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1. Which of the following is not associated with the Dalit in India?
   a. They are often given legal favors in criminal court.
   b. They have occupational duties in society.
   c. They are also called Untouchables.
   d. They are commonly refused access to social resources.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 54
TOPICS: Introduction

2. Which social scientist argued that there were "patterns of culture" that helped shape the individual?
   a. Ruth Benedict
   b. Franz Boas
   c. Pierre Bourdieu
   d. Émile Durkheim

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 56
TOPICS: People in Society and Culture

3. According to Durkheim, an individualist society is associated with all of the following except:
   a. functional dependence.
   b. specialized occupations and positions.
   c. high levels of collective consciousness.
   d. industrial economic systems.

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: pp. 55-56
TOPICS: People in Society and Culture

4. Which of the following terms refers to the system of social, political, and economic institutions that make possible a way of life?
   a. Collectivist society
   b. Anomie
   c. Society
   d. Culture

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: p. 55
TOPICS: People in Society and Culture

5. Pierre Bourdieu argues that:
   a. each culture is patterned differently and has a different personality.
   b. each individual shares the generative principles of their culture and also has unique experiences.
   c. there are two types of social structures and individuals conform to the type in which they are socialized.
   d. social markers of difference occur equally across cultures and to all individuals.

ANSWER: b

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REFERENCES: pp. 55-56
TOPICS: People in Society and Culture

6. Among the young women on Lombok, Indonesia, the period of time in which significant social, emotional, and physical developments occur is called:
   a. menarche.
   b. menopause.
   c. anomie.
   d. potlatch.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 59
TOPICS: People in Society and Culture

7. Because a social category designates a relationship with other categories, it is also called a:
   a. social position.
   b. social stratum.
   c. social relationship.
   d. culture.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 61
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

8. Which of the following is not commonly found cross-culturally as a category of social difference?
   a. Age
   b. Gender
   c. Knowledge
   d. Locality

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: p. 61
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

9. Which of the following terms is not usually associated with the concept of locality?
   a. Place of origin
   b. Race
   c. Ethnicity
   d. Gender

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: p. 63
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

10. The Maasai in Tanzania and Kenya have a social system that includes a(n):
   a. class system.
   b. age-set system.
   c. caste system.

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d. coercive power.

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: p. 64
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

11. In which type of society do we commonly find the importance of sharing and cooperation, flexibility in membership, and great respect for individuality?

a. States
b. Bands
c. Class systems
d. Age-set systems

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: p. 67
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

12. Worldwide, individuals such as Saint (Mother) Teresa and the writer Mario Vargas Llosa are marked socially by:

a. class mobility.
b. authoritative power.
c. ascribed status.
d. prestige.

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: p. 66
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

13. Groups such as the San frequently practice each of the following except:

a. combative techniques for reinforcing group cohesion.
b. extremely permissive child-rearing practices.
c. a regular pattern of visiting to avoid conflict within the group.
d. the use of joking to diffuse tense social situations.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: pp. 67-68
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

14. Gift exchange, visiting, and joking are all mechanisms used by the San to:

a. strengthen kinship relationships between different clans.
b. reduce conflict in the social group.
c. create strong social ties with other class groups in society.
d. reduce types of social differences in society.

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: p. 69
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

15. Power based on threat or physical force is called:

a. coercive power.

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b. authoritative power.
c. persuasive power.
d. collective power.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 71
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

16. If your boss compels you to work on a Saturday, it is which type of power?
a. Social stratification
b. Coercive power
c. Persuasive power
d. Authoritative power

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: p. 71
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

17. How are rank and class systems different from the divisions into bands, tribes, and chiefdoms?
a. Rank and class systems are based on social differences and variation, while bands, tribes, and chiefdoms are based on locality.
b. Rank and class systems are based on inequalities in resources and power, while bands, tribes, and chiefdoms are based entirely on differences in modes of subsistence and lifestyle.
c. Rank and class systems are based on different political systems, while bands, tribes, and chiefdoms are based on social differences.
d. Rank and class systems are based on inequalities in resources and power, while bands, tribes, and chiefdoms are based on political differences.

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: p. 72
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

18. Groups that are distinguished from each other by their cultural traits are known as:
a. ethnic groups.
b. social strata.
c. social positions.
d. classes.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 73
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

19. The Minangkabau are classified as what type of society?
a. Agrarian class society
b. Industrial class society
c. Rank system
d. Caste system

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: p. 73

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TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

20. A society that has great differences in wealth, a hierarchy of statuses within society, very limited class mobility, and is associated with industrial economies is known as a:

a. rank society.
b. class society.
c. caste society.
d. egalitarian society.

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: p. 77
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

21. Which of the following is not true of an agrarian class system?

a. There is never class mobility from one to another group.
b. It develops in societies dominated by farming.
c. The division of classes may lead one class to believe it has divine rights.
d. Commoners do not usually have kinship with elite.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 82
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

22. Peasants, serfs, and tenants are usually found to be associated with:

a. agrarian class systems.
b. industrial class systems.
c. rank systems.
d. egalitarian systems.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 78
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

23. Which of the following is not a group associated with late imperial agrarian class society in China?

a. Peddlers
b. Proletarians
c. Merchants
d. Scholars

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: p. 80
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

24. Which of the following is not necessarily true of class society in the United States today?

a. Class boundaries are somewhat blurred and run from one to another.
b. Classes tend to be tied to income, wealth, and education.
c. Upward movement is possible, although it is difficult.
d. Middle classes are freed from manual labor in the United States.

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ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: p. 83
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

25. According to the 2012 U.S. Census, the poverty line boundary in 2011 was around what income level for a family of four?
    a. $14,000
    b. $23,000
    c. $32,000
    d. $41,000

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: p. 83
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

26. Which of the following statements about the racial wealth gap is correct?
    a. The recent racial wealth gap in the U.S. has benefitted whites over African Americans.
    b. White ethnic groups tend to have lower overall wages than non-white ethnic groups.
    c. Race is not a significant factor in shaping a person's upward mobility.
    d. Most high-income African Americans make more than high-income whites.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 85
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

27. The cultural markings of class include all of the following except:
    a. language.
    b. dress.
    c. right-handedness.
    d. manners.

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: p. 85
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

28. "Jim Crow" laws were laws passed to:
    a. keep whites and blacks separated and segregated.
    b. prevent the sale and distribution of alcohol.
    c. ensure equal opportunities for everyone in the U.S.
    d. force companies to hire proportionate numbers of blacks into companies supported by tax reduction.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 88
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

29. Each of the following is a theory about the origin and purpose of the caste system in India except:
    a. castes are based on a concept of pure and impure substances devised to regulate boundaries between different groups.
    b. castes are an ancient form of political factions that emerged from the imperial time period and are

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continued today.

c. castes emerged from the Hindu practice of purity and impurity as far as contact with impure substances; it reflects occupational groups.

d. it is a system that emerged from the Indian history of four classes and the hierarchy among these groups; each represents different statuses and power.

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: pp. 87-88
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

30. What is one of the most important uses of the Indian caste system today?

a. Marriage arrangements

b. Designation of tribal chiefs

c. Access to basic health care

d. Development of trade networks

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 89
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

31. Culture and society are separate entities that never overlap.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: p. 55
TOPICS: People in Society and Culture

32. Benedict argued that anomie often affects those within an individualist society.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: p. 56
TOPICS: People in Society and Culture

33. The potlatch is common among the Hopi Indians in the U.S. Southwest.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: p. 57
TOPICS: People in Society and Culture

34. Young women on Lombok, Indonesia remove their head coverings once they become married.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: pp. 59-60
TOPICS: People in Society and Culture

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35. According to Ruth Benedict, standards of normal or abnormal behavior vary widely from one society to another.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: p. 57
TOPICS: People in Society and Culture

36. Age is a universal marker of social difference.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: p. 62
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

37. Primogeniture is a way that age and gender intersect to create social differences.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: p. 63
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

38. There are no social differences within an egalitarian society.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: p. 66
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

39. Rank, class, and caste societies are all stratified.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: p. 72
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

40. When two parties have somewhat equal negotiating status, you would expect to find use of authoritative power.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: p. 71
TOPICS: People in Society and Culture

41. Inequalities in class societies are extremely limited.

a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: p. 76
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

42. Class mobility is common in class societies.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: p. 77
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

43. Academic education was highly valued in imperial China.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: p. 81
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

44. Segregation as practiced in the U.S. in the 1930s resembled a caste-like system.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: p. 90
TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

45. Castes in India today are changing.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: p. 89
TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

46. Compare and contrast a collective and an individualist society according to Durkheim.
ANSWER: Collective society occurs when individuals all share the same views and beliefs and operate from the same perspective. The only major differentiations are by age and gender, and there is a strong level of collective consciousness. Individualist society is made up of individuals who all have different spheres of work and can be quite different from each other. They are dependent on each other and sometimes suffer anomie. Both are types of relations between society and culture.
REFERENCES: p. 55
TOPICS: People in Society and Culture

47. Distinguish between status and prestige.
ANSWER: Status is one's position or standing in relation to others in a group, whereas prestige is a system of valuation that favors certain values and beliefs over others.
REFERENCES: pp. 65-66

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TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

48. What are the common features of a band society?

ANSWER: They involve importance of cooperation and sharing, great respect for individuality, considerable flexibility in group membership and living arrangements, extremely permissive child-rearing practices, and non-combative techniques for handling group conflict and reinforcing social cohesion.

REFERENCES: p. 67

TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

49. Explain each of the three types of power found in societies.

ANSWER: Persuasive power is between relative equals and involves informal discussion and negotiation; authoritative power is based on the holding of formal or legitimate office or position and involves rules and laws; and coercive power is when threat or physical force is used, such as the military.

REFERENCES: p. 71

TOPICS: The Making of Social Differences

50. Identify and describe the social structure and classes in imperial China (Han Dynasty).

ANSWER: At the apex stood the elite class, who held most power and authority; below them were the scholars, highly valued for their academic degrees and learning (scholar-gentry and rural-based scholar-gentry) who served in the bureaucracy; below them were the peasants whose lives were difficult, even though they were socially honored for farming; at the lowest rungs were the merchants and then the artisans. Those working locally were of a lower order than those who had wider social networks.

REFERENCES: pp. 80-81

TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

51. Name and discuss the importance of each of the primary ways that we create social differences between individuals.

ANSWER: Will vary

REFERENCES: pp. 61-66

52. Compare and contrast the similarities and differences between rank, class, and caste societies.

ANSWER: Will vary

REFERENCES: pp. 71-90

TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

53. How does an agrarian class society differ from an industrial class society? Consider class society in the contemporary U.S. with what you have learned in the EthnoCase about imperial China during the Han Dynasty.

ANSWER: Will vary

REFERENCES: pp. 78-83

TOPICS: Systems of Social Stratification

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