

Chapter Two: The Duality of Social Life: Order and Conflict

Multiple Choice Questions

1. One of the characteristics of societies is that they are composed of parts. This is known as _____.
- segmentation
 - partition
 - social organization
 - cultural relativism

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

2. The _____ model refers to the model of society in which the different parts cooperate because of similar or complementary interests.
- conflict
 - cooperation
 - order
 - commonality

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

3. According to the _____ model, the basic relationships that formed in Sherif's summer camp experiment were based on competition, domination, and subordination.
- divergence
 - conflict
 - oppositional
 - order

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Facts

4. According to Durkheim, sending a criminal to prison with the intention of punishing the crime and deterring future crimes is an example of _____.
- manifest consequences
 - latent consequences
 - manifest destiny
 - latent destiny

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

5. What is defined as the “unintended consequences of rules, norms, activities, and social structures”?
- a. false consciousness
 - b. consequence polarization
 - c. functional integration
 - d. latent consequences

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

6. Sociologists who use the order model, also called _____, ask fundamental questions about what holds societies together.
- a. integrative culture model
 - b. structural functionalism
 - c. ethical function model
 - d. social imperatives

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

7. Which term describes the theories of Karl Marx, who said that in every society there is a dynamic tension between those who own the means of production and those who work for them?
- a. conflict theory
 - b. capitalism
 - c. order theory
 - d. structural functionalism

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

8. Sociologists agree that sport is a mechanism for getting youth to follow orders, work hard, and fit into a social system. Which model argues that this is not necessarily a good thing?
- a. order theorists
 - b. structural functionalists
 - c. conflict theorists
 - d. synthesis approach

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

9. A conflict theorist would say, “Sport inhibits the potential for protest and revolution by society’s have-nots.” Which of the following would NOT support that statement?

- a. If a person fails, it is his or her fault and not that of the system.
- b. Sport as entertainment diverts attention away from the harsh realities of poverty, unemployment, and dismal life chances.
- c. Only an extremely small percentage of aspiring athletes ever achieve professional status.
- d. Sport promotes individual achievement, quick thinking, and physical strength.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

10. The first assumption of a synthesis approach to understanding order and conflict in society notes an essential paradox, which is that _____.

- a. societies are always ordered, yet are always changing
- b. the means of production depends on those who own them
- c. institutions try to change even though it is their nature to remain the same
- d. stability and change cannot both exist within a given society

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

11. The second assumption of a synthesis approach is that societies are organized, but the process of organization generates conflict. This is because _____.

- a. scarce resources can be equally distributed but those in power control allocation decisions in their own favor
- b. scarce resources can never be equally distributed, and those who have power end up making the allocation decisions
- c. those without power always envy those with power, and thus create conflict to level the playing field
- d. those without power control the means of production and allocation of resources, but lack the intelligence to distribute resources equitably

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

12. The third assumption of the synthesis model explains that society is made up of different but interdependent parts that affect each other, creating a structure called a _____.

- a. social order/disorder paradox
- b. societal paradigm
- c. social system
- d. social boundary structure

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

13. The fourth assumption in the synthesis model is that societies are held together by complementary interests, by consensus on cultural values, and by _____.

- a. democracy
- b. folkways
- c. consensus
- d. coercion

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

14. According to the fifth assumption of the synthesis model, _____ is a ubiquitous phenomenon in all societies, whether it is gradual or abrupt.

- a. revolution
- b. order
- c. social change
- d. consensus

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.1: Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

15. Written and unwritten rules develop in a society so that different segments can cooperate with each other. This demonstrates a phenomenon noted by Durkheim known as _____.

- a. functional integration
- b. structural functionalism
- c. the order/conflict paradox
- d. integral functionalism

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2: Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

16. According to Wright and Rogers, most people in U.S. society affirm which set of five values?

- a. freedom, volunteerism, fairness, democracy, efficacy
- b. prosperity, property, democracy, freedom, health
- c. freedom, prosperity, efficiency, fairness, democracy
- d. property, freedom, strength, efficiency, patriotism

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.2: Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

17. Which of the five values that sociologists Wright and Rogers note among most members of U.S. society is expressed by the Supreme Court's decision that stated defiling the U.S. flag is not a crime?

- a. fairness
- b. freedom
- c. democracy
- d. efficiency

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.2: Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

18. What is demonstrated by people in the United States taking for granted such practices as obeying traffic lights, using credit, and accepting checks instead of currency?

- a. social order
- b. democracy
- c. freedom
- d. fairness

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2: Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

19. _____ organizations that bring together people from differing backgrounds to interact allow members to join in a common cause.

- a. Heterogeneous
- b. Homogeneous
- c. Restricted
- d. Exclusive

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2: Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

20. A country club that restricts its membership to include only WASPs and excludes African-Americans and Jewish people is founded on _____.

- a. heterogeneous principles
- b. democratic freedom of association
- c. exclusiveness and feelings of superiority
- d. inclusiveness and superiority

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.2: Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

21. A society is unified by a national event such as a war only if the threat _____.
- a. affects only the most powerful members of society
 - b. happened recently
 - c. is perceived as real
 - d. is perceived as having a foreseeable end

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.2: Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

22. Which of the following represents the attitude of order theorists toward television and the mass media?
- a. Violent video games cause general moral deterioration.
 - b. Television suppresses creativity.
 - c. The media break down social interaction among young people.
 - d. The media reinforce the values and norms of society.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.2: Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

23. The repeal of the military rule known as “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” by Congress in 2011 illustrates the concept of _____.
- a. planned integration
 - b. separate but equal
 - c. societal segmentation
 - d. forced interaction

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2: Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

24. When a high official, such as the U.S. president, appoints a member of a dissident group to a policy-making body in order to appease that group, the official is using a technique called _____.
- a. cooperation
 - b. co-optation
 - c. reverse psychology
 - d. moral authority

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.2: Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

25. Which of the following is NOT one of the ways that public officials use their power to integrate the parts of society?
- a. passing laws to eliminate barriers among groups
 - b. working to solve the problems that segment the society
 - c. providing mediators to help negotiate settlements between such feuding groups as management and labor
 - d. using the media to foster distrust between the middle class and the poor

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.2: Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

26. Items such as the national flag and the Constitution are held in high esteem because they are _____.
- a. products of dissidence
 - b. symbols of privilege
 - c. unifying symbols
 - d. civic pride objects

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.2: Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

27. Which of the following is NOT identified in the chapter as an indicator of reduced societal cohesion?
- a. increasing polarization
 - b. declining trust in societal institutions
 - c. diminishing inequality gap
 - d. deepening divides over diversity

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.3: Provide examples to demonstrate the divides in society that lead to conflict.

Topic: The Fragmentation of Social Life: Deepening Divides in U.S. Society

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

28. In the past, discourse between Republicans and Democrats was _____, although they held opposing beliefs. Today this has become increasingly rare.
- a. hostile
 - b. secretive
 - c. demonizing
 - d. civil

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.3: Provide examples to demonstrate the divides in society that lead to conflict.

Topic: The Fragmentation of Social Life: Deepening Divides in U.S. Society

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

29. The tendency for people to take extreme positions in the direction they were already inclined due to group membership is known as _____.
- a. social identification
 - b. false consciousness
 - c. group polarization
 - d. social unity

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.3: Provide examples to demonstrate the divides in society that lead to conflict.

Topic: The Fragmentation of Social Life: Deepening Divides in U.S. Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

30. What is threatened when events such as fraudulent business practices or scandals in religious groups come to light?
- a. personal freedom
 - b. trust in societal institutions
 - c. Second Amendment
 - d. First Amendment

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.3: Provide examples to demonstrate the divides in society that lead to conflict.

Topic: The Fragmentation of Social Life: Deepening Divides in U.S. Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

31. According to critics such as Michael Parenti, the child molestation scandal in the Catholic Church threatens trust of societal institutions because _____.
- a. it reveals not only the acts of flawed individuals but the self-serving corruption of a religious organization
 - b. religious freedom protects churches from being investigated by the government
 - c. it exposes financial fraud that left homeowners in bankruptcy
 - d. it exposes the limits of individual freedom to support social institutions

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3: Provide examples to demonstrate the divides in society that lead to conflict.

Topic: The Fragmentation of Social Life: Deepening Divides in U.S. Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

32. In 2016, the top 20 percent of U.S. households owned about _____ of the national income.
- a. 3.4 percent
 - b. 20 percent
 - c. 50 percent
 - d. 99 percent

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.3: Provide examples to demonstrate the divides in society that lead to conflict.

Topic: The Fragmentation of Social Life: Deepening Divides in U.S. Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

33. The earnings gap between the top 5 percent of earners and the bottom 20 percent, as measured by the U.S. Census Bureau, is now _____.
- a. the greatest since 1947
 - b. equal to the gap during the Great Depression
 - c. the smallest in the history of the nation
 - d. greater than in the 1950s but smaller than the 1990s

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3: Provide examples to demonstrate the divides in society that lead to conflict.

Topic: The Fragmentation of Social Life: Deepening Divides in U.S. Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

34. Contrary to the idea of the United States as a “melting pot,” the different groups in the United States continue to remain separate, which may make _____ inevitable.
- a. conflict
 - b. assimilation
 - c. social cohesion
 - d. co-optation

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Provide examples to demonstrate the divides in society that lead to conflict.

Topic: The Fragmentation of Social Life: Deepening Divides in U.S. Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

35. Which of the following is an example of societal fragmentation along racial lines taking place in the United States?
- a. dominance of the National Congress party
 - b. state borders redrawn along linguistic lines
 - c. high costs of in-state college tuition
 - d. "White flight" from high-immigration areas

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.3: Provide examples to demonstrate the divides in society that lead to conflict.

Topic: The Fragmentation of Social Life: Deepening Divides in U.S. Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

36. Fifty-nine percent of hate crimes reported to the FBI are motivated by _____.
- a. religion
 - b. race
 - c. sexual orientation
 - d. linguistic bias

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.3: Provide examples to demonstrate the divides in society that lead to conflict.

Topic: The Fragmentation of Social Life: Deepening Divides in U.S. Society

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

37. While the order perspective assumes that the social structure is basically right and proper because it serves the fundamental function of maintaining society, the conflict perspective raises the question of _____.

- a. whether social class outweighs social integrity
- b. personal responsibility
- c. who benefits under these arrangements and who does not
- d. how to maintain the current rules and customs

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.4: Analyze a social problem from the order and conflict perspectives.

Topic: Order, Conflict, and Social Problems

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

38. _____ are societally induced conditions that harm any segment of the population, or acts or conditions that violate the norms and values of society.

- a. Manifest consequences
- b. Latent consequences
- c. Structural functionalisms
- d. Social problems

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.4: Analyze a social problem from the order and conflict perspectives.

Topic: Order, Conflict, and Social Problems

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

39. The _____ model for understanding society contains an implicit acceptance of the status quo.

- a. order
- b. conflict
- c. synthesis
- d. synthetic

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4: Analyze a social problem from the order and conflict perspectives.

Topic: Order, Conflict, and Social Problems

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

40. Conflicts that arise between people based on race and gender inequality, poverty and homelessness, and discrimination can all be considered _____ problems.

- a. deviance
- b. partisan
- c. social
- d. caste

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.4: Analyze a social problem from the order and conflict perspectives.

Topic: Order, Conflict, and Social Problems

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

41. When considering social problems, the order perspective focuses on _____, those who somehow do not conform to the standards of the dominant group.

- a. conformists
- b. groups
- c. systems
- d. deviants

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.4: Analyze a social problem from the order and conflict perspectives.

Topic: Order, Conflict, and Social Problems

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

42. Conflict theorists disagree with order theorists' focus on deviants, saying it _____.

- a. is blaming the victim
- b. prevents criminals from making restitution
- c. unfairly targets society's institutions
- d. does not address the problems caused by nonconformists

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4: Analyze a social problem from the order and conflict perspectives.

Topic: Order, Conflict, and Social Problems

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

43. To conflict theorists, _____ is the primary source of social problems, not _____, and therefore should be reformed.

- a. the individual; the system
- b. the system; the individual
- c. the political system; religion
- d. religion; the political system

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.4: Analyze a social problem from the order and conflict perspectives.

Topic: Order, Conflict, and Social Problems

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

44. Sociologists study societies rather than individuals, therefore they tend to believe that _____.

- a. social problems come from social systems
- b. individuals have a negative effect on social systems
- c. societies would be improved by individuals taking more personal responsibility for what happens to them
- d. social problems are too deeply entrenched to ever be solved

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4: Analyze a social problem from the order and conflict perspectives.

Topic: Order, Conflict, and Social Problems

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Essay Questions

45. The effort to unionize football players at Northwestern University is an example of the conflict model in action. Discuss the ways that sport inhibits the potential for protest and revolution by society's have-nots.

Answer: Sport inhibits the potential for protest and revolution by society's have-nots in three ways: (1) Sport validates the prevailing myths of capitalism, such as anyone can succeed if he or she works hard enough. If a person fails, it is his or her fault and not that of

the system. (2) Sport as entertainment diverts attention away from the harsh realities of poverty, unemployment, and dismal life chances. (3) Sport gives false hope to oppressed members of society, because they see sport as a realistic avenue of upward social mobility. The high visibility of wealthy athletes provides proof that athletic ability translates into monetary success. The reality, of course, is that only an extremely small percentage of aspiring athletes ever achieve professional status.

Learning Objective: LO 2.1 Compare and contrast the order and conflict models of social systems.

Topic: Social Systems: Order and Conflict

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

46. Discuss the phenomenon of functional integration, its purpose, and how it emerges.

Answer: Functional integration is the unity among different elements of society resulting from a specialized division of labor. In a highly differentiated society such as the United States, with its specialized division of labor, interaction among different segments occurs with some regularity. Interdependence often results because no group is entirely self-sufficient. Written and unwritten rules emerge to govern these relationships, usually leading to cooperation rather than either isolation or conflict and to linkages between different (and potentially conflicting) groups.

Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

47. Discuss the ways in which consensus toward values functions to unify a society.

Answer: Order theorists assume that commonly held values are like social glue binding otherwise diverse people in a cohesive societal unit. Unlike functional integration, unity is achieved here through similarity rather than through difference. Wright and Rogers identified common values among most people in the United States such as freedom, prosperity, efficiency, fairness, and democracy. People in the United States also demonstrate consensus in attitudes toward unifying symbols such as the flag and the Constitution.

Learning Objective: LO 2.2 Provide examples to demonstrate the integrative forces in society that maintain order.

Topic: The Integrative Forces in Society

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

48. Describe some of the ways that society is fragmented in the United States. Discuss types of fragmentation, as well as causes and effects that are discussed in the chapter.

Answer: The chapter addresses four indicators of reduced societal cohesion: increasing polarization, declining trust in societal institutions, the widening inequality gap, and the deepening divides over diversity. Group polarization is caused in part by the increased number of media outlets available, which allow people to limit their exposure to only their own point of view. Events such as fraud and deceptive advertising on the part of businesses, inadequate government oversight and protection, and scandals in religious institutions have left people cynical and mistrustful of institutions. There is a widening gap between the rich and poor, which now encompasses the middle class. The nation is growing, and growing more diverse, but assimilation is unlikely, which makes conflict more likely.

Learning Objective: LO 2.3 Provide examples to demonstrate the divides in society that lead to conflict.

Topic: The Fragmentation of Social Life: Deepening Divides in U.S. Society

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

49. Discuss the fundamental differences between social theories of order and conflict. Is there a middle ground to be found between the two?

Answer: The order model (functionalism or structural functionalism) describes society as ordered, stable, and harmonious, with a high degree of cooperation and consensus. Change is gradual and reforming. All parts of society are interdependent, which creates order and stability. The order model focuses on the functions and consequences of social structures and activities. Conflict model theorists view society as competitive, fragmented, and unstable. Social integration is minimal and tenuous. Social change, which can be revolutionary, results from clashes among conflicting groups. From this perspective, people are in competition for power and resources, and those with power take advantage of the powerless. The order and conflict models present extreme views of society.

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Taken alone, each fosters a faulty perception and interpretation of society. A realistic model of society combines the strengths of both models .

Learning Objective: LO 2.4 Analyze a social problem from the order and conflict perspectives.

Topic: Order, Conflict, and Social Problems

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It