



Chapter 0 Exercises

Multiple Choice

- Molly is writing a critical analysis of Quentin Tarantino's films. Which of the following sources is least likely to provide Molly with relevant, trustworthy information?
 - A magazine interview with Tarantino
 - A research database pertaining to Tarantino
 - A book about Tarantino's career
 - An anonymous blog post about Tarantino
- The ability to find, evaluate, and use information for a particular purpose is referred to as:
 - Academic writing
 - Peer-reviewing
 - Information literacy
 - Peer literacy
- Which of the following considerations is central to evaluating a source's accuracy?
 - How closely the source is related to your topic/purpose for researching
 - The positive, negative, or neutral attitude the author expresses about the topic
 - The tone of the content
 - Whether the information is correct
- Which of the following sources would *not* be relevant to a paper about the health effects of fast food?
 - A website with nutritional information for common fast-food items
 - A nutritionist's thesis exploring the manufacturing process of three fast food chains
 - An interview with the season one winner of a cooking show
 - An interview with a dietitian
- A distribution is defined as:
 - A way to describe the structure of a particular data set or population
 - A comparison between part of a data set and the whole
 - A graph that represents the amount of data in specific categories
 - A number that best describes a typical value in a data set
- Which of the following is an advantage of using bar graphs?
 - The ability to display data measurements over long time periods in a linear fashion
 - The ability to detect small differences between individual categories
 - The fact that bar graphs are nearly impossible to manipulate
 - The ability to make the bars on bar graphs different widths
- Jeremy wants to present the population of the United States over the last one hundred years. Which of the following would be Jeremy's best option for presenting this information?
 - Histogram
 - Bar graph
 - Line graph
 - Pie chart
- As part of a school project, Davit created a graph that shows the frequency distribution of the heights of his classmates. What type of graphical display did Davit most likely use?
 - Histogram
 - Stacked bar graph
 - Line graph
 - Pie chart

9. In a data set, the sum of all the data values divided by the number of data points is referred to as the:
- Standard deviation
 - Mode
 - Median
 - Mean
10. If all data values in a particular data set occur only once, or they occur an equal number of times, we say that the data set:
- Has no mode
 - Is unimodal
 - Is bimodal
 - Is multimodal
11. Of the three “averages,” the mean should be used with data consisting of counts and measurements when the data set doesn’t include any:
- Dispersion
 - Outliers
 - Standard deviation
 - Symmetry
12. According to the empirical rule, approximately what percentage of data points lie within three standard deviations above and below the mean?
- 50%
 - 68.7%
 - 95%
 - 99.7%
13. Dehanna completed an essay about theater performances and cited her friend’s student paper about theater. Why is this source not credible?
- Her friend is probably not an expert in this field.
 - Only someone with an advanced degree in theater has the authority to speak on this.
 - Only actors and directors have the authority to write or speak on this topic.
 - It is unethical to cite the work of friends.
14. Which of the following sources is not relevant for an academic essay about abortion?
- A sociological study of people who have had abortions
 - A study on the history of abortion legislation in America
 - An opinion piece about the responsibilities of the Supreme Court
 - An interview with a sociology professor that studies abortion statistics
15. What is meant by the term *bias*?
- The relevance of a news article
 - Opinions and preferences
 - The credentials of an author
 - The credibility of a source
16. A conflict of interest occurs when:
- An author doesn’t care about their topic
 - Someone has a hidden motive or plan
 - An author has a personal stake in a topic that affects their purpose
 - The tone of an article or book is inconsistent
17. Consider the following excerpt from a research paper:
- Recent research by Dr. Ed Hoffman demonstrates that milkweed is on the decline in North America, which, he points out, has led to a decline in monarch butterflies.
- Where should the publication date be inserted?
- Only on the works-cited page
 - At the beginning of the excerpt
 - At the end of the excerpt
 - After “Dr. Ed Hoffman”

18. Manuel is writing an APA-style research paper and needs to format the title correctly. Which of the following choices would be an appropriate title? Select the best answer.
- political division in U.S.
 - POLITICAL DIVISON POST-9/11
 - Post-9/11 USA
 - The Great Rift: Political Division in Post-9/11 America
19. Which sentence contains a correct APA in-text citation? Select the best answer.
- The author argued that nanotechnology already permeates our society (Vazquez, 2014).
 - Messenger (page 43, 2014) maintained that “we are on the very brink of a nanotechnology revolution” (para. 14).
 - Rodriguez et al. (2012, no page) explained how nanotechnology and artificial intelligence are already being used in governmental research studies.
 - Latish stated, “Nanotechnology could turn heart bypass surgery into a routine outpatient procedure” (2016 - p.245).
20. Evaluate the following book citation:
- H. Cleveland, (2014). *Contributing to the advancement of theoretical physics*. Yale University Press.
- Which section contains an error in APA format?
- There are no errors in this citation
 - Yale University Press.
 - Contributing to the advancement of theoretical physics.
 - H. Cleveland,

Free Response

21. Think of the last time you looked up information for research purposes. What steps did you take to ensure this information was accurate?
22. In our increasingly interconnected world, there is a vast amount of information available to us in a matter of seconds via the internet. Inevitably, a lot of the information that comes from the internet is inaccurate and heavily opinionated. Describe some of the steps you can take to determine the credibility of information that comes from the internet and how to detect biased information.
23. Assume that you are given the data for the favorite restaurants of five hundred individuals and tasked with presenting the information graphically. What type of graphical display would you use? Why?
24. Describe some ways in which a graph can be misleading. What are the intentional or unintentional factors that can contribute to misleading graphs? How can you avoid creating misleading graphs?
25. Define *mean*, *median*, and *mode*. In what situations would it be appropriate to use mean, median, or mode to convey the “average” of a set of data?
26. What does the standard deviation tell us about a data set? What is the difference between a data set with a small standard deviation and a data set with a large standard deviation?

27. Look up the statistics on salaries of graduates with your major. How did you ensure the relevance of the source you used? What are the credentials of the author of the source? Is there potential bias in the information?
28. What are the advantages of using APA style for sociological research?
29. Find two or more books with three or more authors. Write a paragraph that references these books and create APA-style references for each book within the paragraph.



Chapter 1 Exercises

Multiple Choice

- What approach is often used to understand what's defined as deviant within a society?
 - Criticism
 - Symbolic interactionism
 - Constructivism
 - Antipositivism
- Sociology is defined as the:
 - Qualitative analysis of human phenomenon
 - Systematic study of society and social interaction
 - Quantitative analysis of social transgressions
 - Theoretical examination of life's origins
- Which of the following men coined the term positivism, and is widely considered the father of sociology?
 - Auguste Comte
 - Karl Marx
 - Max Weber
 - Émile Durkheim
- Define C. Wright Mill's sociological imagination.
 - The theory that man evolved slowly over time
 - The process of analyzing human behavior based solely on statistics
 - A series of interviews asking subjects about their sleep habits and dreams
 - How individuals understand their own and others' pasts in relation to history and social structure
- A hypothesis can be defined as:
 - A way to explain different aspects of social interactions
 - A testable educated guess
 - An attempt to explain large-scale relationships
 - Philosophical and theoretical frameworks used within a discipline to formulate theories, generalizations, and the experiments performed in support of them
- The process of simultaneously analyzing the behavior of individuals and the society that shapes that behavior (or, the concept that the individual and society are inseparable) is referred to as:
 - Dynamic equilibrium
 - Latent functions
 - Dramaturgical analysis
 - Figuration
- A paradigm can be defined as:
 - A philosophical and theoretical framework used within a discipline to formulate theories, generalizations, and the experiments performed in support of them
 - The social ties that bind a group of people together such as kinship, shared location, and religion
 - The consequences of a social process that are sought or anticipated
 - Social patterns that have undesirable consequences for the operation of society
- Jeremy wrote an essay criticizing the college admissions process, arguing that heavy competition and limited educational resources make admission difficult for the average student. Which perspective would Jeremy's argument fall under?
 - Structural functionalism
 - Conflict theory
 - Symbolic interactionism
 - Behaviorism

9. Alona is examining the impact of the 2011 Penn State scandal on student morale and school spirit by distributing number-scaled surveys in her Introduction to Sociology class. Alona is employing a _____ research method.
- qualitative
 - pathos
 - logos
 - quantitative
10. _____ believed that societies grew and changed as a result of the struggles of different social classes over the means of production and greatly favored _____.
- Durkheim; communism
 - Max Weber; positivism
 - Karl Marx; communism
 - Comte; antipositivism
11. Which theorist claimed that people rise to their proper level in society based solely on their belief in a meritocracy?
- Karl Marx
 - Max Weber
 - Herbert Spencer
 - Émile Durkheim
12. Eleanor is researching the effect social media has on worldwide political awareness and revolution. Felix is examining the effect *World of Warcraft* has on the romantic relationships of middle-aged men in his metro area. Eleanor's analysis is _____, while Felix's analysis is _____.
- micro-level; macro-level
 - macro-level; micro-level
 - macro-level; macro-level.
 - micro-level; micro-level.
13. _____ view society as a structure with interrelated parts designed to meet the biological and social needs of individuals who make up that society.
- Symbolic interactionists
 - Conflict theorists
 - Structural functionalists
 - Social individualists
14. Qualitative data can be defined as:
- Information that is not necessarily empirical and is often based on what is observed in a natural setting
 - Virtual interactivity, online polls, and online gaming
 - Door-to-door sales pitches, cold calls, and press conferences
 - Statistical methods, such as surveys with large numbers of participants
15. Political science teacher Mr. Jones asks his students to study how social media can influence public opinion by following famous activists, academics, and politicians on Twitter. While reading and exchanging each other's tweets, some classmates became close friends. The first is an example of the project's _____ function, the second is an example of the project's _____ function.
- latent; manifest
 - manifest; manifest
 - manifest; latent
 - latent; latent
16. Max Weber, Georg Simmel, and Karl Marx were all advocates of:
- Conflict theory
 - Structural functionalism
 - Capitalism
 - Symbolic interactionism
17. After weeks of protest in Zuccotti Park, NYC's Occupy Wall Street divided into two camps: one composed of higher income protestors, and one composed of lower-income protestors. A _____ would be most interested in the relationship and nature of day-to-day exchanges between the two groups.
- conflict theorist
 - structural functionalist
 - symbolic interactionist
 - feminist conflict theorist

18. Weber's proposal of antipositivism influenced sociological researchers to _____ while examining different social worlds.
- reject antiquated notions of privacy and consent
 - methodically predict situational outcomes
 - manipulate test subjects into answering difficult questions
 - gain a subjective understanding of human cultural norms
19. According to Durkheim, which of the following is *not* a social fact?
- A religious belief
 - A law
 - A custom
 - All of the above are social facts
20. *Verstehen* is defined by the text as:
- To maintain a moral conscience
 - To compare and contrast social facts
 - To understand in a deep way
 - To require proof of interpretation

Free Response

- What do you think C. Wright Mills meant when he said that to be a sociologist, one has to develop a sociological imagination?
- Describe a situation in which a choice you made was influenced by societal pressures.
- What do you make of Karl Marx's contributions to sociology? What perceptions of Marx have you been exposed to in your society, and how do those perceptions influence your views?
- Do you tend to place more value on qualitative or quantitative research? Why? Does it matter what topic you are studying?
- Which theory do you think better explains how societies operate—structural functionalism or conflict theory? Why?
- Do you think the way people behave in social interactions is more like the behavior of animals or more like actors playing a role in a theatrical production? Why?
- How do you think taking a sociology course might affect your social interactions?
- What sort of career are you interested in? How could studying sociology help you in this career?



Chapter 2 Exercises

Multiple Choice

- Alexis wants to research the 1960s feminist movement. She reads articles from the time period, watches documentaries and interviews, and reads scholarly journals. What kind of research method is Alexis using?
 - Ethnography
 - Surveys
 - Experiments
 - Secondary data analysis
- Reliability is defined by the text as:
 - How well the study measures what it was designed to measure
 - How long a study is expected to remain relevant and influential
 - How close the study's results come to the experimenter's hypothesis
 - A measure of a study's consistency that considers how likely results are to be replicated if a study is reproduced
- John wants to study whether a larger number of laptops available to students at his school leads to higher grades. Choose the independent and dependent variable.
 - Independent variable: grades; dependent variable: number of laptops
 - Independent variable: John; dependent variable: grades
 - Independent variable: grades; dependent variable: John
 - Independent variable: number of laptops; dependent variable: grades
- Quincia is studying how of the lack of comprehensive sex education is affecting a small, rural town in North Dakota. She spends two months in the town, observing and interviewing the townspeople. Quincia is conducting a(n) _____.
 - ethnography
 - case study
 - experiment
 - secondary data analysis.
- A class of third graders is told that the assistant principal will be visiting their class to confirm their teacher's reports of bad behavior. When the principal visits, the students behave perfectly. This is an example of _____.
 - the authority effect
 - the regressive effect
 - the Hawthorne effect
 - the cognizant effect
- Which of the following is *not* an example of a sociological hypothesis?
 - The more study hall periods students are given during the school day, the worse they perform on their tests.
 - The more clothes Jamilla buys, the less money she has in her bank account.
 - The longer an inmate spends in prison, the more difficult it is for them to adapt to the outside world.
 - The more positive reinforcement a parent gives a child, the better they do in school.
- Kendra is researching the effects of vitamin C on test-taking ability. Before the exam, Kendra gives Group A orange juice and Group B water. Vitamin C is the _____.
 - experimental group
 - control group
 - dependent variable
 - independent variable

8. The term *interpretive framework* can be defined as:
- A basis for which sociologists determine whether their independent and dependent variables reflect the results
 - A sociological research approach that seeks in-depth understanding of a topic or subject through observation or interaction; this approach is not based on hypothesis testing
 - An established scholarly research method that involves asking a question, researching existing sources, forming a hypothesis, designing and conducting a study, and drawing conclusions
 - Specific explanations of abstract concepts that a researcher plans to study
9. Tyson is researching whether actors in popular media negatively impact teenagers' body images. He is going undercover at a local high school to observe and participate to better understand the world students live in. Tyson is conducting which research method?
- Field research
 - Surveys
 - Experiments
 - Secondary data analysis
10. Which of the following is an example of nonreactive research?
- Gathering data from government studies
 - Educating classrooms on the necessity of safe sex
 - Interviewing heroin addicts and providing them with clean needles
 - Volunteering at a local food bank and interacting with homeless people
11. Miguel is doing a research paper on New York City's Stonewall riots of 1969. He visits the scene of the riots, interviews people who were there, reads the police reports of the event, and watches video footage. Miguel is conducting a(n) _____.
- overview
 - case study
 - experiment
 - data analysis
12. Which of the following is not a purpose of the American Sociological Association's code of ethics?
- To guarantee the safety of their participants
 - To maintain value neutrality
 - To ensure the financial gain of the researchers
 - To foster professionally responsible scholarship in sociology
13. The term *value neutrality* is defined by the text as:
- A practice of remaining impartial, without bias or judgment, during the course of a study and in publishing results
 - The study of evolving ethics and morals in relation to sociological research
 - A systematic approach to record and value information gleaned from secondary data as it relates to the study at hand
 - A study's participants being randomly selected to serve as a representation of a larger population
14. Kyle is collecting newspaper clippings from his grandfather about the American public's perception of World War II. This is an example of _____.
- tertiary data
 - interactive data
 - primary data
 - secondary data

15. Which of the following is an example of an unethical sociological research practice?
- Conducting a literature review prior to conducting an experiment
 - Drawing conclusions from a study that the hypothesis did not predict
 - Observing study participants without their consent
 - Using a control group and an experimental group during observation
16. Thomas wants to better understand the trends in literacy rates in Baltimore city over the past fifty years using Baltimore city data. What type of research should Thomas conduct?
- A survey
 - Field research
 - An experiment
 - Secondary data analysis
17. What is the importance of interpretive framework?
- It leads to in-depth knowledge of a participant's social world.
 - It eliminates the need for a literature review.
 - It relies on statistics to determine causal relationships.
 - It prevents researchers from making unethical decisions.
18. Which of the following is not a step in the scientific method?
- Research existing sources
 - Report results
 - Receive corroboration from the field
 - Formulate a hypothesis
19. Kevin conducted a study on whether the length of the line at a local Starbucks affected how much the customers enjoyed their coffee after receiving it. Malcolm conducted the study at his local Starbucks and found the same results. Kevin's study had a high level of ____.
- literacy
 - validity
 - interpretation
 - reliability
20. In order to better understand the sorority pledging process at her university for her sociology thesis, Carmen pledges with a popular sorority. This is an example of ____.
- literature review
 - participant observation
 - secondary data analysis
 - dependent variables

Free Response

21. Write down the first three steps of the scientific method. Think of a broad topic that you are interested in and what would make a good sociological study—for example, ethnic diversity in a college, homecoming rituals, athletic scholarships, or teen driving. Now, take that topic through the first steps of the process. For each step, write a few sentences or a paragraph:
- Ask a question about the topic.
 - Do some research and write down the titles of some articles or books you'd want to read about the topic.
 - Formulate a hypothesis.
22. What type of data do surveys gather? For what topics would surveys be the best research method? What drawbacks might you expect to encounter when using a survey? To explore further, ask a research question and write a hypothesis. Then, create a survey of about six questions relevant to the topic. Provide a rationale for each question. Next, define your population and create a plan for recruiting a random sample and administering the survey.

23. Imagine you are about to do field research in a specific place for a set time. Instead of thinking about the topic of study itself, consider how you, as the researcher, will have to prepare for the study. What personal, social, and physical sacrifices will you have to make? How will you manage your personal belongings? What organizational equipment and systems will you need to collect the data?
24. Create a brief research design about a topic in which you are passionately interested. Write a letter to a philanthropic or grant organization requesting funding for your study. How can you describe the project in a convincing yet realistic and objective way? Explain how the results of your study will be a relevant contribution to the body of sociological work already in existence.
25. Why do you think the ASA crafted such a detailed set of ethical principles? What type of study could put human participants at risk? Think of some examples. Do you think that, in the name of sociology, some researchers might be tempted to cross boundaries that threaten human rights? Why?
26. Would you willingly participate in a sociological study that could potentially put your health and safety at risk but had the potential to help thousands of people? For example, would you participate in a study of a new drug that could cure diabetes or cancer even if it meant great inconvenience and physical discomfort for you or possible permanent damage?



Chapter 3 Exercises

Multiple Choice

1. Which group defines themselves through a rejection of the mainstream?
 - a. Beatniks
 - b. Hepcats
 - c. Hipsters
 - d. Hippies
2. Society and culture _____.
 - a. could not exist without each other
 - b. are unrelated
 - c. are the same thing
 - d. could not exist together
3. Elise travels across Thailand with her friends and, to her surprise, finds the country quite unlike the United States. "I hate the food," she tells her family at home. "I hate the language, I hate the weird customs and awful music. America is clearly the best place to be." This is an example of _____.
 - a. paradigms
 - b. xenocentrism
 - c. moral relativism
 - d. ethnocentrism
4. Xenocentrism is:
 - a. The opposite of cultural relativism
 - b. The opposite of cultural universalism
 - c. The same as cultural imperitivism
 - d. The opposite of ethnocentrism
5. A cultural universal is:
 - a. An object or a belonging of a group
 - b. A pattern or trait common to all societies
 - c. The ideas, attitudes and beliefs of a particular society
 - d. A written document outlining appropriate behavior
6. Many Americans pay for haircuts, trips to the dentist, or transportation. These actions support the concept of capitalism, an example of _____.
 - a. nonmaterial culture
 - b. material culture
 - c. a cultural universal
 - d. the counterculture
7. Which of the following is an example of a cultural universal?
 - a. Putting your phone on silent during a movie
 - b. Holding hands with your best friend
 - c. Incest taboos
 - d. Marrying the partner whom your parents have chosen for you
8. Kurt and Mitch visit an Amish village on a class trip. Kurt says, "Let's see if we can find some old radios and appliances and drop them off for the Amish later this week. I think they'll appreciate it. They just don't understand what they're missing." Mitch rolls his eyes. Kurt's perspective is an example of _____.
 - a. behavioral normativity
 - b. cultural imperialism
 - c. material culture
 - d. ideal culture
9. Which of the following is an example of cultural relativism?
 - a. Ingrid becoming upset over the language used in the Australian Outback
 - b. Andy marrying a woman who does not practice his religion, though his parents disprove
 - c. Helena putting aside her vegetarianism to eat meals with the local tribe she is studying
 - d. Joseph protesting the Running of the Bulls while visiting Pamplona

10. Angelica visits Thailand with her family. When she wears shorts and tank tops while visiting temples during her first week, she is met with hostility from the locals. She feels she no longer knows how to behave or interact with those outside her family. Angelica is experiencing ____.
- cultural imperialism
 - culture shock
 - material culture
 - xenocentrism
11. The term *values* can be defined as:
- The tenets or convictions that people hold to be true
 - A culture's standard for discerning what's good and just in society
 - Scripture found within the Bible
 - Federal laws and regulations
12. Janet is visiting her childhood friend in the Hamptons and wears ripped jeans and Chuck Taylors to a formal-dress party. The majority of partygoers refuse to socialize with her. Janet is experiencing a form of ____.
- formal sanction
 - xenocentrism
 - social control
 - ethnocentricity
13. Which of the following is *not* an example of a formal norm within the United States?
- Driving on the right-hand side of the road
 - Crossing streets on crosswalks
 - Paying taxes
 - Making eye contact while speaking
14. What is one difference between a more and a folkway?
- Mores encourage social rebellion; folkways do not.
 - Mores are legally acceptable to violate; folkways are not.
 - Mores are constructed based on norms; folkways are not.
 - Mores may carry serious consequences if violated; folkways do not.
15. The term *language* can be defined as:
- Gestures, signs, objects, signals, and words that help people understand the world
 - A symbolic system through which people communicate and culture is transmitted
 - The exchange of gestures and signals for the purpose of reaching a consensus
 - Communication grounded in ideals, norms, and values
16. MTV's widely watched TV series *The Jersey Shore* is an example of ____, while the obscure works of playwright Sam Shepard are an example of ____.
- high culture; popular culture
 - popular culture; high culture
 - high culture; low culture
 - Jersey culture; low culture
17. Which of the following is an example of a counterculture?
- The yuppie craze of the 1980s
 - The Kardashian obsession of the 2010s
 - The hippie movement of the 1960s
 - The disco invasion of the 1970s
18. In 1999, Sean Fanning, John Fanning, and Sean Parker invented Napster, a global, free-of-charge, peer-to-peer music-sharing program. Prior to Napster, no such program existed. The three men created a(n) ____.
- innovation
 - discovery
 - culture lag
 - cultural universal

19. In the early 2000s, *The L Word* and *Queer as Folk* debuted on Showtime. Both shows depicted the lives of members of the LGBTQ+ community, giving viewers a glimpse into a _____.
- more
 - formal sanction
 - subculture
 - social relativism
20. Which of the following is an example of an informal sanction?
- The football team throwing a slushy in Finn's face because he tried to join the glee club
 - Lilly being sent to prison because she failed to pay her taxes
 - Brett illegally downloading the new Black Keys album because he couldn't afford to buy it
 - Sarah buying Lady Gaga tickets from a scalper because the show sold out

Free Response

- Examine the difference between material and nonmaterial culture in your society. Identify ten objects that are part of your regular cultural experience. Then, identify which aspects of nonmaterial culture (values and beliefs) each object represents. What has this exercise revealed to you about your culture?
- Do you think feelings of ethnocentricity or xenocentricity are more prevalent in U.S. culture? Why? What issues or events inform your opinion?
- What do you think of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis? Do you agree with it? Cite examples or research to support your point of view.
- How do you think your culture would exist if there were no such thing as a social norm? Do you think chaos would ensue or relative peace could be kept? Explain.
- Identify several examples of popular culture and describe how they inform larger culture. How prevalent is the effect of these examples in your everyday life?
- Consider some of the specific issues or concerns of your generation. Are any ideas countercultural? What subcultures have emerged from your generation? How have the issues of your generation expressed themselves culturally? How has your generation made its mark on society's collective culture?
- What are some examples of cultural lag in your life? Do you think technology affects culture positively or negatively? Explain.
- Consider a current social trend that you have witnessed, perhaps situated around family, education, transportation, or finances. For example, many veterans of the Armed Forces, after completing tours of duty, are returning to college rather than entering jobs as veterans, as previous generations did. Choose a sociological approach—functionalism, conflict theory, or symbolic interactionism—to describe, explain, and analyze the social issue you choose. Afterward, determine why you chose the approach you did. Does it suit your own way of thinking? Did it offer the best method to illuminate the social issue?



Chapter 4 Exercises

Multiple Choice

1. _____ describes how any action that is repeated frequently becomes a pattern.
 - a. Institutionalization
 - b. Habitualization
 - c. Industrialization
 - d. Rationalization
2. Karl Marx's *Communist Manifesto* is based on the _____ perspective.
 - a. functionalism
 - b. symbolic interactionism
 - c. institutionalism
 - d. conflict theory
3. _____ societies rely on permanent tools for survival and expand due to innovations like crop rotation and fertilizer.
 - a. Industrial
 - b. Feudal
 - c. Agricultural
 - d. Hunter-gatherer
4. Which of the following is *not* an example of self-fulfilling prophecy?
 - a. Charlotte is an intelligent teenager but is told by her stepsisters and cousins that she's destined for a life of poverty and failure. Charlotte begins to do poorly in school and eventually drops out.
 - b. Though encouraged by his parents to audition for Julliard, Jose believes he isn't good enough to attend. After his audition, he expresses this reluctance to the admissions committee. They don't admit him due to his uncertainty.
 - c. Morgan overhears a professor predicting an economic recession will prevent entry-level graduates from finding gainful employment. Morgan goes on interviews but doesn't bother preparing, convinced it's a waste of time. Morgan appears unprofessional and is not hired.
 - d. Kevin sprained his ankle a month before a marathon. Though his trainer advises him not to participate, Kevin runs the marathon and places third.
5. The Agricultural Revolution is often referred to as the "dawn of civilization" because:
 - a. Cities and towns were established, and humans had more time for leisure activities.
 - b. Societies began to form where rainfall was plentiful; groups were able to cultivate plants instead of living nomadic lifestyles.
 - c. Tribes became nomadic, traveling to various locations in search of sustenance.
 - d. Animals were first domesticated as a resource for survival.
6. Please place the following societies in chronological order:
 - a. Pastoral; hunter-gatherer; horticultural; agricultural
 - b. Hunter-gatherer; pastoral; agricultural; horticultural
 - c. Pastoral; agricultural; hunter-gatherer; horticultural
 - d. Hunter-gatherer; pastoral; horticultural; agricultural
7. Ivanka Trump is the daughter of business mogul Donald Trump. Her role as heiress to the Trump fortune is an example of _____.
 - a. achieved status
 - b. the Thomas theorem
 - c. ascribed status
 - d. the looking-glass self

8. Functionalist Émile Durkheim viewed society as:
- An even playing field composed of the educated and uneducated
 - Split between two classes categorized by education, kinship, and religion
 - The product of class struggle, requiring social revolutions to correct rampant class inequality
 - An organism in which each organ plays a vital role in keeping the whole stable and healthy
9. On the first day of high school, Kaitlin overhears a group of girls calling her “goth” and “emo.” She soon begins to wear more black clothing and dark makeup, and make friends who dress the same. This is an example of _____.
- institutionalization
 - role performance
 - role strain
 - ascribed status
10. Which of the following is *not* an example of organic solidarity?
- A Ford Motors employee assembling taillights on an assembly line
 - A freelance artist creating a sculpture
 - A fast food employee putting burgers into buns
 - A toll booth employee collecting toll change
11. *Alienation* is defined as:
- An individual’s isolation from their society, work, and sense of self
 - Social forces considered real, which exist outside the individual
 - The act of defying social norms in favor of group unity
 - The strength of ties that people have to their social groups as a key factor in social life
12. Which of the following is *not* one of Marx’s four types of alienation?
- Alienation from the product of one’s labor
 - Alienation from one’s self
 - Alienation from others
 - Alienation from one’s religion
13. A judge and her gavel. A cop and his gun. A lawyer and her power suit. A _____ would be most concerned with the roles these objects play in impression management.
- functionalist
 - symbolic interactionist
 - feminist
 - conflict theorist
14. Durkheim defined _____ as the communal beliefs, morals, and attitudes of a society.
- the iron cage
 - collective conscience
 - bourgeoisie
 - anomie
15. As industrialization began to boom, Durkheim believed people were more susceptible to anomie because:
- Collective norms are weakened.
 - Society no longer has the support of the collective consciousness.
 - Specialization of labor leads to alienation.
 - All of the above
16. Karl Marx asserted that the means of societal change existed in:
- The enslaved bourgeoisie reclaiming power from the controlling proletariat
 - The bourgeoisie struggling to allocate resources among themselves
 - The working-class proletariat taking the means of production from the wealthy bourgeoisie
 - The proletariat fighting each other for a position within the bourgeoisie

17. The concept anomie can be defined as:
 - a. A situation in which society no longer has the support of a firm collective consciousness
 - b. How strongly a person is connected to his or her social group
 - c. A person's beliefs and ideology are in conflict with her best interests
 - d. When one or more of an individual's roles clash
18. Which of the following is an example of role conflict?
 - a. Derek attends law school and becomes a lawyer, though he dreams of one day becoming a famous author.
 - b. Becca returns to work after giving birth to her daughter but finds it difficult to act as mother, wife, and executive.
 - c. Alex takes a sabbatical from his job as a professor of molecular biology to raise his two young children.
 - d. Krista lands a role on a popular TV show and begins receiving messages from fans across the country.
19. Charles Cooley's concept of the looking-glass self hypothesizes that:
 - a. Self-esteem is directly correlated with body image.
 - b. The media encourages people to base their appearances on visible public figures.
 - c. People base their images on how they think other people see them.
 - d. Personal identity isn't influenced by outside social forces.
20. The term *institutionalization* can be defined as:
 - a. The idea that society is constructed by us and those before us, and it is followed like a habit
 - b. The act of implanting a convention or norm into society
 - c. A status a person chooses, such as a level of education or income
 - d. Responsibilities and benefits that a person experiences according to their rank and role in society

Free Response

21. In which type or types of societies do the benefits seem to outweigh the costs? Explain your answer and cite social and economic reasons.
22. Is Gerhard Lenski right in classifying societies based on technological advances? What other criteria might be appropriate based on what you have read?
23. Choose two of the three sociologists discussed here (Durkheim, Marx, Weber) and use their arguments to explain a current social event. Do their theories hold up under modern scrutiny?
24. Think of the ways workers are alienated from the product and process of their jobs. How can these concepts be applied to students and their educations?
25. Draw a large circle, and then "slice" the circle into pieces like a pie, labeling each piece with a role or status that you occupy. Add as many statuses, ascribed and achieved, that you have. Don't forget things like dog owner, gardener, traveler, student, runner, or employee. How many statuses do you have? Which roles conflict?
26. Think of a self-fulfilling prophecy that you've experienced. Based on this experience, do you agree with the Thomas theorem? Use examples from current events to support your answer as well.



Chapter 5 Exercises

Multiple Choice

1. During her first day of kindergarten, Marie does not understand how the lunch line in the cafeteria works. She hesitates and watches as the older kids pick up their trays and silverware and then get in line. She follows their lead and successfully buys herself lunch. Marie's experience in the lunchroom is an example of _____.
 - a. socialization
 - b. the looking-glass self
 - c. resocialization
 - d. anticipatory socialization
2. Erik Erikson's theory explains:
 - a. Why Rhesus monkeys preferred terry cloth maternal stand-ins versus the maternal stand-ins that provided food
 - b. How human sexual desire is linked to the development of a personality
 - c. When human moral development begins in an individual
 - d. How the actions of society help shape personalities throughout the eight basic stages of life
3. Some sociologists have pointed out that gender roles are often determined by how a society socializes children. Which of the following is an example of socializing a child into a gender role?
 - a. Taking a child to the aquarium
 - b. Buying a girl a toy kitchen to play with
 - c. Letting a child wear pants to school
 - d. Allowing a child to sleep with their "blanky"
4. According to Kohlberg's theory of moral development, when do humans begin to think about the feelings of other people and see the world through other people's eyes?
 - a. When they are born
 - b. When they first go to school
 - c. In their teenage years
 - d. After they graduate from college
5. George Herbert Mead's specific path of development for individuals is as follows:
 - a. Preparatory stage, play stage, game stage, generalized other stage
 - b. Game stage, play stage, generalized other stage, preparatory stage
 - c. Preparatory stage, game stage, play stage, generalized other stage
 - d. Generalized other stage, preparatory stage, play stage, game stage
6. Liam, age five, and Gemma, age four, love to play together. Liam has a toy iron and washing machine. He and Gemma spend hours "washing" and "ironing" their baby doll's clothes, just like they see their parents do. Which of George Herbert Mead's stages of development are Liam and Gemma exemplifying?
 - a. The preparatory stage
 - b. The play stage
 - c. The game stage
 - d. The generalized other stage
7. Émile Durkheim's study of suicide is important to the field of sociology in many ways. One of the most influential impacts was:
 - a. It defined the differences between sociology and psychology.
 - b. It allowed psychology and sociology to merge into one field.
 - c. It showed the psychological reasons for suicide to be false.
 - d. It earned Émile Durkheim the title "Father of Sociology" so that other sociologists would have a role model.

8. It is parent-teacher conference day at Littleton Elementary School. Jimmy's teacher is anxious to meet his parents and discuss his habit of disrupting the class. When the teacher expresses her concern that Jimmy is not being socialized properly, his dad insists that he was the same way at Jimmy's age and that disrupting the class is natural for the children in his family. Jimmy's teacher and father are arguing about which fundamental sociological theory?
- Kohlberg's theory of moral development
 - George Herbert Mead's theory of self-development
 - Nature vs. nurture
 - Freud's theory of self-development
9. Parents often socialize their children to:
- Understand and follow different norms from what they themselves follow
 - Understand and follow the same norms that they themselves follow
 - Ignore society, create their own norms, and follow them regardless of consequences
 - Ignore society and live alone without much interaction with other people
10. Education is important to society because:
- It teaches children facts about the world in which they live.
 - It teaches children how to interact with their peers and helps them to gain social skills.
 - It teaches children how to react to authority and how to behave in group and one-on-one situations.
 - All of the above
11. The transition from college life to work life can be quite difficult for many young adults in the United States. What is a possible cause for this struggle?
- The status quo has been maintained for a substantial period of time, and now the economy and government are undergoing significant changes.
 - Many young people are in the same situation for the first time, so drawing expertise or knowledge from their experiences from peers is difficult.
 - Finding a job, renting an apartment, and being independent are daunting tasks that seem insurmountable.
 - All of the above
12. Sherry is in her mid-eighties and has moved to a nursing home. She is used to getting up at 5 a.m. and making breakfast for herself. Her new roommate likes to sleep until 7 a.m., and breakfast is not served at the nursing home until 8 a.m. What is Sherry most likely to experience through this transition?
- A shift in her desire to enjoy life
 - A shift in her reading habits
 - Resocialization
 - A complete and permanent loss of herself
13. Peer groups are important to adolescents because:
- They help to develop a sense of identity separate from adolescents' parents.
 - They provide the second major socialization experience outside their families.
 - They rank higher in importance to adolescents' than parental influence.
 - They help adolescents exert dependence.

14. In an effort to control a total institution and to create a community of sameness, inmates are forced to strip down, be searched by police officers, and given identical uniforms before entering prison. This is an example of _____.
- an entry test that must be passed
 - a degradation ceremony
 - a graduation ceremony
 - an exit test that must be passed
15. Sumaira is scared that she will not find a job. She decides to be a business major and attend one of the top business schools in the country. Upon graduation, she is hired by a major investment banking firm in New York. Sumaira has completed:
- A degradation ceremony
 - Developing her sense of self
 - Anticipatory socialization
 - Developing her sense of morality
16. Mark, whose parents are wealthy, has been socialized to believe that he can be whoever he wants to be. His best friend Matt, whose parents are blue-collar workers, has been socialized to believe that hard work and following instructions are all he needs to support himself. Which sociological paradigm does this story fit?
- Structural functionalism
 - Conflict
 - Symbolic interactionism
 - Feminist theory
17. Joseph and Paulo are excited to welcome their child into the world. They cannot wait to pass on all their knowledge, insight, and rich culture. Just as their parents gave them guidance and showed them how to live, Joseph and Paulo will continue the cycle by handing down their societal values and thus, sustain the society they value. Which sociological paradigm does this story fit?
- Structural functionalism
 - Conflict
 - Symbolic interactionism
 - Feminist theory
18. Baby Marla always has ribbons, bows, and frills all over her dresses and even in her hair. Her mother, who is worried that people might mistake Marla for a little boy, is determined to communicate to the world that she has a baby girl. Which sociological paradigm does this story fit?
- Structural functionalism
 - Conflict
 - Symbolic interactionism
 - Exchange theory
19. Ahmed has been trying to change his schedule so that he can take one more AP class his senior year in high school. He keeps running between the guidance office and the administration office to sort out the problem. Ahmed's interaction with the school's bureaucracy is an example of:
- The influences of a total institution
 - The generalized other
 - The influences of one's peer groups
 - The hidden curriculum of schools
20. Whose study described the differences in the way that males and females view morality?
- Carol Gilligan
 - Erik Erikson
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Lawrence Kohlberg

Free Response

21. Think of a current issue or pattern that a sociologist might study. What types of questions would the sociologist ask, and what research methods might they use? Now consider the questions and methods a psychologist might use to study the same issue. Comment on their different approaches.
22. Explain why it's important to conduct research using participants of all genders. What sociological topics might show gender differences? Provide some examples to illustrate your ideas.
23. Why are twin studies an important way to learn about the relative effects of genetics and socialization on children? What questions about human development do you believe twin studies are best for answering? For what types of questions would twin studies not be as helpful?
24. Why do you think that people like Chris Langan continue to have difficulty even after they are helped through societal systems? What is it they've missed that prevents them from functioning more successfully in society?
25. Do you think it is important that parents discuss gender roles with their young children, or or should it wait till they're older? How do parents consider gender norms when buying their children books, movies, and toys? How do you believe they should consider it?
26. Based on your observations, when are adolescents more likely to listen to their parents or to their peer groups when making decisions? What types of dilemmas lend themselves toward one social agent over another?
27. Consider a person who is joining a sorority or fraternity, attending college or boarding school, or even a child beginning kindergarten. How is the process the student goes through a form of socialization? What new cultural behaviors must the student adapt to?
28. Do you think resocialization requires a total institution? Why or why not?



Chapter 6 Exercises

Multiple Choice

1. Sandy is standing in line for Kanye West tickets. The line wraps around the block, extending into the streets and crowding sidewalks. Sandy is part of a(n):
 - a. Dyad
 - b. Triad
 - c. In-group
 - d. Aggregate
2. What is the difference between a primary group and a secondary group?
 - a. A primary group is small, consisting of emotional face-to-face relationships; a secondary group is larger and impersonal.
 - b. A primary group is small and impersonal; a secondary group is large and consists of face-to-face relationships.
 - c. A primary group is large and impersonal; a secondary group is small, consisting of emotional, face-to-face relationships.
 - d. A primary group is large and impersonal; a secondary group is small and purely instrumental in function.
3. Which of the following is an example of an in-group/out-group dynamic?
 - a. Organizations across a college campus come together at a yearly fundraiser to raise money for breast cancer awareness.
 - b. Members of sorority Delta Delta Delta advise their pledges not to socialize with members of pledges of rival sorority Sigma Delta Theta.
 - c. Chorus members of the campus's production of *Hairspray* practice on the theater building's first floor, while the cast of *God of Carnage* practices on the second floor.
 - d. The chemistry club advertises their organization at the local science fair.
4. When Michael starts high school, he joins the basketball team. He begins to watch his teammates for cues on how to behave at dances, in the hallways, and even in the classroom. Michael's basketball team is serving as Michael's _____.
 - a. out-group
 - b. reference group
 - c. aggregate
 - d. secondary group
5. A total institution can be defined as:
 - a. A business that offers career advice for federal employees.
 - b. A group in which the masses have a large influence in decision making.
 - c. A clear chain of command found in a bureaucracy.
 - d. An organization in which participants live a controlled lifestyle and total resocialization occurs.
6. Grace works in an advertising agency. Grace's coworkers help her complete presentations, contact clients, and assist her with research. Her coworkers are serving a(n):
 - a. Expressive function
 - b. Intrinsic function
 - c. Elementary function
 - d. Instrumental function
7. An instrumental leader:
 - a. Promotes emotional strength and health, ensuring that people feel supported.
 - b. Refers to the main focus or goal of the leader.
 - c. Is goal-oriented and largely concerned with accomplishing set tasks.
 - d. Rejects gender roles in the name of the feminist movement.

8. Christine is the leader of her improv comedy troupe. When making decisions about booking gigs, rehearsal spaces, and call times, Christine lets the troupe decide for themselves. Christine is a(n) _____ leader.
- authoritarian
 - democratic
 - laissez-faire
 - Republican
9. Solomon Asch concluded that one reason people conform to a group is because they believe:
- They are too weak to decide for themselves.
 - The group is better informed than they are.
 - Dissent is a form of weakness.
 - Large groups never make mistakes.
10. The U.S. government is a form of:
- bureaucracy
 - coercive organization
 - total institution
 - normative organization
11. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of a bureaucracy?
- Clear division of labor
 - Impersonality
 - Explicit rules
 - Personality-based promotion
12. The McDonalidization of society refers to:
- The increasing presence of the fast-food business model in common social institutions
 - The obesity epidemic that's rapidly sweeping the United States
 - The country's increasing dependence on fast food as a daily meal
 - The increasing popularity of McDonalds as a hangout for youths
13. Kellan wants to shop at Target, but because all his friends shop at Walmart, Kellan does as well. Kellan's behavior is an example of:
- Consumer-oriented discretion
 - Laissez-faire leadership
 - Conformity
 - Out-group dynamics
14. Reference groups can be defined as:
- Groups that consist of people for whom an individual feels great disdain
 - Groups a person belongs to and feels are an integral part of their identity
 - People who share similar characteristics but are not connected in any way
 - Groups to which an individual compares themselves
15. A celebrity is court-ordered to enter a rehabilitation center for their drug addiction. The celebrity is about to become a member of a:
- Voluntary organization
 - Paparazzi organization
 - Utilitarian organization
 - Coercive organization
16. Justin enrolls in a local community college, so he can become an engineer. Justin is about to become a member of a:
- Voluntary organization
 - Paparazzi organization
 - Utilitarian organization
 - Coercive organization

17. Which of the following does *not* constitute cyberbullying?
 - a. Sending threatening text messages
 - b. Posting embarrassing images of a person online
 - c. Sending threatening letters to someone's home
 - d. Hacking someone's account and pretending to be them
18. When Kevin, an American, backpacks across Europe he is surprised to find Burger Kings, H&Ms, and even Walmarts. This is an example of:
 - a. In-group/out-group dynamic
 - b. The McDonaldization of society
 - c. A bureaucracy
 - d. Counterculture
19. In the 2010 film *The Social Network*, Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg was portrayed as a leader who was goal-oriented, issuing orders and assigning tasks. Which of the following leadership styles did Zuckerberg likely use?
 - a. Authoritarian
 - b. Democratic
 - c. Laissez-faire
 - d. Oligarchy
20. The term *meritocracy* is defined by the text as:
 - a. A status-based regime in which advancement is unlikely
 - b. The removal of personal feelings from a professional situation
 - c. The authoritarian devaluing of an employee
 - d. A bureaucracy where membership and advancement is based on proven and documented skills

Free Response

21. How do you think technology affects your primary groups and secondary groups? Do you have more (and separate) primary groups due to online connectivity? Do you believe that someone can have a true primary group made up of people they have never met? Why or why not?
22. Compare and contrast two different political groups or organizations. How do the groups differ in terms of leadership, membership, and activities? How do the group's goals influence participants? Are any of them in-groups? Have they created out-groups? Explain your answer.
23. The concept of hate crimes has been linked to in-groups and out-groups. Can you think of an example where people have been excluded or tormented due to this kind of group dynamic?
24. Think of a scenario when an authoritarian leadership style would be beneficial. Explain. What are the reasons it would work well? What are the risks?
25. Describe a time you were led using, in your opinion, a leadership style that didn't suit the situation. When and where was it? What could the leader have done better?
26. Imagine you are in Asch's study on conformity. Would you find it difficult to give the correct answer in that scenario? Why or why not? How would you change the study to improve it?
27. What kind of leader do you tend to be? Do you embrace different leadership styles and functions as the situation changes? Give an example of a time you were in a position of leadership and what function and style you expressed.

28. What do you think about fast food restaurants? Do you think they contribute to society's problems? Do you believe they provide a needed service? Have you ever worked a job like this? What did you learn?
29. Do you consider today's large companies, like General Motors, Amazon, or Facebook, to be bureaucracies? Why or why not? Which of the main characteristics of bureaucracies do you see in them? Which are absent?
30. Where do you prefer to shop, eat out, or get a cup of coffee? Large chains like Walmart or smaller retailers? Starbucks or a local restaurant? What do you base your decisions on? Does this chapter change how you think about these choices? Why or why not?



Chapter 7 Exercises

Multiple Choice

1. Ally's father was sent to prison when she was twelve for trafficking narcotics; her brother was arrested when she was thirteen for possession of methamphetamines. By eighteen, Ally has been arrested three times for possession of marijuana. Which theory best describes Ally's experience?
 - a. Differential association theory
 - b. Strain theory
 - c. Labeling theory
 - d. Opaque theory
2. The term *deviance* can be defined as:
 - a. The act of notifying authorities when criminal acts are occurring
 - b. A violation of contextual, cultural, or social norms
 - c. Social reward for the violation of norms
 - d. The regulation and enforcement of norms
3. What is the difference between a violent crime and a hate crime?
 - a. A violent crime is based on a person's race, religion, or other characteristics.
 - b. A violent crime is punishable in a court of law; a hate crime is not.
 - c. A hate crime is punishable in a court of law; a violent crime is not.
 - d. A hate crime is based on a person's race, religion, or other characteristics.
4. Jake receives a promotion at his law firm after winning an important case. This is an example of a:
 - a. Positive informal sanction
 - b. Negative informal sanction
 - c. Positive formal sanction
 - d. Negative formal sanction
5. Which theorist studied the power elite and the influence they have over society?
 - a. Karl Marx
 - b. Carl Sagan
 - c. Émile Durkheim
 - d. C. Wright Mills
6. The term *crime* can be defined as:
 - a. A behavior that violates official law and is punishable through formal sanctions
 - b. A harmful action directed at the authorities
 - c. A sequence of events leading to incarceration
 - d. An unintended consequence of necessary action
7. Functionalist Émile Durkheim believed some deviance within society was:
 - a. Necessary; it challenged people's views.
 - b. Dangerous; it encouraged disruptive behavior.
 - c. Insignificant; deviance within society is largely ignored.
 - d. Instrumental; it encouraged the population to rebel.
8. Which of the following is not a branch of the U.S. criminal justice system?
 - a. The police
 - b. The jury
 - c. The courts
 - d. The corrections system

9. The term *secondary deviance* can be defined as:
- When positive formal sanctions cause an individual to deviate from society's expectations
 - When a violation of norms does not result in any long-term effects on the individual's self-image or interactions with others
 - When negative informal sanctions encourage an individual to seek more positive behavioral choices
 - When a person's self-concept and behavior begin to change after their actions are labeled as deviant by members of society
10. Which of the following is an example of a negative informal sanction?
- Mark being sent to jail after robbing a CVS.
 - Beatrix being booed off the stage after telling an offensive joke during her comedy routine.
 - Eleanor being given a "Teacher of the Year" award for her work as a high school English teacher.
 - Meredith receiving compliments on her hair after visiting the salon.
11. Social control is:
- An arrangement of practices and behaviors on which society's members base their daily lives
 - A system that has the authority to make decisions based on law
 - A label that describes the chief characteristic of an individual
 - The regulation and enforcement of norms
12. Strain theory:
- Argues that morality is based on wealth
 - Asserts that motivation and personal responsibility are the key factors in living a healthy lifestyle
 - Addresses the relationship between having socially acceptable goals and having socially acceptable means to reach those goals
 - States that individuals learn deviant behavior from those close to them, who provide models of and opportunities for deviance
13. In first grade, Scott is unfairly singled out by his teacher for bad behavior, partly because his older brothers had behavioral problems. Throughout grade school, Scott gains a reputation as a "problem" child. Scott eventually drops out of school, thinking he was born to fail anyway. Which theory best fits Scott's experience?
- Strain theory
 - Control theory
 - Differential association
 - Labeling theory
14. Bernie Madoff, sentenced to 150 years in prison for creating a Ponzi scheme which caused clients to lose millions of dollars, engaged in which form of crime?
- Street crime
 - Corporate crime
 - Violent crime
 - Institutional crime
15. True or false: deviance is always considered a crime.
- True
 - False

16. What theory is Edwin Sutherland associated with?
 - a. Strain theory
 - b. Differential association
 - c. Control theory
 - d. Social disorganization theory
17. What theory is Travis Hirschi associated with?
 - a. Strain theory
 - b. Differential association
 - c. Control theory
 - d. Social disorganization theory
18. What theory is Robert Merton associated with?
 - a. Strain theory
 - b. Differential association
 - c. Control theory
 - d. Social disorganization theory
19. What theory was developed by researchers at the University of Chicago in the 1920s and 1930s?
 - a. Strain theory
 - b. Differential association
 - c. Control theory
 - d. Social disorganization theory
20. The majority of hate crimes are _____ motivated.
 - a. ethnically
 - b. gender
 - c. religiously
 - d. racially

Free Response

21. If given the choice, would you purchase an unusual car, such as a hearse, for everyday use? How would your friends, family, or significant other react? Since deviance is culturally defined, most of the decisions we make are dependent on the reactions of others. Is there anything the people in your life encourage you to do that you don't do? Why don't you?
22. Think of a recent time when you used informal negative sanctions. To what act of deviance were you responding? How did your actions affect the deviant person(s)? How did your reaction help maintain social control?
23. Pick a famous politician, business leader, or celebrity who has been arrested recently. What crime did they allegedly commit? Who was the victim? Explain the arrested person's actions from the point of view of one of the major sociological paradigms. What factors best explain how this person might be punished if convicted of the crime?
24. If we assume that the power elite's status is always passed down from generation to generation, how would Edwin Sutherland explain these patterns of power through differential association theory?
25. Recall the crime statistics presented in this section. Do they surprise you? Are these statistics represented accurately in the media? Why or why not?



Chapter 8 Exercises

Multiple Choice

1. Caleb attended a private high school, which gave each student access to a personal laptop and iPhone. Ted attended a poorly funded public school, which had few computers and outdated technology. When Caleb gets to college, he's more prepared than Ted for coursework that requires using computers and online material. This is an example of:
 - a. Computer lag
 - b. Digital divide
 - c. Technological pause
 - d. New media
2. E-readiness can be defined as:
 - a. The ability to sort through, interpret, and process digital knowledge
 - b. The application of science to solve problems in daily life
 - c. The virtual experience offered by leading educational institutions
 - d. The electronic waste created by consumers
3. Which of the following is an example of planned obsolescence?
 - a. Evangeline refuses to purchase a new phone because her current phone has been in perfect shape for the past four years.
 - b. Target offers a "buy two, get one free" sale on DVDs.
 - c. Sarah's phone breaks just as the newest model is being introduced.
 - d. Jerome spills coffee on his laptop, and it ruins the keyboard.
4. After the floppy disk was introduced, zip drives were invented shortly after, followed quickly by flash drives. This is an example of:
 - a. Digital divide
 - b. Design patent
 - c. Stolen technology
 - d. Evolutionary model of technological change
5. Last week, a major politician was caught in a political scandal. The story was featured on the front page of the *New York Times*, the *Los Angeles Times*, and CNN.com, and was the lead story on NBC, ABC, and CBS nightly news. This is referred to as:
 - a. Homogenization
 - b. Telecommunication
 - c. Fragmentation
 - d. Alliteration
6. The term *technological diffusion* is defined as:
 - a. The spread of technology across borders
 - b. The global lack of access to online media
 - c. A form of constant monitoring in which the observation posts are decentralized and the observed is never communicated with directly
 - d. The breakdown of communication between technological innovators and the general public
7. Which sociological perspective sees technology and media as a tool individuals can use to express how much wealth they have?
 - a. Functionalist
 - b. Cyberfeminist
 - c. Symbolic interactionist
 - d. Conflict

8. How has advertising revenue significantly changed in the past few years?
 - a. Newspaper advertising revenue has greatly increased, while online advertising revenue has fallen.
 - b. Cable and online revenue have remained greatly unchanged, while newspaper and magazine advertising revenue have fallen greatly.
 - c. Magazine revenue has risen steadily, while online and newspaper revenue have fallen dramatically.
 - d. Online advertising revenue has fallen slightly, while newspaper advertising revenue has increased greatly.
9. Which of the following is *not* an example of new media?
 - a. Barnes & Noble
 - b. Twitter
 - c. Facebook
 - d. The Kindle e-reader
10. The term *media globalization* can be defined as:
 - a. The cross-cultural development and exchange of computer hardware
 - b. The governmental sanction allowing worldwide access to media education
 - c. The inability of geographically rural areas to access new media
 - d. The worldwide integration of media through the cross-cultural exchange of ideas
11. Susan has the newest iPhone, iPad, and Mac. When a new Apple product is released, Susan stands in line for hours to be the first to buy it. Susan is a(n):
 - a. Republican
 - b. Technophile
 - c. PC person
 - d. Neo-Luddite
12. Before the dawn of social media, powerful TV networks and widely circulated newspapers had great influence over the news stories that were reported to the public. This is referred to as:
 - a. Social control
 - b. The great divide
 - c. Gatekeeping
 - d. Discriminatory journalism
13. Which theorist would be most interested in who controls the media and the ways that the dominant race and class minimize the media presence of the lower classes and other races?
 - a. A conflict theorist
 - b. A symbolic interactionist
 - c. A cyberfeminist
 - d. A functionalist
14. What is a negative risk of media globalization?
 - a. Social media spreading awareness about social causes
 - b. Accessible technology being made available to remote societies
 - c. The spread of computer literacy
 - d. Governments censoring information for their benefit
15. The term *panoptic surveillance* is defined in the text as:
 - a. A form of constant monitoring in which the observation posts are decentralized and the observed is never communicated with directly.
 - b. A network of neighborhood spies who go through local mailboxes and listen in on phone lines.
 - c. When people are too overwhelmed with media input to really care about the issue, so their involvement becomes defined by awareness instead of by action about the issue at hand.
 - d. An online invasion of spyware which tracks when controversial political beliefs are being expressed.

16. Tyson visits China over spring break, and after getting online to write home to her parents, she realizes some of her favorite social media sites are blocked by the Chinese government. She becomes concerned with how technology reinforces inequalities among communities, both within and among countries. What sociological perspective best fits Tyson's concerns?
- Functionalist
 - Cyberfeminist
 - Symbolic interactionist
 - Conflict
17. The debate about net neutrality consists of two main sides. Which of the following is one of those sides?
- Designating those who provide internet service as common carriers would constitute a reasonable regulatory burden.
 - Those who provide internet service should be treated as common carriers, legally prohibited from discriminating based on the customer or nature of the goods.
 - People should pay internet providers a premium for faster service since you pay for what you get.
 - Companies should invest in making improvements to their internet service or expanding those services to underserved areas.
18. Today, the majority of mass-media outlets are owned by six corporations. This is a product of ____.
- cyberfeminism
 - media globalization
 - technological imbalance
 - corporate isolation
19. From the functionalist perspective, which of the following is a function of social media?
- Life-changing function
 - Social norm function
 - Entertainment function
 - All of the above
20. The term *cyberfeminism* is defined by the text as:
- The application to and promotion of feminism online
 - The movement of feminist social activism from the physical world to the online world
 - The threat of sexism overtaking internet message boards
 - The growing number of young girls who are becoming addicted to *World of Warcraft*

Free Response

- Can you think of people in your own life who support or defy the premise that access to technology leads to greater opportunities? How have you noticed technology use and opportunity to be linked, or does your experience contradict this idea?
- Should the U.S. government be responsible for providing all citizens with access to the internet? Or is gaining internet access an individual responsibility?
- How have digital media changed social interactions? Do you believe it has deepened or weakened human connections? Defend your answer.
- Conduct sociological research. Google yourself. How much information about you is available to the public? How many and what types of companies offer private information about you for a fee? Compile the data and statistics you find. Write a paragraph or two about the social issues and behaviors you notice.

25. Where and how do you get your news? Do you watch network television? Read the newspaper? Go online? How about your parents or grandparents? Do you think it matters where you seek out information? Why or why not?
26. Do you believe new media allows for the unifying moments that television and radio programming used to? If so, give an example.
27. Where are you most likely to notice advertisements? What causes them to catch your attention?
28. Do you believe that technology has indeed flattened the world in terms of providing opportunity? Why, or why not? Give examples to support your reason.
29. Where do you get your news? Is it owned by a large conglomerate? Does it matter to you who owns your local news outlets? Why, or why not?
30. Who do you think is most likely to bring innovation and technology (like cell phone businesses) to sub-Saharan Africa: nonprofit organizations, governments, or businesses? Why?
31. Contrast a functionalist viewpoint of digital surveillance with a conflict perspective viewpoint.
32. In what ways has the internet affected how you view reality? Explain using a symbolic interactionist perspective.
33. Describe how a cyberfeminist might address the fact that powerful female politicians are often demonized in traditional media.
34. The issue of airplane pilot exhaustion is an issue of growing media concern. Select a theoretical perspective, and describe how it would explain this.
35. Would you characterize yourself as a technophile or a neo-Luddite? Explain, and use examples.



Chapter 9 Exercises

Multiple Choice

- Elisa graduated from college with a double major and was inducted into the Phi Beta Kappa society. She was then offered a job in New York, where she worked twelve hours a day and produced excellent results. Within two years, she had over one hundred employees working under her. Elisa's hard work was rewarded with a raise and a bonus. This form of promotion is based on the principles of:
 - A meritocracy
 - A democracy
 - A caste system
 - A closed stratification system
- Mohit spent his days combing through garbage in Mumbai, India, with his brothers and sisters. Sometimes he would find food or something to sell for money. He never tried to overcome his lower-class status because he had seen his friends try and fail. So, he accepted his situation and tried to live life as best he could in a closed society. Mohit is an example of someone living in:
 - A meritocracy
 - A dictatorship
 - A caste system
 - An oligarchy
- It was time for Oli to marry. He had finished school and was starting a job. His parents chose a bride for him whose parents had the same amount of wealth and belonged to the same class as they did. Oli and his bride will have a(n) _____ marriage.
 - exogamous
 - endogamous
 - traditional
 - unconventional
- Cate is the daughter of a senator and the former CEO of a Fortune 500 company. Harry grew up on a farm, tilling the land for a living. They are planning a June wedding. They will have a(n) _____ marriage.
 - exogamous
 - traditional
 - endogamous
 - unconventional
- Which factor is considered when evaluating someone's standard of living?
 - Income
 - Employment
 - Class
 - All of the above
- With the Occupy Wall Street Movement, the people of the United States kept hearing about the top 1%. How much of the United States' wealth rests in the hands of the wealthiest top 1% of people?
 - 1/3
 - 1/4
 - 1/8
 - 1/16
- Charlotte was born to a lower-class family in rural Pennsylvania. After taking a job in the mail room of a large corporate office, Charlotte was slowly promoted through the ranks and became CEO of the company by age fifty. Compared to her parents, Charlotte's story demonstrates what type of social stratification?
 - Structural mobility
 - Intergenerational mobility
 - Intragenerational mobility
 - Downward mobility

8. What is particularly unique about the U.S. middle class?
 - a. It is the smallest class in the United States.
 - b. It is broken into two subcategories: upper- and lower-middle class.
 - c. The people who are middle class often have little to no education.
 - d. The upper class are as likely to become members of the lower class as members of the lower class are likely to become members of the upper class.
9. Which historical event was greatly responsible for global stratification today?
 - a. World War I
 - b. The fall of the British Empire
 - c. The French Revolution
 - d. The Industrial Revolution
10. What is the most significant threat to the relatively high standard of living people are accustomed to in the United States?
 - a. The decline of the middle class
 - b. The feminization of poverty
 - c. The growth of the upper class
 - d. The stagnation of wages for workers
11. GNI in PPP, or gross national income divided by purchasing power parity, helps measure:
 - a. The standard of living in a country
 - b. The average level of education per person in a country
 - c. The amount of inflation affecting a country's currency
 - d. The average global interest rates for loans
12. In 2008, the United States, as well as the rest of the world, felt the effects of the Great Recession. After the collapse of the housing market, people lost their jobs, and they quit spending money. Many people could not afford their mortgages anymore, and their homes went into foreclosure. For many people, it was a time of _____.
 - a. social stratification
 - b. social inconsistency
 - c. horizontal mobility
 - d. downward mobility
13. Since the social classes in the United States do not have any clear boundaries, how is a sociologist supposed to determine whether their subjects are in the upper class or the upper-middle class?
 - a. Upper class is often defined as having control over one's life and the lives of people around you, while the upper-middle class is often defined as having control only over one's own life.
 - b. The upper class is split into "old money" and "new money" people, while the upper-middle class simply struggles to maintain its wealth.
 - c. All upper-class people enjoy opera and have been trained for their roles, while the upper-middle class consists mostly of newly wealthy people who may not have had the same kind of upbringing.
 - d. In the upper class, everyone knows everyone, but in the upper-middle class, the people do not mix.
14. What seems to be the key (although not the rule) to upward social mobility?
 - a. How well-off your parents are
 - b. How much education you have
 - c. How many jobs you work
 - d. How much you spend on your personal appearance

15. A person's position in a country's social stratification is determined by:
- Wealth, power, income, race, and education
 - GNI PPP, GDP, GNI, the PRB, and standards of living
 - Clothes, accessories, hobbies, shoes, and number of credit cards
 - Prestige, family, legal records, occupation, and favorite food
16. The Davis-Moore thesis states that:
- Economic hardship and skyrocketing inflation are the causes for all social stratification in the United States
 - Karl Marx was correct, and stratification can only be solved by converting to a socialist government
 - The more society values a particular profession, the more the people in that profession will make
 - People constantly move up and down the social ladder, and this creates an unstable economy which will eventually collapse on itself
17. Whose work do conflict theorists rely on to help form their arguments surrounding social stratification?
- Auguste Comte
 - Émile Durkheim
 - René Descartes
 - Karl Marx
18. Hope wanted a new designer purse she saw online. She knew her social media followers would covet her bag and want to be like her, so she purchased the \$5,000 bag. This kind of purchasing is called:
- Conspicuous consumption
 - Popular consumerism
 - Designer consumerism
 - Credit card consumerism
19. Symbolic interactionists have come to the conclusion that:
- Most people do not care about social rank and standing.
 - Only lower-class people drink beer.
 - Only upper-class people can enjoy a good game of polo.
 - Most people only socialize with people in their same social class.
20. One main issue in studying global social inequality is:
- Most countries keep their economic situations secret.
 - Social inequality is relative, and therefore, difficult to compare across cultures.
 - The presence of tourism can make a country look richer than it really is.
 - Most people live beyond their means, which gives a false sense of wealth to a society.

Free Response

21. Track the social stratification of your family tree. Did the social standing of your parents differ from the social standing of your grandparents and great-grandparents? What social traits were handed down by your forebears? Are there any exogamous marriages in your history? Does your family exhibit status consistencies or inconsistencies?
22. What defines communities that have low status consistency? What are the ramifications, both positive and negative, of cultures with low status consistency? Try to think of specific examples to support your ideas.
23. Review the concept of stratification. Now, choose a group of people you have observed and been a part of—for example, cousins, high school friends, classmates, teammates, or coworkers. How does the structure of the social group you chose adhere to the concept of stratification?

24. Which social class do you and your family belong to? Are you in a different social class from your grandparents and great-grandparents? Does your class differ from your social standing, and if so, how? What aspects of your societal situation establish you in a social class?
25. What class traits define your peer group? For example, what speech patterns or clothing trends do you and your friends share? What cultural elements, such as taste in music or hobbies, define your peer group? How do you see this set of class traits as different from other classes either above or below yours?
26. Write a list of ten to twenty class traits that describe the environment of your upbringing. Which of these seem like true class traits, and which seem like stereotypes? What items might fall into both categories? How do you imagine a sociologist might address the conflation of class traits and stereotypes?
27. Why is it important to understand and be aware of global stratification? Make a list of specific issues that are related to global stratification. Next, choose a topic from your list and look at it more closely. Who is affected by this issue? How is the issue specifically related to global stratification?
28. Compare a family that lives in a grass hut in Ethiopia to an American family living in a trailer home in the United States. Assuming both exist at or below the poverty levels established by their country, how are the families' lifestyles and economic situations similar, and how are they different?
29. Analyze the Davis-Moore thesis. Do you agree with Davis and Moore? Does social stratification play an important function in society? What examples can you think of that support the thesis? What examples can you think of that refute the thesis?
30. Consider social stratification from the symbolic interactionist perspective. How does social stratification influence the daily interactions of individuals? How do systems of class—based on factors such as prestige, power, income, and wealth—influence your own daily routines, as well as your beliefs and attitudes? Illustrate your ideas with specific examples and anecdotes from your own life and the lives of people in your community.



Chapter 10 Exercises

Multiple Choice

1. Which social class is quickly disappearing from modern economies?
 - a. Upper class
 - b. Middle class
 - c. Lower class
 - d. The number of people in each class has been about the same for the past ten years.
2. How is global stratification different from social stratification?
 - a. Global stratification only examines environmental inequalities among nations, while social stratification examines inequalities among people.
 - b. Global stratification can only measure the inequalities among purely democratic states, while social stratification can be expanded to apply to people in any country in the world.
 - c. Global stratification examines many different types of prejudice and inequality, while social stratification covers the social class and standing of individuals.
 - d. Countries cannot move up and down the global stratification ladder, unlike people who can use social mobility to climb or fall down the social stratification ladder.
3. In recent times, scholars have been trying to understand why the countries on the continent of Africa, as a whole, have trouble competing in today's global capitalist economy. While an answer to this question is complex and carries with it many ambiguities, most scholars point to European colonialism as a key factor. A sociologist with this view would most likely use which theoretical paradigm?
 - a. Structural functionalism
 - b. Symbolic interactionism
 - c. Conflict theory
 - d. Feminist theory
4. Many clothing corporations have shut down their U.S. factories and relocated to China. This is an example of:
 - a. Conflict theory
 - b. Automation
 - c. Global inequality
 - d. Capital flight
5. Immanuel Wallerstein's classification of nations uses which terms?
 - a. Super powers, allies of super powers, enemies of super powers
 - b. Primary nation, secondary nation, tertiary nation
 - c. First world, second world, third world
 - d. Core nation, peripheral nation, semi-peripheral nation
6. Why is Immanuel Wallerstein's classification of nations preferred by sociologists?
 - a. Wallerstein uses neutral terms that allow his classification of nations to be less biased and ethnocentric.
 - b. Wallerstein uses the United States as a point of comparison.
 - c. The former Cold War-era classifications are outdated and no longer accurately show the economic state of individual nations.
 - d. Wallerstein's classification is based more on sociological data than economic data, and because of that, applies to the field of sociology better than the Cold War-era classification.

7. What is a primary reason why U.S. companies outsource labor?
 - a. Capital flight, caused by outsourcing, helps local economies thrive, so Americans are willing to make the tradeoff.
 - b. Deindustrialization, caused by outsourcing, is better for the environment, so Americans are in favor of it.
 - c. Americans want lower prices for their consumable products, and the only way for companies to deliver those low prices is to outsource the work to cheaper laborers.
 - d. Companies find that the many U.S. restrictions on manufacturing can seriously disrupt production, which leads to profit loss, which in turn results in outsourcing.
8. Which number does the World Bank use to determine the status and classification of each nation?
 - a. Gross national income per capita
 - b. Gross domestic product
 - c. Purchasing power parity
 - d. Organisation for Economic and Co-operation and Development data
9. Which trend has the World Bank seen in its study of poverty in low-income nations?
 - a. Equal numbers of men and women live in poverty.
 - b. More men live in poverty than women.
 - c. More women live in poverty than men.
 - d. Children can avoid living in poverty if they live with their fathers.
10. 88 million people live on less than \$1.00 a day. These people are said to be living in _____.
 - a. subjective poverty
 - b. marginal poverty
 - c. extreme poverty
 - d. relative poverty
11. Maria doesn't make much money from babysitting, so she doesn't report her earnings on her tax forms. Maria is a part of the _____.
 - a. underground economy
 - b. under-reported economy
 - c. under-earning economy
 - d. under-paid economy
12. Which continent has the greatest number of impoverished nations in the world?
 - a. Asia
 - b. Africa
 - c. South America
 - d. North America
13. Which continent has the largest number of people living in poverty in the world?
 - a. Asia
 - b. Africa
 - c. South America
 - d. North America
14. The two regions with the highest risk of social unrest are:
 - a. Europe and Africa
 - b. Latin America and Asia
 - c. South America and North America
 - d. Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East-North Africa region

15. Child labor and sweatshops have existed since the Industrial Revolution and even before that. Many products sold today are created in sweatshops. What is one practical way to discourage multinational companies from using such labor?
 - a. Ignore the problem because it will eventually go away.
 - b. Trust that CEOs and board members will do the right thing.
 - c. Justify these such practices because they are legal in other countries.
 - d. Research products before buying them and only purchase from companies that don't use sweatshops or underpaid labor.
16. Which is an effect of extreme poverty that also contributes to its cyclical nature?
 - a. Lack of education
 - b. Home foreclosures
 - c. Massive credit card debt
 - d. Excellent health care
17. Which statement would you find in the analysis of global inequality by Neckerman and Torche?
 - a. People will always take advantage of social welfare programs.
 - b. People live in poverty because they are lazy and lack meaningful work.
 - c. Once poverty has entered a geographic location, it is very difficult to get rid of.
 - d. People enjoy living in poverty.
18. An example of slavery, according to Anti-Slavery International, is:
 - a. Factories employing adults at salary level
 - b. Factories using child labor
 - c. Children attending school
 - d. Children playing with friends
19. Areas that once had vast economic growth and healthy industry, but are now suffering from the effects of outsourcing are going through a period of:
 - a. Industrialization
 - b. Deindustrialization
 - c. Post-industrialization
 - d. Industrialization transition
20. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was created by:
 - a. Third-world countries
 - b. Core nations
 - c. Middle-income countries
 - d. Asian and American countries

Free Response

21. Consider the extremely low prices at Walmart. What would a functionalist think of Walmart's model of negotiating with vendors to get the absolute lowest prices so it can pass them along to core-nation consumers?
22. Why do some scholars find Cold War terminology ("first world" and so on) objectionable?
23. Give an example of the feminization of poverty in core nations. How is it the same or different in peripheral nations?
24. Pretend you are a sociologist studying global inequality by examining child labor in the manufacturing of Barbie dolls in China. What do you focus on? How will you find this information? What theoretical perspective might you use?

25. What is subjective poverty? How would you determine whether someone is in subjective poverty versus extreme poverty? What are some potential challenges in defining subjective poverty?
26. Think of people in your social sphere who are relatively unequal in terms of wealth. If they know each other, what is their relationship like? What factors come into play?
27. Go to a campus bookstore or visit the website. Find out who manufactures apparel and novelty items with the school's logo. In what countries are the products produced? Conduct some research to determine if the school's practices align with the principles of United Students Against Sweatshops.
28. Modernization theory is criticized for being eurocentric. Do you think dependency theory is also biased? Why or why not?
29. Compare and contrast modernization theory and dependency theory. Which do you think is more useful for explaining global inequality?



Chapter 11 Exercises

Multiple Choice

1. In the United States, which race would be considered the dominant group?
 - a. Hispanic
 - b. White
 - c. Black
 - d. Asian
2. Which of the following is an example of racial steering?
 - a. Real estate agents directing white clients to look for housing in certain neighborhoods, and non-white clients to others.
 - b. The Trail of Tears, when the United States government forced Native Americans to permanently leave their homes and territory.
 - c. Kiki being told she'll be bad at math because she is a girl.
 - d. Jose's parents not allowing him to date Martha because she is of a different race.
3. According to the social construction of race school of thought, race is:
 - a. Based only on geographic regions
 - b. No longer in existence
 - c. A product of the media
 - d. Not biologically identifiable
4. Adolf Hitler blaming Germany's pre-war problems on the Jewish population is an example of:
 - a. The scapegoat theory
 - b. The social construction of race
 - c. White privilege
 - d. Pluralism
5. Max believes that most people's racial beliefs are based on images conveyed in popular media since many people never meet members of certain races for themselves. Max's perspective is:
 - a. Functionalist
 - b. Conflict theorist
 - c. Feminist
 - d. Symbolic interactionist
6. The term discrimination is defined in the text as:
 - a. The theory that prejudice is embedded in our culture.
 - b. Biased thought based on flawed assumptions about a group of people.
 - c. An expression of dissatisfaction with the justice system.
 - d. Prejudiced action against a group of people.
7. Speedy Gonzalez is a popular cartoon character, but is widely considered an inappropriate stereotype. Many children are raised watching Speedy Gonzalez cartoons, unaware that such stereotypes are negative. This is a product of:
 - a. Genocide
 - b. Intersection theory
 - c. The culture of prejudice
 - d. The scapegoat theory
8. When Alexander, who is white, drives his car over the speed limit, a police officer lets him off with a warning. When Christopher, who is Hispanic, drives his car at the same speed as Alexander on the same road, the officer gives him a ticket, even though his record is clean. This is an example of:
 - a. Affirmative action
 - b. White privilege
 - c. Intersection theory
 - d. The social construction of race

9. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's executive order 9066, which authorized the establishment of internment camps for anyone with as little as one-eighth Japanese ancestry following Pearl Harbor, is an example of:
 - a. Racial steering
 - b. Communism
 - c. Expulsion
 - d. Genocide
10. The term segregation is defined in the text as:
 - a. The process by which a minority individual or group takes on the characteristics of the dominant culture.
 - b. The deliberate annihilation of a targeted, usually subordinate, group.
 - c. The integration of diverse cultural concepts into a public-school curriculum.
 - d. The physical separation of two groups, particularly in residence, but also in workplace and social functions.
11. In 2010, what did controversial Senate Bill 1070 propose, causing a series of protests and legal battles?
 - a. After being charged with a crime, Wisconsin courts can order legal immigrants back to their countries of origin.
 - b. During a lawful stop, detention, or arrest, Arizona police officers may establish the immigration status of anyone they suspect may be here illegally.
 - c. If suspected of illegal activity, Nevada police may search the home of any immigrant, or child of an immigrant, without a warrant.
 - d. After being detained by New Mexico police, immigrants are given no rights by the authorities and may be held for weeks without being officially charged.
12. Arizona Senate Bill 1070, often referred to colloquially as the "papers, please" law, was aimed widely at those of:
 - a. Irish descent
 - b. Middle Eastern descent
 - c. Chinese descent
 - d. Mexican descent
13. Angela believes that race relations in America are poor because the white ruling class has enacted various laws and regulations to keep other racial groups from achieving equality. With which sociological perspective does Angela's view best align?
 - a. Functionalism
 - b. Conflict theory
 - c. Feminism
 - d. Symbolic interactionism
14. Which group within the United States has been stereotyped as the model minority?
 - a. The Asian American community
 - b. The African American community
 - c. The Arab American community
 - d. The Hispanic American community
15. 1967's Supreme Court case *Loving v. Virginia*, a case which legally allowed interracial marriage, is an example of:
 - a. Racism
 - b. Stereotyping
 - c. Amalgamation
 - d. Assimilation
16. Asad's first grade class is diverse: there are two students from Korea, five students from South America, two students from the United States, three students from Kuwait, a student from Mexico, two students from England, and five students from western Europe. Asad's class is:
 - a. Segregated
 - b. Pluralistic
 - c. Assimilated
 - d. Profiled

17. The term assimilation is defined by the text as:
 - a. When a dominant group forces a subordinate group to leave a certain area or even the country.
 - b. The theory that prejudice is embedded in our culture.
 - c. The process by which a minority individual or group takes on the characteristics of the dominant culture.
 - d. The act of singling out an individual because of his or her race.
18. Cedric's uncle believes that racism and discrimination have made a positive impact on society – but only in the lives of those who are members of the dominant group. Which sociological perspective is Cedric's uncle coming from?
 - a. Functionalism
 - b. Conflict theory
 - c. Feminism
 - d. Symbolic interactionism
19. Which of the following is NOT an example of a stereotype?
 - a. Cynthia believing her best friend to be good at math because she is Asian.
 - b. Maria assuming her son-in-law is a heavy drinker because he is Irish.
 - c. Isaiah cooking his girlfriend a meat-free dinner because she is a vegetarian.
 - d. Pedro assuming his neighbor likes rap music because he is African American.
20. The majority of American citizens are descendants of immigrants.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Free Response

21. Why do you think the term “minority” has persisted when the word “subordinate” is more descriptive?
22. How do you describe your ethnicity? Do you include your family's country of origin? Do you consider yourself multiethnic? How does your ethnicity compare to that of the people you spend most of your time with?
23. How do redlining and racial steering contribute to institutionalized racism?
24. Give an example of stereotyping that you see in everyday life. Explain what would need to happen for this to be eliminated.
25. Give three examples of white privilege. Do you know people who have experienced this? From what perspective?
26. What is the worst example of culture of prejudice you can think of? What are your reasons for thinking it is the worst?
27. Do you believe immigration laws should foster an approach of pluralism, assimilation, or amalgamation? Which perspective do you think is most supported by current U.S. immigration policies?
28. Which intergroup relation do you think is the most beneficial to the subordinate group? To society as a whole? Why?
29. In your opinion, which group had the easiest time coming to this country? Which group had the hardest time? Why?
30. Which group has made the most socioeconomic gains? Why do you think that group has had more success than others?



Chapter 12 Exercises

Multiple Choice

1. What is the difference between sex and gender?
 - a. Sex refers to sexual orientation, and gender refers to physical or physiological differences between males and females.
 - b. Sex is the extent to which one identifies as being either masculine or feminine, and gender is biological characterization of anatomy.
 - c. Sex refers to whom a person is sexually attracted to, and gender refers to whom a person chooses to partner with.
 - d. Sex refers to physical or physiological differences between males and females, while gender is a social classification based on a person's identity, presentation of self, behavior, and interaction with others.
2. True or false: A person's sex, as determined by their biology, does not always correspond with their gender.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. The term *sexual orientation* can be defined as:
 - a. A term that refers to individuals who identify with the behaviors and characteristics that are opposite of their biological sex
 - b. A phase that a person outgrows before entering heterosexuality
 - c. A person's physical, mental, emotional, and sexual attraction or lack thereof
 - d. A person's biological sex
4. Peggy accepts a job offer as an advertising copywriter. Her boss immediately assigns her campaigns for makeup and cleaning products. Peggy asks for different clients, but her boss says she should stick to what she and "her kind" know best. Peggy is experiencing:
 - a. Sexual orientation
 - b. Sexism
 - c. Masochism
 - d. Homophobia
5. Lily was assigned male at birth, but she identifies as a woman. Based on this information, Lily is:
 - a. Transgender
 - b. Bisexual
 - c. Cisgender
 - d. Homophobic
6. The term *sexuality* is defined by the text as:
 - a. An individual's sense of being either masculine or feminine
 - b. The repressed sexual inclinations of society as a whole
 - c. An individual's biological gender
 - d. A person's capacity to experience sexual feelings and attraction
7. Jenny is given a doll for her second birthday, while her brother, Tyrone, is given a fire truck. This is an example of:
 - a. Gender bending
 - b. Gender indifference
 - c. Gender socialization
 - d. Gender stratification

8. What is the first agent of socialization?
- The law
 - Family
 - Friends
 - School
9. When Jeanette's parents find out her twin brother, Rex, has been sexually active, they tell him to use protection. When they find out Jeanette has been sexually active, they ground her for a month. This is an example of:
- A double standard
 - A misunderstanding
 - Homophobia
 - Gender identity
10. Gender dysphoria is:
- A form of homophobia
 - A form of sexual dysfunction and paraphilia
 - A condition where transgender people choose to alter their bodies
 - A diagnosis describing a discrepancy between an individual's gender identity and sex assigned at birth
11. When thinking about gender, Jeff sees men as a dominant social group and women as a subordinate group. This exploitation of the subordinate group has created social problems, such as high rates of poverty among single mothers. Which sociological perspective best fits Jeff's views?
- Conflict theory
 - Structural functionalism
 - Cyberfeminism
 - Symbolic interactionism
12. Tasha believes that gender is about the division of labor in the family. In the pre-industrial era, men were the hunter-gatherers and breadwinners, and women were keepers of the home. After World War II, changes in the family structure allowed women to become breadwinners also, altering the roles of the family. From what sociological perspective do Tasha's thoughts come?
- Conflict theory
 - Structural functionalism
 - Cyberfeminism
 - Symbolic interactionism
13. The phrase *doing gender* can be defined as:
- The refusal to participate in any tasks with gender-specific requirements
 - When people perform roles based upon the gender assigned to them by society and, in turn, themselves
 - The prejudiced belief that one sex should be valued over another
 - Dating a member of the same sex to make a political statement
14. When Wendy's sorority sisters learn that Wendy is a lesbian, they hold a secret meeting to decide if Wendy should still be allowed to pledge. A handful of the sisters vote no. This is likely an example of:
- Doing gender
 - Bisexuality
 - Homophobia
 - Social imperialism

15. Which of the following is *not* a product of gender stereotyping?
- Keisha's mom encouraging her to take home economics over shop class so she can please her future husband
 - A music store employee encouraging a young woman to study the piano or flute instead of the drums or guitar
 - A teacher discouraging a female student from entering the military, suggesting nursing school instead
 - A father buying a basketball hoop for his daughter
16. What is the purpose of queer theory?
- To question the ways society perceives and experiences sex, gender, and sexuality
 - To determine whether sexual orientation is a product of nature or nurture
 - To examine the genetic differences between the heterosexual population and homosexual population
 - To propose a series of federal laws that will put an end to many social inequalities
17. In 1973, the American Psychological Association (APA) declassified homosexuality as an abnormal or deviant disorder. Which sociological perspective would be most interested in the statement the APA made?
- Exchange theory
 - Structural functionalism
 - Cyberfeminism
 - Symbolic interactionism
18. In which country is sex education required in public schools?
- The United States
 - Sweden
 - England
 - Nigeria
19. What is the Kinsey scale?
- A six-point rating system that ranges from exclusively heterosexual to exclusively homosexual orientation
 - An in-depth guide to measure whether a loved one is homosexual or heterosexual
 - An instructional manual explaining acceptable homosexual, heterosexual, and bisexual behavior
 - A religious test that classifies a person's ability to live as a heterosexual
20. Biological determinism is:
- The prejudiced belief that one sex should be valued over another
 - An extreme or irrational aversion to people who are lesbian, gay, or bisexual
 - An individual's sense of being either masculine or feminine
 - The belief that males and females behave differently due to differences in their biology

Free Response

21. Why do sociologists find it important to differentiate between sex and gender? What importance does the differentiation have in modern society?
22. How is children's play influenced by gender roles? Think back to your childhood. How gendered were the toys and activities available to you? Do you remember gender expectations being conveyed through the approval or disapproval of your choices?
23. In what way do parents treat their children differently based on gender? How do children typically respond to this treatment?

24. What can be done to lessen the effects of gender stratification in the workplace? How does gender stratification harm people?
25. Identify three examples of how U.S. society is heteronormative.
26. Consider the types of derogatory labeling that sociologists study, and explain how these might apply to discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.



Chapter 13 Exercises

Multiple Choice

1. A cohort is _____.
 - a. A type of social structure wherein the power is held by a society's oldest members
 - b. A medical specialty focusing on the elderly
 - c. A form of discrimination based on age
 - d. A group of people who share a statistical or demographic trait
2. Jia's grandmother is still very active and loves to get her friends together for bridge on Friday. They always talk about the old-old people at the senior center who like to play bingo. About how old are the old-old senior citizens to whom they are referring?
 - a. 67
 - b. 72
 - c. 75
 - d. 85
3. When Karim's mother-in-law fell and broke her hip at age seventy-two, he was concerned because she is still _____.
 - a. young-old
 - b. middle-old
 - c. old-old
 - d. ancient
4. Sociologists have adopted the phrase "the graying of the United States." What does this phrase mean?
 - a. People are living under so much stress now that they are going gray early.
 - b. Gray is culturally considered beautiful, and thus people are bleaching their hair.
 - c. A larger percentage of the population is reaching the age of sixty-five and entering old age.
 - d. With industrialization and the building of big cities, there is very little green nature left, and everything is the color of steel.
5. Which approach has been used in the past to avoid the collapse of Social Security?
 - a. Increasing the work week to eighty hours so that there is more money coming into the program
 - b. Increasing the age at which someone can start collecting Social Security
 - c. Only paying Social Security to people who paid the tax; cutting out any spouses or dependents who might benefit
 - d. Make Social Security a private program, much like insurance or a 401(k)
6. What is a dependency ratio?
 - a. It is the comparison of working people to non-working people.
 - b. It is the comparison of children to parents.
 - c. It is the comparison of grandparents to parents.
 - d. It is the comparison of health care professionals to the elderly.
7. The world population is growing and aging. In an effort to collectively deal with some of the challenges facing the elderly, several countries gathered at a summit. Which plan was the result of this summit?
 - a. The Brussels Plan
 - b. The Berlin Plan
 - c. The Madrid Plan
 - d. The Paris Plan

8. While visiting her dad at his nursing home, Bea sees an elderly lady sitting at the table with a full tray of food in front of her. She is in a wheelchair and seems depressed. Bea concludes that she is experiencing:
 - a. Primary aging
 - b. Secondary aging
 - c. Tertiary aging
 - d. Quaternary aging
9. According to Erik Erikson's theory on aging, what is the final hurdle that most people who reach old age must overcome?
 - a. Despair
 - b. Loathing
 - c. Sentimentality
 - d. Concession
10. Which is a social issue that many elderly women discover they are victims of?
 - a. Being patronized by gas station attendants
 - b. Being suspected of shoplifting by sales assistants
 - c. Being carded to prove their senior citizen status
 - d. Having their medical ailments trivialized by doctors
11. Which of the following is *not* true about old age?
 - a. Women may notice wrinkles as one of the first signs of aging.
 - b. Elderly people lose all appetite and drive for sex.
 - c. Elderly men sometimes start to go bald as they age.
 - d. Some elderly people may dye their hair to replace the color they lose.
12. Elizabeth Kübler-Ross's book *On Death and Dying* added much content knowledge to which field?
 - a. Thanatology
 - b. Teleology
 - c. Metrology
 - d. Ontology
13. How do elderly widows and widowers tend to react to the death of their significant other?
 - a. Differently: elderly widows often do not remarry, while elderly widowers do.
 - b. Differently: elderly widows often remarry, while elderly widowers do not.
 - c. Similarly: both elderly widows and widowers often remarry.
 - d. Similarly: both elderly widows and widowers do not often remarry.
14. Which state was the first to allow some form of physician-assisted suicide?
 - a. Nevada
 - b. Georgia
 - c. Oregon
 - d. Texas
15. Accusing people of DWE (driving while elderly) is considered a type of:
 - a. Clairvoyance
 - b. Ageism
 - c. Behaviorism
 - d. Functionalism
16. When elderly people are considered elders and leaders of a group of people, they are functioning in a(n):
 - a. Republic
 - b. Meritocracy
 - c. Oligarchy
 - d. Gerontocracy
17. What causes some caretakers to abuse their elderly charges?
 - a. Job satisfaction
 - b. Depression
 - c. Lack of emotional attachment
 - d. Pride

18. What is the basic idea behind disengagement theory?
- As people age, they think less and less about being married to their spouse and more about their individuality.
 - As people age, they disengage with their friends in order to spend more time with their families.
 - As people age, they generally withdraw from all forms of society.
 - As people age, they begin to lose their friends and family and spend their last days mourning their losses.
19. Some conflict theorists ascribe to the idea that as time and technology move forward, elderly people are left behind and lose social standing and power. Which specific theory does this describe?
- Modernization theory
 - Age stratification theory
 - Exchange theory
 - Continuity theory
20. A symbolic interactionist may choose to study senior centers and other groups of elderly people. Which theory might they find most useful for their study?
- Subculture of aging theory
 - Gerotranscendence
 - Selective optimization with compensation theory
 - Age stratification theory

Free Response

21. Baby boomers have been called the “Me Generation.” Do you know any baby boomers? In what way do they exemplify their generation?
22. Conduct a mini census by counting the members of your extended family and noting their ages. Try to include three or four generations, if possible. Create a table and include total population plus percentages of each generation. Next, begin to analyze age patterns in your family. What issues are important and specific to each group? What trends can you predict about your own family over the next ten years based on this census? For example, how will family members’ needs, interests, and relationships change the family dynamic?
23. Test Elisabeth Kübler-Ross’s five stages of grief. Think of someone or something you have lost. You might consider the loss of a relationship, possession, or aspect of your identity. Did you experience all five stages of grief? If so, how did the expression of each stage manifest? Did the process happen slowly or rapidly? Did the stages occur out of order? Did you reach acceptance? Does your experience help you empathize with the elderly?
24. What do you think it will be like to be ten or twenty years older than you are now? What facts are your assumptions based on? Are any of your assumptions about getting older false? What kind of sociological study could you establish to test your assumptions?

25. What is your relationship to aging and to time? How much and in what ways have you changed? Does a decade seem like a long time or a short time? Do you think older people share similar experiences as they age?
26. Make a list of all the biases, generalizations, and stereotypes about elderly people that you have noticed. Include everything, no matter how small or trivial. Which statements can be considered myths? Which frequently lead to discrimination?
27. Have you known any person who experienced prejudice or discrimination based on age? Think of someone who has been denied an experience or opportunity simply for being “too old.” Describe the experience in a few paragraphs.
28. Think of an older person you know well, perhaps a grandparent, other relative, or neighbor. How does this person defy certain stereotypes of aging?
29. Older people suffer discrimination, and often, so do teenagers. Compare the discrimination experienced by the elderly to that experienced by teenagers. What do the groups share, and how are they different?
30. In your opinion, which aging theory proposes the healthiest lifestyle for aging people—activity, continuity, or disengagement? What are the pros and cons of each theory? Find examples of real people who illustrate the theories, either from your own experience or others’. Do your examples show positive or negative aspects of the theory they illustrate?



Chapter 14 Exercises

Multiple Choice

1. Family is difficult to define. When studying sociology, it is important to remember that:
 - a. Sociologists try to keep the definition open so that people who walk by each other on the street are a family.
 - b. Sociologists try to keep the definition open to encompass all types of people who are emotionally close to each other.
 - c. Sociologists only consider people who live in the same household to be a family.
 - d. Sociologists only consider marriage the requirement to be a family.
2. Passing on heritage, possessions, and wealth is:
 - a. The right of the first-born male in every country in the world.
 - b. The right of the first-born female in every country in the world.
 - c. Generally based on lineage, which is defined by culture and family.
 - d. Generally based on a person's relationship with their younger siblings.
3. Why do sociologists find the study of family to be so important when trying to grasp a culture's mores and norms?
 - a. Families provide for each other while teaching a particular culture to other members of the family.
 - b. Families almost never reinforce the values of the society in which they live, and thus can bring about change without much effort.
 - c. Families are so isolated from society at large that they become tiny independent societies.
 - d. Families tend to be apathetic toward culture, whereas young unmarried people reinforce social rituals and ideologies.
4. When Maria (a woman) married John (a man), she moved to John's house, which was adjacent to his parent's house. Maria lives in a:
 - a. Matridistant residence
 - b. Patridistant residence
 - c. Matrilocal residence
 - d. Patrilocal residence
5. Watching television shows can be a good way to understand and study families because:
 - a. They teach us what the ideal family should look like.
 - b. They teach us how to behave when parents get upset.
 - c. They teach us how to think through the consequences of certain actions.
 - d. They teach us how a family on screen can represent the values of that era.
6. The U.S. Census Bureau keeps records of different statistics that pertain to families. For example, in 2010, there were three million children who did not live with their parents. Around half of these children were:
 - a. Living with foster parents
 - b. Living with their grandparent(s)
 - c. Living with their older brother or sister
 - d. Living with an aunt or uncle

7. What is the relationship, if any, between people who cohabit and then get married and people who wait to live together after they marry?
 - a. Cohabiting, unmarried partners have a slightly higher divorce rate after they get married than those who don't cohabit until after marriage.
 - b. Cohabiting, unmarried partners have a slightly lower divorce rate after they get married than those who don't cohabit until after marriage.
 - c. Cohabiting, unmarried partners have the same divorce rate as people who don't cohabit until marriage.
 - d. It does not matter because divorce occurs when two people are incompatible and does not depend on how long people have lived with each other.
8. Which is one reason that sociologists cite to explain why people are delaying marriage?
 - a. Many young people place education and career higher than marriage on their list of priorities.
 - b. Many women fear having children too early and, consequently, having to give up a good career.
 - c. Most men spend at least a year traveling to get a better understanding of the world, and consequently, don't want to be tied down by a spouse.
 - d. Most people in the millennial generation are caring for their aging parents and do not have time for long-term, serious relationships.
9. Polygyny is:
 - a. A person who is married to only one person at a time
 - b. A man who is married to more than one woman at the same time
 - c. A woman who is married to more than one man at the same time
 - d. A person who is married to more than one person at the same time
10. Marcy and her three children have been trying to scrape by ever since Marcy's husband was killed in a car accident. Based on George Murdock's theory, what would you expect to happen to this family?
 - a. Marcy will lie in bed weeping hysterically and ignore the needs of her children.
 - b. Marcy will become a stellar stay-at-home mom.
 - c. Marcy will go back to work, and her parents will provide childcare.
 - d. Marcy will never remarry and will never let her children drive.
11. To a conflict theorist, marriage and families are fascinating because:
 - a. All married people fight every day of their lives.
 - b. No one ever gets what they want, so everyone compromises.
 - c. All teenagers always fight with their parents.
 - d. Within the family are social standings and power struggles.
12. Peter finds that he always reacts differently to correction from his father than from his mother. What might a symbolic interactionist studying families make of this situation?
 - a. Peter needs professional counseling.
 - b. Peter plays different roles with his father and mother.
 - c. Peter needs a sibling.
 - d. Peter's lack of respect for his mother means he'll probably get divorced when he's older.

13. Which factors do sociologists suspect were the cause for the high divorce rate during the 1960s?
- There was an increase in women working outside the home and greater social acceptance of divorce.
 - Men were granted more freedom and often allowed to work from home, which put more strain on their marital relationships, which also coincided with women becoming more educated and more aware of their legal rights.
 - The 1960s saw the birth of the zero-tolerance concept, which many men and women applied to their marriages.
 - Most people divorcing in the 1960s grew up during World War II and struggled to make the austerity of their childhood correlate with their more abundant and fruitful lifestyles in the 1960s.
14. Which part of the family life cycle do sociologists argue is the most stressful time for a marriage?
- The engagement period
 - The first year of marriage
 - The birth of the first child
 - The birth of the last child
15. What can be concluded from the University of Virginia's National Marriage Project?
- Healthy finances are an important foundation for a successful marriage.
 - Children are an important foundation for a successful marriage.
 - Love is an important foundation for a successful marriage.
 - Counseling is an important foundation for a successful marriage.
16. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, three-fourths of children of divorced parents live with their mother. What impact might this have on the U.S. male population over time?
- Men may begin to rely on women more in society, which could lead to a cultural role reversal.
 - Men may be burdened with too much at a young age, leading to psychological development issues.
 - Men should not develop any differently, and the traditional social and cultural gender roles will continue.
 - Men may be more aggressive, which may lead to an increase in crime, domestic violence, etc.
17. In general, children in _____ households benefit from divorce.
- step-family
 - multigenerational
 - high-conflict
 - low-conflict
18. What is one of the biggest challenges facing groups and organizations that try to prevent intimate partner violence (IPV)?
- The victims of IPV do not report the abuse.
 - IPV almost never happens, so it is difficult to locate and predict.
 - Most people do not know what IPV is.
 - IPV is not taken seriously by the judicial system.

19. If you work with children, why is it important to be vigilant for any signs of child abuse?
- Social Services will sue you if you miss any sign of child abuse.
 - Most reports of child abuse come from non-relative adults who interact with the child.
 - The child being abused may need extra help with focusing, learning, and concentrating.
 - The child being abused may be made fun of by their peers, which may cause more emotional distress.
20. Corporal punishment is another way of saying:
- White-collar crime
 - Life in prison
 - Spanking
 - The death penalty

Free Response

21. According to research, what are people's general thoughts on family in the United States? How do they view nontraditional family structures? How do you think these views might change in twenty years?
22. Explain the difference between bilateral and unilateral descent. Using your own association with kinship, explain which type of descent applies to you.
23. Explain the different variations of the nuclear family and the trends that occur in each.
24. Why are more couples choosing to cohabitate before marriage? What effect does cohabitation have on marriage?
25. Explain how financial status impacts marital stability. What other factors are associated with a couple's financial status?
26. Explain why more than half of IPV goes unreported. Why are those who are abused unlikely to report the abuse?



Chapter 15 Exercises

Multiple Choice

- What is not true of the sociological perspective on religion?
 - Religion is a cultural universal.
 - Religion is a social institution.
 - Religion is a system of beliefs.
 - Religion is a symbol of high culture.
- Which two words did Émile Durkheim use to distinguish religious and nonreligious objects?
 - Sacred; profane
 - Unclean; holy
 - Secular; religious
 - Ordinary; sanctified
- What correlation between religion and society did Max Weber study?
 - Religion was pushed out of society as countries began to industrialize.
 - Religion was important to people in the lower class but not important to those in higher classes.
 - Religion was very influential over the economy and the habits of workers.
 - Religion was a way for governments to control people.
- What was Karl Marx's view of religion and society?
 - Religion was the key to uniting the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.
 - Religion kept the proletariat in their low social class.
 - Religion inspired the proletariat to work harder for the bourgeoisie.
 - Religion was something only the bourgeoisie had time to contemplate.
- Some believe that religion is important because it adds meaning to people's lives and provides answers to difficult questions. A sociologist using which theory would agree with this statement?
 - Functionalism
 - Conflict theory
 - Symbolic interactionism
 - Feminist theory
- If, like Durkheim, you are interested in how ordinary objects become sacred, which theoretical approach will help you most in analyzing the data you collect?
 - Functionalism
 - Conflict theory
 - Symbolic interactionism
 - Feminist theory
- Religious beliefs can become deeply rooted in people such that they hate people of other religions. A sociologist studying this phenomenon is probably:
 - A functionalist
 - A conflict theorist
 - A symbolic interactionist
 - A feminist
- Roberto has just moved to a new city. He does not know anyone, but he wants to find a mosque where he can practice Islam. Which theory will Roberto use, either consciously or subconsciously, to make a decision?
 - Rational choice theory
 - Enlightenment theory
 - Logical approach to decision-making theory
 - Pro vs. con list

9. Sanchita worships three different and separate gods. Her religion falls into which category?
- Monotheism
 - Polytheism
 - Atheism
 - Totemism
10. What name do Buddhists give to their four basic rules?
- Communion
 - Commandments
 - Pathways to Meditation
 - Noble Truths
11. When Hattie visited a Church of Christ, she realized how similar their practices and beliefs are to her regular denomination of choice, the Episcopalian Church. These similarities probably mean that the Church of Christ is:
- A faith that is not part of any larger category
 - A cult within the Christian faith
 - A sect within the Christian faith
 - An ecclesia within the Christian faith
12. If someone who follows the teaching of Confucius uses the word *jen*, they are referring to:
- A sacred text
 - A teaching that everyone should be treated kindly
 - A mystical type of meditation
 - The argument over whether Confucianism is a religion or a social system
13. How many pillars are essential to the Islamic faith?
- 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
14. Megachurches have become popular in certain parts of the United States. Where else in the world are megachurches widely popular?
- South Korea
 - The United Kingdom
 - Samoa
 - Mongolia
15. The _____ records Jewish interpretations of the _____, which is a sacred text.
- Torah; Talmud
 - Hasidic texts; Aggadic Midrashim
 - Talmud; Torah
 - Tanakh; Tawrat
16. When Rosa and Sergei realized that the poor were being neglected in their city, they mobilized the members of their synagogue to send letters to the government, asking them to fix the growing rate of poverty or at least fund the citizens so that they might help their neighbors. This is an example of:
- Zero-tolerance theology
 - Liberation theology
 - Social theology
 - Protest theology
17. What did Marx and Freud see as the downfall of religion that would lead to the secularization of society?
- Class stratification of society
 - Social strains of society
 - Apathy of society
 - Modernization of society
18. For decades, Americans have disagreed over the constitutionality of prayer in schools. This controversy is an example of the tension between:
- Church and state
 - State law and federal law
 - Social classes
 - Different religions

19. Many people are familiar with the yin-yang symbol. From which religion does this come?
 - a. Confucianism
 - b. Baha'i
 - c. Taoism
 - d. Jainism
20. Which text is considered sacred by Christians of most sects?
 - a. The Book of Mormon
 - b. The Apocrypha
 - c. The Hymnal
 - d. The Bible

Free Response

21. List some ways that you perceive religion having social control in the everyday world.
22. What are some sacred items you're familiar with? Are there some objects—such as cups, candles, or clothing—that would be considered profane in normal settings but are considered sacred in special circumstances or when used in specific ways?
23. Consider a religion that you are familiar with and discuss some of the associated beliefs, behaviors, and norms. Discuss how these things meet social needs. Then, research a religion that you don't know much about. Explain how the associated beliefs, behaviors, and norms are like/unlike the first religion you discussed.
24. Consider the different types of religious organizations in the United States. What role did ecclesia play in the history of the United States? How have sects tended to change over time? What role do cults have today?
25. What is your understanding of monotheism versus polytheism? How might your ideology be an obstacle to understanding the theism of another religion you're unfamiliar with?
26. In U.S. society, do you believe there is social stratification that correlates with religious beliefs? What about within the practitioners of a given religion? Provide examples to illustrate your point.
27. Do you believe the United States is becoming more secularized or more fundamentalist? Comparing your generation to that of your parents or grandparents, what differences do you see in the relationship between religion and society? What would popular media have you believe is the state of religion in the United States today?



Chapter 16 Exercises

Multiple Choice

- Which of the following does *not* account for the differences in educational systems from country to country?
 - Financial resources from the government and population
 - Geographic distribution of male and female students
 - Value placed on education
 - Amount of time devoted to education
- The term *formal education* is defined by the text as:
 - Learning about cultural values, norms, and expected behaviors through participation in a society
 - The education given at a private school, parochial school, or private college
 - Education where students are always accompanied by a tutor
 - Learning academic facts and concepts through an established curriculum
- Jackson lives in a rural area and is the son of a poor farmer. The nearest school is fifty miles away, and he has no means to get there. What does the educational system in Jackson's country lack?
 - Formal education
 - Informal education
 - Universal access
 - Latent functions
- Which court case set the precedent for access to education within the United States for students with disabilities?
 - Mills v. Board of Education of the District of Columbia*
 - Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*
 - Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - Brown v. Board of Education*
- Which of the following is *not* a latent function of education?
 - Political and social integration
 - Courtship
 - Working in groups
 - Direct education on culture
- Which of the following is *not* a manifest function of education?
 - Socialization
 - Social control
 - Social placement
 - Expansion of social networks
- Malik grew up in an affluent household that embraced activities such as attending the opera, visiting museums, and traveling to foreign countries at least once a year. When Malik goes to college, he finds he has much to talk about with professors and fellow students from similar backgrounds. Malik is enjoying the benefits of:
 - Grade inflation
 - Cultural capital
 - Tracking
 - The education gap
- The term *hidden curriculum* can be defined as:
 - The informal teaching done in schools that socializes children to societal norms
 - The course objectives teachers incorporate into their syllabi after the semester has started
 - The emphasis on certificates or degrees to show that a person has a certain skill, has attained a certain level of education, or has met certain job qualifications
 - The unexpected subjects that students take an interest in after meeting experts in the field

9. Which of the following is *not* a method used within the United States to produce educational equality?
- Charter schools
 - Mandatory tutoring
 - Busing
 - Head Start
10. Which sociological perspective argues that the educational system reinforces and perpetuates social inequalities arising from differences in class, gender, race, and ethnicity?
- Symbolic interactionism
 - Conflict theory
 - Functionalism
 - None of the above
11. Kara had behavioral problems as a child. In school, she was labeled “troubled” and told she would never amount to anything. Kara, though intelligent, decided to “live down” to this expectation. Which sociological perspective explains Kara’s experience?
- Symbolic interactionism
 - Conflict theory
 - Functionalism
 - Feminist theory
12. The term *sorting* can be defined as:
- A formalized system that places students on “tracks” (advanced, low achievers) that perpetuate inequalities
 - The process by which students are allowed to choose their own classes based on interest
 - Classifying students based on academic merit or potential
 - The use of education to improve social standing
13. Which sociologist studied how cultural capital helps an individual navigate their culture?
- Max Weber
 - Karl Marx
 - Émile Durkheim
 - Pierre Bourdieu
14. Match the following court case with its outcome: *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
- Set precedent for universal access to education in the United States
 - Allowed racial segregation in schools and private businesses
 - Declared that state laws that had established separate schools for Black and White students were unequal and unconstitutional
15. Match the following court case with its outcome: *Brown v. Board of Education*.
- Set precedent for universal access to education in the United States
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- Set precedent for universal access to education in the United States
 - Allowed racial segregation in schools and private businesses
 - Declared that state laws that had established separate schools for Black and White students were unequal and unconstitutional

17. What is the Head Start program?
- A teaching method that equips students to regurgitate facts in order to do well on standardized tests.
 - A federal program that provides academically focused preschool to students of low socioeconomic status.
 - A state mandate that determines the eligibility of students who expect to attend college.
 - A curriculum that requires states to test students in prescribed grades, with the results of those tests determining eligibility to receive federal funding.
18. To make students more competitive in the work force and graduate school, college professors are beginning to lower the standard for student grades (i.e. what was once considered a *B* is now considered an *A*). This is known as:
- GPA debt
 - Systematic grading
 - Academic bribing
 - Grade inflation
19. When Adam is in fifth grade, he does poorly in math and science. His teachers recommend him for lower-level classes throughout middle school in all subjects, and he's not given the chance to excel elsewhere. This process is known as:
- Tracking
 - Grade inflation
 - Feminism
 - Manifest function
20. What factors contribute to inequality within the educational system in the United States?
- Racism
 - Socioeconomic status
 - Both **a** and **b**
 - None of the above

Free Response

21. Has there ever been a time when your formal and informal education in the same setting were at odds? How did you overcome that disconnect?
22. Do you believe free access to schools has achieved its intended goal? Explain.
23. What are some ways that a conflict theorist would say your school perpetuates class differences?
24. Which sociological theory best describes your view of education? Explain why.
25. Based on what you know about symbolic interactionism and feminist theory, what do you think proponents of those theories see as the role of the school?
26. Is busing a reasonable method of serving students from diverse backgrounds? If not, suggest and support an alternative.



Chapter 17 Exercises

Multiple Choice

1. How did Max Weber define power?
 - a. The authority to imprison citizens without cause
 - b. The legal resources to prosecute and punish
 - c. Politically elected influence used to control the masses
 - d. The ability to exercise one's will over others
2. Juan believes that events like the French Revolution are necessary for a country to preserve liberty, maintain or gain land, and ultimately lead to a more even distribution of wealth among a population. Which sociological perspective does Juan have?
 - a. Feminist theory
 - b. Conflict theory
 - c. Functionalism
 - d. Symbolic interactionism
3. What is the definition of traditional authority?
 - a. Power legitimized on the basis of long-standing customs
 - b. Power that is legitimized by rules, regulations, and laws
 - c. Power legitimized on the basis of a leader's exceptional personal qualities
4. What is the definition of charismatic authority?
 - a. Power legitimized on the basis of long-standing customs
 - b. Power that is legitimized by rules, regulations, and laws
 - c. Power legitimized on the basis of a leader's personal qualities
5. What is the definition of rational-legal authority?
 - a. Power legitimized on the basis of long-standing customs
 - b. Power that is legitimized by rules, regulations, and laws
 - c. Power legitimized on the basis of a leader's exceptional personal qualities
6. Which sociological perspective would consider activism undesirable because it forces political change?
 - a. Feminist theory
 - b. Conflict theory
 - c. Functionalism
 - d. Symbolic interactionism
7. What is the difference between an oligarchy and a monarchy?
 - a. Members of an oligarchy do not necessarily achieve their status based on ties to noble ancestry, while members of a monarchy do.
 - b. There is no difference; members of both systems achieve status based on ties to noble ancestry.
 - c. Both are elected by a democratic process, but leaders of monarchies have the right to override the popular vote.
 - d. Members of a monarchy do not necessarily achieve their status based on ties to noble ancestry, while members of an oligarchy do.
8. Which sociologist studied the power elite and described how the power elite could be seen as a subculture?
 - a. G. William Domhoff
 - b. C. Wright Mills
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. Émile Durkheim

9. Communist regimes, which attempt to control all aspects of citizens' lives, are examples of which form of government?
 - a. Oligarchy
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Constitutional monarchy
 - d. Totalitarian dictatorship
10. Lobbying is a powerful force in the political world. Lobbyists frequently meet behind closed doors with senators, lawmakers, and congresspeople to push influential legislation through the congressional process. Which sociological perspective would be most interested in examining the lobbying movement?
 - a. Feminist theory
 - b. Exchange theory
 - c. Functionalism
 - d. Symbolic interactionism
11. Which of the following best defines the term patrimonialism?
 - a. Power that people accept because it comes from a source that is perceived as legitimate
 - b. A military technique that includes the spread of the conquering country's religion
 - c. A ruling class that is dependent upon the bloodline from the father's side of the family
 - d. A type of authority wherein military and administrative factions enforce the power of the ruler
12. What was the significance of the case *Reynolds v. Sims*?
 - a. It gave African Americans the right to vote.
 - b. It reaffirmed the concept that each person's vote should be counted equally.
 - c. It gave women the right to vote.
 - d. It established the precedent that felons are not allowed to vote.
13. Queen Noor of Jordan is a leader of which form of government?
 - a. Oligarchy
 - b. Dictatorship
 - c. Constitutional monarchy
 - d. Monarchy
14. Over the past decades, the turnout of minority voters has:
 - a. Steadily increased
 - b. Remained unchanged
 - c. Steadily decreased
 - d. Slowly decreased
15. From the functionalist perspective, what is *not* a purpose of government?
 - a. Planning and directing society
 - b. Meeting social needs
 - c. Managing international relations
 - d. Lobbying for domestic corporate interests
16. Kendra believes the U.S. government is corrupt and thinks that there should be no governing force to control people's lives. Kendra believes in:
 - a. Democracy
 - b. Constitutional monarchy
 - c. Anarchy
 - d. Oligarchy
17. Define representative democracy:
 - a. A form of government in which a small percentage of the population is represented by popular election, and the rest of the population is represented by those whose office is dependent upon noble birth
 - b. A government that recognizes monarchs but requires them to abide by the laws of a greater constitution
 - c. A form of government in which power is held by a small, elite group
 - d. A government in which citizens elect officials to represent their interests

18. Hitler was an example of what kind of authority?
 - a. Charismatic
 - b. Rational-legal
 - c. Traditional
 - d. None of the above
19. Which of the following contributes to the lower percentage of voter turnout for people with lower socioeconomic backgrounds?
 - a. Voting sites frequently discourage participation from those of lower socioeconomic backgrounds.
 - b. Members of lower socioeconomic backgrounds are more likely to overestimate the voting practices of their peers.
 - c. Workers in lower-paying jobs often lack flexibility in their work hours and may not have time or opportunity to vote.
 - d. Many citizens from lower socioeconomic backgrounds cannot afford to vote.
20. Which sociologist saw political conflict as the only means of promoting positive change for the underprivileged?
 - a. G. William Domhoff
 - b. C. Wright Mills
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. Émile Durkheim

Free Response

21. Explain why leaders as dissimilar as Hitler and Martin Luther King Jr. are both categorized as charismatic authorities.
22. Why do people accept traditional authority figures even though these types of leaders have limited means of enforcing their power?
23. Select a charismatic leader about whom you wish to learn more and conduct online research to find out about this individual. Then, write a paragraph describing the personal qualities that led to this person's influence, considering the society in which they emerged.
24. Do you feel the United States is an oligarchy? Why or why not?
25. Explain how an absolute monarchy differs from a dictatorship.
26. In which form of government do average citizens have the least political power? What options might they have for exerting political power under this type of regime?
27. If the percentage of a minority racial/ethnic group in Congress is far below the percentage of that group in the United States, does that mean members of that group lack political power? Why or why not?
28. Explain how a voter's social class can affect their voting practices.
29. Besides voting, how can U.S. citizens influence political processes and outcomes? Which of these strategies have you personally used?
30. Explain what is meant by the term *power elite*. Consider its original intention as coined by C. Wright Mills as well as your understanding of it.



Chapter 18 Exercises

Multiple Choice

- What is the definition of the term *commodification*?
 - The changing of something not generally thought of as a commodity into something that can be bought and sold in a marketplace
 - An activity that benefits people, such as health care, education, and entertainment
 - An economic system that adheres to the principles of socialism
 - A benefit given to those who participate in the capitalist market
- Which of the following is an example of structural unemployment?
 - A large fire burns down an automotive plant in Detroit, temporarily forcing the employees out of work.
 - Three sales associates from Target are fired after stealing merchandise from the electronics department.
 - John quits his job after getting accepted into law school.
 - Though many companies are hiring in Washington, DC, unemployment is high in Tennessee.
- During what time period did economies begin to develop globally?
 - The Industrial Revolution
 - The postindustrial revolution
 - The agricultural revolution
 - The Information Age
- Terrence and his family own a farm. They grow only enough to feed the family and pay their taxes. What are Terrence and his family engaging in?
 - Capitalism
 - Mercantilism
 - Capitalistic farming
 - Subsistence farming
- Which of the following is an example of polarization?
 - The job market is increasing in the lowest economic levels and increasing in the highest economic levels.
 - A professional career is guaranteed after earning a college degree.
 - Unemployment is down for those with PhDs and those without a high school education.
 - A recession has encouraged many workers to earn their associate degrees.
- Jin is a conflict theorist. Which statement about Occupy Wall Street would most align with Jin's sociological perspective?
 - Occupy Wall Street was positive; our capitalist economy is only making social inequality greater.
 - Occupy Wall Street was a waste of time; our capitalistic economy is keeping our nation healthy and is designed for maximum efficiency.
 - Occupy Wall Street was a threat; with so many angry people gathered in one place, violence is inevitable.
 - Occupy Wall Street was dangerous; large crowds in these environments heighten the risk for sexual abuse and gender discrimination.
- The term *xenophobia* can best be defined as:
 - A fear or hatred of things perceived as foreign
 - A marketing campaign aimed at foreign countries selling American goods
 - A pronounced fear of globalization destroying one's job
 - A hatred of corporate America and lobbyists

8. Davis is low on cash but really wants an electric guitar. He offers to trade his acoustic guitar for his friend's electric guitar. Davis is engaging in:
 - a. Supply and demand
 - b. Mercantilism
 - c. Capitalism
 - d. Bartering
9. By 2009, America had suffered several consecutive quarters of economic decline. America was in the midst of a:
 - a. Capital rebuttal
 - b. Recession
 - c. Depression
 - d. Economic slingshot recovery
10. What is the definition of the term *globalization*?
 - a. The process of removing manufacturing and industrial sites from foreign countries and returning them to the United States.
 - b. When products are assembled over the course of several international transactions.
 - c. Long periods of recession followed by sharp worldwide economic upturn.
 - d. The process of integrating governments, cultures, and financial markets through international trade into a single world market.
11. What was the significance of NAFTA?
 - a. It encouraged trade with North Korea, which had previously been embargoed.
 - b. It allowed freer trade opportunities for the United States, Canada, and Mexico.
 - c. It forbade trade with any country that didn't have a capitalist government.
 - d. It restricted trade within North American countries by imposing a heavy tax and tariffs.
12. Apple computer parts are made in China, and their tech support is located in India. This is an example of a:
 - a. Decisive export
 - b. Global assembly line
 - c. Global commodity chain
 - d. Xenophobia
13. Keshawn used to work for an IT company in Baltimore, U.S., but lost his job when his company decided to use workers in New Delhi, India instead. This is an example of:
 - a. Outsourcing
 - b. Polarization
 - c. Automation
 - d. The technology gap
14. The term *mercantilism* can best be defined as:
 - a. An economic system in which there is private ownership (as opposed to state ownership) and an impetus to produce profit and thereby wealth
 - b. When children tend to enter the same or similar occupation as their parents
 - c. An economic policy based on national policies of accumulating silver and gold by controlling markets with colonies and other countries through taxes and customs charges
 - d. An economic system in which there is government ownership (often referred to as "state run") of goods and their production, with an impetus to share work and wealth equally among the members of a society

15. Which of the following is *not* an example of underemployment?
- After college graduation, Marcus could only find work part-time as a bartender.
 - After his wife gave birth to twins, He-soon quit his job to help raise them.
 - Following a recession, Elle lost her full-time job as a PR assistant and found part-time work as a cosmetic sales associate.
 - When John's sales job was outsourced, he worked as a janitor to pay off his student loans.
16. Alex's country was once communist but now allows limited private ownership of companies and lets market forces determine production and pricing decisions. What kind of economy is Alex living in?
- Market communist
 - Market socialist
 - Capitalist
 - Democratic
17. What is one reason unemployment statistics are unreliable?
- Those surveyed frequently lie about their employment status.
 - The statistics include only those who are currently looking for work.
 - The government only surveys those who have been out of work for a year or more.
 - Different states define unemployment in different ways.
18. Which of the following industries is *not* projected to experience growth within the United States within the next ten years?
- Financial
 - Healthcare
 - Community and social service
 - Farming, fishing, and forestry
19. Émile Durkheim described mechanical solidarity as:
- A form of socialism under which individuals and cooperative groups exchange products with one another on the basis of mutually satisfactory contracts
 - A form of social cohesion that comes from sharing similarities
 - A form of social cohesion that arises out of the mutual interdependence created by the specialization of work
 - A practice where jobs are contracted to an outside source, often in another country
20. Which of the following is an example of convergence theory in action?
- Germany rebuilt its economy after World War II, creating more job opportunities and prosperity for its citizens.
 - Following the decline of the automotive industry, Detroit became a bankrupt city with high unemployment.
 - The suburbs of Paris had higher crime rates after wealthier citizens moved into the city, pushing the lower classes out of their homes.
 - Washington, DC, has become a city to which many young people move because of its low unemployment rate and job opportunities.

Free Response

21. Explain the difference between state socialism with central planning and market socialism.
22. In what ways can capitalistic and socialistic economies converge?
23. Describe the impact a rapidly growing economy can have on families.
24. How do you think the U.S. economy will change as it moves closer to a technology-driven service economy?
25. What impact has globalization had on the music you listen to, the books you read, or the movies or television you watch?
26. What effect can immigration have on the economy of a developing country?
27. Is globalization a danger to local cultures? Why or why not?
28. Do you believe the United States is a true meritocracy? Why or why not?



Chapter 19 Exercises

Multiple Choice

- Medical sociology is the systematic study of:
 - The causes and distribution of diseases
 - Doctor-patient relationships among ill and healthy patients
 - The rate at which social diseases spread among varying socioeconomic populations
 - The physical, mental, and social components of how humans manage health, illness, disease, disorders, and health care for both the sick and the healthy
- Which of the following is *not* a result of the commodification of health care?
 - The wealthy having greater access to healthcare
 - Poorer members of society experiencing illness caused by poor diet
 - HIV spreading across the United States at a rapid rate in the 1980s
 - Spousal benefits being frequently denied to gay and lesbian couples
- Sheryl was diagnosed with bipolar disorder when she was a teenager. She's hesitant to tell her friends and tries her best to hide her diagnosis from her coaches, teachers, and employers since she's seen other people with the illness be discriminated against on account of it. Bipolar disorder is an example of a(n):
 - Untreatable illness
 - Stigmatized illness
 - Withdrawn illness
 - Contested illness
- Obesity is rising at the fastest rate in which of the following countries?
 - High-income
 - Middle-income
 - Low-income
 - All countries regardless of income levels
- Until 1973, homosexuality was considered a psychological disorder by the American Psychological Association (APA). Which sociological perspective would be most concerned with why this was considered an illness and what effect that diagnosis had on society?
 - Exchange theory
 - Functionalist theory
 - Feminist theory
 - Symbolic interactionist theory
- What is one of the largest contributors to health problems in low-income countries?
 - Veganism
 - Clean water access
 - High-calorie diets
 - Sterilization
- Epidemiology is:
 - The study of how people manage issues of health and illness, disease and disorder, and healthcare for both the sick and the healthy
 - The study of the social process that normalizes "sick" behavior
 - The study of the process that changes "bad" behavior into "sick" behavior
 - The study of the incidence, distribution, and possible control of diseases
- Drake lives in Great Britain, where the British government owns and operates the country's health care system. This is an example of _____.
 - socialized medicine
 - limited healthcare
 - private healthcare
 - individual mandates

9. Which of the following would a social epidemiologist be likely to study?
 - a. The effects of redistricting on a local election
 - b. The prevalence of crime surrounding a hospital
 - c. The use of over-the-counter medicine as a recreational drug by young adults
 - d. The cancer rates surrounding a large manufacturing plant
10. The United States health care system consists of:
 - a. Socialized medicine
 - b. Public and private insurance coverage
 - c. Global healthcare
 - d. Private insurance coverage only
11. When a number of young, gay men began dying of a mysterious disease in the early 1980s, the public began referring to the disease as “the gay cancer,” stigmatizing the disease for doctors and patients. This is an example of:
 - a. The medicalization of deviance
 - b. The social construction of the illness experience
 - c. The decriminalization of HIV
 - d. The cultural meaning of illness
12. What are contested illnesses?
 - a. Illnesses that primarily affect residents of low-income areas
 - b. Illnesses that primarily affect the upper echelon of society
 - c. Illnesses considered questionable by some in the medical community
 - d. Illnesses that are on the verge of being eradicated by modern medicine
13. Taylor works as a legal assistant. His insurance doesn’t cover treatment for depression, and he spends 15% of his income each month to receive care. This is an example of
 - a. An individual mandate
 - b. Universal healthcare
 - c. Underinsurance
 - d. Public insurance
14. Which sociological perspective argues that sick people fill a societal role and are stigmatized by society if they spend longer in that role than is appropriate?
 - a. Conflict theory
 - b. Feminist
 - c. Symbolic interactionism
 - d. Functionalism
15. What sociologist pioneered the concept of the “sick role”?
 - a. Howard Becker
 - b. Stuart Hall
 - c. Talcott Parsons
 - d. Pierre Bourdieu
16. Which of the following is an example of legitimation?
 - a. Rihanna pretending to be ill so she can miss her chemistry exam
 - b. Marley’s doctor diagnosing him with bronchitis
 - c. Kelsey buying allergy medicine
 - d. Chuck giving Damion the flu
17. In recent years, a compulsion to engage in frequent and risky sexual behaviors was deemed sexual addiction. This is an example of:
 - a. Individualized deviance
 - b. Deviant qualification
 - c. Commodification of health care
 - d. Medicalization of deviance

18. Which sociological perspective argues that the commodification of health has created a large number of problems within the United States?
- Conflict theory
 - Functionalist
 - Feminist
 - Symbolic interactionist
19. Which of the following best defines the concept of the “sick role”?
- The pattern of expectations that define appropriate behavior for the sick and for those who take care of them
 - The social sanctions faced by a person who claims to be sick for too long
 - The discriminatory practices used by corporations when an employee takes sick leave
 - An illness that is questioned or considered questionable by some medical professionals
20. Dana lives in a country that guarantees health care for all of its citizens. Dana lives in a country with:
- Globalization healthcare
 - Optimization healthcare
 - Market-driven healthcare
 - Universal healthcare

Free Response

21. Pick a common illness and describe which parts of it are medically constructed and which parts are socially constructed.
22. What diseases are the most stigmatized? Which are the least? Does this vary in different cultures or social classes? Why or why not?
23. If social epidemiologists studied the United States in the colonial period, what differences would they find between now and then?
24. What do you think are some of the contributing factors to obesity-related diseases in the United States?
25. What factors contribute to the disparities in health among racial, ethnic, and gender groups in the United States?
26. Do you know anyone with a mental disorder? How does it affect their life?
27. What do you think are the pros and cons of the Affordable Care Act? Why?
28. Which theoretical perspective do you think best explains the sociology of health? Why?
29. What examples of medicalization and demedicalization can you think of?



Chapter 20 Exercises

Multiple Choice

- A sociologist is studying how the population of certain countries influences and affects the population and environment of other neighboring countries. This sociologist is most likely a:
 - Structural functionalist
 - Conflict theorist
 - Symbolic interactionist
 - Feminist
- Anil has noticed that infertility has been affecting many of his intergenerational friends and family. Based on this observation, Anil is writing his senior thesis on the effects that certain cities, water quality, and hormones might have on his friends. Anil will most likely approach his findings and paper using which theory?
 - Demographic transition theory
 - Cornucopian theory
 - Zero population growth theory
 - Malthusian theory
- Paris has been studying the demography of the United Kingdom. The U.K. is very similar to the United States or Sweden in that it is industrialized, has relatively long life expectancy, and infant mortality is low. Which stage in the Demographic Transition Theory would the U.K. fall into?
 - Stage 1
 - Stage 2
 - Stage 3
 - Stage 4
- Melissa has been working to develop drought-resistance seeds that produce grain and require little water to grow. She wants to send these to arid parts of the world, where conventional grain is not easy (or even impossible) to grow to improve nutrition for the people in those countries. In sociological terms, Melissa most likely ascribes to:
 - Demographic transition theory
 - Cornucopian theory
 - Zero population growth theory
 - Malthusian theory
- In 2013, the number of refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced people worldwide exceeded _____ people for the first time since the end of World War II.
 - 45 million
 - 50 million
 - 90 million
 - 100 million
- Your best friend Sky is hoping to start a new city on an island in the Pacific. Which sociologist would you suggest she read first, before setting out?
 - Arlie Hochschild
 - Thomas Malthus
 - Gideon Sjoberg
 - Paul Ehrlich
- Which is an aspect of city life that might catch a human ecologist's attention?
 - The NIMBY movement to prevent a giant chain from opening near a high-rise apartment building.
 - The decision to make sidewalks narrower so that a city road can provide on-street parking.
 - The number of nannies that can be found in Central Park on a given day.
 - The number of male nannies that take care of children in New York City.

8. If we consider the concentric zone model, which is a conflict theorist's critique?
 - a. The model fails to show the gentrification of neighborhoods as certain classes start to take over cities.
 - b. The model fails to take into account all the parks and playgrounds in the city.
 - c. The model does not show any careful city planning that usually takes place when a city is born.
 - d. The model fails to explore areas of overlap where a business might be located in a suburb or people might live above their businesses in the city.
9. What type of nations are the greatest sources of greenhouse gases?
 - a. Core
 - b. Peripheral
 - c. Postindustrial
 - d. Semi-peripheral
10. Some people may think that once you've studied one city, you've studied them all. Which is an example of why these people may be misinformed?
 - a. London has a subway system and New York City does not.
 - b. Hong Kong does not have a McDonald's but Detroit does.
 - c. The banlieues, or suburbs, of Paris are the bad parts of town, almost inside-out compared to Baltimore.
 - d. The exurbs of Prague are actually in the middle of the city while the exurbs of Los Angeles are on the outskirts.
11. Three things are important for the formation and sustentation of a city. Which of the below options is NOT one of them?
 - a. Fresh water supply
 - b. Consistent Food Supply
 - c. Well-constructed buildings
 - d. Social Stability
12. Why do we have two words for a big city: metropolis and megalopolis?
 - a. A metropolis only has domestic airports while a megalopolis has international airports.
 - b. A metropolis has less than 2 million people, while a megalopolis has more than 5 million people.
 - c. A metropolis is characterized by the presence of a subway, while a megalopolis is characterized by a public bus system.
 - d. A metropolis is just one city while a megalopolis includes many different cities.
13. Bill wants to increase his herd of cattle on his farm. Right now, his herd numbers around 100, and he has 100 acres of his farm set aside for their pasture. What would a sociologist suggest so that his farm, which feeds many in his town and county, can continue to function?
 - a. Bill should examine the carrying capacity of his lands and consider setting aside more land if he wants to increase his herd.
 - b. Bill should make sure that he has at least one bull so that he can keep breeding his cattle.
 - c. Bill should start training his son at age 5 to deal with cattle so he will be equipped for his inheritance.
 - d. Bill should sell his farm to the highest bidder and relax more often.
14. Which sociologist proposed the idea that Earth has a carrying capacity?
 - a. Arlie Hochschild
 - b. Thomas Malthus
 - c. Gideon Sjoberg
 - d. Paul Ehrlich

15. What have sociologists begun to realize about the nomadic lifestyle?
- Nomads have a hard time bridging the gap between their traditional lifestyle and doing what is best for the land.
 - Nomads never tire the land they live on because they are constantly moving from place to place.
 - Nomads are better than stationary farmers at protecting the land and keeping the soil good for other people's use.
 - Nomads only raise sheep and goats, not cows or oxen, so the grass their herds consume is minimal at most.
16. What is one way the people of the United States, and the world, are reaching and abusing the Earth's carrying capacity?
- We spend money ejecting trash into outer space.
 - We show little concern about contaminating water with our garbage and waste.
 - We have created parks and protected forested areas, sometimes in vain.
 - We eat animals when we should only eat plants, which are much more renewable.
17. Why has e-waste become an issue, especially in the 21st century?
- E-waste not only contains harmful chemicals, but electronics become obsolete every six months or so, which means every six months people are throwing away perfectly good electronics in order to get the newest one. This has led to an enormous increase in the amount of trash people produce.
 - E-waste is not easily recyclable because often in the same machine there is glass, plastic, and metal. Also, e-waste tends to consist of big, heavy machinery that is difficult to dispose of properly.
 - E-waste is a sign of degrading cultural values. People no longer value creating lasting products or getting products fixed; they would much rather just buy a new one and discard the old one.
 - E-waste is a natural by-product of an industrialized nation and cannot be helped. People must resign themselves to its presence and find better ways of purifying water, soil, and air.
18. "Climate change" has replaced which phrase?
- Recycling
 - Pollution
 - Weather Prediction
 - Global Warming
19. Josh sits in his kitchen in the city projects trying to sip his coffee while inhaling the nauseating fumes wafting from the town dump that was relocated to within a mile of his home. He desperately wishes he could move, but he works two jobs just to make ends meet for his family. Josh lives in the poorer part of town; the part that is greatly overlooked by local government officials. What might a sociologist call this phenomenon?
- white flight
 - gentrification
 - environmental racism
 - urbanization
20. Which of the following is one of the many concerns with the practice of fracking?
- Fracking may cause volcanoes to erupt by undermining the seismic stability of an area.
 - Fracking requires a huge amount of water.
 - The chemicals used in a fracking mix create a potentially putrid odor.
 - Fracking includes drilling vertically into the rock to create new pathways for gas to travel.

Free Response

21. Given what we know about population growth, what do you think of China's policy that limits the number of children a family can have? Do you agree with it? Why, or why not?
22. Describe the effect of immigration or emigration on your life or in a community you have seen. What are the positive effects? What are the negative effects?
23. What responsibility does the United States have toward underage asylum-seekers?
24. What are the differences between the suburbs and the exurbs, and who is most likely to live in each?
25. How will the growth in urban populations affect the world over the next ten years?
26. Considering the concentric zone model, what type of zone were you raised in? Is this the same or different as that of earlier generations in your family? What type of zone do you reside in now? Do you find that people from one zone stereotype those from another? If so, how?
27. After reading this section, will you change the way you treat your household waste? Explain.
28. How do you think the issue of e-waste should be dealt with? Should the responsibility fall to the companies that make the products or the consumer who buys them? Would your buying habits be different if you had to pay to recycle old electronics?
29. NIMBY protests occur when concerned citizens band together to speak up against something that will impact them negatively. Is this a positive or negative trend? Give an example of a NIMBY protest and whether you support it or not.



Chapter 21 Exercises

Multiple Choice

- Tarah is attending a sold-out concert at Madison Square Garden with thousands of other fans. Tarah is part of a:
 - Public
 - Mass
 - Norm
 - Casual crowd
- The anti-drug campaign in the 1980s encouraged students to “just say no” to end drug use and drug violence. Which type of framing did this campaign use?
 - Diagnostic
 - Motivational
 - Referential
 - Prognostic
- PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) is an animal rights group that has over 2 million members across the country and spends millions of dollars on advertising (print, broadcast and social media) in order to spread social awareness about their cause each year. Which theory attempts to explain PETA’s success?
 - Collective behavior theory
 - Resource mobilization theory
 - New social movement theory
 - Frame alignment process
- An airplane has crashed on a deserted island. The survivors are forced to learn new behaviors in order to adapt to the situation and each other. This is an example of which theory?
 - Immersed socialization
 - Assembling
 - Emergent norm
 - Abrams
- The National Organization for Marriage works against legal same-sex marriage in the United States. What type of movement is the group participating in?
 - Revolutionary
 - Alternative
 - Resistance
 - Reform
- When social movements link their goals to the goals of other social movements and merge into a single group, this is referred to as:
 - Ecofeminism
 - Frame diagnostics
 - Motivational framing
 - Frame alignment process
- A conventional crowd is defined as:
 - People who share close proximity without really interacting
 - Crowds of people who are focused on a specific action or goal
 - People who gather for a scheduled event that occurs regularly
 - Crowds who share opportunities to express emotions
- An acting crowd is defined as:
 - People who share close proximity without really interacting
 - People who gather to focus on a specific goal or action
 - People who come together for a regularly scheduled event
 - Crowds who share opportunities to express emotions

9. A casual crowd is defined as:
- People who are in the same place at the same time but who aren't really interacting
 - Crowds of people who are focused on a specific action or goal
 - People who come together for a regularly scheduled event
 - Crowds who share opportunities to express emotions
10. An expressive crowd is defined as:
- People who share close proximity without really interacting
 - Crowds of people who are focused on a specific action or goal
 - People who come together for a regularly scheduled event
 - People who gather to express emotion
11. Which of the following is an example of a convergence cluster?
- A crowd watching a performance of a Broadway musical
 - A group of friends traveling to New York City for the weekend
 - A crowd singing the national anthem before a baseball game
 - A group of people screaming after a shark is spotted beside their boat
12. According to Neil Smelser, several conditions must be in place for _____ to occur.
- collective behavior
 - effective interpretation
 - social revolt
 - singular protest
13. Neil Smelser's theory of crowd behavior is referred to as _____ theory:
- crowd intonation
 - immersed socialization
 - assembling
 - value-added
14. Which of the following is the best definition of social change?
- A group of people gathered to protest or rally in favor of a bill or law
 - A bill passing in the House and the Senate
 - An act of military rebellion
 - The change in society created through social movements as well as through external factors like environmental shifts or technological innovations
15. Assembling perspective falls under which sociological perspective?
- Feminist
 - Symbolic interactionist
 - Conflict theorist
 - Functionalist
16. The Human Rights Campaign (HRC) is a non profit organization located in Washington, DC, that advocates for the rights of LGBTQ+ citizens. The HRC is a _____ group:
- revolutionary
 - reform
 - religious/redemptive
 - alternative
17. When Texas passed a controversial abortion law in 2021, hundreds of thousands of people used social media to protest. Which stage of Blumer and Tilly's social movement outline was this?
- Technological response stage
 - Coalescence stage
 - Social media stage
 - Institutionalization stage

18. Which of the following is not a widely contributing factor in social change?
- Disease
 - Social institutions
 - The environment
 - Technology
19. Chip believes that individuals in crowds behave rationally, and he thinks crowds are engaging in purposeful behavior and collective action. What sociological perspective is Chip using?
- Emergent norm
 - Immersed socialization
 - Assembling
 - Value-added
20. Which of the following best defines a social movement?
- All politicians and elected officials
 - A collection of rights and laws aimed at the silent majority
 - A purposeful, organized group working toward a common social goal
 - A group of people organized at a meeting, such as a town hall or a courtroom

Free Response

21. Discuss the differences between a mass and a crowd. What is an example of each? What sets them apart? What aspects do they share?
22. Can you think of a time when your behavior in a crowd was dictated by the circumstances? Give an example of emergent-norm perspective, using your own experience.
23. Discuss the differences between an acting crowd and a collective crowd. Give examples of each.
24. Imagine you are at a rally, protesting a social issue. Walk through the hypothetical rally using the value-added theory, imagining it meets all the stages.
25. Think about a social movement industry dealing with a cause that is important to you. How do the different social movement organizations of this industry seek to engage you? Which techniques do you respond to? Why?
26. Do you think social media is an important tool in creating social change? Why or why not? Defend your opinion.
27. Describe a social movement in the decline stage. What is its issue? Why has it reached this stage?
28. Consider one of the major social movements of the twentieth century, such as civil rights in the United States or Gandhi's nonviolent protests in India. How would technology have changed it? Would change have come more quickly or more slowly? Defend your opinion.
29. Discuss the digital divide in the context of modernization. Is there a real concern that poorer communities are lacking in technology? Why or why not?
30. Which theory do you think better explains the global economy: dependency theory (global inequity is due to the exploitation of peripheral and semi-peripheral nations by core nations) or modernization theory? Remember to justify your answer and provide specific examples.
31. Do you think that modernization is positive or negative? Explain, using examples.