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1. Which of the following is *not* part of the definition of culture?
   a. Language
   b. Beliefs
   c. Behavior
   d. Globalization

   ANSWER: d
   REFERENCES: 28
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
   TOPICS: Factual
   OTHER: Modified

2. The complex system that includes a group's beliefs, values, dress, and way of life is called _____.
   a. counterculture
   b. culture
   c. social structure
   d. culture complex

   ANSWER: b
   REFERENCES: 28
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
   TOPICS: Factual
   OTHER: PICKUP

3. Which of the following is an example of *non-material culture*?
   a. A painting
   b. A fashion magazine
   c. A building
   d. Table manners

   ANSWER: d
   REFERENCES: 28
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
   TOPICS: Applied
   OTHER: PICKUP

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4. *Material culture* consists of
   a. objects created in a given culture.
   b. ideas and beliefs of a group of people.
   c. laws, customs, and ideas.
   d. ideas about what is right and wrong.

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: 28
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
   TOPICS: Factual
   OTHER: Pickup

5. What is the relationship between other animals and humans, according to scientists?
   a. Human biology determines most of our behavior.
   b. The natural environment is the biggest determinant of human behavior.
   c. Other animals lack the elaborate symbol-based forms of knowing and communication that are common in human societies.
   d. Other animals and humans are identical with regard to behavior.

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: 29
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
   TOPICS: Conceptual
   OTHER: Modified

6. The discussion of birthday traditions demonstrates that
   a. some forms of celebration are universal.
   b. even seemingly "normal" practices have cultural roots.
   c. American birthday traditions represent cultural lag.
   d. U.S. culture dominates globally, even in birthday practices.

   ANSWER: b
   REFERENCES: 30
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
   TOPICS: Applied
   OTHER: Modified

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7. Norms, values, laws, and customs are all examples of _____ culture.
   a. high
   b. material
   c. nonmaterial
   d. nontraditional

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: 29
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
   TOPICS: Conceptual
   OTHER: Modified

8. Which of the following is an example of nonmaterial culture?
   a. Media
   b. Art
   c. Ideas
   d. Cars

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: 29
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
   OTHER: Modified

9. How do sociologists view the value of culture for the individual?
   a. A person must learn culture in order to know how to behave in their society.
   b. Having culture gives a person higher status than other people.
   c. The more culture one has, the more income one will earn.
   d. None of these; culture is not of particular importance for humans.

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: 28
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
   TOPICS: Conceptual
   OTHER: Pickup

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10. Regardless of where it is found in the world, culture is
    a. shared.
    b. genetic.
    c. questioned by those who take part in it.
    d. the same everywhere at all times.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 28
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Pickup

11. Which of the following is true about culture in the U.S.?
    a. Groups have different traditions but share a culture.
    b. Groups have different traditions and do not share a culture.
    c. Groups have independent culture experiences.
    d. Groups have independent cultural traditions and do not learn a similar culture.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 28
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
    OTHER: Pickup

12. In their day-to- day lives, most people
    a. have to consciously think about their cultural practices.
    b. take the expectations of their culture for granted.
    c. spend a lot of time questioning why they engage in certain behaviors.
    d. ignore their own cultural traditions.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 29
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Pickup

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13. A(n) _____ is something that stands for something else, or anything to which people give meaning.
    a. symbol
    b. culture
    c. identity
    d. society

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 29
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

14. Which of the following is *true* about the meanings of symbols?
    a. They depend on the culture in which they appear.
    b. They have no influence on human behavior.
    c. They are inherent in the symbol itself.
    d. They are always the same, regardless of the context in which they exist.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 32
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

15. People stand during the national anthem and are emotionally moved by the display of a cross or the Star of David because
    a. these symbols are innately significant.
    b. of the significance people bestow on them as cultural symbols.
    c. crosses and stars are instinctually moving to people.
    d. people innately know how to behave when facing these symbols.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 32
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
    TOPICS: Applied
    OTHER: Modified

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16. Which of the following is *true* about cultural change?
    a. Culture changes only after extreme situations change.
    b. While culture changes from place to place, in each place it stays virtually the same.
    c. Culture changes as people adapt in different time periods and in to different environments.
    d. Culture changes overtime but not across places.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 34
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: MODIFIED

17. Which of the following is an element of culture?
    a. Language
    b. Norms
    c. Mores
    d. All of the above

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: 31
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Modified

18. As an element of culture, language is important because
    a. it enables a person to become a part of society.
    b. it permits the formation of culture
    c. it enables us to learn social skills.
    d. All of these choices are true.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: 31
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Modified

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19. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis suggests that:
    a. reality is the result of social inequality.
    b. language provides the category through which social reality is defined.
    c. there is no relationship between language and culture.
    d. language reflects social differences and therefore material culture.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 35
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

20. Today, almost all sociologists would agree that
    a. language determines what people think.
    b. culture determines language.
    c. language and culture are inextricably linked and each shapes the other.
    d. there is no relationship between language and culture.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 35
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: PICKUP

21. How does language influence patterns of social inequality?
    a. Language has little effect on patterns of race or gender inequality.
    b. Language may reproduce inequalities through stereotypes and assumptions that may be built into what people say.
    c. Studies have proven that what someone is called really doesn't matter, since identity is developed internally by the individual.
    d. While language affects patterns of race and gender, there is no indication that it influences patterns of class inequality.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 35
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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22. What is the relationship between language and social inequality?
    a. Language may reproduce the inequalities that exist in society.
    b. The language that people use may alter social stereotypes to some extent.
    c. The power relations in a situation provide a context for the meanings of particular expressions.
    d. All of these choices are true.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: 35
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: PICKUP

23. The specific cultural expectations for how to behave in a given situation are called _____.
    a. norms
    b. directives
    c. belief-based actualizations
    d. culture-constructs

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 36
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

24. Why are norms such an important element of culture?
    a. Without norms society would be chaotic.
    b. People cannot survive without norms.
    c. Norms are the way that people communicate with each other.
    d. Norms are the basis for the formal education system.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 36
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Pickup

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25. Mechanisms of social control that enforce rules against killing are examples of:
    a. norms.
    b. folkways.
    c. sanctions.
    d. mores.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 37
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

26. Two classic cultural concepts associated with the work of William Graham Sumner are _____.
    a. explicit and implicit norms
    b. folkways and mores
    c. dominant culture and subcultures
    d. culture traits and culture concepts

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 36
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

27. Folkways are
    a. the ordinary customs of different group cultures.
    b. strict norms that control moral and ethical behavior.
    c. often upheld through laws that bring serious repercussions.
    d. norms that provide strict codes of behavior.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 36
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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28. Mores are
    a. the ordinary customs of different group cultures.
    b. strict norms that control moral and ethical behavior.
    c. often upheld through laws that bring serious repercussions.
    d. norms that provide strict codes of behavior.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 36
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

29. Those behaviors that bring the most serious sanctions are called _____.
    a. folkways
    b. mores
    c. taboos
    d. laws

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 37
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Modified

30. As a means of social control, to enforce norms, sanctions
    a. are always negative.
    b. are always positive.
    c. may be mild or severe.
    d. are not very effective.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 37
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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31. According to researchers on culture and language:
    a. terms like “handicapped” do not stigmatize people.
    b. culture and language are unrelated.
    c. terms for race are accurate depictions of human history.
    d. language affects people's perception of reality.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: 34
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Modified

32. The strength or seriousness of social sanctions is
    a. harsh, regardless of how strictly the norm is held.
    b. generally lighter for violations of folkways than violations of mores.
    c. unrelated to the type of norm that is violated.
    d. not something that sociologists consider in the study of norm violations.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 37
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: PICKUP

33. The theoretical approach that is based on the idea that one can discover the normal social order through disrupting it is referred to as _____.
    a. dramaturgy
    b. ethnomethodology
    c. exchange theory
    d. impression management

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 37
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Modified

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34. People generally follow norms for behavior because they
    a. only fear serious punishment for violations.
    b. have thought about all their actions and act in the way they find most efficient.
    c. are physically forced to do so.
    d. have learned and internalized the common expectations for behavior.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: 37
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Applied
    OTHER: Modified

35. Through ethnomethodological research sociologists have learned all of the following, *except*
    a. most of the time, specific sanctions are not necessary to achieve conformity.
    b. society exists because people behave as if there is no other way to do so.
    c. when norms are violated, their existence becomes apparent.
    d. social norms are less important among children than adults.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: 37
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: Pickup

36. Shared ideas that help bind people in society together are called _____.
    a. folkways
    b. beliefs
    c. mores
    d. sanctions

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 37
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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37. Which of the following statements is *false* with regard to beliefs?
    a. Shared beliefs hold people in a group or society together.
    b. Beliefs are the basis for many norms and values in a society.
    c. Beliefs must be true in order for them to guide human behavior.
    d. Beliefs may be so strongly held that it is difficult to consider any contradictory information.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 37
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: MODIFIED

38. The abstract standards that define the ideal principles of a society are called _____.
    a. beliefs
    b. values
    c. myths
    d. mores

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 37
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

39. Which of the following statements about values is *true*?
    a. Values define what is considered desirable and morally correct.
    b. Values are not guides for behavior because they are too abstract.
    c. Societal values are actually realized or achieved most of the time.
    d. Values most often create conflict.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 37
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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40. Which of the following statements about values is *true*?
    a. Values are really too abstract to provide any guidelines for behavior.
    b. Values are never the source of cultural tensions.
    c. Values may cause conflict in society.
    d. Values create ideals that cannot ever be achieved.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 38
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Modified

41. Freedom, democracy, and equal opportunity are examples of:
    a. sanctions.
    b. functions.
    c. values.
    d. mores.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 38
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Applied
    OTHER: Modified

42. Consumption for the sake of displaying one's wealth is called _____.
    a. conspicuous consumption
    b. conspicuous austerity
    c. economic posturing
    d. financial reciprocity

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 39
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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43. America's dominant culture is characterized by which of the following?
    a. Diversity
    b. Middle-class values
    c. Later arriving immigrants
    d. Asians and Latin Americans

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 41
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    OTHER: Pickup

44. Which of these is *true* regarding cultural diversity in society?
    a. It is rare for a society to be diverse.
    b. Diversity is very characteristic of American society.
    c. Many very technologically simple societies actually have the most cultural diversity.
    d. As societies become more complex, the more the culture will be internally uniform and consistent across all groups.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 36
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Modified

45. Whereas earlier immigrants to the U.S. were predominantly from Europe, today most new immigrants come to the U.S. from _____.
    a. Southern and Eastern Europe
    b. Asia and Latin America
    c. the Middle East and Africa
    d. South America and the Caribbean

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 39
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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46. In every society, the dominant culture is
    a. the only culture in society.
    b. the culture of the most powerful group.
    c. strongly influenced by minority subcultures.
    d. always the culture of the majority of people.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 40
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

47. The dominant culture in any society
    a. is the only true culture in the society.
    b. is commonly believed to be "the" culture of a society.
    c. does not necessarily correspond to the groups with the most power.
    d. is the least recognized.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 40
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

48. Puerto Ricans in New York and the Amish are examples of _____.
    a. subcultures
    b. minority cultures
    c. majority groups
    d. countercultures

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 42
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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49. The cultures of groups whose values and norms differ to some extent from those of the dominant culture are called _____.
    a. countercultures
    b. subcultures
    c. popular cultures
    d. postmodern cultures

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 41
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

50. Members of a subculture
    a. are never well-integrated into the dominant culture.
    b. tend to share the same practices, values and beliefs as the members of the dominant culture.
    c. exist within and share some elements of the dominant culture.
    d. are indistinguishable from members of the dominant culture.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 41
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

51. The difference between subcultures and countercultures is that
    a. countercultures reject and defy the dominant culture and subcultures do not.
    b. subcultures are created as a reaction to the dominant culture and countercultures are not.
    c. countercultures retreat from the dominant culture and subcultures do not.
    d. subcultures always lead to the development of countercultures.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 41
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: MODIFIED

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52. Members of a counterculture
    a. share many elements of the dominant culture and exist within it.
    b. conform to most of the standards of the dominant culture.
    c. reject the dominant cultural values of a society.
    d. seek to redefine the dominant culture.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 42
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Pickup

53. Which of the following is an example of a counterculture?
    a. White supremacist
    b. Feminist
    c. Irish Americans
    d. Anglo Americans

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 42
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Pickup

54. An ethnocentric person is characterized by which of the following?
    a. An ethnocentric person is always extreme.
    b. An ethnocentric person protects their identity from others.
    c. An ethnocentric person is not normal.
    d. None of the answer choices are correct.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 42
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    OTHER: Modified

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55. The habit of seeing things only from the point of view of one's own group is called _____.
    a. ethnocentrism
    b. xenocentrism
    c. cultural relativism
    d. multiculturalism

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 30
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

56. Which of the following statements is *false* regarding ethnocentrism?
    a. Ethnocentrism may be a strong force for group solidarity.
    b. Only Americans are ethnocentric.
    c. Ethnocentrism discourages intergroup understanding.
    d. One's own culture is taken for granted so it may be difficult to understand other people's culture.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 30
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: PICKUP

57. Ethnocentrism
    a. can be subtle or extreme.
    b. can only be practiced by dominant groups.
    c. encourages intergroup understanding.
    d. is another word for cultural relativism.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 30
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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58. Extreme ethnocentrism
    a. is rare.
    b. may result in violence, including terrorism, war, and genocide.
    c. is found primarily in less developed countries.
    d. has not been studied by sociologists.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 30
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

59. Cultural relativism is the idea that
    a. a phenomena should be understood and judged only in relation to the cultural context in which it appears.
    b. things should be viewed from one's own point of view.
    c. culture is diffused throughout the world.
    d. cultures are created in reaction to social change.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 30
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Pickup

60. From the perspective of cultural relativism, in order to understand a particular cultural practice we must know
    a. how much harm it does.
    b. whether or not it is practiced by the majority of people in a society.
    c. the cultural values that it is based on.
    d. how it compares to the practices of our own culture.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 30
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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61. The diffusion of a single culture throughout the world is termed:
    a. cultural commerce.
    b. cultural relativism.
    c. global culture.
    d. infusion.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 42
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

62. The emergence of a global culture has resulted in
    a. a more heterogeneous world culture.
    b. a greater appreciation for the diverse folk cultures throughout the world.
    c. an increase in the influence of capitalism.
    d. a significant decrease in ethnocentrism throughout the world.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 42
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

63. Some argue that many of the recent conflicts in the world are the result of a struggle between the values of a consumer-based, capitalist Western culture and the
    a. influence of socialist cultures.
    b. values of a merchant-based Eastern culture.
    c. traditional values of local communities.
    d. global environmental movement.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 41
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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64. The widespread dissemination of information and entertainment through widely available channels of communication is called _____ media.

a. mass

b. cyber

c. cultured

d. elite

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 43
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
TOPICS: Factual
OTHER: PICKUP

65. Television is so ever-present in people's lives that today about _____ of U.S. households are "constant television households" in which the television is on almost all the time.

a. 2 percent

b. 12 percent

c. 24 percent

d. 42 percent

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 43
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
TOPICS: Factual
OTHER: PICKUP

66. Which of the following media sources dominates most Americans' leisure time?

a. Newspaper

b. Books

c. Music

d. Television

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 43
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
TOPICS: Factual
OTHER: PICKUP

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67. What were the results of the media blackout experiment that your text author, Anderson, did with her students?
    a. Students were able to live without their cell phones, but not without television.
    b. Students reported feeling alienated, isolated, and detached.
    c. Students noted that they could not study at all if they did not have background music.
    d. Most students found the experiment much easier than they had expected.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 43
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

68. The concept of cultural hegemony implies that culture is highly
    a. politicized.
    b. gendered.
    c. racist.
    d. religious.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 46
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

69. The growth of media conglomerates means that fewer organizations are involved in producing and distributing culture. Which of the following is *not* a consequence of this growth?
    a. There may be less diversity in content of the media.
    b. People may conform to the interests of the dominant groups without realizing they are doing so.
    c. Cultural messages in the media become more homogeneous.
    d. Over time, there inevitably will be a single corporation controlling all media sources.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: 46
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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70. Sociologists refer to the concentration of cultural power as cultural _____.
    a. borrowing
    b. relativism
    c. hegemony
    d. pervasiveness

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 46
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

71. Cultural hegemony refers to
    a. the pervasive influence of just one culture.
    b. the social agreement that the powerful should control the media.
    c. the belief that mass media's influence is larger than desirable.
    d. multiple cultures merging to create a new mass media.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 46
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: Pickup

72. Cultural hegemony is the term for
    a. the commercialization of the media.
    b. the excessive influence of one culture in society.
    c. the resistance of localized cultures to the dominant culture.
    d. phenomena such as the struggle between "McWorld vs. Jihad."

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 46
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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73. Mass media influences
    a. values alone.
    b. styles, but not values.
    c. language, but not styles.
    d. values, styles, and language.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: 46
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: PICKUP

74. Beliefs, practices, and objects that are part of everyday traditions, such as music and films, mass-marketed books and magazines, newspapers, and Internet websites are known collectively as _____ culture.
    a. popular
    b. high
    c. elite
    d. institutional

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 46
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: New

75. Content analyses of media show that there are patterns for how race, gender and social class are presented. For example, research on the content of television reveals that
    a. during prime time the majority of television characters are women.
    b. Hispanics have caught up with whites and are now equally well-represented on television.
    c. more women are shown in professional roles, and beauty has become much less important.
    d. racial and gender stereotypes continue to dominate on television.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: 47
    TOPICS: Applied
    OTHER: PICKUP

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76. Recent research on the content of television programs has found that
    a. the popular media has been influential in expanding the boundaries of what is considered female beauty in our society.
    b. the working class are now depicted as intelligent and involved members of society.
    c. there has been a recent increase in the portrayal of gays and lesbians.
    d. images of racism have increased despite the decline of racism within the larger society.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 47
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Pickup

77. Sociological research on the impact of media images has found that
    a. most people are unable to distinguish between fantasy on television and real life.
    b. music videos are the only type of media that does not have a negative impact.
    c. White girls in particular believe they are judged according to media standards of beauty.
    d. media has little overall influence of individual lives.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 47
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Pickup

78. The reflection hypothesis contends that
    a. media organizations create popular values.
    b. the mass media reflects the values of the general population.
    c. nonmaterial culture shapes material culture.
    d. the media tries to appeal to the rich and powerful.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 49
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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79. Which of the following is true about prime time media?
    a. Women are often the large majority of characters.
    b. Women are presented as professionals late in their careers.
    c. Black women are accurately depicted.
    d. Men are a large majority of the characters shown.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: 47
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Modified

80. The digital divide refers to:
    a. inequality based on access to electronic information.
    b. differences in technology.
    c. differences in perception of media.
    d. None of the answer choices are correct.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 46
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    OTHER: Pickup

81. Classical theorists of sociology were primarily interested in the relationship of culture to
    a. standards of beauty.
    b. nonmaterial culture such as values and beliefs.
    c. other social institutions.
    d. the material artifacts that were produced.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 50
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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82. According to Max Weber,
    a. the capitalist economy is the most beneficial to a culture.
    b. culture is a source of power.
    c. culture influences other institutions.
    d. nonmaterial and material culture are equally important.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 50
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

83. The classic analysis of the Protestant work ethic and the emergence of capitalism was conducted by _____.
    a. Emile Durkheim
    b. Pierre Bourdieu
    c. Max Weber
    d. Robert Putnam

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 50
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

84. _____ theorists are most likely to emphasize that cultural norms and beliefs integrate people into groups and create social bonds.
    a. Functionalist
    b. Conflict
    c. Symbolic interactionist
    d. New cultural studies

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 50
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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85. According to functionalists, culture
    a. is unpredictable and changing.
    b. creates group meanings.
    c. serves the interests of powerful groups.
    d. integrates people into groups.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: 50
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

86. Conflict theorists see contemporary culture as
    a. produced within institutions that are based on inequality and capitalist principles.
    b. functional for society.
    c. the product of social interactions in everyday life.
    d. the product of the Protestant ethic.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 50
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: New

87. Classical sociologists placed most emphasis on _____.
    a. material culture
    b. nonmaterial culture
    c. real culture
    d. cultural constructions

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 50
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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88. Which type of theorist is *most* likely to emphasize that culture serves the interest of powerful group in society?
    a. Functionalism
    b. Conflict theory
    c. Symbolic interaction
    d. New cultural studies

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 50
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Applied
    OTHER: PICKUP

89. Conflict theorists view culture in which of the following ways?
    a. A form of integration
    b. Controlled by economic monopolies
    c. Multiple interests
    d. A form of stability around other areas of conflict

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 50
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Modified

90. Which of the following statements is *false* regarding culture from a conflict perspective?
    a. Cultural conflict may be driven by intense group hatred.
    b. Culture is dominated by economic interests.
    c. Culture promotes solidarity within society.
    d. Culture is produced within institutions that perpetuate inequality.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 50
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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91. Cultural resources that are socially designated as worthy and that give advantages to groups that possess them are called cultural _____.

a. "zeitgeist"

b. capital

c. margins

d. frames

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 50
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
TOPICS: Factual
OTHER: PICKUP

92. What is the significance of the concept of *cultural capital* for sociologists?

a. It helps explain how one group may maintain its dominant social status.

b. It refers to the urban centers in which cultural change is most likely to occur.

c. The concept is central to resistance movements and counter cultures.

d. None of these; cultural capital is not a sociological concept.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 50
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
TOPICS: Conceptual
OTHER: PICKUP

93. The theoretical perspective that examines how culture creates group identity from diverse cultural meanings is _____.

a. functionalism

b. conflict theory

c. symbolic interaction

d. new cultural studies

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: 51
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
TOPICS: Conceptual
OTHER: PICKUP

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94. According to symbolic interactionists, culture
    a. serves the interests of powerful groups.
    b. creates group identity from diverse cultural meaning.
    c. provides coherence and stability to society.
    d. is unpredictable and constantly changing.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 51
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: PICKUP

95. Symbolic interactionists emphasize the
    a. economic basis of behavior.
    b. role of culture in creating social solidarity.
    c. manifest and latent functions of culture.
    d. social construction of culture.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: 51
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: PICKUP

96. According to the text, the interdisciplinary field known as cultural studies builds on the insights of _____.
    a. functionalism
    b. conflict theory
    c. symbolic interaction
    d. feminist theory

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 51
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Pickup

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97. _____ is an interdisciplinary field that builds on symbolic interactionism and is often critical of classical sociological approaches.

a. Cultural studies

b. Conflict analysis

c. Communication studies

d. Critical sociology

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 51
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
TOPICS: Factual
OTHER: PICKUP

98. The orientation that sees society as comprised of the images and words that people use to represent behavior and ideas is called _____.

a. new cultural studies

b. postmodernism

c. critical sociology

d. new age theory

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 52
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
TOPICS: Factual
OTHER: PICKUP

99. Which of the following is *true* of postmodernism?

a. It places a strong emphasis on the economic basis of behavior.

b. To postmodern theorists, culture is a series of images that may be interpreted in a number of ways.

c. Postmodernism places a strong emphasis on the unifying features of culture.

d. Traditions are the most important aspects of culture.

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 52
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
TOPICS: Conceptual
OTHER: Modified

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100. According to the new cultural studies perspective, culture
    a. is ephemeral and constantly changing.
    b. prevents deviance from occurring.
    c. provides stability in society.
    d. does not include popular or widely understood artifacts.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: 52
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: PICKUP

101. New scholars within cultural studies are emphasizing
    a. nonmaterial over material culture.
    b. material over nonmaterial culture.
    c. cultural capital over civic engagement.
    d. civic engagement over cultural capital.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 52
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Pickup

102. The idea of cultural capital was developed by:
    a. Durkheim.
    b. Weber.
    c. Marx.
    d. Bourdieu.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: 51
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Pickup

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103. When one aspect of culture changes more slowly than other aspects, sociologists call this cultural
    a. leveling.
    b. obstructions.
    c. lag.
    d. construction.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 53
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.06 - Discuss the components of cultural change.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

104. Culture shock refers to the
    a. experience of realizing that you are aging and culture is changing.
    b. introduction of new technologies to older members of society.
    c. feeling of disorientation one feels when placed in a new or rapidly changing cultural environment.
    d. sticker shock of constantly increasing prices.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: 53
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.06 - Discuss the components of cultural change.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

105. Which of the following statements about culture shock is *false*?
    a. Culture shock may result from being in a different culture.
    b. Culture shock can only be experienced in a foreign country.
    c. Rapidly changing cultural conditions may produce culture shock.
    d. Some of the people displaced by Hurricane Katrina have experienced culture shock.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 53
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.06 - Discuss the components of cultural change.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: PICKUP

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106. The transmission of cultural elements from one society to another is called cultural _____.

a. hegemony

b. diffusion

c. lag

d. shock

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 53
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.06 - Discuss the components of cultural change.
TOPICS: Factual
OTHER: PICKUP

107. The invention of subways and trains illustrates which cause of cultural change?

a. Change in the societal condition

b. Cultural diffusion

c. Innovation

d. The imposition of cultural change by an outside agency

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: 53
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.06 - Discuss the components of cultural change.
TOPICS: Factual
OTHER: Modified

108. Which of the following statements about cultural change is *false*?

a. Cultures change in response to changed conditions in the society.

b. Cultures change through cultural diffusion.

c. Cultures change as the result of innovation.

d. Cultural change cannot be consciously created.

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 53
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.06 - Discuss the components of cultural change.
TOPICS: Factual
OTHER: PICKUP

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109. Manipulating culture or imposing one's culture on another group is
    a. not possible given the characteristics of culture.
    b. a form of dominance and social control.
    c. possible but has never been attempted.
    d. common within Eastern cultures more than Western cultures.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 53
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.06 - Discuss the components of cultural change.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: Pickup

110. Movements like the "Black is Pride" movement of the 1970s demonstrate that
    a. culture is static.
    b. culture may be used as a means of political resistance.
    c. the control exercised by the dominant culture is complete.
    d. nonmaterial culture is more important than material culture.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: 54
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.06 - Discuss the components of cultural change.
    TOPICS: Conceptual
    OTHER: Modified

111. Culture includes ways of thinking as well as patterns of behavior.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 28
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
    OTHER: PICKUP

112. Nonmaterial culture and material culture are both important to understanding society.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 28
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
    OTHER: Modified

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113. People frequently question the practices of their own culture.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: 31
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
    OTHER: Pickup

114. The symbolic aspects of culture are less real and important than the actual reality of life.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: 32
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
    OTHER: PICKUP

115. Those who do not share the language of a group can still participate fully in its culture.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: 33
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    OTHER: PICKUP

116. Language is constantly evolving in response to social change.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 34
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    OTHER: Pickup

117. Sapir and Whorf believed that language determines social thought and therefore affects other aspects of culture.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 31
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    OTHER: PICKUP

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118. According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, social reality is defined through language.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 31
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
    OTHER: Modified

119. Language reflects the value placed on different groups in society.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 32
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    OTHER: PICKUP

120. Violations of mores carry heavier sanctions than violations of folkways.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 33
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    OTHER: Pickup

121. Norms govern every situation.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 33
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    OTHER: PICKUP

122. Sanctions are always based on punishment.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: 33
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
    OTHER: PICKUP

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123. Sanctions are always necessary in order to control people's behavior.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: 35
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
OTHER: MODIFIED

124. Values guide individuals' behavior but have no role in shaping society.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: 33
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
OTHER: PICKUP

125. It is rare for a society to be culturally uniform.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 36
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
OTHER: PICKUP

126. The more complex the society, the more likely its culture will be internally diverse.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 36
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
OTHER: PICKUP

127. The dominant culture is often the standard against which other cultures are judged.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 36
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
OTHER: PICKUP

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128. The Amish and Puerto Ricans are both examples of subcultures.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 37
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    OTHER: PICKUP

129. White supremacists are an example of a counterculture.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 38
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    OTHER: PICKUP

130. Americans and western Europeans are the only groups that express ethnocentrism.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: 42
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    OTHER: PICKUP

131. Global culture refers to the many and diverse folk cultures that are common throughout the world.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: 43
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
    OTHER: PICKUP

132. Popular culture such as television and the Internet have a great deal of power to shape public perceptions.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 44
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    OTHER: PICKUP

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133. Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn are examples of social media.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 44
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    OTHER: PICKUP

134. The digital divide reflects equality.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: 45
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    TOPICS: Factual
    OTHER: Pickup

135. Conflict theorists argue that the media are most likely to produce programs and products that support the values and interests of the most powerful groups in society.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 49
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
    OTHER: PICKUP

136. Culture shock can affect a person within their own society.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: 52
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
    OTHER: PICKUP

137. Define what is meant by material and nonmaterial culture; give two examples of each.

    ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
    REFERENCES: 26–27
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
    OTHER: PICKUP

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138. Identify the five characteristics of culture.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 27–30
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.01 - Define culture.
OTHER: PICKUP

139. Compare and contrast folkways and mores. Provide an example of each.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 33
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
OTHER: PICKUP

140. Explain why sanctions are usually not necessary in order to enforce cultural norms.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 35
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
OTHER: PICKUP

141. Define cultural relativism and ethnocentrism. Explain how they differ.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 39
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
OTHER: Pickup

142. Define ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 39
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
OTHER: Pickup

143. Explain the difference between subcultures and countercultures; give one example of each.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 37–38
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
OTHER: PICKUP

144. Define cultural hegemony. Provide examples.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 42
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
OTHER: PICKUP

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145. Define cultural capital; give two examples.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 46
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
OTHER: PICKUP

146. Discuss the impact of the mass media on racial perception in the U.S.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 43
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
OTHER: NEW

147. How does culture change? Describe three ways.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 49–50
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.06 - Discuss the components of cultural change.
OTHER: PICKUP

148. Explain the five characteristics of culture presented in the text.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 27-29
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
OTHER: Modified

149. List and discuss the four elements of culture presented in the text. Provide examples of each.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 31–36
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
OTHER: Pickup

150. Explain how language reinforces patterns of inequality in society. Provide an example.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 31–32
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
OTHER: Pickup

151. Discuss the role of cultural values in creating social stability and as the source of social conflict; give examples.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 35–36
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.02 - Recall the elements of culture.
OTHER: PICKUP

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152. Explain Robert Putnam's view of culture in his book *Bowling Alone*.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 45
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.05 - Compare and contrast theoretical explanations of culture and the media.
OTHER: Pickup

153. Define and give examples of global culture.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 40
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
OTHER: Pickup

154. Define and give examples of culture lag.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 48
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.03 - Explain the significance of cultural diversity.
OTHER: Pickup

155. Discuss and give examples of cultural hegemony.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 42
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.04 - Relate the influence of the mass media and popular culture.
OTHER: Pickup

156. Identify and explain the four sources of cultural change discussed in your text. Provide an example of each.

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN
REFERENCES: 49–51
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SESE.ANDE.17.02.06 - Discuss the components of cultural change.
OTHER: PICKUP

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