Global Problems Global Solutions 2nd edition Chirico Test Bank

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Global Problems Global Solutions (2nd)

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Total Questions: 55

Multiple Choice (35)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

To begin studying global social problems, we first need to distinguish personal troubles from _____ .

a) groupthink
b) public problems ✓ correct
c) economic hardship
d) private issues

Q2. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

To see the social dimensions of problems we need to develop and use our _____.

a) individual vulnerability
b) socioeconomic standing
c) social location
d) sociological imagination ✓ correct

Q3. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Durkheim's research on suicide discovered the importance of _____ on the suicide rate in a society.

a) social ties ✓ correct
b) personal misfortune
c) global problems
d) intersectionality

Q4. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Global change can best be described as a _____.

a) personal trouble
b) manufactured risk ✓ correct
c) social expenditure
d) global system

Q5. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Breakdowns in an entire system, as opposed to breakdowns in individual parts and components, are an example of which type of risk?

a) systemic ✓ correct
b) global
c) social
d) political

Q6. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Not everyone is equally vulnerable to global risks. Much depends on one's _____.

a) social capital
b) cultural capital
c) life chances ✓ correct
d) personal choices

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Q7. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which societies are typically considered wealthy?

a) intersectional
b) third-world
c) developing
d) developed ✓ correct

Q8. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

To provide a measure better suited to gauging the actual life chances of people within a country, The United Nations Development Programme calculates the _____.

a) Human Development Index ✓ correct
b) North American Treaty Organization
c) Millennial Development Goals
d) Civil Society Organization Index

Q9. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

The Gender Inequality Index considers the impact of which three measures of inequality between the genders on each country's overall human development score?

a) income, wealth, and occupation
b) height, weight, and body mass index
c) health, labor market participation, and participation in government ✓ correct
d) child rearing duties, cooking duties, and household cleaning duties

Q10. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Formed by a UN Convention in 1960, the _____ is an intergovernmental organization of the richest countries of the world.

a) BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa)
b) Global Development Group (GDP)
c) Coalition Against Human Inequality (CAHI)
d) Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) ✓ correct

Q11. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which theorist claimed that if we want to understand individual lives today it is necessary to understand the history of their society and the world?

a) Mills ✓ correct
b) Durkheim
c) Marx
d) Weber

Q12. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which term refers to a period of time in which some societies surged ahead of others in development?

a) The global accumulation
b) The great awakening
c) The great divergence ✓ correct
d) The cultural revolution

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Q13. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which of the following statements about growth in the 21st century is true?

a) Growth in developing societies has outpaced growth in developed societies. ✓ correct

b) Growth in developed societies continues to outpace growth in developing societies.

c) Violent conflict has reached a peak point in the 21st century, and it will further hinder growth across the globe.

d) The “Asian Tigers” remain the fastest growing societies in the world.

Q14. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

In tackling a broader set of issues, the _____, adopted by the United Nations in 2015, acknowledges the interdependence of problems and the globe as a single system.

a) Human Capital Report

b) Great Divergence Plan

c) Adjusted Development Process

d) Sustainable Development Goals ✓ correct

Q15. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Each UN Sustainable Development Goal stresses _____, acknowledging that development in the past has wreaked havoc on the environment.

a) accountability

b) sustainability ✓ correct

c) stewardship

d) socialism

Q16. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Based on the work of _____, conflict theorists center their analyses on competition for and differences in power.

a) Durkheim

b) Mills

c) Marx ✓ correct

d) Huntington

Q17. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

According to conflict theorists, as productive forces change, power shifts from one group to a newly formed one as _____ change.

a) social structures ✓ correct

b) public opinions

c) private troubles

d) economic decisions

Q18. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which of these groups does Marx say controls industrial activity?

a) the proletariat

b) the bourgeoisie ✓ correct

c) millennials

d) conservative politicians

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Q19. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Fred is paid minimum wage for a factory job. While he has worked for his company for years, he has experienced very limited mobility. Fred is an example of a member of the _____.

a) capitalist class
b) peasants
c) bourgeoisie
d) proletariat ✓ correct

Q20. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which theory asserts that societies, like organisms, are comprised of systems and structures, each of which has a set of functions?

a) conflict theorists
b) structural functionalists ✓ correct
c) symbolic interactionists
d) political activists

Q21. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Without collective values and beliefs, society would be at a war with itself. This idea demonstrates the importance of which of the following?

a) individual liberty
b) social structures
c) solidarity ✓ correct
d) family structures

Q22. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

In traditional societies, people had a strong basis of collective values and beliefs that served as the basis of their solidarity. These values and beliefs prescribed very specific codes and guidelines for living. This is referred to as _____ solidarity.

a) mechanical ✓ correct
b) organic
c) economic
d) social

Q23. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Which theory prompts us to find the problems of order within and among societal and global systems?

a) conflict
b) rational choice
c) symbolic interactionism
d) structural functionalism ✓ correct

Q24. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The unintended negative consequences of a public policy are an example of _____.

a) manifest functions
b) latent functions
c) manifest dysfunctions
d) latent dysfunctions ✓ correct

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Q25. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Secure housing for the poor created by a public housing project would be considered which type of function?

a) sustainable
b) conflict
c) manifest ✓ correct
d) latent

Q26. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which theory points out that people act based on the meaning that they attach to things, ideas, people, relationships, and so on?

a) structural functionalism
b) conflict theory
c) symbolic interactionism ✓ correct
d) world systems analysis

Q27. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

*The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*demonstrates the importance of what Weber called _____ in understanding why capitalism developed in England and Germany but not in Catholic countries or in the East.

a) solidarity
b) conflict
c) verstehen ✓ correct
d) sustainability

Q28. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Weber argued that as life became increasingly _____, people would feel increasingly trapped.

a) bureaucratized ✓ correct
b) capitalist
c) industrialized
d) functional

Q29. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Weber's detailed analysis of bureaucracy led him to believe that members of society imprison themselves in what he called _____

a) an "industrial curtain."
b) an "iron cage." ✓ correct
c) a "bureaucratized nightmare."
d) "verstehen."

Q30. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which of the following focuses on international power and the division of labor among societies?

a) conflict theory
b) functional systems perspective
c) periphery analysis
d) world systems analysis ✓ correct

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Q31. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which type of societies do multinational manufacturers often enter for cheap labor, tax breaks, and weak environmental laws?

a) semi-peripheral
b) peripheral ✓ correct
c) developed
d) advanced

Q32. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

According to the world systems perspective, capital extracted from peripheral and semi-peripheral societies accumulates in which societies?

a) core ✓ correct
b) capitalist
c) agricultural
d) developed

Q33. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Global systems theory argues that which of the following exerts control of global economic, political, and cultural systems?

a) the international bourgeoisie (IB)
b) the developed societies coalition (DSC)
c) the transnational capitalist class (TCC) ✓ correct
d) the peripheral system

Q34. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which component of global culture, through science, helps us create reliable and valid knowledge about the world and find the best ways to do things?

a) NGOs
b) diversity
c) ideoscapes
d) rationalization ✓ correct

Q35. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

_____ capital is the capital built up among people who are alike in characteristics such as age, race, and social class.

a) Bonding ✓ correct
b) Cultural
c) Economic
d) Bridging

True/False (10)

Q36. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Social locations increase or decrease a person's vulnerability to the risks of the world.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

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Q37. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The global production or commodity chain begins at the core.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q38. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Both global and world systems theorists predict that we are nearing the end of the capitalist era as we know it.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q39. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Mediascapes are important to determining the occupational structures of high and low wage jobs within countries.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q40. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Our clubs and organizations, our friendship groups, and the places we volunteer are the physical communities that we inhabit.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q41. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Martina has many social ties and relationships that she can count on to build professional connections. Considering this, one might say Martina possesses high social capital.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q42. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

World society theory is the counterpoint to global systems theory because it argues that the global economy, global culture, and globalization grow out of human relationships outside of the formal operations of the economy or states.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q43. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Within international governmental organizations, countries with fewer economic power have an equal voice in deciding courses of action.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

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Q44. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Parent-Teacher Associations and the International Red Cross are examples of civil society organizations.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q45. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

As cities become more diverse, they resemble each other less.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Essay (10)

Q46. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Sarah is a recent college graduate and she is having difficulty finding a job. Because of this, she is unable to pay off her student loan debt and must move in with her parents. Is this an example of a private problem or a social problem? Please explain your answer.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Varies. Sarah's situation is an example of a social problem. Increasingly, college graduates are having a difficult time finding jobs that pay above minimum wage. More and more, millennials are moving in with their parents to better manage their student debt. It is unlikely that Sarah found herself in this situation due to being lazy or unmotivated because this is a trend many college graduates are experiencing due to rapidly increasing tuition costs and a stagnant job market.*

Q47. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

What are manufactured risks? Please provide an example and explain your answer.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Varies. Manufactured risks are risks produced through modernized processes. For example, global agriculture produces more than enough food to feed the world. Despite this, the economic value of food waste is estimated at billions of U.S. dollars per year. Growing the food that is wasted, accompanied by the decay of food waste, emit greenhouse gases which add billions more to economic loss. Greenhouse gases cause global warming, which in turn contributes to hunger and conflict. Each of these contributes to waves of migration which can destabilize surrounding countries.*

Q48. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Discuss the origin of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and provide five of the goals.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Varies. As the Millennium Development Goals approached their final years, the U.N. adopted the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015. Five goals of the SDG include 1) no poverty, 2) zero hunger, 3) quality education, 4) gender equality, and 5) climate action. Learning Objective: 1.3: Document global goals for improving people's life chances and progress made toward those goals.*

Q49. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

How do structural functionalists view society? Please describe society from the perspective of structural functionalism and give examples of systems within society. How are these systems important to each other and to society as a whole?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Varies. Structural functionalists view societies as living organisms. These organisms are comprised of systems and structures, each of which has a set of functions. The economic system, political system, and educational system are all separate entities. While these systems serve individual functions, they still rely on each other to be successful. If one system fails, the others are impacted. For example, disorganized political systems may cause economic recession which may cause public schools to close.*

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Q50. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

How does mechanical solidarity differ from organic solidarity? Define and describe each type of solidarity.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Varies. In traditional societies, there was little diversity and people had a strong basis of collective values that served as the basis of their solidarity. These values prescribed very specific codes for living. Durkheim called this mechanical solidarity. In modern societies, the division of labor, diversity of lifestyles, religions, and overall customs is more significant. A much more generalized set of values and normative behaviors exist. Durkheim calls this organic solidarity—organic as in held together by differences rather than similarities.*

Q51. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Public housing projects are intended to provide stable and secure housing for the poor, but in many parts of the world, they replaced viable neighborhoods and became hotbeds of crime. Is this an example of a manifest or latent function or dysfunction? Please explain your answer.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Varies. Functions and dysfunction may be manifest (intended and recognized) or latent (unexpected or unknown to many). The above scenario is an example of a latent dysfunction because the intent (manifest function) was to provide stable and secure housing for the poor, but an unintended negative consequence (latent dysfunction) is that public housing projects destroyed stable neighborhoods and increased crime.*

Q52. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

What is the focus of the World Systems Analysis? On what does World Systems Analysis focus?

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Varies. World Systems Analysis focuses on international power and the division of labor among societies. Its fundamental tenant is that a society's position in the global economy is more important to individual life chances than their position in their society. It focuses on the expansion of capitalism across countries.*

Q53. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Josephine lives and works in an economically weak society that is not well integrated into the global system. She works in a textile factory, producing beautiful fabrics. The number of hours she works each week vary, depending upon demand from the company that sells her fabric. While Josephine's fabric is sold at an expensive price, she receives very little compensation for her work. What type of society does Josephine live in?

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Varies. Josephine lives in the periphery where the commodity chain begins. Unlike the semi-periphery or core, the periphery is comprised of very weak societies. In periphery societies, work is not always guaranteed and workers are paid very little.*

Q54. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

How does the concept of rationalization relate to global culture? According to the textbook, how important has rationalization been in world development?

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Varies. Rationalization is one of the most important components of global culture. Rationalization is a way of thinking grounded in reason rather than tradition, common sense, or religion. Through science, rationality helps us create reliable and valid knowledge about the world and find the best ways to do things. Rationalization emphasizes calculability—it argues that everything can be arranged for the purpose of efficiency and predictability.*

Q55. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Arjun Appadurai uses "scapes" to capture the nature of global cultural flows. Similar to a landscape, global culture is not static—it is constantly changing. What are Appadurai's five scapes? List and describe each one.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Varies. The five scapes are ethnoscapes—the flow of people for migration, recreational travel, business, and to give assistance as part of NGOs or governmental organization, or for any other reason; mediascapes—produced by mass and social media, the influence how people view other people and understand their situations; ideoscapes—images of ideologies; technoscapes—the flows of technology, high and low tech, mechanical and informational; and financescapes—the flow of currency and stock markets and of investment into and out of countries.*

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