# *Sociology Exploring the Architecture of Everyday Life 13th edition Newman Test Bank*

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# Test Bank

## Chapter 2: Seeing and Thinking Sociologically

### *Multiple Choice*

1. The various social positions that people occupy in society are known as _____.
a. roles
b. statuses
c. ascribed statuses
d. achieved roles
Ans: b
Answer Location: Statuses and Roles
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. The set of behavioral expectations associated with a particular social position are known as _____.
a. roles
b. statuses
c. ascribed status
d. achieved roles
Ans: A
Answer Location: Statuses and Roles
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. _____ are the rights, privileges, and obligations associated with relationships between particular social positions.
a. Roles
b. Statuses
c. Groups
d. Institutions
Ans: A
Answer Location: Statuses and Roles
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The phrase “people tend to like what other people like” summarizes the concept of _____.
a. social influence
b. social control
c. justified status
d. achieved status
Ans: A

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Answer Location: Social Influence: The Impact of Other People in Our Everyday Lives
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. A social position adopted voluntarily or acquired through effort is called a(n) _____.
a. role strain
b. status inconsistency
c. ascribed status
d. achieved status
Ans: D
Answer Location: Statuses and Roles
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Milgram's research raises questions about why people would obey an unreasonable authority and also _____.
a. questions about what the rest of us think of those who do
b. illuminates how to conduct significant research without controversy
c. offers clear evidence that deviant behavior is linked to "bad apples" in society
d. demonstrated the power of free verses misguided authority
Ans: A
Answer Location: Stanley Milgram: Ordinary People and Cruel Acts
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. According to Auguste Comte, all societies contain social _____ and social _____.
a. statics; dynamics
b. industries; institutions
c. politics; religions
d. powers; services
Ans: A
Answer Location: How Individuals Structure Society
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. The American Medical Association, General Motors, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are examples of _____.
a. groups
b. organizations
c. institutions
d. societies
Ans: B
Answer Location: Organizations
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

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9. A(n) _____ consists of people who interact regularly and have a sense of belonging.
a. group
b. organization
c. institution
d. society
Ans: A
Answer Location: Groups
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The Sociology Students Association (SSA) meets in the library on the first Wednesday of every month. During meetings, the SSA plans community service projects and social activities, such as movie nights. The SSA would be considered a _____.
a. society
b. counterculture
c. primary group
d. secondary group
Ans: D
Answer Location: Groups
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Family, politics, religion, and health care are all examples of _____ in the United States.
a. groups
b. organizations
c. institutions
d. societies
Ans: C
Answer Location: Social Institutions
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. In the United States, the economy is driven by which of these forces?
a. the collective well-being of individuals and groups within society
b. the desire to maximize profits
c. the American Dream and meritocracy
d. the well-being of important social institutions such as the family
Ans: B
Answer Location: Economy
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. Sociologists think of _____ as the building blocks of society.
a. individuals

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b. hierarchies
c. primary groups
d. institutions
Ans: D
Answer Location: Social Institutions: The Effect of Social Structure on Our Everyday Lives
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Which of the following groups would be considered a dyad?
a. a married couple
b. a mother and her three children
c. a soccer team
d. a first-grade music class
Ans: A
Answer Location: Groups
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Which sociological perspective argues that society is a system whose parts work together to keep it running smoothly?
a. structural-functionalist
b. feminist
c. conflict
d. symbolic interactionist
Ans: A
Answer Location: The Structural-Functionalist Perspective
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Which sociological perspective focuses on forms of communication between individuals, such as language, gesture, and posture?
a. structural-functionalist
b. feminist
c. conflict
d. symbolic interactionist
Ans: D
Answer Location: Symbolic Interactionism
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Which sociological perspective focuses on gender as the most important source of conflict and equality in social life?
a. structural-functionalist
b. feminist
c. conflict

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d. symbolic interactionist
Ans: B
Answer Location: The Conflict Perspective
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Which sociological perspective views society in terms of competition and struggle between groups?
a. structural-functionalist
b. feminist
c. conflict
d. symbolic interactionist
Ans: C
Answer Location: The Conflict Perspective
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. An increasing sensitivity to past persecution of American Indians and Native Americans has caused many people to reconsider the meaning of Christopher Columbus's voyage and the celebration of Columbus Day. This is an example of _____.
a. global cultural sensitivity
b. history as a work in progress
c. changing historical facts
d. peace keeping reconsidered
Ans: B
Answer Location: How Individuals Structure Society
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. The sociologist who first made distinctions between manifest and latent functions of structures is _____.
a. Karl Marx
b. Talcott Parsons
c. Neil Smelser
d. Robert Merton
Ans: D
Answer Location: The Structural-Functionalist Perspective
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Hard

21. In his classic study involving obedience to authority, Stanley Milgram found that _____.
a. very few subjects were willing to obey instructions to severely shock learners
b. less than half of subjects were willing to obey instructions to severely shock learners
c. the majority of subjects were willing to obey instructions to severely shock learners

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d. only maladjusted subjects were willing to severely shock learners
Ans: C
Answer Location: Social Influence: The Impact of Other People in Our Everyday Lives
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Hard

22. What factor defines the relationships among group members?
a. the reasons individual members chose to become part of the group
b. the ways individual members feel about one another
c. the structure of the group
d. the group's bylaws
Ans: C
Answer Location: Groups
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. Which social institution meets the societal need to regulate sexual behavior and produce new members of society?
a. family
b. economy
c. religion
d. education
Ans: A
Answer Location: Social Institutions
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. Which social institution meets the societal need for providing members with a sense of meaning and purpose?
a. economy
b. family
c. religion
d. education
Ans: C
Answer Location: Social Institutions
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. The increasing interconnection among the peoples of the world—economically, politically, environmentally, and culturally—is a process referred to as _____.
a. networking
b. social connection
c. globalization
d. internationalization
Ans: C
Answer Location: Social Structure in a Global Context

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

26. What is meant by the term *pouring rights*?
a. Soft drink companies pay schools to sell their products to students.
b. Waste management companies pay local townships to dump chemicals into sewer systems.
c. Bottled water companies are mandated to list all ingredients on labels.
d. Beer companies are allowed to dispense product samples at sporting events.
Ans: A
Answer Location: Social Institutions
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

27. In the United States which is most highly valued?
a. success
b. collective identity
c. group membership
d. honesty
Ans: A
Answer Location: Culture
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Medium

28. Which traditional American value is challenged when the government becomes involved in ensuring the welfare of its children?
a. privacy
b. patriotism
c. materialism
d. progress
Ans: A
Answer Location: Culture
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

29. Concern with parents' privacy rights is often framed as a _____ issue.
a. freedom of religion
b. right to speech
c. social justice
d. health care
Ans: A
Answer Location: Culture
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Medium

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30. Several neighbors meet every Tuesday to discuss problems facing their community, such as trash and abandoned buildings. Eventually they recruit new members, elect officers, and establish committees to address specific problems. This neighborhood group has become a(n) _____.
a. institution
b. coalition
c. role
d. organization
Ans: D
Answer Location: Organization
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Hard

31. Simon and Felicia enjoy ganging up on their younger sister by playing practical jokes and teasing her. Simon and Felicia have formed a(n) _____.
a. secondary group
b. coalition
c. organization
c. primary group
Ans: B
Answer Location: Groups
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

32. Which of the following is the best example of a primary group?
a. the Williams family
b. the staff of an accounting department
c. the American sociological association
d. a football team
Ans: A
Answer Location: Groups
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

33. Which of the following is the best example of a secondary group?
a. the Cortez family
b. the faculty at Garfield High
c. a group of very close friends who have known one another since childhood
d. a married couple
Ans: B
Answer Location: Groups
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Reducing crime rates is a(n) _____ function of longer mandatory prison sentences. Creating more jobs for prison guards is a(n) _____ function.

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a. achieved; ascribed
b. ascribed; achieved
c. manifest; latent
d. latent; manifest
Ans: C
Answer Location: The Structural-Functionalist Perspective
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Hard

35. According to the structural-functionalist perspective, prostitution has existed for centuries because it _____.
a. promotes inequality among social groups
b. contributes to the survival of society
c. symbolizes sexual freedom
d. empowers women to become financially independent
Ans: B
Answer Location: The Structural-Functionalist Perspective
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

36. An unintended, unrecognized consequence of an activity that helps some part of the social system is a called a _____ function.
a. macro
b. manifest
c. micro
d. latent
Ans: D
Answer Location: The Structural-Functionalist Perspective
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

37. The intended, obvious consequence of an activity that is designed to help some part of the social system is a _____ function.
a. macro
b. manifest
c. micro
d. latent
Ans: B
Answer Location: The Structural-Functionalist Perspective
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

38. When you enter a fast food restaurant, you are expected to stand in line and wait your turn to order. This is an example of a _____.
a. norm
b. value

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c. role
d. dyad
Ans: A
Answer Location: Culture
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

39. Leonard, a father of two small children, has been unemployed for several months. He is having great difficulty paying his bills and last month was unable to buy his youngest son a birthday present. Sociologists would say that Leonard is experiencing role _____.
a. overload
b. strain
c. function
d. conflict
Ans: B
Answer Location: Statuses and Roles
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Medium

40. U.S. society is built on the assumption that family life should be regulated by _____.
a. criminal courts
b. concerned neighbors
c. family members
d. government agencies
Ans: C
Answer Location: Culture
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

41. _____ is the sociological term for a standard of judgement by which people decide on desirable goals and outcomes.
a. Norms
b. Beliefs
c. Values
d. Culture
Ans: C
Answer Location: Values
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

42. Which social institution is responsible for disseminating news and information quickly in complex, modern societies?
a. family
b. religion

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c. mass media
d. judicial
Ans: C
Answer Location: Social Institutions: The Impact of Other People in Our Everyday Lives
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

43. Which perspective stresses the importance of social institutions for maintaining social stability?
a. structural-functionalist
b. feminist
c. conflict
d. symbolic interactionist
Ans: A
Answer Location: Social Institutions
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

44. Which term refers to the language, values, ideas, beliefs, norms, and physical objects that give a society its unique character?
a. symbiosis
b. culture
c. populism
d. structural-functionalism
Ans: B
Answer Location: Culture
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

45. Pooja is a senior in college with plans for attending medical school. To keep up her grades, she spends most nights and weekends studying and completing assignments. Brizy, Pooja's best friend and roommate, recently complained to Pooja: "You don't have time to hang out. It's been months since we've watched a movie together. We don't talk like we used to." Pooja wants to be a good student but that's keeping her from also being a good friend. She's frustrated by the fact that the demands of her roles as a student are, at least for now, incompatible with the roles of best friend. Pooja is experiencing role _____.
a. coalition
b. conflict
c. strain
d. reversal
Ans: B
Answer Location: Statuses and Roles
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

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46. Which of the following meets the sociological definition of a *society*?
a. mixed martial artists
b. the Dallas Cowboys football team
c. France
d. Alpha Kappa Delta (the sociology honors society)
Ans: C
Answer Location: How Individuals Structure Society
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

47. Despite alarming food shortages around the world, in the United States _____.
a. there is enough food to feed the entire population twice over
b. few suffer from hunger or food insecurity due to social safety net programs
c. there is little competition in the American food industry causing unfettered access to food
d. there is an abundance of readily available healthy foods for all segments of the population
Ans: A
Answer Location: Marion Nestle: You Are What You Eat: The Economics and Politics of Food
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

48. Children between 6 and 19 are estimated to influence how much in food purchases each year?
a. approximately $10 billion
b. upward of $500 billion
c. less than $5 million
d. significantly less that during the peak periods of the 1980s
Ans: B
Answer Location: Marion Nestle: You Are What You Eat: The Economics and Politics of Food
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Medium

49. The most pervasive element of society is/are _____.
a. statuses
b. roles
c. values
d. culture
Ans: D
Answer Location: Culture
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

50. The more complex a society becomes _____.

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a. there are fewer roles and statuses available for each individual
b. it comes to rely more heavily on technology and mass media communications
c. the less inter-related the social institutions become
d. globalization becomes less of an influence on culture and values
Ans: B
Answer Location: Mass Media
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

## *True/False*

1. “Mother” is an example of an ascribed status.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Statuses and Roles
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Most sociologists contend that the meaning and relevance of historical events remains constant over time.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Culture
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. The relationship between an individual and society is reciprocal.
Ans: T
Answer Location: How Individuals Structure Society
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Much of our identity comes from our contact with others.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Social Influence: The Impact of Other People in Our Everyday Lives
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Stanley Milgram’s experiment on obedience to authority supported the commonly held belief that most individuals who commit cruel acts are inherently flawed.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Social Influence: The Impact of Other People in Our Everyday Lives
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. “Uncle” is an example of an ascribed status.
Ans: T

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Answer Location: Statuses and Roles
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Primary groups may form within secondary groups.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Groups
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. According to the structural-functionalist perspective, dysfunctional aspects of social life will eventually disappear.
Ans: T
Answer Location: The Structural-Functionalist Perspective
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Following norms makes interactions with others reasonable and predictable.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Norms
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Meeting one's spouse while attending college is a manifest function of education.
Ans: F
Answer Location: The Structural Functionalist Perspective
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

## *Short Answer*

1. What is a social institution? What must an institution do to meet this definition? Choose a specific social institutions and explain how it fits the definition and what it does to fulfill its social functions.
Ans: (Answers may vary.) Social institutions provide the foundation for behavior in some major areas of life. Institutions must do a job important for the functionality of the broader society. Examples include family – having and rearing children, socializing, care work, etc. Education – socializing, preparing future workers, socially stratifying, etc.
Answer Location: Social Institutions: The Effect of Social Structure on Our Everyday Lives
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Describe "pouring rights" contracts. Discuss the effects of these contracts on long-term and short-term school funding. What do these types of contracts teach students?

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Ans: In “pouring rights” contracts companies buy the exclusive rights to sell their products in a place, such as a school or a youth sport complex. The presence of unhealthy beverage options normalizes their consumption. Additionally they represent the massive targeting of children by advertisers and the influence children bear on markets.
Answer Location: Marion Nestle: You Are What You Eat: The Economics and Politics of Food
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Describe how privacy in families varies across time and social class. Identify two examples that illustrate how the concern over parental privacy rights can be framed as a freedom of religion issue.
Ans: (Answers may vary.) The value placed on family privacy increased in the 19th century. Two examples might include the right of a parent to approve or disapprove of vaccinations or life-saving medical interventions.
Answer Location: Micro-Macro Connection: Can You Hear Me Now?
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. How do social interactions with others exert social influence over individual thoughts, perceptions, and actions? Provide examples to support and develop your argument.
Ans: (Answers may vary.) A key insight of sociology is the connection between individual experiences and social phenomenon. The structure of the social world is both influenced by and highly influential to individuals. Interacting with groups, institutions, etc. within society shapes the social experience and influences individual perceptions fo the world (food, tastes, etc). Students may address any variety of examples from the influence of family, friends and other primary groups to peers and secondary groups or institutions.
Answer Location: Social Influence: The Impact of Other People in Our Everyday Lives
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Describe Stanley Milgram's experiment involving obedience to authority. What significant conclusions about social influence does his research illustrate?
Ans: Milgram’s experiment on conformity was performed in several countries. Within the experiment the research subject was given orders to push a button that delivered an electric shock to another person. Despite the tortured reactions of the victims, 65% of the subjects complied with the experimenter’s demands and proceeded to give the maximum electric shock.
Answer Location: Stanley Milgram: Ordinary People and Cruel Acts | Social Influence: The Impact of Other People in Our Everyday Lives
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

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