremonies across cultures.
d. marriage is present in all societies even though the norms related to marriage may differ.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: Cultural Universals (II.E)
MSC: Understanding

43. Michelle claims that all human cultures are different and cannot be compared. How might sociologists critique her claim?
a. They would not. All cultures are different and cannot be meaningfully compared.
b. Sociologists would respond that we cannot talk about human culture because it is not separate from our natural environment.
c. They would criticize it because it focuses on something as vague as human culture instead of our institutions.
d. Sociologists would point out that there are cultural universals that all human cultures seem to share.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Cultural Universals (II.E)
MSC: Analyzing

44. Ana is studying the ways different societies socially sanction and formally approve of certain sexual relationships. As she studies this in each society, she will come across
a. countercultures.
b. industrialization.
c. marriage.
d. cultural appropriation.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Cultural Universals (II.E)
MSC: Applying

45. Which of the following statements concerning writing is the most accurate?
a. Writing has had little impact on culture.
b. For most of human history, humans communicated by writing.
c. The development of writing made possible different forms of social organization than those

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that had previously existed.
d. Writing has not changed over the last fifty years.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Culture and Social Development (II.F)
MSC: Remembering

46. Hector is doing research on a tribe called the Malagasians. This group organizes itself in highly participatory ways, moves around frequently, and affords older people respect within the group. This group could be described as
a. pastoral.
b. agrarian.
c. industrial.
d. hunter-gatherer.

ANS: D DIF: Easy
REF: The Earliest Societies: Hunters and Gatherers (III.A) MSC: Applying

47. According to the chapter, compared with larger societies—particularly modern societies, such as the United States—most hunting and gathering groups are
a. egalitarian.
b. materialistic.
c. competitive.
d. authoritarian.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate
REF: The Earliest Societies: Hunters and Gatherers (III.A) MSC: Remembering

48. Societies whose subsistence derives from the rearing of domesticated animals are called _____ societies.
a. agrarian
b. industrialized
c. hunting and gathering
d. pastoral

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Pastoral and Agrarian Societies (III.B)
MSC: Remembering

49. Societies whose means of subsistence are based on agricultural production (crop growing) are called _____ societies.
a. pastoral
b. hunting and gathering
c. agrarian
d. industrialized

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Pastoral and Agrarian Societies (III.B)
MSC: Remembering

50. Rosa notes in her comparative historical research that one group she studied was sedentary but was not fully industrialized and relied primarily on crops as its means of livelihood. This group would best be classified as
a. pastoral.
b. agrarian.
c. industrial.
d. hunter-gatherer.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Pastoral and Agrarian Societies (III.B)
MSC: Applying

51. What is the key difference between pastoral and agrarian societies?
a. Pastoral societies have gender equality, while agrarian societies are male-dominated.
b. Agrarian societies grow crops for food, while pastoral societies raise livestock.
c. Pastoral societies combine government and religion, while agrarian societies keep them separate.
d. Agrarian societies have well-defined territorial borders, while pastoral societies do not.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: Pastoral and Agrarian Societies (III.B) | InQuizitive MSC: Understanding

52. Medina is looking at the historical period in which smaller groupings of humans developed into much larger societies, often ruled by kings, queens, and emperors, with the creation of cities and increasing inequality. She is studying the birth of what most sociologists call
a. civilization.
b. religion.
c. nation-states.
d. society.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Traditional Societies or Civilizations (III.C)
MSC: Applying

53. The textbook refers to the emergence of machine production based on the use of inanimate power resources (such as steam or electricity) as
a. capitalism.
b. civilization.
c. globalization.
d. industrialization.

ANS: D DIF: Easy
REF: How Has Industrialization Shaped Modern Society? (IV) MSC: Remembering

54. Frank notices that at some point in relatively recent times humans in some places began using machines powered by nonhuman means, such as water and steam. Frank is noting what process?
a. nationalism
b. civilization
c. industrialization
d. globalization

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: The Industrialized Societies (IV.A)
MSC: Applying

55. Chen studies the process through which Brazil is shifting from workers mostly working in fields and living in rural villages to people living in cities and working in factories, offices, and the like. He is noting how Brazil is becoming a(n) _____ society.
a. pastoral
b. agrarian
c. industrial
d. postmodern

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: The Industrialized Societies (IV.A)
MSC: Applying

56. The process whereby Western nations established their rule in parts of the world away from their home territories is called
a. assimilation.
b. cultural appropriation.
c. industrialization.
d. colonialism.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Global Development (IV.B)
MSC: Remembering

57. Sweta studies how Britain came to control large parts of India before the Indian independence movement. It could be said that she is studying
a. emerging economies.
b. nationalism.
c. industrialization.
d. colonialism.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Global Development (IV.B)
MSC: Applying

58. Sociologists often refer to less-developed societies, in which industrial production is either virtually nonexistent or developed only to a limited degree, as
a. the developing world.
b. industrialized societies.
c. emerging economies.
d. the Global North.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Global Development (IV.B)
MSC: Remembering

59. Jia Yin notes that in many countries, industrial development is, more or less, nonexistent. She is taking note of the
a. urban core.
b. emerging of society.
c. industrializing of countries.
d. developing world.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Global Development (IV.B)
MSC: Applying

60. Colonialism may involve either large-scale immigration and settlement by the colonizing population or only a small-scale influx of administrators who govern the native population for the benefit of the colonizing power. Historically, what has been the relation between the type of colonialism and the eventual industrialization of the colonized nation?
a. Colonization by large-scale settlement leads to greater industrialization.
b. Colonization by a small cadre of administrators leads to greater industrialization.
c. Neither type tends to lead to industrialization.
d. Both types tend to lead to industrialization within a century or so.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Global Development (IV.B) | InQuizitive
MSC: Understanding

61. Most nations in the Global South became independent states
a. immediately after World War I.
b. immediately after the fall of communism.
c. with the aid of China.
d. since World War II, often following bloody anticolonial struggles.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: The Global South (IV.B.i)
MSC: Remembering

62. Although the majority of developing countries lag behind industrialized societies, some have now successfully embarked on a process of industrialization. These are sometimes referred to as
a. emerging economies.
b. the Global North.
c. industrialized societies.
d. colonies.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: The Emerging Economies (IV.B.ii)
MSC: Remembering

63. Deric studies Singapore and the process through which it has begun developing a strong industrial base. It might be said that he is studying
a. an emerging economy.
b. a colony.
c. a postmodern society.
d. a Western society.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: The Emerging Economies (IV.B.ii)
MSC: Applying

64. Why might sociologists criticize the idea that the world is made up of many isolated cultures?
a. The idea assumes that we can provide a reasonably coherent definition of *culture.*
b. Sociologists might note the rise of the Internet and globalization as features of different cultures being connected.
c. Sociologists would likely criticize the idea because of its underlying multiculturalism.

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d. The idea suggests that human communities actually have different cultures when we have shown that culture is the same everywhere.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult
REF: How Does Globalization Affect Contemporary Culture? (V)
MSC: Analyzing

65. Identify which of the following contributes to the globalization of culture.
a. national policies such as the “Great Firewall of China”
b. the increasing economic clout of small-scale producers, such as microbreweries
c. the proliferation of international organizations, such as the United Nations
d. growing respect and recognition for regional dialects and languages

ANS: C DIF: Moderate
REF: How Does Globalization Affect Contemporary Culture? (V) | InQuizitive
MSC: Understanding

66. Which language is the main language for the plurality of Internet users?
a. English
b. Chinese
c. Spanish
d. Hindi

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Does the Internet Promote a Global Culture? (V.A)
MSC: Remembering

67. What is a characteristic of social media in Saudi Arabia?
a. Criticism of the royal family is widespread on messaging apps like Telegram and WhatsApp.
b. The FaceTime app on iPhones is used by the Saudi government to disseminate official propaganda.
c. Twitter is banned in Saudi Arabia.
d. Women in Saudi Arabia are able to engage in Internet discussions that would be forbidden in public.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: Does the Internet Promote a Global Culture? (V.A)
MSC: Understanding

68. _____ is a sense of identification with one's people that is expressed through a common set of strongly held beliefs.
a. Ethnocentrism
b. Nationalism
c. Symbolic interactionism
d. Ideology

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Globalization and Local Cultures (V.B)
MSC: Remembering

69. In Ireland, the number of Irish speakers significantly decreased during British Colonialism. Now, although most Irish people speak English, they are required to learn Irish in schools and Irish is the country's first official language. What does the push to reintroduce Irish as the country's predominant language reflect?
a. nationalism
b. racism
c. linguistic relativity
d. globalization

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Globalization and Local Cultures (V.B)
MSC: Applying

70. The Taliban enforced strict, traditional rules about modest dress and the prohibition of alcohol, in part to resist the spreading influence of Western culture. This response at the local cultural level is an example of

a. democratization.
b. colonialism.
c. nationalism.
d. assimilation.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Globalization and Local Cultures (V.B)
MSC: Understanding

SHORT ANSWER

1. What is cultural appropriation? Provide examples. Do you believe that it is harmful? Why or why not? Your answer should be one paragraph in length.

   ANS:
   Cultural appropriation occurs when members of one cultural group borrow elements of another's culture, such as when a non-Indian person dons a sari or a non-Japanese person wears a kimono. The reason it is harmful is because sometimes cultural appropriation can reduce an entire way of life to a demeaning stereotype that exacerbates historically unequal power relations. Students might also mention the Halloween controversy at Yale where students were sent an email asking them to consider the following questions: (1) For a funny costume, is the humor based on "making fun" of real people, human traits, or cultures? (2) For a historical costume, does it further historical inaccuracies or misinformation? (3) For a cultural costume, does it reduce cultural differences to stereotypes or jokes? (4) For a religious costume, does it mock or belittle someone's deeply held faith tradition?

   DIF: Difficult REF: What is Culture? (I) MSC: Evaluating

2. In a short paragraph, please define culture and give one example of how it affects your daily life.

   ANS:
   Culture refers to the values, norms, and material goods characteristic of a given group. Students might write about the guiding norms and values of a given society. They might write about material culture in the form of art, clothing, food, and the like. They might refer to culture as a sort of tool kit or design for living that can be juxtaposed to instinct. The best responses will combine all of these functions and highlight that culture gives us symbolic representations to communicate, to guide us in our lives, and to express both similarities (with other people and groups) and differences in terms of *how* we live our lives and how we think about ourselves and our relationships with each other and the world around us.

   DIF: Easy REF: What is Culture? (I) MSC: Understanding

3. In a couple of sentences, please describe the difference between values and norms. What are some examples of each?

   ANS:
   The textbook answers this directly. Students should highlight that values are abstract ideals that are widely held by people in a given social grouping. Norms, on the other hand, are the agreed-upon dos and don'ts of behavior in such groupings. Examples of values, then, might include such abstract principles as monogamy, industriousness, a strong work ethic, an aversion to violence, and so on. Norms would focus on specific behaviors. For example, people should not cheat on their spouses, lie on their tax returns, punch someone for no reason, and so on. It should be noted that, depending on the cultural context, these values and norms might be reversed.

   DIF: Easy REF: Values and Norms (I.A.i) MSC: Analyzing

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4. How does instinct differ from culture, and why is the distinction important to sociologists? Please answer in three to five sentences.

   ANS:
   Instinct is genetic and is a fixed pattern that all normal members of a given species exhibit. Culture, however, is learned and typically differs widely between human communities. The distinction is important to sociologists for two main reasons: (1) studying what might be instinct gives sociologists—particularly those interested in sociobiology—an idea of what might be human nature; (2) sociologists use it to construct debates referred to as nature vs. nurture in attempts at mapping the social from the biological.

   DIF: Moderate REF: How Nature and Nurture Interact (II.C)
   MSC: Evaluating

5. In three to five sentences, please define subcultures and explain why they are important for sociological studies. Please include at least one or two examples of subcultures in your answer.

   ANS:
   Students might mention that smaller societies tend to be culturally uniform, whereas larger societies, particularly industrial societies, are composites of many cultures. Subcultures, then, are those composites that are different from what a given society's mainstream culture is. Sociologists believe that subcultures are important for study because they are a constituent part of our larger societies. Further, studies of subcultures can show us where social antagonisms might arise (the textbook mentions, for example, colonization and immigration). Similarly, studies of subcultures allow us to investigate processes such as assimilation or resistance strategies that some subcultures might deploy.

   DIF: Moderate REF: Subcultures (II.D.i) MSC: Evaluating

6. In a couple of sentences, please explain the concept of multiculturalism and why it matters for sociology as a study of social groups.

   ANS:
   The text defines *multiculturalism* as the viewpoint according to which ethnic groups can exist separately and share equally in economic and political life. The textbook does not offer a lot of information on why it is important, but students should be able to think about this sociologically in their responses. Sociologically, multiculturalism is often used as a way of intervening in research that is ethnocentric or as a tool for self-reflection to make sure one does not allow ethnocentric views to cloud one's analysis.

   DIF: Difficult REF: Subcultures (II.D.i) MSC: Evaluating

7. In a couple of sentences, please explain the concept of cultural relativism and some possible benefits and pitfalls of it.

   ANS:
   The book defines *cultural relativism* as judging a culture's practices by its own standards. Student responses to benefits and pitfalls will likely center on two main themes. First, the main benefit of cultural relativism is the ability to avoid bias in analysis—particularly bias that comes from a person in a position of privilege. The book uses the example of clitoridectomies to show how cultural frames of genital mutilation are used to analyze and talk about the practice and often refer to it as barbaric, backward, and the like. This example also shows a possible pitfall to cultural relativism—that is, critics of cultural relativism often argue that it can hide practices that are harmful and are, perhaps, better made visible by outsiders. Students may use similar examples, but the larger frame stands as a tension between avoiding bias and having clear standards for human behavior.

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DIF: Difficult REF: Cultural Identity and Ethnocentrism (II.D.ii)
MSC: Analyzing

8. In two to three sentences, please define the concept of cultural universals and describe what they can tell us about human societies.

   ANS:
   Student responses should highlight cultural features of all human societies. The book lists many of them, including language, marriage, religious rituals, and property rights. Responses about what they tell us about human societies will likely differ depending on the answers given, but students should note that because these are *cultural universals*, they show some of the things that define us as human beings.

   DIF: Moderate REF: Cultural Universals (II.E) MSC: Creating

9. In a couple of sentences, please compare hunting and gathering societies to civilizations. In your answer, discuss power and wealth differences.

   ANS:
   Students should note that there was little difference in power and wealth in hunting and gathering societies compared with civilizations. Hunting and gathering societies were usually participatory rather than competitive. Also, there was little difference among members of the society in the number or kinds of material possessions; there were no divisions of rich and poor. Furthermore, hunters and gatherers had little interest in developing material wealth beyond what was necessary for their basic needs. In civilizations, there were pronounced inequalities of wealth and power, and kings or emperors ruled.

   DIF: Moderate REF: Traditional Societies or Civilizations (III.C)
   MSC: Analyzing

10. In a couple of sentences, please answer the following question: Are developing countries merely societies that have lagged behind the more industrialized areas? In your answer, talk about colonialism and the impact of the globalized economy on developing nations.

    ANS:
    Students should mention the role of colonialism in shaping the relationship between the former colonial powers and the colonized. Developing countries are not merely societies that have lagged behind the more industrialized areas. They have been created largely by contact with Western industrialism, which has undermined the earlier, more traditional systems that were in place.

    DIF: Difficult REF: Global Development (IV.B) MSC: Analyzing

11. In a short paragraph, please explain the role that globalization has played in the transformation of our world. Has it resulted in the homogenization of the world's diverse cultures, the flourishing of many individual cultures, or both? Give concrete examples, making sure to cite examples from the textbook.

    ANS:
    Students should mention the role of technology in both homogenizing the world and supporting individual cultures. With respect to supporting local cultures, the Internet enables them to communicate with others who share their cultural identity, even when they are dispersed around the world. For example, dancehall, like reggae, which originated as part of a youth culture in Jamaica’s poor neighborhoods, today has spread to the United States, Europe, and anywhere there has been a large Caribbean migration. With respect to supporting homogenization, students might mention the dominance of the English language and Western values on the Internet. Any well-reasoned argument for either position is acceptable.

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DIF: Difficult REF: How Does Globalization Affect Contemporary Culture? (V)
MSC: Analyzing