

59. A group of people who reside in the United States do not agree with the American values of material success, patriarchy, and marriage. They have chosen to isolate themselves from mainstream society by forming a commune where women and men are equal and marriage is forbidden. This group would be considered a:
- a. subculture.
 - b. type of organized crime mob.
 - c. sub-group.
 - d. counterculture.

ANS: D REF: 43 OBJ: 2.8

60. A subculture is:
- a. a group that has values, interests, beliefs and lifestyles that are opposed to those of the larger society.
 - b. a group that shares the overall culture of mainstream society but maintains its own distinctive values, norms, and lifestyles.
 - c. a population that shares the same territory and is bound together by economic and political ties.
 - d. a group of people with similar physical characteristics.

ANS: A REF: 46 OBJ: 2.8

61. A counterculture is:
- a. a group that has values, interests, beliefs and lifestyles that are opposed to those of the larger society.
 - b. a group that shares the overall culture of mainstream society but maintains its own distinctive values, norms, and lifestyles.
 - c. a population that shares the same territory and is bound together by economic and political ties.
 - d. a group of people with similar physical characteristics.

ANS: B REF: 46 OBJ: 2.8

62. Until fairly recently many people believed that ethnic and religious subcultures should learn and adopt the ways of the dominant group. Such people were advocating:
- a. multiculturalism.
 - b. assimilation.
 - c. countercultures.
 - d. cultural diffusion.

ANS: B REF: 43 OBJ: 2.9 MSC: NEW

63. Maria has recently moved to the United States from Columbia. Her children no longer speak Spanish and are learning to live like American children. Maria's children are experiencing:
- a. multiculturalism.
 - b. ethnocentrism.
 - c. cultural relativism.
 - d. assimilation.

ANS: D REF: 43 OBJ: 2.9 KEY: WWW

64. The image of the United States as a "salad bowl" rather than a "melting pot" has been used to illustrate the concept of:

- a. ethnocentrism.
- b. multiculturalism.
- c. acculturation.
- d. cultural relativism.

ANS: B REF: 43 OBJ: 2.9

65. The term for the belief that cultural differences should be preserved and appreciated is:

- a. multiculturalism.
- b. assimilation.
- c. countercultures.
- d. cultural diffusion.

ANS: A REF: 43 OBJ: 2.9 MSC: NEW

66. For many deaf people, using American Sign Language creates a shared identity and unique forms of expression. For these people, being deaf would be considered:
- a. a disability.
 - b. a culture.
 - c. a society.
 - d. a linguistic novelty.

ANS: B REF: 44 OBJ: 2.9 MSC: NEW

67. In many cases cochlear implants have not enabled deaf children to hear and understand, but have only confused them with new, unintelligible sounds. Given that implants are not very successful, deaf activists have criticized the medical practice of surgically inserting cochlear implants as:
- a. a neutral medical technology.
 - b. multiculturalism on the part of the “hearing” culture.
 - c. ethnocentrism on the part of the “hearing” culture.
 - d. a form of cultural relativity.

ANS: C REF: 44 OBJ: 2.9

68. Studies of the deaf show that:
- a. nearly all deaf people would join the “hearing” culture if they had a choice.
 - b. many deaf people would not join the “hearing” culture if they had a choice.
 - c. deaf people view themselves as having a serious disability.
 - d. most deaf people are excited about the new cochlear implant options available to deaf babies.

ANS: B REF: 44 OBJ: 2.9

69. People who advocate for the use of cochlear implants for deaf children are taking the perspective of:
- a. cultural relativity.
 - b. assimilation.
 - c. multiculturalism.
 - d. cultural diversity.

ANS: B REF: 45 OBJ: 2.9 MSC: NEW

70. Which of the following was NOT included in your text as a major factor accounting for cultural diversity?
- a. isolation.
 - b. environmental differences.
 - c. technological difference.
 - d. political structures.

ANS: D REF: 45 OBJ: 2.10

71. The process by which aspects of one culture or subculture enter and are incorporated into another is referred to as:
- a. acculturation.
 - b. cultural isolation.
 - c. cultural diffusion.
 - d. technological advance.

ANS: C REF: 45 OBJ: 2.10

72. Salsa sales in the United States have surpassed ketchup sales. This is the result of:
- a. assimilation.
 - b. cultural diffusion.
 - c. technology.
 - d. ethnocentrism.

ANS: B REF: 45 OBJ: 2.10

73. At the broadest level, cultural elements spread around the world. This is called:

- a. Globalization of culture.
- b. Assimilation
- c. Xenophobia.
- d. Cultural lag.

ANS: A REF: 45 OBJ: 2.10 KEY: WWW

74. Cultural diffusion occurs most rapidly when:
- a. the new ideas and inventions come from the United States.
 - b. new values and tools meet basic needs and are consistent with existing culture.
 - c. the culture uses English as its language of choice.
 - d. pre-existing relative deprivation is high.

ANS: B REF: 46 OBJ: 2.10

75. Many scholars believe unrealistic media images:
- a. contribute to higher levels of self-esteem among girls.
 - b. contribute to higher levels of eating disorders among women and girls.
 - c. have not had an effect on young women.
 - d. have no affect on boys and men.

ANS: B REF: 47 OBJ: 2.10

76. According to the study by Melissa Milkie on how young women interpret images of women in beauty magazines:
- a. white teens were more likely than African American teens to believe the images of female beauty in magazines were unrealistic.
 - b. African American teens were more likely than white teens to believe the images of female beauty in magazines were unrealistic.
 - c. the self-concept of the African American teens was less negatively affected by the magazine images than the self-concept of the white teens.
 - d. the self-concept of the white teens was less negatively affected by the magazine images than the self-concept of the African American teens.

ANS: C REF: 45 OBJ: 2.10

77. High culture refers to:
- a. a culture's ideas about its own past.
 - b. a culture's views about religion.
 - c. cultural preferences associated with persons of high social status.
 - d. a group who has power or influence over another.

ANS: C REF: 46 OBJ: 2.11

78. Which of the following would likely be included in the category of high culture?
- a. heavy metal music
 - b. murals painted on the side of buildings
 - c. stock car racing
 - d. opera and ballet

ANS: D REF: 46 OBJ: 2.11

79. Which of the following would be an example of popular culture?
- a. a sculpture museum
 - b. classic literature
 - c. stock car racing
 - d. opera and ballet

ANS: C REF: 46 OBJ: 2.11

80. Popular culture refers to:
- a. cultural preferences associated with persons of high social status.

- b. cultural lag. d. causation.

ANS: B REF: 49 OBJ: 2.12

88. _____ refers to the disconcerting and unpleasant experiences that can accompany exposure to a different culture.

- a. Cultural lag c. Xenophobia
b. Culture shock d. Ethnocentrism

ANS: B REF: 50 OBJ: 2.12

89. Rylie recently moved from the United States to Italy. She is upset to find that parents in Italy openly allow their children to drink alcohol. The feelings that Rylie experienced are an example of:

- a. cultural lag. c. xenophobia.
b. culture shock. d. role-taking.

ANS: B REF: 50 OBJ: 2.12

90. Which of the following is an example of culture shock?

- a. "Sexting" or sending nude pictures of oneself via text messaging.
b. Immigrants to the U.S. being unable to speak the language for the first generation.
c. American travelers in Greece are uncomfortable by people standing too close to them.
d. The spread of material cultural elements, such as salsa, around the world.

ANS: B REF: 50 OBJ: 2.12

91. _____ is the process through which ideas, resources, practices, and people are increasingly operating in a worldwide rather than a local framework.

- a. Globalization c. Assimilation
b. Diffusion. d. Temporization

ANS: A REF: 50 OBJ: 2.13

92. According to the text, how did the break up of the Soviet Union contribute to globalization?

- a. The breakup of the Soviet Union permitted new countries to move to a more capitalistic economic system.
b. Countries formed after the breakup forged new relationships with other countries in order to seek raw materials and trade partners.
c. Trade barriers that were part of earlier political tensions were relaxed.
d. All of these are ways the breakup of the Soviet Union contributed to increased globalization.

ANS: D REF: 50 OBJ: 2.13 MSC: NEW

93. After the breakup of the former Soviet Union, the countries of Europe united politically in a form of continental government called:

- a. The European Parliament. c. The European Union.
b. NAFTA. d. The United Governments of Europe

ANS: C REF: 50 OBJ: 2.13 KEY: WWW
MSC: NEW

94. Legislation adopted in 1994 that reduced trade barriers between the U.S., Mexico, and Canada is called:

- a. The Union of the Americas.

- b. The North American Free Trade Agreement.
- c. The South American Free Trade Agreement.
- d. The Organization of American States.

ANS: B REF: 50 OBJ: 2.13 MSC: NEW

95. Which citizens are more likely to fear foreign influence on their way of life?
- a. citizens of wealthier countries
 - b. citizens of poorer countries
 - c. citizens of western Europe
 - d. citizens of the U.S.

ANS: B REF: 50 OBJ: 2.13 MSC: NEW

96. Which of these is NOT an impact created by globalization discussed in the text?
- a. cultural impact
 - b. economic impact
 - c. psychological impact
 - d. political impact

ANS: C REF: 51 OBJ: 2.13 MSC: NEW

97. The globalization of popular culture has a significant impact on cultures throughout the world primarily because popular culture:
- a. is a major source of entertainment.
 - b. is too expensive for most people to participate in.
 - c. supports local cultural practices.
 - d. carries cultural values.

ANS: D REF: 51 OBJ: 2.13 MSC: NEW

98. What is the overall economic impact of globalization?
- a. International financial relationships have reduced violence.
 - b. International financial enterprises raise the standard of living for all in the countries involved.
 - c. The effects of economic globalization have been exclusively negative.
 - d. Observers of globalization are not in agreement as to its overall economic impact.

ANS: D REF: 51 OBJ: 2.13 MSC: NEW

99. One result of NAFTA has been:
- a. many American workers have lost their jobs or accepted cuts to keep their jobs.
 - b. new trade relationships have created more employment for Americans.
 - c. American workers have been able to increase their demands for benefits.
 - d. All of these have resulted from NAFTA.

ANS: A REF: 53 OBJ: 2.13

100. Globalization has resulted in the creation of new international organizations. Research indicates that the growth of these organizations:
- a. has resulted in decreased political and economic autonomy for the U.S.
 - b. has successfully diminished international crimes such as the torture of political prisoners.
 - c. has had little impact, if any.
 - d. has resulted in decreased political and economic autonomy for poorer nations.

ANS: D REF: 53 OBJ: 2.13 MSC: NEW

TRUE/FALSE

1. There are some human groups that do not have culture.
ANS: F REF: 32 OBJ: 2.1 MSC: NEW
2. Cultural capital serves as a symbolic boundary to keep the social classes isolated from one another.
ANS: T REF: 33 OBJ: 2.2
3. Biological factors provide a good explanation for why one culture differs from another.
ANS: F REF: 33 OBJ: 2.5 MSC: NEW
4. Ethnocentrism is the opposite of cultural relativity.
ANS: T REF: 34 OBJ: 2.4 MSC: NEW
5. Culture is a social product.
ANS: T REF: 35 OBJ: 2.5
6. Cultural evolution occurs more rapidly than biological evolution.
ANS: T REF: 36 OBJ: 2.5 MSC: NEW
7. Culture is possible without language.
ANS: F REF: 38 OBJ: 2.6 MSC: NEW
8. The “rule” against going to a nice restaurant and talking with your mouth full is an example of a mos (singular of mores).
ANS: F REF: 41 OBJ: 2.6
9. Laws are always norms.
ANS: F REF: 41 OBJ: 2.6
10. The norms of any culture are a good guide to people’s actual behavior.
ANS: F REF: 41 OBJ: 2.6
11. Hard core punkers and survivalists are examples of countercultures.
ANS: T REF: 43 OBJ: 2.8 MSC: NEW
12. Deaf infants of parents who use sign language will begin to “babble” with their hands at about the same time that hearing infants begin to verbally babble.
ANS: T REF: 44 OBJ: 2.9
13. A significant difference between American culture and other cultures is the emphasis on consumerism.
ANS: T REF: 48 OBJ: 2.10 MSC: NEW

14. All parts of a single culture evolve or change at the same time.

ANS: F REF: 49 OBJ: 2.12 MSC: NEW

15. There is general agreement that the overall consequences of economic globalization have been positive for all participants.

ANS: F REF: 51 OBJ: 2.13 MSC: NEW

SHORT ANSWER

1. Give an example of material and non-material culture.

ANS:

An example of material culture might be a cellular phone and an example of non-material culture might be the American value of equality.

REF: 32

2. What is meant by the term cultural relativity?

ANS:

Cultural relativity requires that each cultural trait be evaluated in the context of its own culture.

REF: 34

3. How is culture a social product?

ANS:

It is not the product of gene pools but comes about through cultural evolution. Many aspects of culture are produced intentionally.

REF: 35

4. What is sociobiology?

ANS:

It is the study of the biological basis of all forms of human behavior.

REF: 37

5. What is the linguistic relativity hypothesis?

ANS:

It argues that the grammar, structure, and categories embodied in each language affect how its speakers see reality.

REF: 38

6. Explain the difference between values and norms.

ANS:

Values are shared ideas about desirable goals or standards. Norms are behaviors; they are shaped by values, and the means for achieving goals.

REF: 40 MSC: NEW

7. Explain the difference between a subculture and a counterculture; give an example of each.

ANS:
Not provided

REF: 42 MSC: NEW

8. What is assimilation?

ANS:
It is the process through which individuals learn and adopt the values and social practices of the dominant group, more or less giving up their own values in the process.

REF: 43

9. What is the difference between high culture and popular culture? Give an example of each.

ANS:
Not provided

REF: 46 MSC: NEW

10. What is cultural lag? Give an example.

ANS:
It occurs when one part of culture changes more rapidly than another. An example is having technologies, such as cloning, without a set of values and norms to guide them.

REF: 49

ESSAY

1. Explain how the approaches of structural-functionalism and conflict differ in how they study culture.

ANS:
Not provided

REF: 32

2. What is ethnocentrism, how does it arise, and how might it be seen as both helpful and harmful to a given society?

ANS:
Not provided

REF: 34

3. Discuss the difference between sociobiology and cultural explanations in their approach to the study of human behavior.

ANS:

Not provided

REF: 36-37 MSC: NEW

4. Discuss the various aspects of language as a carrier of culture. Why is language important to culture?

ANS:

Not provided

REF: 37-38 MSC: NEW

5. Define the concepts of assimilation and multiculturalism. Discuss how thinking changed over time with respect to these two concepts and culture in the United States.

ANS:

Not provided

REF: 43

6. How does culture change? Develop your own example, describing the role played by the environment, isolation, technology, and dominant cultural themes.

ANS:

Not provided

REF: 45-46

7. Explain what effect media depictions of female beauty has on young women and girls? How are these depictions used by males? Describe ethnic group differences in the impact on self-concept.

ANS:

Not provided

REF: 47

8. Discuss consumerism as a dominant theme in American culture. How did consumerism develop, what are the influences on consumer behavior. What are the effects of consumerism on the American lifestyle?

ANS:

Not provided

REF: 48 MSC: NEW

9. List and explain the sources of globalization.

ANS:

Not provided

REF: 50

10. Discuss the impact of globalization, both negative and positive. Give one example each for the economic, cultural and political impact of globalization.

ANS:

Not provided

REF: 51

MSC: NEW