Sociology Exam Review Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**True/False**

If an infant is denied social contact, she may learn to walk and talk, but will not learn how to love.

In industrial societies, machines have replaced the power previously supplied by people and animals.

The United States is currently seeing a decrease in the number of people on welfare.

One way to avoid role conflict is to try to take on only a single role at a time.

Deviance is easy to identify.

Statistics show that the criminal justice system treats members of minority groups more harshly than whites.

Symbolic interactionists say that we are able to communicate with one another because we have a set of symbols that have similar meanings to all of us.

One reason people tend to conform to a group is because they have learned to value the group’s behavior.

Sociologists conduct research to gain knowledge.

A survey is useful when a sociologist wants to study a large number of people.

Research methods can be divided into two categories: quantitative and qualitative.

Examples of variables include marital status, country of residence, race, education, and favorite foods.

A social category is a group that shares a social characteristic such as being mothers.

Another name for a folkway is a law.

The importance that many people in the United States place on having nice cars is an example of the material aspect of culture.

Our ideal culture provides us with high standards of behavior.

Symbolic interactionism states that human nature is primarily a product of society.

Mass media plays a role in the socialization of children because it is constantly displaying role models that children may imitate.

People’s personalities are primarily formed when they are young adults, from the ages of about 16 to 22.

At most schools, an example of a hidden curriculum would be the teaching of reading and writing.

Being a professional ballplayer would be an example of an ascribed status.

Teenagers who engage in primary deviance frequently are never caught by authorities.

Deviant behavior is any behavior that has a negative impact on society.

A person is more likely to copy the deviant behavior of someone who is a significant other than someone whose opinion is unimportant to the person.

Asian women have the lowest female-to-male earnings ratio of any group of women.

In most cultures, girls are treated differently than boys virtually from the moment they are born.

Most groups encourage their members to conform to the group’s way of thinking and behaving.

Sociologists conduct research to gain knowledge.

A survey is useful when a sociologist wants to study a large number of people.

Sociologists rarely use data collected by the Census Bureau because it is not representative of the population.

Examples of variables include marital status, country of residence, race, education, and favorite foods.

Cultural behavior must be learned.

Another name for a subculture is a counterculture.

A social category is a group that shares a social characteristic such as being mothers.

Symbolic interactionism sees socialization as one long power struggle, with those people in power struggling to keep their power.

Role conflict can be reduced when we try to take a positive attitude when examining our situation.

In industrial societies, machines have replaced the power previously supplied by people and animals.

People who live in poverty may not have any ascribed statuses.

The United States is currently seeing a decrease in the number of people on welfare.

Deviance is easy to identify.

Statistics show that the criminal justice system treats members of minority groups more harshly than whites.

Teenagers who engage in primary deviance frequently are never caught by authorities.

Cultural transmission theory holds that some people are deviant because it is part of their nature.

A person is more likely to copy the deviant behavior of someone who is a significant other than someone whose opinion is unimportant to the person.

Victim discounting occurs when police investigate the same types of crimes more vigorously in upper-class neighborhoods than in lower-class neighborhoods.

Asian women have the lowest female-to-male earnings ratio of any group of women.

The average person was healthier at age 65 a century ago than today because back then people got more physical exercise.

Domestic tasks such as child care are typically undervalued in industrial societies.

One cause of ageism in a technological society is that the job skills of workers are more likely to be out of date than in an agricultural society.

There are more variations within each sex than there are between the sexes.

**Multiple Choice**

According to Karl Marx, a communistic society would

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | be composed entirely of bourgeoisie. |
| b. | be made up of capitalists and the proletariat. |
| c. | have a wide variety of social classes. |
| d. | be classless. |

 \_\_\_\_ emphasize that people can communicate because they share words, gestures, and physical objects that have similar meanings to all of them.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Symbolic interactionists | c. | Conflict theorists |
| b. | Functionalists | d. | Positivists |

The distribution of power is most important in which of the following theoretical perspectives?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | symbolic interactionism | c. | functionalism |
| b. | conflict perspective | d. | positivism |

Which of the following best describes the sociological perspective?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Its major focus is on individual differences. |
| b. | Its major focus is the intelligence of individuals. |
| c. | It focuses on people at a group level. |
| d. | It has little interest in group behavior. |

Jane Addams

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | was concerned about the exploitation of the lower class. |
| b. | believed everyone should find his or her social-class level without outside interference. |
| c. | was the first person to research the social structure of African American communities. |
| d. | is considered the founder of symbolic interactionism. |

Which of the following is true of organic solidarity?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It existed in preindustrial times. |
| b. | Most people have highly specialized roles. |
| c. | There is a widespread consensus of values. |
| d. | There is little interdependence among people. |

 Using e-mail has made it easy, fast, and inexpensive for family members who live in different parts of the United States to keep in touch. This is a \_\_\_\_ function of e-mail.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | static. | c. | latent. |
| b. | dynamic. | d. | manifest. |

 \_\_\_\_ emphasize that people can communicate because they share words, gestures, and physical objects that have similar meanings to all of them.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Symbolic interactionists | c. | Conflict theorists |
| b. | Functionalists | d. | Positivists |

\_\_\_\_ emphasizes the contributions of each part of society and how these parts work together to create a unified whole.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Symbolic interactionism | c. | The conflict perspective |
| b. | Functionalism | d. | Positivism |

 Assume that a class has the following scores on a quiz:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18 | 20 | 13 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 15 | 14 | 16 |

What is the mode for these scores?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | 220 | c. | 18 |
| b. | 16.9 | d. | 17 |

How many theoretical perspectives are there?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | 220 | c. | 4 |
| b. | 3 | d. | 17 |

 Which of the following is the most common reason that researchers usually do not conduct surveys of an entire population?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The results would not be accurate. |
| b. | It is usually too time-consuming and expensive to survey an entire population. |
| c. | Case studies are cheaper and faster than surveys. |
| d. | There is no reason. |

Which of the following are categories of field research?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | case study and participant observation |
| b. | questionnaire and participant observation |
| c. | questionnaire and interview |
| d. | interview and case study |

A researcher is interested in studying the behavior of high-school basketball teams. Over the period of a season, he joins the team during practice, watching the players’ interactions first-hand. What type of research is this?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | a questionnaire | c. | a case study |
| b. | an interview | d. | participant observation |

The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis states that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | there are no cultural universals. |
| b. | symbols always have the same meaning to all people regardless of their society. |
| c. | informal sanctions have virtually no control over people’s behavior. |
| d. | the language we use influences our perception of the world. |

Which of the following is not an example of a cultural universal?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | rules of etiquette |
| b. | women having primary responsibility for child care |
| c. | rules of inheritance |
| d. | religious rituals |

Which of the following is an example of the nonmaterial aspect of culture?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | family relationships | c. | houses |
| b. | pizza parlors | d. | computers |

When members of a high school believe their school is better than the one across town and have a strong athletic rivalry with that school, they are exhibiting

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | an informal sanction. | c. | a norm. |
| b. | ethnocentrism. | d. | the violation of a taboo. |

Which of the following best describes the results of Harry Harlow’s research on rhesus monkeys?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The monkeys nearly always stayed with the wire mother because it was the one with the food. |
| b. | The monkeys starved to death because they stayed with the terrycloth-covered mother and did not go to the wire mother that had food. |
| c. | The monkeys primarily stayed with the terrycloth-covered mother, only going to the wire monkey for food. |
| d. | The monkeys showed no preference for one mother over the other. |

 Functionalism states that network television is a force for social stability because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | it functions as a looking-glass self. |
| b. | everyone is exposed to the same shared beliefs and values. |
| c. | those people whose opinions are expressed on television exert power over the community, helping to institute change. |
| d. | it encourages the sharing of various social and political views. |

When a person is a resident of a total institution, the first step in attempting to change the person is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | desocialization. | c. | role-taking. |
| b. | resocialization. | d. | anticipatory socialization. |

Aman is graduating from college and looking forward to his new role in his job as a computer scientist for a large firm. This is an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | anticipatory socialization. | c. | the imagination stage. |
| b. | looking-glass self. | d. | the game stage. |

You want to do research on the effects of human interaction on a group of kittens. You divide the group in half; one half is played with for an hour, twice a day. The other group is left alone. Both groups can play among themselves as much as they wish.

The group that is not played with by humans is the \_\_\_\_ group.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | control | c. | functional |
| b. | experimental | d. | socialized |

A child learns how to behave within her family by watching how her parents judge her behavior and then judging herself accordingly. Charles Horton Cooley called this process

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | desocialization. | c. | the play stage. |
| b. | resocialization. | d. | the looking-glass self. |

Studying social dynamics refers to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | examining social stability and order. |
| b. | comparing different types of groups. |
| c. | examining social change. |
| d. | observing and evaluating class conflict. |

Although there is no requirement concerning attire for the high school tennis team, the members all wear white clothing to competitions. This is an example of group

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | statics. | c. | positivism. |
| b. | perspective. | d. | conformity. |

When government regulations become so complex that they make it hard for citizens to accomplish their work efficiently, the negative result is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | proletarianism. | c. | dysfunction. |
| b. | dynamics. | d. | solidarity. |

 Which of the following is an example of a society?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | all of the people in the world who follow the Jewish religion |
| b. | fans of a popular singer |
| c. | the inhabitants of Israel |
| d. | university students |

In the United States, most people believe that every citizen should vote in elections. This is an example of a(n)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | subculture. | c. | instinct. |
| b. | value. | d. | taboo. |

 Robert thinks that as long as he wears a medallion his mother gave him, he is safe from harm. This is an example of a

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | drive. | c. | value. |
| b. | belief. | d. | taboo. |

Socialization begins at birth and continues

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | until age 12 | c. | until middle age. |
| b. | until age 21. | d. | throughout life. |

 \_\_\_\_ views socialization as a way of teaching the child his or her social class and therefore maintaining the status quo.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Functionalism | c. | Symbolic interactionism |
| b. | Conflict theory | d. | Role taking theory |

Research can be divided into two broad categories:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | surveys and questionnaires. | c. | populations and samples. |
| b. | quantitative and qualitative. | d. | case studies and interviews. |

 Which of the following is most closely associated with qualitative research?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | surveys | c. | precollected data |
| b. | participant observation | d. | numerical analysis |

 When performing quantitative research, sociologists rely on \_\_\_\_ about 90 percent of the time.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | precollected data | c. | case studies |
| b. | surveys they conduct themselves | d. | interviews |

Which of the following is NOT a method used when conducting qualitative research?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | field studies | c. | case studies |
| b. | questionnaires | d. | participant observation |

An example of a \_\_\_\_ would be all the high school football players in the state of Nebraska.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | sample | c. | case study |
| b. | population | d. | variable |

 Which of the following are categories of field research?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | case study and participant observation |
| b. | questionnaire and participant observation |
| c. | questionnaire and interview |
| d. | interview and case study |

A questionnaire asks you to specify your age. Your answer is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_ variable.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | correlative | c. | qualitative |
| b. | quantitative | d. | causative |

 In the United States, most people believe that every child is entitled to an education. This is an example of a(n)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | subculture. | c. | instinct. |
| b. | value. | d. | taboo. |

 Sociobiologists believe that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | our behavior is largely based on genetics. |
| b. | our behavior is largely based on our environment. |
| c. | our language determines the way in which we view the world. |
| d. | there are no cultural universals. |

Which of the following is NOT an example of a hidden curriculum at most schools?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | to cooperate with classmates |
| b. | to take turns when playing games |
| c. | to be a good sport when losing at a game |
| d. | to be able to perform arithmetic |

A student has the \_\_\_\_ to study the material presented by the teacher.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | right | c. | obligation |
| b. | conflict | d. | status |

 When you are discussing with your friend what to do on Friday night, you are engaging in

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | role conflict. | c. | social interaction. |
| b. | role strain. | d. | mechanical solidarity. |

 Which of the following is a characteristic of organic solidarity?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Social unity is achieved through a consensus of beliefs and values. |
| b. | People have complex specialized statuses that make them interdependent. |
| c. | There are stronger pressures to conform than in other societies. |
| d. | There is little competition. |

Which of the following is true concerning our society?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | We are living in a preindustrial society. |
| b. | Because our roles are highly specialized, very few people experience role strain. |
| c. | The pressure to conform to society’s norms is higher than at earlier times in history. |
| d. | In recent years, we have seen an increase in social stability. |

When you discuss Sunday afternoon’s football game with your brother, you are engaged in

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | role conflict. | c. | social interaction. |
| b. | role strain. | d. | mechanical solidarity. |

In school, rewards and punishments are typically based on

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | performance. | c. | blood relationships. |
| b. | affection. | d. | desocialization. |

You want to do research on the effects of human interaction on a group of kittens. You divide the group in half; one half is played with for an hour, twice a day. The other group is left alone. Both groups can play among themselves as much as they wish. The group that is played with by humans is the \_\_\_\_ group.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | control | c. | functional |
| b. | experimental | d. | socialized |

You want to do research on the effects of human interaction on a group of kittens. You divide the group in half; one half is played with for an hour, twice a day. The other group is left alone. Both groups can play among themselves as much as they wish.

The group that is not played with by humans is the \_\_\_\_ group.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | control | c. | functional |
| b. | experimental | d. | socialized |

What did Mead call the part of the self that is created during socialization?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | role-taking self | c. | the “I” |
| b. | the “me” | d. | the generalized self |

Which of the following is a way that a total institution typically desocializes members of a group?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | by letting them spend a great deal of unsupervised time with peer groups |
| b. | by allowing them to have visitors whenever they want |
| c. | by requiring that they all dress alike |
| d. | by giving them a great deal of privacy |

An example of a(n) \_\_\_\_ status is the status of child.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | role | c. | performance |
| b. | achieved | d. | ascribed |

A teacher has the \_\_\_\_ to be respected by her students.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | right | c. | obligation |
| b. | conflict | d. | status |

When the time you spend working at a fast-food restaurant causes you to do poorly on an American history test, you are experiencing

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | organic solidarity. | c. | role strain. |
| b. | nomadism. | d. | role conflict. |

In \_\_\_\_ societies, machines do the work previously performed by people and animals.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | pastoral | c. | agricultural |
| b. | horticultural | d. | industrial |

The police and court system are both part of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | the criminal justice system. | c. | recidivism. |
| b. | control theory. | d. | retreatism. |

\_\_\_\_ refers to the situation in which a criminal is repeatedly imprisoned for the same type of crime.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Control theory | c. | Rehabilitation |
| b. | Recidivism | d. | Differential association theory |

Which of the following is the primary reason that hunting and gathering societies were nomadic?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They overused their fields so that they were no longer fertile, and had to find new ones. |
| b. | They had to move depending on the seasons and where food was located. |
| c. | They were always at war with other groups and moved to avoid conflict. |
| d. | They needed to be closer to urban areas. |

A group of people who live in the mountains and whose primary work is herding sheep is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_ society.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | organic | c. | horticultural |
| b. | pastoral | d. | agricultural |

When you spend so much time practicing for a concert that it affects your grades, you are experiencing

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | mechanization. | c. | organic solidarity. |
| b. | role conflict. | d. | nomadism. |

An example of a nurse’s \_\_\_\_ is to take proper care of his patients.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | status | c. | rights  |
| b. | obligations | d. | constraints |

 Social control refers to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the folkways practiced by a society. |
| b. | the methods a society uses to promote order and stability. |
| c. | the violation of a social sanction. |
| d. | the rebellious behavior in which many adolescents engage. |

A person is in jail for burglary. Two weeks after he is released, he begins burglarizing homes again and is soon back in prison. This is an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | victim discounting. | c. | recidivism. |
| b. | white-collar crime. | d. | primary deviance. |

 It is so important to Chris to appear successful to others that he begins stealing goods from the warehouse where he works and reselling them to obtain money. This is an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | ritualism. | c. | innovation. |
| b. | rebellion. | d. | retreatism. |

According to control theory, which of the following is NOT important in determining the strength of bonds between a person and society?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | level of attachment to the society |
| b. | the types of negative sanctions the society applies |
| c. | the amount of involvement with the society |
| d. | whether the person believes in the society’s norms and values |

One way that prisons attempt to \_\_\_\_ inmates is to teach them skills that will be helpful in finding productive jobs when they are released.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | rehabilitate | c. | punish |
| b. | incapacitate | d. | label |

Which of the following best describes the functionalist view of gender?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It is to men’s advantage to prevent women from gaining political, economic, and social power. |
| b. | Traditional gender roles are outdated because people in modern society no longer need to rely on physical strength to survive. |
| c. | The traditional division of responsibilities between men and women exists because it has benefited society. |
| d. | Children acquire their gender identity by interacting with the world around them, including parents, teachers, and peers. |

Which of the following best describes the symbolic interactionist view of gender?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It is to men’s advantage to prevent women from gaining political, economic, and social power. |
| b. | Traditional gender roles are outdated because people in modern society no longer need to rely on physical strength to survive. |
| c. | The traditional division of responsibilities between men and women exists because it has benefited society. |
| d. | Children acquire their gender identity by interacting with the world around them, including parents, teachers, and peers. |

Conflict theory states that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | it is to men’s advantage to keep women from having political, economic, and social power. |
| b. | men have more social power because they are physically stronger than women. |
| c. | gender differences are more important in today’s society than they were in hunting and gathering societies. |
| d. | there is little difference between the ways in which boys and girls are treated in the Unites States today. |

Assume that 92% of all registered nurses are women. Which of the following best describes this situation?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | de jure sexism | c. | biological determinism |
| b. | occupational sex segregation | d. | sociological determinism |

Which of the following is NOT an example of a “pink-collar” job?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | secretary | c. | motel maid |
| b. | manager of a small business | d. | server in the family restaurant |

Consider the expression: “You can’t teach an old dog new tricks.” Which of the following best describes this statement?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It is an example of ageism. |
| b. | It is an example of sexism. |
| c. | It is an example of gender identity. |
| d. | It is true. |

Which of the following statements best expresses the beliefs of most sociologists regarding gender differences?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Biology is responsible for about 90% of gender differences. |
| b. | Culture is responsible for about 90% of gender differences. |
| c. | Family attitudes are responsible for about 75% of gender differences. |
| d. | Both biology and culture are responsible for gender differences. |

About 85% of corporate secretaries are female. This is an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | gender identity. | c. | de jure sexism. |
| b. | biological determinism. | d. | occupational sex segregation. |

Which of the following statements is true concerning the elderly in the United States today?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Few elderly women live in poverty because their husbands provide security. |
| b. | The elderly are worse off than they were 40 years ago. |
| c. | Most elderly people who live in institutions are financially well off. |
| d. | Discrimination against racial minorities increases as people age. |

 Americans over 65 years of age

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | tend to be better off than the rest of the population. |
| b. | are the most active voters in presidential elections. |
| c. | have virtually no political clout. |
| d. | rarely vote in local or national elections. |

In the United States, most women were denied the right to vote before 1920. This is an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | a self-fulfilling prophecy. | c. | genocide. |
| b. | institutionalized discrimination. | d. | gender identification. |

Conflict theorists say that ageism

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | is learned in the same way that racism is learned. |
| b. | is caused by competition over scarce resources. |
| c. | occurs because in a technologically oriented society, a person is valued less when he or she is no longer working for a living. |
| d. | occurs because American society has never valued the elderly. |

Which of the following is the primary reason that hunting and gathering societies were nomadic?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They overused their fields so that they were no longer fertile, and had to find new ones. |
| b. | They had to move depending on the seasons and where food was located. |
| c. | They were always at war with other groups and moved to avoid conflict. |
| d. | They needed to be closer to urban areas. |

 A group of people who live in the mountains and whose primary work is herding sheep is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_ society.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | organic | c. | horticultural |
| b. | pastoral | d. | agricultural |

When you spend so much time practicing for a concert that it affects your grades, you are experiencing

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | mechanization. | c. | organic solidarity. |
| b. | role conflict. | d. | nomadism. |

 Assume that police in one lower-class neighborhood do not pursue burglary investigations as vigorously as the police in a nearby affluent suburb. Which of the following is the most likely reason for this fact?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | victim discounting | c. | primary deviance |
| b. | recidivism | d. | white-collar crime |

 A person is in jail for burglary. Two weeks after he is released, he begins burglarizing homes again and is soon back in prison. This is an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | victim discounting. | c. | recidivism. |
| b. | white-collar crime. | d. | primary deviance. |

Consider the following statement:

“The more you hang around with a group of teenagers who shoplift, the more likely it is that you will become a shoplifter.”

Which of the following theories would most strongly agree with this statement?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | control theory | c. | labeling theory |
| b. | differential association theory | d. | retreatism theory |

 A young high-school dropout is sent to prison for repeated car theft. While in prison, the individual is helped in obtaining his high-school equivalency degree to increase his chances of getting a good job when he is released. This is an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | recidivism. | c. | rebellion. |
| b. | rehabilitation. | d. | ritualism. |

 Students in George’s sixth-grade class avoid him because they know his father is in prison for auto theft. This is an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | ritualism. | c. | a stigma. |
| b. | rebellion. | d. | attachment. |

 A twelve-year old learns to shoplift from others in her group. This example supports

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | differential association theory. | c. | labeling theory. |
| b. | strain theory. | d. | ritualism. |

 According to control theory, which of the following is NOT important in determining the strength of bonds between a person and society?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | level of attachment to the society |
| b. | the types of negative sanctions the society applies |
| c. | the amount of involvement with the society |
| d. | whether the person believes in the society’s norms and values |

 A computer operator figures out a way to steal from the bank where he works by sending money to a secret account. This is an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | retreatism. | c. | labeling theory. |
| b. | control theory. | d. | white-collar crime. |

 Any act that violates the law is a(n)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | example of secondary deviance. | c. | crime. |
| b. | retribution. | d. | example of retreatism. |

 Which of the following best describes the term *gray power*?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the belief among young people that older people serve no useful purpose in society |
| b. | older people working out in gyms so that they will be physically stronger and live healthier lives |
| c. | the increasing political power of the elderly |
| d. | the increasing poverty of the elderly |

 In the 1800s, some schools had rules that female teachers had to be unmarried because most people believed that married women should stay home and take care of their families. However, no such rules applied to men in their work. This is an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | biological determinism. | c. | sexism. |
| b. | feminization of poverty. | d. | gender identity. |

 Americans over 65 years of age

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | tend to be better off than the rest of the population. |
| b. | are the most active voters in presidential elections. |
| c. | have virtually no political clout. |
| d. | rarely vote in local or national elections. |

 In the United States, most women were denied the right to vote before 1920. This is an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | a self-fulfilling prophecy. | c. | genocide. |
| b. | institutionalized discrimination. | d. | gender identification. |

Conflict theorists say that ageism

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | is learned in the same way that racism is learned. |
| b. | is caused by competition over scarce resources. |
| c. | occurs because in a technologically oriented society, a person is valued less when he or she is no longer working for a living. |
| d. | occurs because American society has never valued the elderly. |

 Margie wants to enroll in her school’s advanced math class, but her counselor discourages her by saying the class is very difficult and she will be the only girl in the class. This is an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | biological determinism. | c. | gender identity. |
| b. | sexism. | d. | ageism. |

 In the United States, men tend to prefer mates who

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | are younger than them. |
| b. | are better off financially than them. |
| c. | are older than them. |
| d. | have more social status than they do. |

In the United States, men tend to prefer mates who

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | are younger than them. |
| b. | are better off financially than them. |
| c. | are older than them. |
| d. | have more social status than they do. |

**Matching**

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | secondary analysis |  | causation |
|  | hypothesis |  | case study |
|  | variable |  | population |

 using census data collected by the United States government to determine the average income of people in your city

the most commonly used type of field research

can be either qualitative or quantitative

one event predictably leads to another event

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | pastoral society |  | industrial society |
|  | agricultural society |  | horticultural society |
|  | postindustrial society |  | hunting and gathering society |

 subsists primarily by growing food with the help of plows and animals

most people have service-related jobs

subsists primarily by raising animals

. subsists by manual farming, without the aid of equipment or animals

survives by hunting animals and gathering naturally growing fruits and vegetables

basic goods and services are produced with the aid of science and technology

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | natural selection |  | counterculture |
|  | reflex |  | drive |
|  | value |  | cultural universal |

the desire to sleep when you are tired

marriage rituals

hippies in the 1960s

a society’s belief that the use of addictive drugs should be highly restricted

quickly ducking when a baseball comes your way

plants and animals best suited to an environment survive and reproduce

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | occupational sex segregation |  | the feminization of poverty |
|  | gray power |  | protective legislation |
|  | gender socialization |

 laws that limit the jobs women can have, for example, by saying they should not be allowed to lift more than a certain amount of weight.

an increasing number of women are poor

women tend to be concentrated in lower-paying jobs

older Americans banding together to increase their political clout

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | W. E. B. Du Bois |  | Max Weber |
|  | Emile Durkheim |  | Jane Addams |
|  | Karl Marx |

verstehen-being able to put yourself in another’s place

conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat

. social reform and co-founded Chicago’s Hull House

 Pan African movement

 mechanical solidarity versus organic solidarity

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | population |  | correlation |
|  | secondary analysis |  | case study |
|  | dependent variable |

 using census data collected by your state government to determine the average number of children per classroom in the public schools

 a relationship between two variables

 a thorough, frequently long-term study of a person, group, or incident

 a group of people who share specified characteristics

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | imitation stage |  | “I” |
|  | game stage |  | “me” |
|  | socialization |  | significant others |

according to Mead, the part of the self that is spontaneous, unpredictable, and creative

 the process of learning how to take part in group life

according to Mead, the part of the self that is created through socialization

those people whose opinions of us are important to us

the time during which preschoolers begin engaging in sophisticated role taking

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | pastoral society |  | industrial society |
|  | agricultural society |  | horticultural society |
|  | postindustrial society |  | hunting and gathering society |

 subsists primarily by growing food with the help of plows and animals

 most people have service-related jobs

 subsists primarily by raising animals

 subsists by manual farming, without the aid of equipment or animals

 survives by hunting animals and gathering naturally growing fruits and vegetables

 basic goods and services are produced with the aid of science and technology

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | master status |  | ascribed status |
|  | achieved status |  | role |
|  | social structure |  | social interaction |

 the process of influencing others as we relate to them

 it is not earned or acquired, but assigned to us

 an expected behavior that is associated with a particular status

 it is either earned or chosen

 an underlying pattern of social relationships

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | differential association theory |  | conformity |
|  | strain theory |  | control theory |
|  | labeling theory |  | stigma |

 lists five major ways that individuals respond to strain

 a trait or characteristic that is used to label someone in a negative way

 states that deviance is relative

 says that primary groups have an important role in transmitting deviance

 refers to accepting the goals of a society and the socially approved means for reaching them