Chapter 11

Economics and Politics

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Approximately __________ of India’s labor force (out of 480 million) work in outsourcing industries such as business and IT services.
   a. 2.5 million  
   b. 250 million  
   c. 250,000  
   d. 25 million


2. Most of India’s labor force are part of the
   a. business sector.  
   b. outsourcing industry.  
   c. informal or unorganized economy.  
   d. government.


3. Which of the following is false regarding the ways government policies shape India’s economy?
   a. In the 1970’s, the government of India created five elite engineering universities.  
   b. The Indian government created tax incentives to lure retailers such as Wal-Mart into the country.  
   c. The Indian government does not allow companies such as Wal-Mart to enter its retail center.  
   d. The Indian government has allowed “single-brand” retailers such as Nike and Nokia to create outlets in India.

4. ____________ are institutions that coordinate human activity to produce, distribute, and consume goods and services.
   a. Economic systems
   b. Political systems
   c. Educational systems
   d. Religions

ANS: A  SEC: The Economy  TYP: comprehension

5. ____________ include(s) any product that is manufactured, grown, or extracted from the earth.
   a. Services
   b. Goods
   c. Products
   d. Economics

ANS: B  SEC: The Economy  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

6. Which one of the following would be classified as a “service?”
   a. growing food
   b. manufacturing clothing
   c. providing transportation
   d. building computer hardware

ANS: C  SEC: The Economy  TYP: application

7. Which one of the following would be classified as “goods?”
   a. entertainment
   b. transportation
   c. financial services
   d. clothing

ANS: D  SEC: The Economy  TYP: application  SOURCE: study guide

8. Which of the following is not one of the three major, ongoing revolutions that have shaped the world’s economic system?
   a. agricultural
   b. scientific
   c. industrial
   d. information
9. __________________ include(s) activities performed by others that result in no tangible product, such as entertainment, transportation, and personal care.
   a. Services
   b. Goods
   c. Products
   d. Economics

ANS: A   SEC: The Economy   TYP: comprehension

10. Wealth beyond what is needed to meet basic human needs such as food and shelter is known as
    a. excess wealth.
    b. surplus goods.
    c. surplus wealth.
    d. excessive wealth.

ANS: C   SEC: Types of Societies   TYP: comprehension

11. Each of the six types of societies (hunting and gathering, pastoral, horticultural, agrarian, industrial, and postindustrial) is distinguished by
    a. the amount of surplus wealth that the people living in them are able to produce.
    b. the level of inequality inherent in the society.
    c. their primary food source.
    d. their views on nature and the environment.

ANS: A   SEC: Types of Societies   TYP: comprehension

12. _______________ societies do not possess the technology that allows them to create surplus wealth.
    a. Pastoral
    b. Hunting and gathering
    c. Agricultural
    d. Horticultural

ANS: B   SEC: Types of Societies   TYP: comprehension
13. In India, there are an estimated 150,000 largely forest-dwelling peoples officially classified by the government as “primitive tribal groups.” These groups derive much of their subsistence from foraging and fall under the category
   a. pastoral.
   b. hunting and gathering.
   c. agricultural.
   d. horticultural.

ANS: B  SEC: Types of Societies  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide

14. The quote “the most successful and long-persistent lifestyle in the career of our species” refers to which type of society?
   a. pastoral
   b. hunting and gathering
   c. agricultural
   d. horticultural

ANS: B  SEC: Types of Societies  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

15. The process of bringing plants and animals under human control is known as
   a. subjectification.
   b. agrarianism.
   c. domestification.
   d. horticulturalism.

ANS: C  SEC: Types of Societies  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

16. “Domestication” is the hallmark of which two types of societies?
   a. hunting and gathering, agrarian
   b. horticultural, agrarian
   c. agricultural, horticultural
   d. pastoral, horticultural

ANS: D  SEC: Types of Societies  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

17. ______________ societies rely on hand tools such as hoes and employ slash-and-burn technology.
   a. Agricultural
   b. Hunting and gathering
   c. Horticultural

ANS:  SEC: Types of Societies  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new
18. The invention of the plow 6,000 years ago marked the emergence of ____________ societies.
   a. agricultural
   b. horticultural
   c. pastoral
   d. postindustrial

ANS: A  SEC: Types of Societies  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

19. Which one of the following inventions fundamentally changed the status of women in relation to men?
   a. the plow
   b. the automobile
   c. dishwasher
   d. the light bulb

ANS: A  SEC: Types of Societies  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

20. The innovation that turned the hand loom into a power loom, the horse-drawn carriage into the steam engine, and the blacksmith’s hammer into a power machine is
   a. capitalism.
   b. domestication.
   c. mechanization.
   d. the computer chip.

ANS: C  SEC: Types of Societies  TYP: application  SOURCE: study

guide

21. India is a former colony of which one of the following countries?
   a. France
   b. United States
   c. Britain
   d. Germany

ANS: C  SEC: Types of Societies  TYP: application  SOURCE: study

guide
22. Mass production and consumption were made possible through  
   a. innovation.  
   b. domestication.  
   c. postindustrialization.  
   d. industrialization.  

ANS: D  SEC: Types of Societies  TYP: application  SOURCE: new; study guide

23. __________ is a form of domination in which one country imposes its political, economic, social, and cultural institutions on an indigenous population and the land the indigenous population occupies.  
   a. Mechanization  
   b. Colonialization  
   c. Industrialization  
   d. Revolution

ANS: B  SEC: Types of Societies  TYP: comprehension

24. Silicon chips, fiber optics, and satellites are technologies associated with the  
   a. agricultural revolution.  
   b. domestication revolution.  
   c. Industrial Revolution.  
   d. post-industrial revolution.  

ANS: D  SEC: Types of Societies  TYP: application

25. The distinguishing feature of the postindustrial society is  
   a. the ability to produce goods and services at revolutionary speeds.  
   b. the mass production of goods that allowed people to purchase more products than they needed.  
   c. the tremendous change of scale in the number of people a person knows or can know.  
   d. that a small percentage of the population can grow food needed to sustain society.  

ANS: C  SEC: Types of Societies  TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

26. The skills needed for jobs in the __________ revolve around interpersonal communication, reading, writing, and calculating.  
   a. agricultural sector  
   b. manufacturing sector
c. postindustrial economy  
d. secondary economy  

ANS: C  
SEC: Types of Societies  
TYP: comprehension  

27. _______________ economies are defined by the manipulation of numbers, words, images, and other symbols.  
a. Colonial  
b. Agricultural  
c. Postindustrial  
d. Industrial  

ANS: C  
SEC: Types of Societies  
TYP: comprehension  

28. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of capitalism?  
a. private ownership of property  
b. profit-driven  
c. governed by law of supply and demand  
d. government-regulated economies  

ANS: D  
SEC: Economic Systems  
TYP: comprehension  

29. _______________ is the most important characteristic of capitalistic systems.  
a. Government-run  
b. Profit-driven  
c. Technologically-focused  
d. Collective ownership  

ANS: B  
SEC: Economic Systems  
TYP: comprehension  

30. _______________ is a cornerstone of the socialist economic system.  
a. Private property  
b. Self-interest  
c. Public ownership  
d. Profit  

ANS: C  
SEC: Economic Systems  
TYP: comprehension  

31. The term ________ was first used in the early 19th century in response to the excessive poverty and inequality that accompanied the Industrial Revolution.
a. socialism  
b. capitalism  
c. domestication  
d. democracy  


32. ______ maintain that banks, credit lending institutions, modes of transportation, and the media should be state-owned.  
a. Capitalists  
b. Socialists  
c. Economists  
d. Theologians  

ANS: B  SEC: Economic Systems  TYP: application  

33. Under a system of private ownership, ______ own the means of production.  
a. individuals  
b. unions  
c. governments  
d. communes  


34. “When consumer demand for an item increases, prices rise.” This principle applies to  
a. socialist forms of economic activity.  
b. the laws of supply and demand.  
c. mechanization.  
d. the division of labor.  

ANS: B  SEC: Economic Systems  TYP: application  

35. ______ is an essential characteristic of socialist systems.  
a. Public ownership of the means of production  
b. Private ownership of the means of production  
c. The law of supply and demand  
d. A consumer-driven economy  

36. The term ‘welfare state’ refers to
   a. a state in which more than 25% of its population relies on government assistance.
   b. an economic system in which the population relies solely on the government.
   c. a socialist economic system.
   d. an economic system that is a hybrid of capitalism and socialism.


37. According to world-system theorists, capitalism has come to dominate the world economy because
   a. under this system, governments control economic activities.
   b. it is the only economic system in the world.
   c. of the ways in which capitalists respond to changes in the economy, especially to economic stagnation.
   d. national interests take precedence over corporate interests.

ANS: C  SEC: Economic Systems  TYP: comprehension

38. Coffee accounts for at least 50 percent of the revenue that Uganda and Burundi earn from their exports. This reliance on one commodity explains why they are classified as
   _________ economies.
   a. core
   b. peripheral
   c. semiperipheral
   d. middle-income


39. ________________ economies include the wealthiest, most highly diversified economies with strong, stable governments.
   a. Core
   b. Peripheral
   c. Semiperipheral
   d. Industrial


40. ________________ economies are built on a few commodities, or even a single commodity or natural resource.
   a. Core
   b. Peripheral
c. Semiperipheral

d. Industrial


41. ______________ economies are characterized by moderate wealth, extreme
inequality, and moderately diverse economies.

a. Core
b. Peripheral
c. Semiperipheral
d. Industrial


42. The United States outsources manufacturing jobs to India, but India outsources work to
countries such as Mexico, Brazil, Chile, and even lower-wage cities and towns in the United
States. In this instance, India would be classified as a ______________ economy.

a. core
b. peripheral
c. semiperipheral
d. industrial


43. Which country has the highest per capita personal consumption?

a. the United States
b. Japan
c. China
d. India


44. Which country has the lowest per capita personal consumption?

a. the United States
b. Japan
c. China
d. India

45. The U.S. economy can be classified as all but which of one of the following?
   a. market-oriented
   b. capitalist
   c. socialist
   d. dominated by private enterprise

ANS: C  SEC: Economic Systems  TYP: comprehension

46. The government of India maintains tight control over the economy, including more than 500 major companies it owns. This feature fits which one the following economic structures?
   a. market-oriented
   b. capitalist
   c. socialist
   d. theocracy


47. India follows a __________ model that strives to balance the “economics of growth with the economics of equity.” An example is government forgiveness of loans for the poorest farmers.
   a. welfare state
   b. capitalist
   c. socialist
   d. theocracy


48. In a 1968 speech, Robert Kennedy criticized __________ because “it counts air pollution and cigarette advertising and ambulances to clear our highways of carnage. It counts special locks for our doors and the jails for the people who break them. It counts the destruction of the redwoods and the loss of our natural wonder in chaotic sprawl. It counts napalm and it counts nuclear warheads, and armored cars for the police to fight riots in our cities.”
   a. the U.S. government
   b. GDP as a measure of well-being
   c. the United Nations
   d. the happiness index

49. The secondary sector of the economy includes economic activities
   a. that generate or extract raw materials from the natural environment.
   b. that transform raw materials into manufactured goods.
   c. related to delivering services.
   d. related to the creation and distribution of information.

ANS: B  SEC: Economic Systems  TYP: comprehension

50. The tertiary sector of the economy includes economic activities
   a. that generate or extract raw materials from the natural environment.
   b. that transform raw materials into manufactured goods.
   c. related to delivering services.
   d. related to the creation and distribution of information.


51. In the United States, the tertiary sector of the economy accounts for ____________ percent of the GDP.
   a. 20
   b. 40
   c. 60
   d. 77

ANS: D  SEC: Economic Systems  TYP: knowledge

52. “A strong tertiary sector” of the economy means that economic activity related to___________ is very important.
   a. extracting raw materials
   b. drilling for oil
   c. transforming raw materials into manufactured goods
   d. delivering services


53. Which sector accounts for the greatest percentage of India’s GDP?
   a. agricultural
   b. manufacturing
   c. service
   d. tertiary

54. Which sector accounts for the greatest percentage of China’s GDP?
   a. agricultural
   b. manufacturing
   c. service
   d. tertiary


55. Of the 20 occupations projected to have the largest numerical growth between now and 2018, most require
   a. college education.
   b. graduate/professional degrees
   c. short-term training
   d. no training


56. Customer service jobs are in which economic sector?
   a. primary
   b. tertiary
   c. secondary
   d. manufacturing

   ANS: B   SEC: Economic Systems   TYP: application

57. Which sector of the economy contributes the most to the GDP of the United States?
   a. primary
   b. secondary
   c. tertiary
   d. manufacturing


58. Most people in the United States work in the __________ sector of the economy.
   a. primary
   b. secondary
   c. tertiary
   d. manufacturing
ANS: C  SEC: Economic Systems  TYP: knowledge

59. Chris works as a customer service representative. Her job is in the __________ sector of the economy.
   a. primary
   b. secondary
   c. tertiary
   d. peripheral


60. As a result of the economic crisis in the United States, the occupational category most affected by job loss as measured by percentage of people unemployed was
   a. construction.
   b. information technology.
   c. finance.
   d. health care.


61. Agricultural activity accounts for __________ percent of the GDP of the United States.
   a. 1
   b. 15
   c. 40
   d. 60


62. Industry accounts for __________ percent of the GDP of the United States.
   a. 1
   b. 12
   c. 40
   d. 60

ANS: B  SEC: Economic Systems  TYP: comprehension

63. In the United States, union membership varies by state. Which one of the following states has the greatest percentage of workers represented by unions?
   a. Hawaii
b. Florida

c. Kentucky

d. Ohio


64. Which one of the following factors does not help to explain the drop in union membership?
   a. increased significance of the manufacturing sector
   b. increased percentage of females in the workforce
   c. increased global competition
   d. increased number of jobs with no union tradition


65. Approximately ____________ percent of the U.S. workforce have memberships in unions.
   a. 12
   b. 25
   c. 30
   d. 50


66. The United States produces approximately 2.1 billion barrels of crude oil each year. That amount accounts for approximately ______ percent of the United States’ annual crude oil needs.
   a. 29
   b. 49
   c. 69
   d. 89

ANS: B  SEC: Economic Systems  TYP: knowledge

67. The United States has an estimated 20.2 billion barrels of proven oil reserves. At the current rate of production, these reserves will last about ________________ years.
   a. 3
   b. 10
   c. 20
   d. 100

68. The difference between the dollar value of goods and services imported and exported is known as
   a. the national debt.
   b. the trade deficit/surplus.
   c. odious debt.
   d. consumer debt.

ANS: B SEC: Economic Systems TYP: knowledge

69. ________ relate to the use of and access to power.
   a. Economic institutions
   b. Political institutions
   c. Educational institutions
   d. Religions

ANS: B SEC: Political Systems TYP: comprehension

70. ________ is the probability that an individual can achieve his or her will even against another individual’s opposition.
   a. A life chance
   b. Politics
   c. Rationalization
   d. Power

ANS: D SEC: Political Systems TYP: comprehension

71. When people believe that power differences are legitimate, those with power possess
   a. rationalization.
   b. authority.
   c. status.
   d. political clout.

ANS: B SEC: Political Systems TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

72. A “chief,” “king,” or “queen” possesses power based on which form of authority?
   a. traditional
   b. charismatic
   c. legal-rational
   d. socialistic
73. Which one of the following persons held/holds power grounded on traditional authority?
   a. Richard Nixon  
   b. Queen Elizabeth II  
   c. Martin Luther King, Jr.  
   d. Al Gore

ANS: B SEC: Political Systems TYP: application

74. _______ authority rests on a system of impersonal rules that formally specify the qualifications for occupying a powerful position.
   a. Traditional  
   b. Charismatic  
   c. Legal-rational  
   d. Political

ANS: C SEC: Political Systems TYP: comprehension

75. ______________ leaders often emerge during times of profound crisis.
   a. Traditional  
   b. Charismatic  
   c. Legal-rational  
   d. Socialistic

ANS: B SEC: Political Systems TYP: application

76. _____ is without a doubt the most famous leader from India and is considered that country’s founding father.
   a. Pratibha Patil  
   b. Dinesh Keskar  
   c. Mother Teresa  
   d. Mahatma Gandhi

ANS: D SEC: Political Systems TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new; study guide
77. Gandhi is an important figure who led a largely nonviolent struggle against British rule over India. Gandhi’s accomplishment was “an extraordinary feat of personal magnetism,” in which he inspired the participation of the illiterate and poor. Gandhi’s authority qualifies as
   a. traditional.
   b. legal rational.
   c. political.
   d. charismatic.

ANS: D SEC: Political Systems TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

78. Leaders who, by virtue of their special qualities, have the ability to unleash revolutionary changes possess ______ authority.
   a. traditional
   b. charismatic
   c. legal-rational
   d. political

ANS: B SEC: Political Systems TYP: comprehension

79. Which one of the following persons held/holds power grounded on charismatic authority?
   a. Richard Nixon
   b. Queen Elizabeth II
   c. Adolf Hitler
   d. Dick Cheney

ANS: C SEC: Political Systems TYP: application

80. No matter the form of government or the scope of its jurisdiction, all make ______ that mandate people to behave in specified ways or to refrain from behaving in some specified way.
   a. opportunities
   b. laws
   c. tax codes
   d. products

ANS: B SEC: Political Systems TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

81. Attraction and devotion to a leader cannot sustain a community indefinitely: the object of these emotions is mortal. This statement applies to ______________ authority.
   a. charismatic
   b. traditional
82. __________ is a system of government in which power is vested in the citizen body or “the people.”
   a. Capitalism
   b. Democracy
   c. Totalitarianism
   d. Authoritarianism

   ANS: B  SEC: Government   TYP: knowledge   SOURCE: study guide

83. ______ governments are products of the twentieth century because a technology exists that allows a few people in power to control the behavior of the masses.
   a. Totalitarianism
   b. Democratic
   c. Authoritarian
   d. Charismatic

   ANS: A  SEC: Government   TYP: comprehension

84. Authoritarian governments are defined by which one of the following characteristics?
   a. an unchallenged official ideology
   b. a vision of the perfect society
   c. some outside power plays a role in bringing the leader to power
   d. citizens have the right to vote

   ANS: C  SEC: Government   TYP: comprehension

85. Sir Winston Churchill once said that ______________ “is the worst form of government except for all others that we have tried.”
   a. communism
   b. authoritarianism
   c. democracy
   d. totalitarianism

   ANS: C  SEC: Government   TYP: comprehension
86. China under Mao Zedong, a leader who espoused overthrowing capitalist and foreign influence, can be classified as a(n) ________________ government.
   a. democratic
   b. authoritarian
   c. totalitarian
   d. representative

ANS: C  SEC: Government  TYP: application

87. Totalitarianism is a system of government characterized by
   a. multiple political parties vying for power.
   b. tolerance for dissent.
   c. an unchallenged official ideology.
   d. independent media.

ANS: C  SEC: Government  TYP: comprehension

88. Which one of the following historical figures headed a totalitarian system of government?
   a. Joseph Stalin
   b. Saddam Hussein
   c. William Jefferson Clinton
   d. Castro

ANS: A  SEC: Government  TYP: application

89. In the sociological sense of the word, a charismatic leader is
   a. a popular person.
   b. demanding to the point of insisting that followers make extraordinary sacrifices.
   c. an attractive, likable person.
   d. someone who is continually in our thoughts.

ANS: B  SEC: Government  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

90. Named after a U.S. Ambassador to the United States in the 1980s, the Kirkpatrick Doctrine maintained that the U.S. would support ________________ regimes because they are less dangerous to the American way of life.
   a. tertiary
   b. authoritarian
   c. totalitarian
   d. representative
91. ______________ means “rule of the deity.”
   a. Theocracy
   b. Democracy
   c. Fundamentalism
   d. Authoritarianism

ANS: A  SEC: Government  TYP: comprehension

92. ______________ is a form of government in which political authority is in the hands of religious leaders or a theologically trained elite.
   a. Theocracy
   b. Democracy
   c. Totalitarianism
   d. Authoritarianism


93. Which one of the following characteristics does not apply to theocracies?
   a. separation of church and state
   b. divine laws and practices are guiding principles
   c. political authority is in the hands of religious leaders
   d. leaders are devoted to religious principles

ANS: A  SEC: Government  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

94. The Vatican under the Pope, Afghanistan under the Taliban, and Iran under Supreme Ayatollah Ali Hoseni-Khamenei are all examples of ____________ forms of government.
   a. totalitarian
   b. democratic
   c. authoritarian
   d. theocratic

ANS: D  SEC: Government  TYP: application
95. C. Wright Mills wrote, “The power to make decisions of national and international consequence is now so clearly seated in political, military, and economic institutions that other areas of society seem off to the side.” Mills was writing about
   a. monopolies.
   b. the power elite.
   c. a pluralist society.
   d. conglomerates.
   

96. The __________ model suggests that a relatively low number of people make decisions that have consequences affecting millions of people worldwide.
   a. democratic
   b. power elite
   c. pluralist
   d. socialist
   
   ANS: B  SEC: Power-Sharing  TYP: comprehension

97. Which one of the following presidents was the first to warn the American people about the military-industrial complex?
   a. George W. Bush
   b. George H. W. Bush
   c. Dwight D. Eisenhower
   d. Thomas Jefferson
   
   ANS: C  SEC: Power-Sharing  TYP: knowledge

98. In the United States, the National Association of Realtors, the National Auto Dealers Association, and the Association of Trial Lawyers of America contribute to political campaigns and are known as
   a. monopolies.
   b. primary sector industries.
   c. special interest groups.
   d. political action committees.
   
99. The ______ model views politics as an arena of compromises, alliances, and negotiations among many competing special interest groups.
   a. power elite  
   b. pluralist  
   c. socialist  
   d. capitalist


100. Emily’s List, College Republican National Committee, and Gay and Lesbians Victory Fund are classified as
   a. PACs.  
   b. 527 groups.  
   c. conglomerates.  
   d. the power elite.


101. A group of countries under the direct control of a foreign power or government such that the dominant power shapes political, economic, and cultural development is a(n)
   a. monopoly.  
   b. conglomerate.  
   c. PAC.  
   d. empire.

ANS: D  SEC: Power-Sharing  TYP: comprehension

102. A(n)_________ power exerts control and influence over foreign entities either through military force or through political policies and economic pressure.
   a. pluralist  
   b. militaristic  
   c. hegemonic  
   d. imperialistic

ANS: D  SEC: Power-Sharing  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide

103. A(n)_________ power believes that military strength, and the willingness to use it, is the source of national and even global security
   a. pluralist
b. militaristic  
c. hegemonic  
d. imperialistic  


104. ____________ is a process by which a power maintains its dominance over foreign entities.
a. Pluralism  
b. Imperialism  
c. Hegemony  
d. Militarianism  

ANS: C  SEC: Power-Sharing  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide

105. On a per capita basis, India’s spending ranks _______ in the world.
a. highest  
b. 2nd  
c. 20th  
d. among the lowest  


106. On a per capita basis, U.S. spending ranks _______ in the world.
a. highest  
b. 2nd  
c. 20th  
d. among the lowest  


107. ____________ are groups who participate in armed rebellion against some established authority, government, or administration with the hope that those in power will retreat or pull out.
a. Imperialists  
b. Terrorists  
c. Insurgents  
d. Hegemonists  

ANS: C  SEC: Power-Sharing  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide
**True-False Questions**

1. Most of India’s labor force works in outsourcing industries such as business and IT services.
   
   **ANS:** False  **SEC:** Why Focus On?  **SOURCE:** new; study guide

2. One of India’s most pressing problems is employment.
   
   **ANS:** True  **SEC:** Why Focus On?  **SOURCE:** new

3. Hunting and gathering tribes have no division of labor.
   
   **ANS:** False  **SEC:** Types of Societies  **SOURCE:** new

4. It is predicted that the last hunter-gatherers on the planet will cease to exist by 2020.
   
   **ANS:** True  **SEC:** Types of Societies  **SOURCE:** new; study guide

5. The Industrial Revolution cannot be separated from colonization.
   
   **ANS:** True  **SEC:** Types of Societies  **SOURCE:** new

6. In post-industrial societies, the skills needed for jobs revolve around interpersonal communication, reading, writing, and calculating.
   
   **ANS:** True  **SEC:** Types of Societies

7. At the height of its rule, the British Empire controlled 25 percent of the world’s population.
   
   **ANS:** True  **SEC:** Global Comparisons  **SOURCE:** new

8. Socialist systems are governed by the laws of supply and demand.
   
   **ANS:** False  **SEC:** Economic Systems
9. No economic system, even the U.S. system, fully realizes capitalist principles.


10. No economic system fully realizes socialist principles.

ANS: True  SEC: Economic Systems

11. The United States follows a welfare model in which tax-funded benefits are awarded in a comprehensive way.


12. A welfare state is one in which most of the population receives government assistance and does not pursue profit-making ventures.


13. India is classified as a core economy.


14. The government of Bhutan developed the GNH (Gross National Happiness Index) as recognition that humanistic and holistic principles should guide government policies.

ANS: True  SEC: Working for Change  SOURCE: new

15. While “green” technologies will reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil, they create a new type of dependence on foreign sources for minerals.

ANS: True  SEC: Economic Systems  SOURCE: new; study guide

16. In India, about one in three nonagricultural workers are union members.

17. The secondary sector consists of economic activities that involve the creation and distribution of information.

ANS: False SEC: Economic Systems

18. Manufacturing and service jobs are outsourced to just about every country in the world.

ANS: True SEC: Economic Systems SOURCE: new; study guide

19. The primary sector of an economy generates or extracts raw materials from the natural environment.

ANS: True SEC: Economic Systems

20. The agricultural sector of the American economy accounts for about 1 percent of U.S. GDP.

ANS: True SEC: Economic Systems

21. Charismatic authority relies on time-honored norms that govern the selection of someone to a position of authority.

ANS: False SEC: Political Systems SOURCE: new; study guide

22. Charismatic leaders often emerge during times of profound crisis.

ANS: True SEC: Political Systems

23. In the case of legal-rational authority, power is derived from the exceptional and exemplary qualities of the person who issues the commands.

ANS: False SEC: Political Systems SOURCE: new

24. Under British rule, it was illegal for Indians to harvest salt.

ANS: True SEC: Working for Change SOURCE: new; study guide
25. In a theocracy, church and state are one in the same.

ANS: True  SEC: Government

26. The power elite derive their power from legal-rational authority.

ANS: True  SEC: Power Sharing  SOURCE: new; study guide

27. P.A.C. stands for Political Action Committee.

ANS: True  SEC: Power Sharing  SOURCE: study guide

28. In the United States, 527 groups are tax-exempt advocacy organizations that seek to influence federal elections.

ANS: True  SEC: Power Sharing

29. The Indian government mandates that one-third of government seats in national and state legislatures be held by women.

ANS: False  SEC: Power Sharing  SOURCE: new

30. An imperialistic power exerts control and influence over foreign entities through military force, policies, and economic pressure.

ANS: True  SEC: Power Sharing  SOURCE: new
Concept Application (also in study guide)

Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.

- a. Semiperipheral economy
- b. Peripheral economy
- c. Traditional authority
- d. Primary sector
- e. Secondary sector
- f. Special interest groups

Scenario 1

“In less than three decades, Taiwan has become a major economic player not only in the economy of the Pacific Rim but [also] in the global system as well. Foreign investors have played a vital role in Taiwan’s economic development. For example, a mass buyer, like Sears or K-Mart, would visit Taiwanese factories and order goods in bulk for sale under the chain’s brand name. A company like Arrow shirts or U.S. Shoe would supply samples to several factories and then contract with the factory that offered the best deal in terms of cost and quality. The “Made in Taiwan” label spread worldwide, even if no one outside Taiwan knew a single Taiwanese company that produced the products” (Goldstein 1991).

ANS: A

Scenario 2

At the urging of Chiquita Brands, a unit of the American Financial Corporation and the world’s largest banana producer, the Clinton Administration is seeking to overturn an agreement that guarantees small Caribbean banana farmers special access to the European Union market. “Why is America doing this to us?” Mr. Prosper, 53, asked as his crop was being boxed at a weighing station here the other day. “This is a little place, and this is all that we know and what we depend on. We have nothing else and we hurt nobody, but now they want to take even this from us.”

Much as in neighboring Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, one-quarter of the labor force in this country of 145,000 people is employed in the banana industry, either growing, processing, or shipping the fruit. In contrast to Central America, where workers paid as little as $2 a day grow most of Chiquita’s bananas, Caribbean banana workers are mostly independent growers who own the small plot they farm (Rohter 1997:A6).

ANS: B
Scenario 3
“When Prince William was born, Britons rejoiced at the sight of him in his mother's arms. He was heralded as a king in waiting who would take the Windsor dynasty into the next generation and the next century” (World News 2011)

ANS: C

Scenario 4
“A mainstay of the mining industry is gold, which is being extracted from the West faster than ever before, says France. About 85 percent of the gold extracted in the West ends up in jewelry, the rest going into products such as electronics.” (DiSilvesto 1996)

ANS: D, E

Scenario 5
“As more private sector organizations learn to use the tools of the political campaign industry, a broad range of corporations, associations, unions, and non-profits are playing a larger, more aggressive role in the shaping of public opinion on matters they deem important…. A study conducted by the Annenberg Public Policy Center of the University of Pennsylvania estimated that during the 1995-96 election cycle, one-third of the total dollars spent on advertising in federal elections was attributable to “issue” advocacy efforts.” (Faucheux 1998)

ANS: F

Short Answer Questions

1. Why focus on India in conjunction with the topics of economics and politics?

ANS: Will vary

2. Define economic system. Name three revolutions that have shaped economic systems.

ANS: Will vary

3. What are the six types of societies? What concept can be used to make distinctions among the six societies?

ANS: Will vary

4. Describe two key characteristics of each of the six types of societies.
ANS: Will vary

5. Why are the domestication of plants and animals and the invention of the scratch plow considered revolutionary?

ANS: Will vary

6. Name one of the most fundamental features of the Industrial Revolution. Why is this feature fundamental?

ANS: Will vary

7. What do we mean when we say that the Industrial Revolution cannot be separated from European colonization?

ANS: Will vary

8. What characteristics distinguish a capitalist economic system from a socialist one?

ANS: Will vary

9. From a world system perspective, how has capitalism come to dominate the global network of economic relationships?

ANS: Will vary

10. What are the drawbacks of using GDP as a measure of a country’s well-being?

ANS: Will vary

11. Distinguish among core, peripheral, and semiperipheral economies. Using these terms, describe the U.S. and Indian economies.

ANS: Will vary

12. Which country is considered to have the strongest and most diverse economy in the world? Why?

ANS: Will vary

13. What contributions do the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of the U.S. economy make to the GDP? Which sector contributes the largest share? Explain.

ANS: Will vary
14. What do we mean when we say that the United States is an oil- and mineral-dependent economy?

ANS: Will vary

15. Describe the various kinds of debt that exist in the U.S. economy.

ANS: Will vary

16. What factors contribute to the decline in union membership in the U.S.?

ANS: Will vary

17. What factors explain India’s rise as a leader in IT and BPO outsourcing?

ANS: Will vary

18. Do we know how many jobs have been outsourced from U.S. to other countries? Why or why not?

ANS: Will vary

19. Define political system.

ANS: Will vary

20. What is authority? How many types of authority did Weber identify? Give examples of each kind of authority.

ANS: Will vary

21. What are the essential characteristics of a democracy?

ANS: Will vary

22. How do we distinguish between totalitarian and authoritarian governments?

ANS: Will vary

23. What is a theocracy?

ANS: Will vary

24. What is the power elite? Who comprises the power elite in the United States?
ANS: Will vary

25. Does C. Wright Mills believe that there are any significant constraints on the decision-making powers of the power-elite? Why or why not?

ANS: Will vary

26. Explain the pluralist model of power. In what ways does this model apply to India and the U.S.?

ANS: Will vary

27. What are PACs and 527 groups? Give examples.

ANS: Will vary

28. Define empire, imperialistic power, hegemony, and militaristic power.

ANS: Will vary

29. What are some examples of U.S. power and influence in the world?

ANS: Will vary

30. What are insurgents?

ANS: Will vary

Essay Questions

1. Suppose you were the director of a career placement office at a university. You have invited seniors to a seminar about the future of employment in the United States. What kind of information would you present?

ANS: Will vary

2. If someone from a foreign country asked you to compare economic and political life in the United States and India, what points would you be sure to emphasize?

ANS: Will vary

3. Is the United States an imperialist power? Why or why not?
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ANS: Will vary
Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In Japan, the average number of children that women bear in their lifetime is
   a. 1.2
   b. 2.1
   c. 3.0
   d. 3.4


2. Which one of the following is true about Japan relative to United States?
   a. Japan has a higher fertility rate.
   b. In Japan, more children live in single parent households.
   c. The teen birth rate is lower in Japan.
   d. Fewer elderly in Japan live with adult children.

   ANS: C    SEC: Why Focus On ?    TYP: comprehension

3. In comparison to the United States, Japan has a
   a. higher total fertility rate.
   b. lower rate of reported domestic abuse cases.
   c. higher divorce rate.
   d. lower life expectancy.


4. Which of the following is not a response to the low birth rate in Japan?
   a. condemning young people for being selfish
   b. encouraging single women to have children
   c. delivering urgent appeals to couples to have babies
   d. initiating policies that make it easier on women to pursue a career and raise children
Family and Aging

5. In both the United States and Japan, the percentage of people age 65 and older is increasing relative to younger age groups. This is known as ________________ population.
   a. a silvering
   b. a graying
   c. an aging
   d. a seniority
   

6. Japan’s ______________is a major national concern.
   a. high death rate
   b. low dependency ratio
   c. low fertility rate
   d. high infant mortality rate


7. Relative to Japan, the United States has a
   a. lower infant mortality.
   b. lower rate of reported child abuse cases.
   c. lower percentage of marriage beginning as cohabitation.
   d. higher total fertility rate.

ANS: D  SEC: Why Focus On ?  TYP: knowledge

8. The average number of children that a woman bears in her lifetime is known as the
   a. total fertility rate.
   b. crude birth rate.
   c. age-specific birth rate.
   d. infant mortality rate


9. Which one of the following factors explains why Japan has one of the oldest populations in the world?
   a. long life expectancy
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b. high total fertility rate
c. low immigration rate
d. effective contraceptives


10. An aging population is a label attached to a situation in which
   a. the number of elderly is increasing in a society.
   b. one out of every three people is 65 and over.
   c. the youth outnumber the elderly population.
   d. the percentage of the population age 65 and older is increasing relative to other age groups.


11. A social institution that binds people together through blood, marriage, law, and/or social norms is known as
   a. kinship.
   b. family.
   c. matrilineal heritage.
   d. marriage.

ANS: B  SEC: Defining Family  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide

12. Definitions of family that emphasize ___________ view the family as comprising members who are linked together by blood, marriage, or adoption.
   a. membership
   b. kinship
   c. legal definitions
   d. common law

ANS: B  SEC: Defining Family  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide

13. Relative to the United States, Japan has a higher
   a. rate of reported cases of child abuse.
   b. rate of reported cases of domestic abuse.
   c. percentage of births to unmarried women.
   d. abortion rate.

ANS: D  SEC: Defining Family  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide
14. Which one of the following represents an example of tertiary kin?
   a. mother
   b. mother’s mother
   c. brother’s daughter’s son
   d. father’s sister

   ANS: C       SEC: Defining Family       TYP: comprehension

15. Which one of the following represents an example of secondary kin?
   a. father
   b. father’s father
   c. mother’s sister’s son
   d. brother’s daughter’s son’s son

   ANS: B       SEC: Defining Family       TYP: comprehension

16. __________________ is one way people limit the number of kin relatives.
   a. Conscious decisions
   b. Contraceptives
   c. Selective forgetting
   d. An unconscious decision

   ANS: C       SEC: Defining Family       TYP: comprehension

17. People make decisions about which kin they will acknowledge as family and which kin they will “forget.” This process is known as
   a. amnesia and recall.
   b. self-fulfilling prophecy.
   c. selective remembering and forgetting.
   d. differential association.

   ANS: C       SEC: Defining Family       TYP: comprehension   SOURCE : new

18. Marissa lives with her boyfriend and their two young children. Marissa’s parents express their disappointment that Marissa and her boyfriend are not married. Her parents are using the definition of the ____________ family to judge her living arrangements.
   a. modernized
   b. matrilocal
   c. natural
   d. ideal

   ANS:
19. Which one of the following constitutes primary kin?
   a. mother, father, sister, brother
   b. mother’s mother, mother’s father, sister’s son
   c. brother’s daughter’s son
   d. brother’s daughter’s son’s son

ANS: A

20. At her wedding, Julie met her brother’s daughter’s son. Julie met a
   a. primary relative.
   b. secondary relative.
   c. tertiary relative.
   d. quadiary relative.

ANS: C

21. Hector argues that he is marrying Maria for love. His choice of spouse can be classified as
   a. arranged.
   b. romantic.
   c. endogamy.
   d. exogamy.

ANS: B

22. Sara marries someone of the same religion as herself. She has followed the norm of
   a. patrilocal groups.
   b. endogamy.
   c. exogamy.
   d. monogamy.

ANS: B

23. At one time (before 1967), the United States had laws prohibiting marriages between people classified as white and black. Those laws enforced
   a. polyandry.
   b. monogamy.
   c. endogamy.
24. When family residence is neolocal, that means the
   a. wife lives with or near her husband’s family.
   b. husband lives with or near his wife’s family.
   c. husband and wife live apart from each other.
   d. husband and wife’s residence is separate from their parents.

ANS: D  SEC: Defining Family  TYP: knowledge

25. In at least 96 countries in the world, the fertility rate is below ____________, the rate needed to replace those members that die.
   a. 1.8
   b. 2.1
   c. 3.2
   d. 4.0

ANS: B  SEC: Defining Family  TYP: knowledge

26. A functionalist would argue that families are structured to
   a. devalue reproductive work.
   b. maintain and perpetuate social inequalities.
   c. replace the members of society who die.
   d. foster racial divisions and boundaries.

ANS: C  SEC: Defining Family  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: study guide

27. Functionalists maintain that the family performs several social functions for society.
   Which one of the following is not one of these functions?
   a. replacing the members of society who die
   b. regulating sexual behavior
   c. socializing the young
   d. passing on social advantages and disadvantages

ANS: D  SEC: Defining Family  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

28. The family serves the purpose of socializing the young, regulating sexual behavior, and providing care and emotional support to its members. From a functionalist point of view,
these are __________ of the family.
  a. functions 
  b. dysfunctions 
  c. conflicts 
  d. purposes

ANS: A    SEC: Defining Family    TYP: comprehension    SOURCE: new

29. The family passes on social privileges and social disadvantages to its members, thereby perpetuating the system of inequality. This viewpoint coincides with which one of the following sociological perspectives?
  a. symbolic interaction 
  b. conflict theory 
  c. functionalist 
  d. structural strain theory

ANS: B    SEC: Defining Family    TYP: comprehension

30. A conflict theorist would argue that families are structured to
  a. value reproductive work. 
  b. confer social status that is unequal. 
  c. provide care and emotional support. 
  d. perpetuate social equality.

ANS: B    SEC: Defining Family    TYP: comprehension    SOURCE: new

31. “Renewing life is a form of work, as fundamental to the perpetuation of society as the production of things.” This statement relates to
  a. productive work. 
  b. fertility. 
  c. reproductive work. 
  d. life chances.

ANS: C    SEC: Defining Family    TYP: comprehension    SOURCE: new

32. Japan has a much lower rate of child and domestic abuse than the United States because in Japan
  a. harmony is valued. 
  b. many cases go unreported. 
  c. family relationships are more harmonious. 
  d. the nuclear family is valued.
ANS: B  SEC: Defining Family  TYP: comprehension

33. The “means of existence, food, clothing, and shelter and tools” relates to
   a. productive work.
   b. reproductive work.
   c. life chances.
   d. work.

ANS: A  SEC: Conflict View  TYP: application

34. Child bearing, care giving, managing households, and educating children fall under the category of
   a. productive work.
   b. reproductive work.
   c. life chances.
   d. housework.

ANS: B  SEC: Conflict View  TYP: application

35. Ji-wu lives in a household where his father is unemployed, but his mother works 35 hours per week at a job she has held for five years. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Ji-wu lives in a household with
   a. a dead-beat dad.
   b. poverty-level income.
   c. insecure parental employment.
   d. secure parental employment.

ANS: D  SEC: Conflict View  TYP: application  SOURCE: study

guide

36. In the United States, children classified as _______________ are most likely to live in secure parental employment households.
   a. Hispanic
   b. Native American
   c. Black
   d. White, non-Hispanic

ANS: D  SEC: Conflict View  TYP: application

37. In the United States, children classified as _______________ are least likely to live in
secure parental employment households.
  a. Hispanic
  b. Native American
  c. Black
  d. White, non-Hispanic

ANS: C  SEC: Conflict View  TYP: application  SOURCE: new

38. A child lives in a household with secure parental employment. This means the child lives with at least one parent or guardian who is employed _______________ hours per week.
  a. 10
  b. 20
  c. 35
  d. 40

ANS: C  SEC: Conflict View  TYP: knowledge

39. A husband, his wife, and their two-year-old son are traveling by plane. The husband is holding his screaming son. A male passenger turns around and remarks, “Why doesn’t the mother take care of the baby?” The passenger is conveying his belief that women do the ___________ work.
  a. reproductive
  b. productive
  c. life chance
  d. fertility

ANS: A  SEC: Conflict View  TYP: application

40. A husband’s decision not to hand his crying son to his wife, and his wife’s decision not to take the crying child away from her husband represent the couple’s commitment to
  a. raising their child in a genderless household.
  b. reverse parenting roles.
  c. share in the reproductive work.
  d. share in the productive work.

ANS: C  SEC: Conflict View  TYP: application  SOURCE: new

41. In Japan, 94 percent of marriages involve brides and grooms both classified as Japanese. The pattern of marrying within one’s own ethnic group is known as
  a. exogamy.
b. monogamy.
c. endogamy.
d. polyandry.

ANS: C   SEC: Conflict View   TYP: application

42. In the United States, the practice of dividing family members along racial lines began with
   a. independence.
   b. the Revolutionary War.
   c. the arrival of Christopher Columbus.
   d. slavery.

ANS: D   SEC: Conflict View   TYP: comprehension

43. DNA evidence suggests that __________ fathered at least one child with Sally Hemings, an enslaved woman Thomas Jefferson owned.
   a. a Jefferson male
   b. Thomas Jefferson
   c. a non-Jefferson male
   d. a white farm hand

ANS: A   SEC: Conflict View   TYP: comprehension

44. Endogamy refers to norms requiring or encouraging people to choose partners
   a. outside their immediate family.
   b. of the opposite sex.
   c. who share the same race.
   d. of a different religion.

ANS: C   SEC: Conflict View   TYP: comprehension

45. In the United States, race and ethnic categories persist because most people “choose” partners that they believe belong to their own racial category. This practice is known as
   a. polyandry
   b. monogamy
   c. endogamy
   d. exogamy

ANS: C   SEC: Conflict View   TYP: application
46. Sociologist Kingsley Davis wrote about an economic arrangement in which the man’s economic role was the link between the family and the wider market economy, and the woman’s role was confined to running the household. Davis called that economic arrangement the
   a. fortified households.
   b. breadwinner system.
   c. advanced market household.
   d. traditional system.


47. Sociologist Kingsley Davis traced the initial rise in the divorce rate in the United States to the breadwinner system and specifically to
   a. the two-income system.
   b. increased employment opportunities for women.
   c. the shift of economic production to outside the home.
   d. women’s entry into the labor market.


48. The percentage of married women in the labor force increased from 15.4 percent to 53.1 percent between 1900 and 1980. According to sociologist Kingsley Davis, women’s entry into the paid work force can be attributed to all but which one of the following factors?
   a. declines in total fertility
   b. increased life expectancy
   c. increased employment opportunities for women
   d. the women’s liberation movement


49. Sociologist Kingsley Davis called the new economic arrangement between husband and wife that emerged as a result of industrialization the
   a. traditional household.
   b. isolated family.
   c. breadwinner system.
   d. nuclear family.

ANS: C  SEC: Family Structures  TYP: comprehension
50. The breadwinner system is an outcome of an economic arrangement. That arrangement is
   a. socialism.
   b. agriculture-based economy.
   c. information- or service-based economy.
   d. capitalism (Industrial Revolution).


51. The heyday of the breadwinner system in the United States was
   a. between 1860 and 1920.
   b. between 1920 and 1960.
   c. in the 1950s.
   d. in the 1970s and 1980s.

   ANS: A  SEC: Family Structures  TYP: knowledge

52. The breadwinner system that Davis described did not last because it placed too much strain on husbands and wives. The strain stemmed from all but one of the following sources:
   a. never before had the roles of husband and wife been so distant.
   b. never before had women played such an indirect role in producing what the family consumed.
   c. never before had men had it so easy relative to the role of women.
   d. never before had men had to bear the sole responsibility of supporting the family.

   ANS: C  SEC: Family Structures  TYP: application

53. Sociologist Kingsley Davis argues that once the divorce rate reached a certain threshold, more married women seriously considered seeking employment to protect themselves in case of divorce. That threshold was ________ percent.
   a. 5
   b. 10
   c. 20
   d. 50


54. We know that the Industrial Revolution separated the workplace from the home and
altered the division of labor between men and women. More specifically,
a. the woman came to produce most of what her family consumed.
b. the economic value of women and children increased.
c. the man became the link between the family and the wider market economy.
d. the man’s role changed from stressful to carefree.

ANS: C  SEC: Family Structures  TYP: comprehension

55. Under this system, “the man’s economic role became, in one sense, more important to the family, for he was the link between the family and the wider market economy.” This system is
a. the extended family.
b. the dual income family.
c. the breadwinner system.
d. traditional households.


56. Kingsley Davis believed that married women became motivated to seek work outside the household for all but which one of the following reasons?
a. changes in child bearing experiences
b. boredom with children and housework
c. increases in life expectancy
d. rising divorce rates

ANS: B  SEC: Family Structures  TYP: comprehension

57. The dramatic drop in the fertility rate in Japan can be attributed to all but which one of the following factors?
a. the fall of the *ie* family system
b. the rise of the breadwinner system
c. decreased employment opportunities for women
d. the rise of the “parasite single”

ANS: C  SEC: Family Structures  TYP: comprehension

58. The *ie* family system in Japan was abolished during what time period?
a. after WWI
b. in 1898 with the rise of the Domestic Relations and Inheritance Laws
c. after WWII, when the U.S. occupied Japan
d. during the economic crisis of the 1990s

ANS: C  SEC: Family Structures  TYP: knowledge

59. Under the *ie* system,
   a. a daughter was viewed as a permanent family member until she married.
   b. a bride was known as the “bride of the family,” not the bride of her husband.
   c. a wife served and obeyed her parents.
   d. a married woman was responsible for caring for her parents.

ANS: B  SEC: Family Structures  TYP: comprehension

60. In Japan, the population of working single adults (22 and older) that live with their parents while contributing little to household expenses is known as
   a. the baby boomlet.
   b. spoiled singles.
   c. parasite singles.
   d. mama’s boys and girls.


61. *Juku* is a Japanese term for
   a. the single life.
   b. a childless life.
   c. cram schools.
   d. welfare-reform.

ANS: C  SEC: Family Structures  TYP: knowledge

62. The *juku* pressure is stressful for everyone involved, but especially for
   a. children.
   b. fathers.
   c. grandparents.
   d. mothers.

ANS: D  SEC: Family Structures  TYP: comprehension

63. Sociologist Kaku Sechiyama argues that the key to establishing a work environment that is supportive of women is to
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a. establish an equal opportunity/affirmative action program.
b. pay women not to have children.
c. adopt the U.S. employment model.
d. create a system that imposes housework, child rearing, and elder care duties on men.


64. Sociologist Randall Collins maintains that the ideology of __________ is at the heart of sexual stratification.
   a. sexual property
   b. gender polarization
   c. sexism
   d. capitalism

ANS: A SEC: Key Forces TYP: comprehension

65. The statement “Marriage between men and women from different families does little to increase a family’s wealth or political power” is associated with
   a. low-technological tribal societies.
   b. fortified households.
   c. private households.
   d. advanced market economies.

ANS: A SEC: Key Forces TYP: application SOURCE: new: study guide

66. The statement “Men assume the role of breadwinner” is associated with
   a. low-technological tribal societies.
   b. fortified households.
   c. private households.
   d. advanced market economies.

ANS: C SEC: Key Forces TYP: application SOURCE: new

67. The statement “The honored male is one who can protect his property and conquer others’ property” is associated with
   a. low-technological tribal societies.
   b. fortified households.
   c. private households.
   d. advanced market economies.
68. In a(n) _______________ women can enter relationships offering income and other personal achievements.
   a. low-technological tribal society
   b. fortified household
   c. private household
   d. advanced market economy

ANS: D  SEC: Key Forces  TYP: application  SOURCE: new

69. In a(n) _______________ there is no police force or militia; the household is an armed unit.
   a. low-technological tribal society
   b. fortified household
   c. private household
   d. advanced market economy

ANS: B  SEC: Key Forces  TYP: application  SOURCE: new

70. In a(n) _______________, the available technology does not permit the creation of surplus wealth.
   a. low-technological tribal society
   b. fortified household
   c. private household
   d. advanced market economy

ANS: A  SEC: Key Forces  TYP: application  SOURCE: new

71. In a(n) _______________ women can offer men an income and other personal achievements.
   a. low-technological tribal society
   b. fortified household
   c. private household
   d. advanced market economy

ANS: D  SEC: Key Forces  TYP: application  SOURCE: new

72. In a(n) _______________ women offer men sexual access in exchange for economic
security.

a. low-technological tribal society
b. fortified household
c. private household
d. advanced market economy

ANS: C   SEC: Key Forces   TYP: application   SOURCE: new

73. Sociologist Randall Collins argues that women must __________ if they are to be men’s equals.
   a. be valued as mothers
   b. have access to combat roles in the military
   c. have access to agents of violence control
   d. become involved in athletics at an early age

ANS: C   SEC: Key Forces   TYP: comprehension

74. ________________ emerge with the establishment of a market economy, a centralized bureaucratic state, and agencies of social control.
   a. Low-technology tribal societies
   b. Fortified households
   c. Private households
   d. Advanced market economies

ANS: C   SEC: Key Forces   TYP: knowledge

75. ________________ offer widespread employment opportunities for women.
   a. Low-technology tribal societies
   b. Fortified households
   c. Private households
   d. Advanced market economies

ANS: D   SEC: Key Forces   TYP: knowledge

76. __________ are characterized by the presence of a non-householder class consisting of propertyless laborers and servants.
   a. Low-technology tribal societies
   b. Fortified households
   c. Private households
   d. Advanced market economies

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77. The relatively permanent claim to exclusive rights over a particular person relates to the concept of
   a. sexual property.
   b. tribal property.
   c. reproductive property.
   d. rites of passages.

ANS: A   SEC: Key Forces   TYP: comprehension    SOURCE: study guide

78. Which one of the following statements is most likely to be made by a person born and raised in Japan?
   a. I am thirty-five.
   b. I am cheerful.
   c. I am tall.
   d. I like the color orange.

ANS: A   SEC: Key Forces   TYP: comprehension

79. Someone praises a Japanese mother whose son earned a grade of 100% on a math exam by saying, “He is very smart, isn’t he?” Which one of the following represents her likely response?
   a. I know. He studied so hard.
   b. No. He is not so smart. He was just lucky.
   c. Yes. He is just naturally good at math.
   d. I don’t know how he got to be so smart.

ANS: B   SEC: Key Forces   TYP: comprehension

80. The Japanese job market is very “cold” to women over the age of
   a. 35.
   b. 45.
   c. 55.
   d. 65.

ANS: B   SEC: Key Forces   TYP: knowledge

81. “Intimacy at a distance” is a term used to describe a situation in which norms specify that
a. elders should not interfere in the lives of adult children.
b. couples should practice celibacy until marriage.
c. parents should not act as pals to their children.
d. couples should lead separate lives.

ANS: A SEC: Key Forces TYP: comprehension

82. Demographer S. Ryan Johansson argues that couples in industrialized economies have children for all but which one of the following reasons?
   a. for love and companionship
   b. economic investment
   c. an outlet for nurturing feelings
   d. enhancement of adult identity

ANS: B SEC: Key Forces TYP: comprehension

83. Which one of the following is a core concept sociologists use to think about the family?
   a. The family consists of a husband, wife, and children.
   b. Family life is harmonious.
   c. The structure of a family is timeless and unchanging.
   d. The aging of the population has no historical precedent.

ANS: D SEC: Caregiving TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

84. Increases in life expectancy have altered family life in all but which one of the following ways?
   a. The chances that children will lose one or both parents before age 16 has decreased dramatically.
   b. The percentage of elderly people living in nursing homes has increased dramatically.
   c. The number of people surviving to old age has increased.
   d. People have time to choose and get to know a partner.

ANS: B SEC: Caregiving TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new: study guide

85. Caregiving that family members, neighbors, and friends provide in a home setting is
   a. formal care.
   b. familial care.
   c. informal care.
   d. institutionalized care.
86. Ming drops by her neighbor’s house every morning to check on a woman who cannot get out. Ming is engaged in
   a. informal care.
   b. formal care.
   c. caregiver burden.
   d. sociological ambivalence.

ANS: A  SEC: Caregiving  TYP: application  SOURCE: new; study guide

87. In the United States, _____________ of people 65 and over require assistance with daily activities such as bathing, walking, dressing and eating.
   a. 75 percent
   b. 25 percent
   c. 50 percent
   d. less than 5 percent

ANS: B  SEC: Caregiving  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

88. In which racial/ethnic category are men in the U.S. more likely to be caregivers to elderly family members?
   a. Asian and Pacific Islander
   b. Hispanic
   c. black
   d. white

ANS: A  SEC: Caregiving  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: study guide

89. The typical person in the United States who cares for a senior does so for ______ years.
   a. less than two
   b. four
   c. ten
   d. more than fifteen

ANS: B  SEC: Caregiving  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: new

90. The best estimates we have of the numbers of people in the U.S. with impairments comes from
   a. the American Medical Association.
91. People without legs cannot pedal a traditionally constructed bike, but they can pedal with their hands. This viewpoint speaks to the concept of
   a. caregiver burden.  
   b. disability versus impairment. 
   c. socialization. 
   d. technological determinism. 

ANS: B SEC: Caregiving TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

92. Jake is capable of cooking his own meals. The problem is that the stove has been designed for those who can stand (which he cannot). This dynamic suggest Jake has
   a. a disability. 
   b. an impairment. 
   c. a defeatist attitude. 
   d. a type A personality. 

ANS: A SEC: Caregiving TYP: application SOURCE: new

93. A(n)___________ is a physical or mental condition that interferes with someone’s ability to perform an activity that the average person can perform without technical or human assistance.
   a. disability 
   b. impediment 
   c. impairment 
   d. limitation

ANS: C SEC: Caregiving TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

94. An impairment becomes a disability when
   a. a person is unable to perform an activity that the average person can perform. 
   b. inventions and social activities are designed in such a way that exclude people with impairments from participating. 
   c. a doctor classifies it as such. 
   d. a large group of people with the same impairment lobby to have it classified as such. 

ANS: B SEC: Caregiving TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new
95. ______________ is imposed when emphasis is placed on the loss of some mental or physical capacity and no consideration is given to ways of reducing barriers to full participation.
   a. Disability
   b. An impediment
   c. Impairment
   d. Tyranny of the normal

ANS: A SEC: Caregiving TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

96. A point of view that assumes those who are impaired with regard to some activity, such as walking, are also impaired in other areas is called
   a. the tyranny of the normal.
   b. anti-disability.
   c. ableism.
   d. disability oppression.

ANS: A SEC: Caregiving TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new; study guide

97. Pam, who is wheelchair bound, believes that an unimpaired person sees her life as not worth living. Pam is describing
   a. a disability.
   b. an impairment.
   c. the tyranny of the normal.
   d. Darwinism.

ANS: C SEC: Caregiving TYP: application SOURCE: new

True-False Questions

1. In 2020, the United States will have a higher percentage of the population aged 65+ than Japan.


2. Japan’s abortion rate is higher than the United States.

3. The family is an unchanging, stable entity.
ANS: False SEC: Defining Family SOURCE: study guide

4. Relative to the United States, Japan has a very small percentage of single-parent households.
ANS: True SEC: Defining Family

5. Families everywhere trace ancestry in the same way.
ANS: False SEC: Defining Family SOURCE: new

6. Sociologists argue that it is virtually impossible to keep track of everyone’s living relatives.
ANS: True SEC: Defining Family

7. There is no concrete group that can be universally identified as a family.
ANS: True SEC: Defining Family SOURCE: study guide

8. An aging population is one in which the percentage of the population 65 and over is increasing relative to other age groups.
ANS: True SEC: Why Focus On?

9. Endogamy means marriage within one’s social group.
ANS: True SEC: Conflict View

10. Endogamy refers to norms requiring or encouraging people to choose partners that are of different religion, race, ethnicity, or social class.
ANS: False SEC: Conflict View SOURCE: study guide

11. Federal law defines a marriage as a legal union between two committed adults.
12. By definition, family relationships are constructive and harmonious.

ANS: False  SEC: Defining Family

13. Reproductive work is usually not rewarded on an economic level.

ANS: True  SEC: Conflict View

14. The lowest total fertility rate in the world is between 1.1 and 1.2.

ANS: True  SEC: Conflict View

15. It appears that American males do more housework than their counterparts in Japan.

ANS: True  SEC: Conflict View  SOURCE: study guide

16. Men and women can decide to share in reproductive work but doing so involves costs to both parties.

ANS: True  SEC: Conflict View

17. In the U.S., children classified as Asian are least likely to live in secure parental employment households.

ANS: False  SEC: Conflict View

18. Viewed over a span of 100 years, the structure of the American family has changed quite dramatically.


19. Viewed over the span of 100 years, the structure of the Japanese family has changed very little.

ANS: False  SEC: Changing Family Structures
20. Between 1955 and 1998, the percentage of arranged marriages in Japan increased

21. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, the division of labor between males and females was clear-cut.
ANS: False  SEC: Changing Family Structures  SOURCE: new; study guide

22. When both husband and wife participate in the labor force, the chances of divorce drop dramatically.

23. The Japanese government has created national initiatives aimed at reversing the low total fertility rate and encouraging working women to have children.
ANS: True  SEC: Changing Family Structures  SOURCE: new

24. As human muscle and time became less important to the production process, children lost their economic value.

25. Japan’s labor laws forbid discrimination against women.
ANS: True  SEC: Changing Family Structures

26. For the most part, Japanese women are expected to quit working when they marry or have children.

27. The World Economic Forum ranks Japan higher than the United States in its ability to empower women.
ANS: False  SEC: Changing Family Structures
28. Advanced market economies offer widespread employment opportunities for women.

ANS: True SEC: Key Forces

29. In Japan, approximately 50 percent of people age 75 and older reside in nursing homes.

ANS: False SEC: Caregiving SOURCE: study guide

30. Most caregiving in the United States is formal.

ANS: False SEC: Caregiving SOURCE: new

31. All people with impairments are classified as disabled

ANS: False SEC: Caregiving SOURCE: new; study guide

32. The assumption that those who are impaired desire to be ‘normal’ and ‘whole’ is termed the tyranny of the normal.

ANS: True SEC: Caregiving SOURCE: new

**Concept Application (also in study guide)**

Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.

a. Aging populations  
b. Disability  
c. Exogamy  
d. Fertility rate  
e. Reproductive work

**Scenario 1**

“Many physically disabled HCMC residents said that they aren’t able to utilize the city’s bus system because the vehicles aren’t designed to serve them. “If you are a poor handicapped person, you have no choice but to go around in a wheelchair,” said Tuan, a 26 year-old paraplegic architecture student in HCMC. “We rarely have any opportunity to leave our houses.”
A survey conducted by Thanh Nien found that almost all of the city’s bus stops were not designed to meet the needs of the handicapped. In many cases, bus stops are set atop high curbs, making it difficult for these passengers to board. Only a handful of stops along District 1’s Le Duan Street featured stops that are parallel to the street for easy handicapped boarding. According to the HCMC Center for Public Transit Operations, only four bus routes in the city are utilized by buses equipped to accommodate wheelchairs.”

ANS: B

Scenario 2
Recently, the largest circulation Jewish newspaper in the country carried an opinion article pronouncing, with equanimity, that “the Jewish taboo on mixed marriage has clearly collapsed.” Around the same time, and more startlingly, the New York Times published a photograph taken at the nuptials of a male rabbi and a female Protestant minister, a rite that was itself blessed by an assemblage of priests, ministers, and rabbis, all standing together under a Jewish wedding canopy. What this powerfuly suggestive photograph tells us is not just that many American Jews, including at least some of the rabbis among them, have abandoned long-standing communal norms, but that they, again including at least some of the rabbis among them, seem to have replaced those norms with an entirely new set of beliefs about what constitutes an authentic expression of Judaism—and what, if anything, lies beyond the limits of such expression. Long in the building, the intermarriage crisis is now propelling a massive transformation of American Jewish life (Wertheimer 2001).

ANS: C

Scenario 3
Next year, for the first time in history, people over 60 will outnumber kids 14 or younger in industrial countries. Even more startling, the population of the Third World, while still comparatively youthful, is aging faster than that of the rest of the world. In France, for example, it took 140 years for the proportion of the population age 65 or older to double from 9 percent to 18 percent. In China, the same feat will take just 34 years; in Venezuela, it will take 22 years (Longman 1999, p. 30).

ANS: A

Scenario 4
Italians have stopped making babies; the nation is aging fast; and, according to the country’s chief statistical body, [Italian] women now bear 1.2 babies apiece. Only the Spaniards, in Western Europe, are as unproductive. At last count, in 1996, deaths had outpaced births for four years in a row. If Italy’s population is slightly up, it is thanks to the 178,000 immigrants who took up legal residence two years ago (The Economist 1998, p. 51).
ANS: D

Scenario 5

[In China] sons and daughters play a crucial role in medical treatment and care for the elderly. A scarcity of medical resources, which is characteristic of developing economies, forces hospitals to rely on the work of family members to provide food, purchase and administer medicine, deliver and pick up lab tests and x-rays, and monitor and bathe the patients. Relatives draw on their personal connections to doctors and nurses to obtain treatment and hospital beds (Otis 2001, p. 471).

ANS: E

Short Essay Questions

1. Why is Japan the focus of a chapter on family and aging? How does the U.S. compare to Japan on indicators related to family well-being and stability?

ANS: Will vary

2. Why is “family” a difficult concept to define? What are some criteria that might be used to define family?

ANS: Will vary

3. How does the family contribute to order and stability in society? What are some problems with defining family in terms of social functions?

ANS: Will vary

4. What is the conflict view of family?

ANS: Will vary

5. Distinguish between productive and reproductive work. Which type of work is more valued?

ANS: Will vary

6. How is family related to social inequality in society?

ANS: Will vary
7. How has family created racial divisions and boundaries?
ANS: Will vary

8. Describe at least three major changes in American family life since 1900.
ANS: Will vary

9. How did the Industrial Revolution destroy the household-based economy and lead to the breadwinner system?
ANS: Will vary

10. According to Kingsley Davis, what strains and demographic factors led to the collapse of the breadwinner system?
ANS: Will vary

11. Describe at least three major changes in Japanese family life since 1900.
ANS: Will vary

12. What caused the $ie$ family system to fall? What system replaced it?
ANS: Will vary

13. Explain: “Japan does not have a couple’s culture.”
ANS: Will vary

14. What is a “parasite single”? Explain the “new single concept.”
ANS: Will vary

15. How is Japan’s employment system connected to the country’s low fertility rate?
ANS: Will vary

16. In general, how do economic arrangements shape the character of sexual stratification?
ANS: Will vary

17. Over the past century, what 4 key factors have changed the structure of family life?
ANS: Will vary
18. What is intimacy at a distance? What factors gave rise to this phenomenon?
ANS: Will vary

19. How has the status of children been affected by industrialization?
ANS: Will vary

20. How do increases in life expectancy alter the composition of the family?
ANS: Will vary

21. What is “caregiver burden”? Is care giving only a burden?
ANS: Will vary

22. Distinguish between formal and informal caregiving.
ANS: Will vary

23. Where does our data on the amount of disability in the U.S. come from?
ANS: Will vary

24. Give an example of stress experienced by caregivers and an example of stress experienced by those who receive care.
ANS: Will vary

25. Give three reasons someone might engage in caregiving.
ANS: Will vary

26. Distinguish between impairment and disability.
ANS: Will vary

27. What is the tyranny of the normal?
ANS: Will vary

Comprehensive Essay Questions
1. What are some of the major factors that can affect the structure of family life?

ANS: Will vary

2. Does Japan or does the United States have the better family system? Explain.

ANS: Will vary

3. Identify a family-related social issue that needs to be addressed in both Japan and the United States. Now, imagine you are a policy maker. What policy might you implement to encourage change? Explain.

ANS: Will vary
Chapter 13

Education

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. We focus on the European Union in the Education chapter for all but which one of the following reasons?
   a. The EU is investing heavily in education and research to boost its international competitiveness.
   b. The EU is offering scholarships to attract the world’s super-scholars.
   c. The EU is working to limit opportunities for education beyond high school.
   d. The U.S. Department of Education routinely compares its students and education system with European counterparts.


2. When sociologist study __________, they focus on the formal and informal social interactions that train, discipline, or shape (or reshape) the mind and body in planned and unplanned ways.
   a. curriculum
   b. education
   c. schooling
   d. the adolescent subculture

ANS: B  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension

3. Which one of the following characteristics applies to the process of informal education?
   a. purposeful
   b. systematic
   c. spontaneous
   d. planned

ANS: C  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: study guide
4. Which one of the following characteristics does not apply to the process of formal education?
   a. purposeful
   b. systematic
   c. spontaneous
   d. planned

   ANS: C  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension

5. In the broadest sense, education is
   a. a purposeful, planned effort to impart specific skills.
   b. a program of formal and systematic instruction.
   c. those experiences that train, discipline, and develop mental and physical potential.
   d. spontaneous, unplanned exposure to ideas.

   ANS: C  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide

6. A program of formal and systematic instruction that takes place primarily in classrooms is
   a. instruction.
   b. schooling.
   c. curriculum.
   d. skill-specific instruction.

   ANS: B  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension

7. ________ is a purposeful, planned effort intended to impart specific skills and modes of thought.
   a. Informal education
   b. Formal education
   c. Socialization
   d. Education

   ANS: B  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension

8. ________ occurs in a spontaneous, unplanned way.
   a. Informal education
   b. Formal education
   c. Tracking
   d. Education
9. The means by which instructors pass on the values, knowledge, and skills that they or others have defined as important for success in the world is known as
   a. informal education.
   b. schooling.
   c. syllabi.
   d. curriculum.

ANS: B  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide

10. Early school reformers in the United States viewed education as
   a. a setting promoting diversity and multiculturalism.
   b. a liberating force.
   c. a place where students could argue about the value of ideas.
   d. the vehicle for “Americanizing” a culturally and linguistically diverse population.

ANS: D  SEC: Education  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: study guide

11. __________ argue that schools contribute to the smooth operation of society by facilitating change and progress, contributing basic and applied research, and integrating diverse populations.
   a. Conflict theorists
   b. Symbolic interactionists
   c. Functionalists
   d. Labeling theorists

ANS: C  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension

12. Transmitting skills, contributing to personal reflection and change, and integrating diverse populations are considered __________ of education.
   a. functions
   b. informal aspects
   c. formal aspects
   d. the self-fulfilling prophecy

ANS: A  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension
13. Although all countries in the world have education-based programs that address social problems, __________ is unique in that education is viewed as the primary solution to many of its problems.
   a. the United States
   b. Japan
   c. Canada
   d. Mexico

ANS: A  SEC: Education  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: study guide

14. The statement “the European Union is relying on its schools to facilitate smooth relationships and interactions among 492.4 million people in 27 member states speaking 23 official languages” best illustrates which of the following social functions of education?
   a. transmitting skills
   b. facilitating personal growth
   c. integrating diverse populations
   d. screening and selecting

ANS: C  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

15. Ideally, schools channel the best-skilled people into the most desirable and important careers and the least-skilled people into careers believed to require no special talent. According to functionalists, this is an example of ____________________ of education.
   a. a social function
   b. the social stratification
   c. an unequal system
   d. the compulsory nature

ANS: A  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

16. Which country has the highest per-pupil spending on primary and secondary education?
   a. Luxembourg
   b. The United States
   c. Czech Republic
   d. Germany

ANS: A  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new
17. ____________ argue that schools simply perpetuate the inequalities of the larger society.
   a. Structural strain theorists
   b. Conflict theorists
   c. Symbolic interactionists
   d. Functionalists

ANS: B   SEC: Education   TYP: comprehension

18. Questions such as “which groups are most likely to drop out of high school and which are most likely to attend college?” and “who writes the curriculum?” would be of interest to a
   a. functionalist.
   b. conflict theorist.
   c. social stratification theorist.
   d. symbolic interactionist.

ANS: B   SEC: Education   TYP: application   SOURCE: new

19. When compared with its EU counterparts, the United States ranks ________ in per-pupil spending for primary and secondary education.
   a. first
   b. second
   c. third
   d. fourth

ANS: B   SEC: Education   TYP: knowledge   SOURCE: new

20. Which country is not a member of the EU?
   a. Austria
   b. France
   c. Norway
   d. Sweden

ANS: C   SEC: Education   TYP: knowledge   SOURCE: new

21. In the United States, most of the funding for primary and secondary education comes from
   a. federal funds.
   b. state and local revenue.
   c. school fundraisers.
   d. private sources.
22. In the most general and basic sense, illiteracy is the inability to
   a. read at the fourth-grade level.
   b. understand and use a symbol system.
   c. read enough to get through a typical day.
   d. understand principles of math and science.

ANS: B

23. People who cannot use a computer, read a map, make change for a customer, read traffic
    signs, follow instructions to assemble an appliance, or fill out a job application share one
    trait. They are
   a. uneducated.
   b. unschooled.
   c. illiterate.
   d. social misfits.

ANS: C

24. The contextual nature of illiteracy suggests that it is
   a. like a disease.
   b. linked to a lack of desire to want to read and write.
   c. biologically rooted.
   d. a social phenomenon.

ANS: D

25. The statement “Illiteracy is a product of one’s social environment” means that people are
    considered illiterate when
   a. they cannot understand another culture’s symbol system.
   b. they possess the literacy skills necessary to make it in society.
   c. they cannot understand or use the symbol system of the surrounding environment.
   d. they know little about the social issues affecting their lives.

ANS: C

26. Jenny does not possess the calculating skills to balance her checkbook or to file her tax
    return. From a sociological point of view, she is
a. undereducated.  
b. unschooled.  
c. functionally illiterate.  
d. a social misfit.

ANS: C  SEC: Education  TYP: application  SOURCE: new; study guide

27. Students in _____________ have the highest percent of 15-year old students classified as mathematically illiterate.
   a. Finland  
b. Germany  
c. Spain  
d. the United States

ANS: D  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

28. Education critic Daniel Resnick argues that the U.S. focus on ______________ “has cut students off from the pluralism of world culture and denied them a sense of powerlessness in approaching societies very different from their own.”
   a. diverse curriculum  
b. textbooks modeled after catechism  
c. mass education  
d. a single language

ANS: D  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension

29. In European Union countries, mandatory foreign language study begins as early as age
   a. five.  
b. ten.  
c. twelve.  
d. sixteen.

ANS: A  SEC: Education  TYP: knowledge

30. The United States is probably the only country in the world that places so
   a. much emphasis on learning at least one other language.  
b. little emphasis on learning at least one other language.  
c. much emphasis on the connection between language and culture.  
d. much emphasis on language as a thinking tool.
31. ______________ ranks number one among the top 25 countries sending students to the United States.
   a. France
   b. China
   c. Japan
   d. Great Britain

ANS: B  SEC: Education  TYP: knowledge

32. Approximately __________ percent of U.S. students that study abroad attend schools in EU countries.
   a. 20
   b. 40
   c. 50
   d. 80

ANS: C  SEC: Education  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: study guide

33. The most popular destination for U.S. students studying abroad is
   a. Japan.
   b. the United Kingdom.
   c. France.
   d. China.

ANS: B  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension

34. ______________ helps to explain why people living in countries other than the United States speak more than one language.
   a. Motivation
   b. The higher value placed on education
   c. Multiculturalism
   d. The legacy of colonization

ANS: D  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension

35. Which one of the following is a characteristic of the American system of public education?
a. Americans tend to value education for education’s sake.
b. The United States seems to have one of the narrowest funding disparities in the world between the richest and poorest schools.
c. Theoretically, anyone can attend college regardless of their academic history.
d. Americans tend to stress the association between education and personal empowerment.

ANS: C  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

36. Approximately _______ percent of ninth graders enrolled in U.S. public schools do not graduate from high school four years later.
   a. 26
   b. 74
   c. 91
   d. 2

ANS: A  SEC: Education  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: new

37. Compared to its European Union counterparts, the United States ranks _______ in the percentage of postsecondary education costs paid by public (taxpayers) funds.
   a. 1st
   b. 5th
   c. 10th
   d. last

ANS: D  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension

38. Which racial/ethnic category of high school graduates is most likely to drop out of high school?
   a. females
   b. males
   c. Hispanic
   d. Native Americans

ANS: C  SEC: Education  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: study guide

39. Over the past five or so years, some European governments have ____________ the amount of public (taxpayer) contributions for postsecondary education.
   a. increased
   b. eliminated

ANS: _______  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension
40. In the United States, ACT scores suggest that
   a. only 25 percent of students taking the ACT are prepared for college-level work.
   b. more than half of students taking the ACT are prepared for college-level work.
   c. most students score in the 90th percentile.
   d. standardized tests are a main reason students are not admitted to college.

   ANS: A  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

41. According to sociologist Randall Collins, the steady increase in educational requirements for employment throughout the last century in the United States has created a(n)

   a. credential society.
   b. employment crisis.
   c. large service sector.
   d. technologically-driven workforce.

   ANS: A  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide

42. Which of the following is not a historical factor contributing to the emergence of a credential society in the United States?
   a. technological advancements associated with full-scale industrialization
   b. a long-standing association between high economic status and advanced degrees
   c. a large number of schools and colleges in the United States
   d. the fact that the United States maintains a separate between church and state

   ANS: A  SEC: Education  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

43. Which of the following statements about American curriculum is false?
   a. There is no uniform curriculum.
   b. Textbooks, assignments, and instructional methods vary across schools within each state.
   c. Curriculum requirements vary within a school.
   d. There are national guidelines in regard to appropriate curriculum.

   ANS: D  SEC: Education  TYP: knowledge
44. ______________ percent of American high school students are enrolled in vocational education programs.
   a. Fifty
   b. Forty
   c. Twenty-five
   d. Less than 10

ANS: D   SEC: Education   TYP: knowledge   SOURCE: new

45. ______________ programs prepare students for direct entry into a specific occupation.
   a. College preparatory
   b. Transitional
   c. Vocational
   d. General studies

ANS: C   SEC: Education   TYP: comprehension

46. Which European Union country has the largest percentage of students enrolled in vocational programs?
   a. Finland
   b. Denmark
   c. Czech Republic
   d. Greece

ANS: C   SEC: Promise of Education   TYP: knowledge

47. Most European vocational school programs are equivalent in rigor to U.S. _____________ programs.
   a. vocational school
   b. general studies
   c. college prep
   d. charter school

ANS: C   SEC: Promise of Education   TYP: comprehension   SOURCE: study guide

48. __________ percent of college graduates in the United States claim their degree is not needed to do the job they currently hold.
   a. Less than ten
b. Twenty  
c. Forty   
d. Sixty  

ANS: C      SEC: Promise of Education      TYP: comprehension      SOURCE : new  

49. In which country are males with a high school diploma most likely to earn a high salary? 
   a. the United States  
b. Italy   
c. Belgium   
d. France  

ANS: B      SEC: Promise of Education      TYP: comprehension      SOURCE : new  

50. In the United States, approximately ________ percent of males with a high school degree earn twice the median income. 
   a. 1  
b. 12   
c. 25   
d. 37  

ANS: B      SEC: Promise of Education      TYP: comprehension      SOURCE : new  

51. Most Americans tend to equate education with  
   a. increased job opportunities. 
   b. personal empowerment.  
c. civic responsibility.   
d. national well-being.  

ANS: A      SEC: Promise of Education      TYP: comprehension 

52. ____________ encompasses subject content, assessment methods, and activities involved in teaching and learning for a specific course, grade, or degree. 
   a. A credential society 
   b. A syllabus   
c. Tracking   
d. Curriculum  

ANS: D      SEC: Curriculum      TYP: comprehension      SOURCE : new ; study guide
53. A system in which students are assigned to separate instructional groups within a single classroom or different programs, such as college preparatory versus remedial, is known as a. standardization.  
   b. hidden curriculum.  
   c. tracking.  
   d. classification.  

ANS: C  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

54. Sociologist Jeannie Oakes studied a wide range of school systems and came to the conclusion that ________ has/have the greatest effect on quality of education.  
   a. tracking  
   b. rural-urban environments  
   c. type of school (public versus private)  
   d. amount of cultural diversity  

ANS: A  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension

55. Sociologist Jeannie Oakes studied the effects of tracking and found that  
   a. poor and minority students are not tracked.  
   b. the different tracks are treated as equally valued instructional groups.  
   c. low track students eventually catch up with those in the higher tracks.  
   d. bright students’ learning is not affected by the academic achievements of the students around them.  

ANS: D  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

56. Research suggests that tracking has ____________ effect on high-track students.  
   a. no noticeable  
   b. a positive  
   c. a negative  
   d. an invasive  

ANS: B  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension

57. Research suggests that tracking has all but which one of the following effects?  
   a. Low-track students are less likely to develop positive self images.  
   b. Poor and minority students are more likely to be placed in lower tracks.  
   c. Low-track students are given higher quality instruction in order to encourage movement into a higher track.  

ANS: C  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new
d. Placement in a college preparatory track had positive effects on academic achievement regardless of family background or ability.

ANS: C   SEC: Curriculum   TYP: comprehension   SOURCE: new

58. Which of the following is true regarding tracking in EU countries?
   a. Students are not tracked according to academic abilities.
   b. Students in lower tracks are discouraged from continuing their education.
   c. Students in lower tracks are not given a simpler version of a subject such as math.
   d. Students in higher tracks are not required to take math.

ANS: C   SEC: Curriculum   TYP: comprehension   SOURCE: new

59. Sociologist Jeannie Oakes wrote, “The schools themselves were different: some were large, some very small, some in the middle of cities…But the difference in what students experienced each day in these schools stemmed not so much from which school they happened to attend…but from differences within each school.” Those differences within schools are connected to ________________
   a. the type of school.
   b. rural-urban environments.
   c. hidden curriculum.
   d. tracking.

ANS: D   SEC: Curriculum   TYP: comprehension

60. Sociologist Jeannie Oaks argues that although many educators recognize the problems associated with tracking, efforts to undo tracking
   a. have faced resistance from parents of high-achieving or gifted students.
   b. are stagnated by government bureaucracy.
   c. have faced resistance from parents of low-track students.
   d. are deemed unconstitutional.

ANS: A   SEC: Curriculum   TYP: comprehension   SOURCE: new

61. In Rosenthal and Jacobson’s study of teachers’ expectations of students identified as “academic bloomers,” the authors found that the students identified as “bloomers” improved their test scores over the course of a school year. The researchers concluded that teachers communicated expectation of improvement to “bloomers”
   a. by paying more attention to bloomers than they had in the past.
   b. by giving them extra help before school.
   c. in subtle and complex ways that they could not identify.

ANS: C   SEC: Curriculum   TYP: comprehension   SOURCE: new
d. through the tone of their voice and extra attention.

ANS: C  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension

62. Rosenthal and Jackson maintain that something in the way teachers talk, in their facial expressions and posture conveys their expectations to students. It seems that students respond by meeting these expectations. This process is known as
   a. formal curriculum.
   b. schooling.
   c. self-fulfilling prophecy.
   d. informal education.

ANS: C  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: application  SOURCE: new study guide

63. A self-fulfilling prophecy begins with
   a. an accurate assessment of a situation.
   b. a hidden curriculum.
   c. misguided parenting.
   d. a false definition of a situation.

ANS: D  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: study guide

64. The statement “If people define their situations as real, they are, in fact, real in their consequences” best describes the dynamics underlying
   a. informal education.
   b. the self-fulfilling prophecy.
   c. schooling.
   d. hidden curriculum.

ANS: B  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: application

65. The _________ curriculum is the things students learn along with the subject matter.
   a. formal
   b. unintended
   c. hidden
   d. planned

ANS: C  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension
66. The various academic subjects make up the ______ curriculum.
   a. core
   b. hidden
   c. formal
   d. manifest

   ANS: C  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension

67. Teaching method, tone of teacher’s voice, and frequency of teacher’s absences fall under the category of _______ curriculum.
   a. formal
   b. hidden
   c. unintended
   d. planned

   ANS: B  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: application

68. A math problem that asks “a candy corporation produced 30 million pieces of candy but sold only 13 million. What percentage of the candy is sold?” sends a message to students that companies should not produce more than they sell. This message is part of the ______ curriculum.
   a. formal
   b. hidden
   c. unintended
   d. manifest

   ANS: B  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: application  SOURCE: new; study guide

69. A student writes, “I remember in elementary school my class was divided into two teams. Classmates assigned to each team raced to the blackboard in pairs to see who could spell faster a word called out by the teacher. The winning team got candy.” This memory represents an example of the ______ curriculum.
   a. intended
   b. planned
   c. formal
   d. hidden

   ANS: D  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension

70. The thoughts that math problems generate unrelated to the math skills needed to solve it deliver a lesson that is part of
Chapter 13

a. the state mandated curriculum.
b. the formal curriculum.
c. the hidden curriculum.
d. a self-fulfilling prophecy.

ANS: C  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

71. Sociologist Pierre Bourdieu found that the perceptual schemes people draw upon are shaped in large part by their
   a. social location.
b. hidden curriculum.
c. tracking group.
d. credentials.

ANS: A  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

72. ____________ includes a person’s educational credentials, the kinds of knowledge acquired, social skills, and aesthetic tastes.
   a. Cultural capital
   b. Economic capital
   c. Social position
   d. Social reproduction

ANS: A  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

73. According to sociologist Pierre Bourdieu, high school dropouts come to know and internalize what is objectively possible for someone with their educational credentials, and as a result, are not likely to expect a high income. This internalized reality is known as
   a. the social position.
b. the habitus.
c. cultural capital.
d. class privilege.

ANS: B  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new
74. Shawn states “I’m dropping out of high school because I’m just not a good test taker. Both of my parents dropped out of high school—my family just isn’t cut out for school.” This statement speaks to the process known as
   a. white flight.
   b. social positioning.
   c. social reproduction.
   d. no child left behind.

ANS: C  SEC: Curriculum  TYP: application  SOURCE: new

75. Teachers in the United States are more likely than teachers in Germany to name all but which one of the following problems as limiting teaching effectiveness and disruptive to the learning environment?
   a. uninterested parents
   b. uninterested students
   c. low student morale
   d. unsupportive colleagues

ANS: D  SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide

76. Sociologist James Coleman’s report *Equality of Education Opportunity* found that
   a. U.S. schools were largely segregated.
   b. black teachers regularly taught white children.
   c. standardized tests showed sharp differences across racial groups.
   d. Brown vs. Board of Education desegregated many schools in the south.

ANS: A  SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

77. The latest data in the United States showed that, as a group, _____________ students tend to score highest on standardized tests.
   a. Asian
   b. white
   c. Hispanic
   d. black

ANS: A  SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide
78. Brown v. Board of Education (1954) is a famous Supreme Court case dealing with
   a. racial desegregation.
   b. no pass-no play (sports) policies.
   c. school prayer.
   d. school choice.

ANS: A    SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers    TYP: knowledge

79. The Coleman report found that all but which one of the following factors is an important variable in determining academic success?
   a. neighborhood
   b. family background
   c. race
   d. peer environment

ANS: C    SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers    TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: new; study guide

80. The Coleman report and other studies have found that ______ is the most powerful factor in determining students’ level of school achievement.
   a. race
   b. social class
   c. neighborhood and peer environment
   d. gender

ANS: C    SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers    TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: new

81. Sociologist James Coleman defined ______ as a “small society—one that has most of its important interactions within itself, and maintains only a few threads of connection with the outside adult society.”
   a. small schools
   b. schooling
   c. the adolescent society
   d. formal education

ANS: C    SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers    TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: study guide

82. The emergence of an adolescent society can be traced to
   a. Brown vs. Board of Education.
   b. tracking.
   c. industrialization.
d. cartoons.

ANS: C SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers TYP: knowledge SOURCE: new

83. Sociologist James Coleman argues that ________ cut adolescents off from the rest of society and forced them to spend the majority of the day with their own age group.
   a. the historical shift in job training (from the family to the school)
   b. the emergence of a consumer-oriented society
   c. the breakdown of the family
   d. the widespread use of the automobile

ANS: A SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers TYP: application SOURCE: new

84. Sociologist James Coleman was interested in the adolescent ____________, or those achievements resulting in popularity, respect, acceptance into the crowd, and disdain among them.
   a. status system
   b. self-fulfilling prophecy
   c. tracking
   d. academic achievement

ANS: A SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers TYP: comprehension

85. Coleman maintained that the __________ contributes to students’ lack of academic interest.
   a. fact that students work after school
   b. way the media portrays educators
   c. emphasis on athletes
   d. manner in which students are taught

ANS: D SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers TYP: knowledge

86. The Coleman study of adolescent societies found that _____ is/are extremely important to boys and ______ is/are extremely important to girls.
   a. athletics; social success with boys
   b. social success with girls; social success with boys
   c. being good looking; good grades
   d. good grades; athletics

ANS: A SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers TYP: comprehension

87. According to Coleman, students show their discontent with school by
a. their high rate of absenteeism.
b. getting involved with and acquiring things they can call their own.
c. acting up in the classroom whenever teachers turn their backs.
d. skipping out on detention.

ANS: B  SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers  TYP: application

88. Coleman believes that __________ is one of the major avenues open to adolescents in which they can act as a representative of the school and community.
   a. reading
   b. after-school employment
   c. academics
   d. athletics

ANS: D  SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers  TYP: comprehension

89. According to Coleman’s research, which one of the following is a characteristic of the adolescent status system?
   a. For the most part, peer groups are less influential in students’ lives than are teachers.
   b. Under no conditions was the brightest male popular.
   c. The female student identified as the brightest has the most friends.
   d. The most admired girls are cheerleaders and those girls that are successful with the boys.

ANS: D  SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers TYP: comprehension SOURCE: study guide

90. Coleman traces the strong influence of the adolescent society to
   a. the high rate of divorce.
   b. the passive, reactive roles into which adolescents are cast.
   c. dual career families.
   d. the amount of television students watch.

ANS: B  SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers  TYP: knowledge

91. Coleman’s study of adolescent subcultures has this important implication for understanding why even the best students in the United States have difficulty in competing with top students in many other countries:
   a. The United States does not draw into competition everyone that has academic potential.
   b. The United States gives everyone access to education.
c. Parents no longer “train” their children in the skills they know because those skills are outdated and obsolete.
d. Parents exercise more influence than teachers over their children’s lives.

ANS: A  SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers  TYP: comprehension

**True-False Questions**

1. What constitutes an ideal education varies according to time and place.

ANS: True  SEC: Education  SOURCE: new

2. In some European Union countries, mandatory foreign language study begins as early as age five.

ANS: True  SEC: Education  SOURCE: study guide

3. Per-pupil spending on primary and secondary education in the United States is roughly the same in all states.

ANS: True  SEC: Education  SOURCE: new

4. In the United States, almost 90 percent of the total cost of primary and secondary education is funded by the federal government.

ANS: False  SEC: Education  SOURCE: new

5. In the strict sense of the word, a person who cannot use a computer is illiterate.

ANS: True  SEC: Education  SOURCE: new; study guide

6. Everyone is illiterate in some symbol system.

ANS: True  SEC: Education
7. The United States has the highest percentage of students classified as mathematically illiterate.

ANS: True SEC: Education SOURCE: new

8. The legacy of colonization helps to explain why most people around the world speak more than one language.

ANS: True SEC: Education SOURCE: new; study guide

9. ACT scores suggest that most college students in the United States are prepared for college level work.

ANS: False SEC: Education SOURCE: new

10. In some EU countries, more than 95 percent of the total cost of postsecondary education is publicly subsidized.

ANS: True SEC: Education

11. The emergence of a credential society can be traced directly to technological advancements associated with industrialization.

ANS: False SEC: Education SOURCE: new; study guide

12. Vocational schools in the European Union are equivalent in rigor to U.S. college preparatory programs.

ANS: True SEC: Education SOURCE: new

13. Individuals with professional degrees have the highest earnings and the lowest unemployment rates.

ANS: True SEC: Education SOURCE: new; study guide

14. Tracking persists because parents of high-achieving students insist that it remain in place.

ANS: True SEC: Curriculum
15. All evidence suggests that students learn better when they are grouped with those who learn at the same rate.

ANS: False  SEC: Curriculum

16. Within the European Union, the spending gap between the wealthiest and poorest countries is greater than the spending gap between the wealthiest and poorest of the 50 states.

ANS: True  SEC: Education  SOURCE: study guide

17. Approximately 40 percent of college graduates in the United States say their degree is not necessary for the job they currently hold.

ANS: True  SEC: Education  SOURCE: new

18. Research suggests that placing students in remedial courses contributes to their intellectual growth.

ANS: False  SEC: Curriculum

19. Less than 10 percent of European students are enrolled in vocational education programs.

ANS: False  SEC: Education

20. Self-fulfilling prophecies begin with a false definition of a situation.

ANS: True  SEC: Curriculum  SOURCE: study guide

21. Hidden curriculum can be conveyed in the tone of a teacher’s voice.

ANS: True  SEC: Curriculum  SOURCE: new

22. Both economic and cultural capital are distributed unequally throughout society.

ANS: False  SEC: Curriculum  SOURCE: new
23. Every government in the world seems to think that its education system is failing in major ways.
ANS: True SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers SOURCE: study guide

24. The amount of racial segregation in schools has changed little over the past four decades.
ANS: True SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers

25. Segregating minority students is unique to the United States.
ANS: False SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers SOURCE: new; study guide

26. The single most important factor in explaining academic success is race.
ANS: False SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers SOURCE: new

27. As a group, immigrant students in EU countries tend to perform below that of native students on the Science Scale.
ANS: True SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers SOURCE: new; study guide

28. The emergence of an adolescent society can be traced to Brown vs. Board of Education.
ANS: False SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers SOURCE: new

29. Sociologist James Coleman maintains that the adolescent society penalizes academic achievement.
ANS: True SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers SOURCE: study guide

30. The most valued characteristic among male high school seniors is being a good athlete.
ANS: True SEC: Demands on Schools/Teachers
**Concept Application (also in study guide)**

Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.

a. Ability grouping  
b. Formal education  
c. Functionally illiterate  
d. Informal education  
e. Schooling  
f. Self-fulfilling prophecy  
g. Tracking  
h. Credential society

**Scenario 1**

“Many of the deaf are functionally illiterates…. Hans Furth, a psychologist whose work is concerned with the cognition of the deaf … argues that the congenitally deaf suffer from ‘information deprivation.’ There are a number of reasons for this. First, they are less exposed to the ‘incidental’ learning that takes place out of school—for example, to that buzz of conversation that is the background of ordinary life; to television, unless it is captioned, etc. Second, the content of deaf education is meager compared to that of hearing children; so much time is spent teaching deaf children speech—one must envisage between five and eight years of intensive tutoring—that there is little time for transmitting information, culture, complex skills, or anything else.

“Yet the desire to have the deaf speak, the insistence that they speak—and from the first, the odd superstitions that have always clustered around the use of sign language, to say nothing of the enormous investment in oral schools—allowed this deplorable situation to develop, practically unnoticed except by deaf people, who themselves being unnoticed had little to say in the matter.” (Sacks 1989:28-29)

ANS: F

**Scenario 2**

“In 1897, Captain Richard Pratt arrived in Sioux country to enlist Sioux children for his Carlisle Indian Industrial School, the first and most famous of what would become a whole system of off-reservation boarding schools for Indian students. Eighty-four Sioux children from Pine Ridge and Rosebud, about two-thirds boys and mainly from prominent families, returned east with the stern captain. Neither parent nor pupil foresaw the short hair, the starched shirts and squeaky boots, the Christian names, or the other trappings…. Head shaving and even shackling with a ball and chain were common punishments for Indian pupils who ran away or spoke in their native tongue. Suppressing the Sioux language was high among both the Indian Bureau’s educational priorities and the reasons Sioux parents kept children at home.” (Lazarus 1991:101-03)
Scenario 3
“Given a paycheck and the stub that lists the usual deductions, 26 percent of adult Americans cannot determine if their paycheck is correct. Thirty-six percent, given a W-4 form, cannot enter the right numbers of exemptions in the proper places on the form. Forty-four percent, when given a series of ‘help-wanted’ ads, cannot match their qualifications to the job requirements. Twenty-two percent cannot address a letter well enough to guarantee that it will reach its destination. Twenty-four percent cannot add their own correct return address to the same envelope. Twenty percent cannot understand an ‘equal opportunity’ announcement. Over 60 percent, given a series of ‘for sale’ advertisements for products new and used, cannot calculate the difference between prices for a new rated and used appliance.” (Kozol 1985:9)

ANS: C

Scenario 4
“The development of IQ tests lent an air of objectivity to the placement of procedures used to separate children for instruction. Test pioneer Lewis Terman wrote in 1916: ‘At every step in the child’s progress, the school should take account of his vocational possibilities. Preliminary investigations indicate that an IQ below 70 rarely permits anything better than unskilled labor; that range from 70 to 80 is pre-eminently that of semi-skilled labor, from 80 to 100 that of skilled or ordinary clerical labor, from 100 to 110 or 115 that of the semi-professional pursuits; and that above, these are the grades of intelligence which permit one to enter the professions or the larger fields of business. This information will be a great value in planning the education of a particular child and also in planning the differentiated curriculum here recommended.”’ (Oakes 1985, p.36)

ANS: A, G

Scenario 5
“Do police officers really need a four-year degree to do their job well? How about plumbers? Certainly, that course in Italian literature won't do either much good. Neither will that anthropology class. Heck, even basic high school writing and math skills will probably be more than they'll ever need on-the-job... What about more academic-oriented careers? Don't Wall Street bankers need college-level math? Don't journalists need an immersion in college-level writing? Even here, college probably isn't necessary. Few on Wall Street ever use math deeper than what they learned in high school algebra. And if you have adequate high school writing instruction, then news writing style is easily adopted on-the-job as a journalist. .... So why is there demand for education if it's so unnecessary? Because make no mistake: employers do want smart employees. You don't want to hire someone to whom you have to explain something three times before he or she gets it. Or worse, you don't want to hire someone who will never be able
to grasp that thing, due to inferior reasoning ability. As a result, a college degree has become a proxy for determining whether a job applicant has a minimum level of intelligence necessary to perform a job. But with many private college educations exceeding $120,000 these days, that's a pretty expensive means for identifying adequate intelligence.” (Indigivlio 2011)

ANS: H

Short Essay Questions

1. Why was the education system of the European Union chosen as the emphasis for the Education chapter?

ANS: Will vary

2. Distinguish between schooling, formal education, and informal education.

ANS: Will vary

3. What are some of the functions schools perform to contribute to the smooth operation of society?

ANS: Will vary

4. What kinds of factors do conflict theorists emphasize when they analyze systems of education?

ANS: Will vary

5. What is functional illiteracy? Expand on the statement, “Illiteracy is a product of one’s environment.”

ANS: Will vary

6. What is foreign language illiteracy? Why are Americans more likely to be illiterate in a foreign language?

ANS: Will vary

7. Explain: “Only a handful of countries in the world give a significant share of their population the opportunity to go to college.”
8. How does the United States compare with the European Union on providing its population opportunities to attend college?

ANS: Will vary

9. What is “the credential society”? What factors contributed to its emergence?

ANS: Will vary

10. What is tracking? What is the rationale for tracking? Is this rationale supported by research? Why does tracking persist?

ANS: Will vary

11. How does Europe and the U.S. differ in regard to tracking?

ANS: Will vary

12. What is self-fulfilling prophecy? Explain how the self-fulfilling prophecy can affect students’ academic achievements.

ANS: Will vary

13. What does the Rosenthal and Jacobson study tell us about subtle dynamics of the self-fulfilling prophecy?

ANS: Will vary


ANS: Will vary

15. What is the habitus? What is ‘social reproduction”? In what ways does the system of education reproduce inequalities?

ANS: Will vary

16. What roles do exams play in reproducing inequalities?

ANS: Will vary

17. Explain: “Schools are the stage on which critical issues and concerns are voiced and addressed.”
ANS: Will vary

18. According to Coleman, how did the adolescent society emerge?

ANS: Will vary

19. What are the major characteristics of the adolescent status system? How does it reflect values of the society? How does it affect education?

ANS: Will vary

Comprehensive Essay Questions

1. Approximately 30 percent of ninth graders enrolled in public schools graduate from high school four years later. Use information in Chapter 13 to explain this phenomenon.

ANS: Will vary

2. Think back to your primary and secondary school experiences. Relate these experiences to three ideas, concepts, and/or theories presented in Chapter 13. Your experiences do not have to support information in Chapter 13, but you do need to explain why you think your experiences do not correspond with the textbook.

ANS: Will vary

3. What can we learn about the U.S. system of education by contrasting it with the systems in the European Union?

ANS: Will vary
Chapter 14

Religion

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The sociological study of religion is guided by
   a. the assumption that no religion is false.
   b. a conviction that there must be one true religion.
   c. the assumption that the supernatural can ultimately be observed.
   d. the belief that some religions are better for a society than others.


2. The sociological perspective on religion is one that is guided by
   a. emotional involvement.
   b. subjectivity and personal beliefs.
   c. the scientific method.
   d. personal conviction.


3. One of the most difficult tasks sociologists who study religion encounter is
   a. determining the ways people use religion.
   b. determining the purpose of religion.
   c. defining religion.
   d. getting people to talk about religion.


4. When sociologists study religion, they investigate
   a. whether God or some other supernatural force exists.
   b. the validity of certain religious beliefs.
   c. the social aspects of a religion.
   d. which religion is the one true vision.
5. Almost all terrorist activity originates from ______________ and is sustained by it as well.
   a. religious fundamentalism
   b. terrorist groups
   c. political antecedent
   d. crazed personality

ANS: C  

6. ______ wrote “To define ‘religion,’ to say what it is, is not possible at the start of a presentation such as this. Definition can be attempted, if at all, only at the conclusion of the study.”
   a. Karl Marx
   b. Max Weber
   c. Emile Durkheim
   d. George H. Mead

ANS: B

7. According to Max Weber, religion
   a. gives meaning to the ultimate and inescapable problems of existence.
   b. is the opiate of the masses.
   c. is easy to define.
   d. is a personal matter not suited to sociological study.

ANS: A

8. In *The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life*, Emile Durkheim cautioned that sociologists who study religion must assume that
   a. some religions are false.
   b. there are no religions which are false.
   c. a God does not exist.
   d. all religions include notions of higher beings and that humans are made in their likeness.

ANS: B
9. A Western woman may look on the traditional Muslim women’s head covering, the hijab, as a sign of sexual oppression. Muslim women may look on the American woman’s style of dress as a sign of
   a. sexual liberation.
   b. oppression.
   c. individual freedom.
   d. empowerment for women.


10. The most predominant religion in the world (as measured by the number of people practicing that religion) is
   a. Judaism
   b. Catholicism
   c. Buddhism
   d. Islam (Shia)


11. The term _____________ refers to compatible combinations of belief systems, such as Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, and Shinto in Japan.
   a. syncretism
   b. profane
   c. civil religion
   d. ecclesia


12. Which one of the following is not one of the three essential features of religion as identified by Durkheim?
   a. beliefs about the sacred and the profane
   b. “great” books such as the Bible, Koran, or Torah
   c. rituals
   b. a community of worshippers

ANS: B  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: comprehension
13. Sacred things can include books, buildings, days, and places. From a sociological point of view sacredness stems from
   a. the item itself.
   b. an item’s symbolic power.
   c. the meaning assigned to it by God.
   d. the bible.

ANS: B SEC: Essential Features TYP: comprehension SOURCE: study guide

14. The __________ includes everything that is regarded as extraordinary and that inspires in believers deep and absorbing sentiments of awe, respect, mystery, and reverence.
   a. sacred
   b. profane
   c. sacramental religions
   d. prophetic religions

ANS: A SEC: Essential Features TYP: comprehension

15. “Our God is the sky and lives wherever the sky is. Our God is the sun and moon, too.” This idea of sacred can be classified as a
   a. sacramental religion.
   b. prophetic religion.
   c. mystical religion.
   d. civil religion.

ANS: A SEC: Essential Features TYP: application

16. In sacramental religions the sacred
   a. revolves around items that symbolize significant historical events.
   b. is sought in states of being.
   c. is sought in places, objects, and actions believed to house a god or spirit.
   d. revolves around the lives, teachings, and writings of great people.

ANS: C SEC: Essential Features TYP: comprehension

17. Which of the following statements does not apply to Native Spirituality?
   a. There are probably as many native religions as there are Indian tribes.
   b. The basic tenets of Native Spirituality can be found in the “Great Book”.
   c. None of the native religions have man-made churches in the Judeo-Christian sense.
   b. Religious beliefs are tied to nature.
Chapter 14

ANS: B  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: study guide

18. Some of the most well-known _________ religions include Judaism, Confucianism, Christianity, and Islam.
   a. sacramental
   b. prophetic
   c. mystical
   d. profane

ANS: B  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: application  SOURCE: study guide

19. In ________________ religions, the sacred revolves around items that symbolize historic events or around the lives, teachings, and writings of great people.
   a. sacramental
   b. prophetic
   c. mystical
   d. profane

ANS: B  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE : new

20. In prophetic religions the sacred revolves around
   a. the lives, teachings, and writings of great people.
   b. states of being.
   c. holy places.
   d. the profane.

ANS: A  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE : new

21. In mystical religions, the sacred
   a. revolves around items that symbolize historical events.
   b. is sought in states of being.
   c. revolves around the lives, teachings, and writings of great people.
   d. is sought in places, objects, and actions believed to house a god or spirit.

ANS: B  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: comprehension
22. A religion in which followers become involved in practices such as fasting or celibacy to separate themselves from worldly attachments can be classified as
   a. prophetic.
   b. mystical.
   c. sacramental.
   d. secular.

   ANS: B  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

23. A religion in which the sacred is sought in places, objects, and actions believed to house a god or spirit is classified as
   a. prophetic.
   b. mystical.
   c. sacramental.
   d. secular.

   ANS: C  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: comprehension

24. Buddhism and philosophical Hinduism are two examples of religions in which the sacred is sought in
   a. historical events.
   b. sacred books.
   c. states of being.
   d. places, objects, and actions.

   ANS: C  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: application

25. Confucianism, Christianity, Islam, and Judaism can be classified as ___________________ religions.
   a. prophetic
   b. mystical
   c. sacramental
   d. secular

   ANS: A  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: application

26. Native spirituality that locates the sacred in the spiritual forces of nature can be classified as
    a. ___________________ religion.
       a. prophetic
       b. mystical
c. sacramental
d. secular

ANS: C SEC: Essential Features TYP: application

27. Contact between the sacred and profane is viewed as
   a. dangerous and sacrilegious.
   b. appropriate.
   c. powerful and significant.
   d. spiritually enlightening.

ANS: A SEC: Essential Features TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new; study guide

28. A woman covering her hair or a man removing his hat during worship are acts meant to
   a. distinguish between orthodox and commoners.
   b. separate the sacred from the profane.
   c. distinguish between males and females.
   d. inspire spirituality.

ANS: B SEC: Essential Features TYP: application SOURCE: new

29. Confession, immersion, and fasting are examples of
   a. mystical acts.
   b. ecclesiae.
   c. rituals.
   d. sacraments.

ANS: C SEC: Essential Features TYP: comprehension SOURCE: study guide

30. Codes of religious conduct aimed at governing the performance of everyday activities are
   a. prophetic acts.
   b. ecclesiae.
   c. rituals.
   d. sacraments.

ANS: C SEC: Essential Features TYP: comprehension

31. __________ include(s) everything that is not sacred.
   a. Powerful symbols

   b. ________
b. Evil
c. The profane
d. Exorcism

ANS: C    SEC: Essential Features    TYP: comprehension    SOURCE: study guide

32. ___________ are rules that govern how people must behave in the presence of the sacred to achieve an acceptable state of being.
   a. Religious laws
   b. The Ten Commandments
   c. Rituals
   d. Beliefs

ANS: C    SEC: Essential Features    TYP: comprehension

33. Durkheim maintained that rituals are
   a. elaborate sequences of activities that must be followed closely.
   b. enacted only in sacred places.
   c. not applicable to everyday activities.
   d. behaviors shared by a community of worshippers.

ANS: D    SEC: Essential Features    TYP: comprehension

34. Durkheim used the word “church” to designate a group whose members do all but which one of the following?
   a. hold the same beliefs with regard to the sacred and the profane
   b. behave in the same way in the presence of the sacred
   c. gather together to affirm commitment to beliefs and practices
   d. adhere to the belief that the religion members follow is one of many true religions

ANS: D    SEC: Essential Features    TYP: application    SOURCE: study guide

35. Durkheim wrote: “Sometimes it embraces an entire people…sometimes it embraces only a part of them…sometimes it is directed by a core of priests, sometimes it is almost devoid of any official body.” Durkheim was describing a
   a. church.
   b. ecclesiae.
   c. cult.
   d. denomination.
36. The Afghanistan constitution declares the country an Islamic Republic, makes Islam the official religion, and announces that “no law can be contrary to the sacred religion of Islam.” Based on this information, Islam in Afghanistan can be classified as a(n)
   a. ecclesiae.
   b. denominations.
   c. sect.
   d. cult.

ANS: A SEC: Essential Features TYP: comprehension

37. In Islam the most pronounced split occurred after the death of Prophet Muhammad over the issue of Muhammed’s successor. That split is between
   a. Sunni and Shia.
   b. Hezbollah and Druze.
   c. Iranian Sunni and Iraqi Shia.
   d. Muslims and Jews.

ANS: A SEC: Essential Features TYP: application

38. _______________ is a small community of believers who broke away from a denomination and are led by a lay ministry, with no formal governing body.
   a. An ecclesiae
   b. A sect
   c. A cult
   d. A church

ANS: B SEC: Essential Features TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

39. An _______________ is a professionally trained religious organization governed by a hierarchy of leaders which claims everyone in a society as its member.
   a. ecclesiae
   b. denomination
   c. sect
   d. established sect

ANS: A SEC: Essential Features TYP: comprehension
40. In _______________ members accept a religion as the official religion of the state/country.
   a. an ecclesiae
   b. a denomination
   c. a sect
   d. a cult

ANS: A          SEC: Essential Features         TYP: comprehension   SOURCE: new

41. In ________________, membership is not voluntary; it is the law.
   a. an ecclesiae
   b. a denomination
   c. a sect
   d. a cult

ANS: A          SEC: Essential Features         TYP: comprehension   SOURCE: new; study guide

42. In ______________, membership is composed of people who broke away from a denomination.
   a. an ecclesiae
   b. a denomination
   c. a sect
   d. a cult

ANS: C          SEC: Essential Features         TYP: comprehension   SOURCE: new

43. In ______________ a charismatic leader plays a central role in attracting members.
   a. an ecclesiae
   b. a denomination
   c. a sect
   d. a cult

ANS: D          SEC: Essential Features         TYP: comprehension   SOURCE: new

44. Buddhism, Christianity, and Judaism are among the religions classified as __________.
   a. ecclesiae
   b. denominations
   c. sects
   d. cults
45. This kind of religious organization claims to be the one true faith and does not recognize other religions as valid.
   a. ecclesiae
   b. denomination
   c. sect
   d. cult

ANS: A  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

46. In a(n) ______________, leaders may require members to break all ties with the outside world.
   a. ecclesiae
   b. denomination
   c. sect
   d. cult

ANS: D  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

47. The Afghanistan constitution defines __________ as the official religion of the country.
   a. Islam
   b. Christianity
   c. Hinduism
   d. Shintoism

ANS: A  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: knowledge

48. A(n) __________________ is a hierarchical organization led by a professionally-trained clergy in which church and state remain separate.
   a. ecclesiae
   b. denomination
   c. sect
   d. cult

ANS: B  SEC: Essential Features  TYP: comprehension

49. ________________ are very small, loosely organized groups, usually founded by a charismatic leader who attracts people by virtue of his or her personal qualities.
50. Renegades from denominations or ecclesiae that have existed long enough to acquire a large following and widespread respectability are known as
   a. ecclesiae.
   b. denominations.
   c. sects.
   d. established sects.

ANS: D SEC: Essential Features TYP: comprehension

51. Sunni and Shia branches of Islam are known as
   a. denominations.
   b. established sects.
   c. sects.
   d. cults.

ANS: B SEC: Essential Features TYP: application

52. In his State of the Union Address on January 7, 1991, President George Bush said, “We know why the hopes of humanity turn to us. We are Americans; we have a unique responsibility to do the hard work of freedom. And when we do freedom works.” His statement appeals to sentiments associated with
   a. civil religion.
   b. cults.
   c. secularization.
   d. mystical religion.

ANS: A SEC: Civil Religion TYP: application

53. Critics of Durkheim’s definition of religion argue that
   a. he was an atheist and not qualified to study religion.
   b. his underlying assumptions about how to approach the study of religion are wrong.
   c. the combination of characteristics Durkheim attributed to religious activity can be found in many “nonreligious” activities.
   d. he failed to make a clear distinction between the sacred and the profane.
54. _______________ reflects a long-standing ideology that the United States, by virtue of its moral superiority, was destined to expand across the North American continent to the Pacific Ocean and beyond.
   a. Manifest destiny
   b. Secularism
   c. Fundamentalism
   d. Civil religion

ANS: A SEC: Civil Religion TYP: comprehension

55. The belief that the United States has a divine mission to serve as a democratic model to the rest of the world is part of the political doctrine known as
   a. shock and awe.
   b. divine power.
   c. manifest destiny.
   d. profane ideology.

ANS: C SEC: Civil Religion TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new; study guide

56. The phrase “under God” was added to the Pledge of Allegiance during
   a. WWI.
   b. WWII.
   c. the Vietnam War.
   d. the Cold War.

ANS: D SEC: Civil Religion TYP: knowledge

57. The U.S. started to print the phrase “In God We Trust” on its coins in the
   a. 1750s.
   b. 1880s.
   c. 1930s.
   d. 1950s.

ANS: D SEC: Civil Religion TYP: knowledge SOURCE: new
58. During the Cold War, the economic and political beliefs central to U.S. and Soviet life assumed a sacred quality that unified and motivated each side to sacrifice millions of human lives at home and abroad in the name of those principles. Sociologists would argue that these economic and political beliefs qualify as a
   a. church.
   b. civil religion.
   c. sect.
   d. ecclesiae.

ANS: B  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: application

59. Mujahideen are Islamic
   a. churches.
   b. guerrillas.
   c. religious leaders.
   d. religious schools.

ANS: B  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: new

60. The term al-Qaida was first used in
   a. 1949.
   b. 1969.
   c. 1979.
   d. 1989.

ANS: D  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: knowledge

61. A historian writes…when the Soviets pulled out of Afghanistan, “it left behind a legacy of expert and experienced fighters, training camps, and logistical centers, elaborate trans-Islam networks of personal and organizational relationships, a substantial amount of military equipments…and most importantly a sense of power and self-confidence.” The legacy became the foundation of
   a. Hamas.
   b. Tajiks.
   c. al-Qaida.
   d. Tajiks.

ANS: C  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: comprehension

62. Functionalists maintain that religion must serve some vital social function because
   a. there are very few atheists in the world.
b. all people turn to religion in times of deep distress.
c. some form of religion has existed as long as humans have been around.
d. people who communicate with their god find extraordinary strength.

ANS: C  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: application  SOURCE: study guide

63. The United States supported Afghanistan’s military resistance to the Soviet Union, which was mobilized in large part by proclaiming
   a. manifest destiny.
   b. a “holy war.”
   c. a civil religion.
   d. a secular state.

ANS: B  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

64. People embrace religion in the face of uncertainty and draw on religious doctrine and ritual to comprehend the meaning of life and death and to cope with misfortunes and injustices. From a functionalist perspective, these are examples of
   a. the legacy of manifest destiny.
   b. civil religion.
   c. the social functions of religion.
   d. the sacred nature of religion.

ANS: C  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

65. Durkheim maintained that for the individual, society is the reality from which everything that matters to us flows. He used this argument to support his belief that
   a. people embrace religion in the face of uncertainty.
   b. it is impossible to define religion.
   c. the something out there that people worship is actually society.
   d. there are no religions that are false.

ANS: C  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: comprehension

66. Durkheim argued that _______________ is a reality from which everything that matters to us flows.
   a. religion
   b. the sacred
   c. society
   d. the profane

ANS: C  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: comprehension
ANS: C SEC: Civil Religion TYP: application

67. Durkheim concluded that
   a. religion is a disruptive force.
   b. the “something out there” that people worship is society.
   c. the “something out there” must be God.
   d. religion is the “opiate of the people.”

ANS: B SEC: Civil Religion TYP: comprehension

68. Critics of the functionalist perspective on religion maintain that it
   a. overemphasizes religion’s unifying, bonding, and comforting functions.
   b. overemphasizes religion’s repressive, constraining, and exploitative qualities.
   c. defines religion as ultimately problematic.
   d. overlooks the order and stability functions.

ANS: A SEC: Civil Religion TYP: comprehension

69. If religion were truly an integrative force
   a. there would be no conflict or tensions among religious groups within the same society.
   b. everyone would have the same religion.
   c. there would be fewer struggles between the political and the religious.
   d. everyone would be a member of a religion.


70. Conflict theorists focus on ways in which religion
   a. unifies diverse populations.
   b. turns people’s attention away from social and economic inequality.
   c. provides comfort in times of crisis.
   d. is an integrative force.

ANS: B SEC: Civil Religion TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new ; study guide

71. Marx maintained that religion is
   a. a positive force.
   b. not necessary.
c. analogous to a sedative.
d. a liberating force.

ANS: C SEC: Civil Religion TYP: comprehension

72. Marx focused on the __________ of religion.
    a. humane qualities
    b. comforting qualities
    c. functional qualities
    d. exploitive qualities

ANS: D SEC: Civil Religion TYP: application

73. Marx argued that religion would be unnecessary in a ________________ society.
    a. utopian
    b. truly classless or propertyless
    c. secular
    d. faith-based

ANS: B SEC: Civil Religion TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

74. Critics of conflict theory point to ___________ as an example of religion taking an active role to bring about political and economic justice.
    a. civil religion
    b. secularization
    c. Liberation theology
    d. Calvinism

ANS: C SEC: Civil Religion TYP: comprehension

75. The major criticism of the conflict perspective is that religion should not be viewed as an opium if only because of
    a. liberation theology.
    b. civil religion.
    c. secularization.
    d. modern capitalism.

ANS: A SEC: Civil Religion TYP: comprehension

76. Critics of the conflict perspective on religion argue that religion
a. is the sigh of an oppressed creature.
b. in an opiate.
c. has been used as a vehicle to protest inequalities.
d. can be twisted to serve the interest of the dominant group.

ANS: C  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: application

77. __________ is/are an example of a religion that emerged in the United States in the 1930s as a vehicle of protest or change.
   a. Liberation theology
   b. The Quakers
   c. Black Shia
   d. Nation of Islam

ANS: D  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: application  SOURCE: study guide

78. The “X” in the name Malcom X signifies
   a. danger.
   b. the rejection of a slave name.
   c. resistance to white power.
   d. the tenth person.

ANS: B  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: knowledge

79. Max Weber was interested in understanding the role of religious beliefs in the origins and development of
   a. the Protestant ethic.
   b. Liberation theology.
   c. modern capitalism.
   d. socialism.

ANS: C  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: comprehension

80. The belief that __________ placed great pressure on Calvinists to find some sign of salvation.
   a. people have free will
   b. people could change their fate if they worked hard enough
   c. God foreordained all things
   d. not everyone could be saved
ANS: C  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

81. Danielle believes that God has foreordained all things including the salvation or damnation of individual souls. This belief is known as
   a. liberation theology.
   b. secularization.
   c. predestination.
   d. fundamentalism.
ANS: C  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: application  SOURCE: study guide

   a. what are the function of religion for human existence?
   b. why did modern capitalism emerge and flourish in Europe rather than China or India?
   c. why did Islam, Christianity, and Judaism originate in the Middle East?
   d. why were India and China dominant civilizations at the end of the sixteenth century?
ANS: B  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: comprehension

83. ________ is the belief that God has preordained all things.
   a. This-worldly asceticism
   b. Religion
   c. Fatalism
   d. Predestination
ANS: D  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: comprehension

84. According to *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, the calculating orientation among Calvinists grew out of
   a. ideas about the sacred and profane.
   b. doctrines of this-worldly asceticism and predestination.
   c. modern capitalism and specialization.
   d. alienation and false consciousness.
ANS: B  SEC: Civil Religion  TYP: application

85. __________________ emphasized the basic illusory character of worldly life and regards the highest religious aspirations to be released from the material demands of the everyday world.
Religion

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a. Islam
b. Confucianism
c. Buddhism
d. Judaism

ANS: C SEC: Civil Religion TYP: knowledge

86. Weber maintained that the Protestant ethic
   a. caused capitalism to come into being.
   b. led to the rise of fundamentalism.
   c. was a significant force in the emergence of capitalism.
   d. must be present in a society if it is to achieve economic success.

ANS: C SEC: Civil Religion TYP: comprehension SOURCE: study guide

87. Weber maintained that once capitalism became established, religion would become a(n) ________________ factor in maintaining the system.
   a. necessary, but not sufficient
   b. increasingly insignificant
   c. sufficient
   d. increasingly important

ANS: B SEC: Civil Religion TYP: comprehension

88. For the most part, Muslims in the Middle East associate secularization with
   a. an increase in scientific understanding.
   b. modernization.
   c. exposure to the most negative of Western values.
   d. fundamentalism.

ANS: C SEC: Secularization/Fundamentalism TYP: knowledge

89. __________ is a process by which religious influences on thought and behavior are reduced.
   a. Secularization
   b. Fundamentalism
   c. Predestination
   d. This-worldly asceticism

ANS: A SEC: Secularization/Fundamentalism TYP: comprehension
90. Religious studies professor John L. Esposito prefers the term Islamic __________ to Islamic fundamentalism.
   a. terrorism  
   b. militants  
   c. revitalism  
   d. majority  

ANS: C  SEC: Secularization/Fundamentalism TYP: comprehension

91. _____________ is a belief in the timeless nature of sacred writings and the belief that such writings apply to all kinds of environments.
   a. Fundamentalism  
   b. Predestination  
   c. Secularization  
   d. Subjective secularization  

ANS: A  SEC: Secularization/Fundamentalism TYP: comprehension

92. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of fundamentalist thought?
   a. A belief in the timeless truth of sacred writing.  
   b. History is a process of decline from an original ideal state.  
   c. Religious behavior and beliefs should not interfere with the secular aspects of society.  
   d. Sacred writings provide a blueprint for how to live life.  

ANS: C  SEC: Secularization/Fundamentalism TYP: comprehension

93. The Taliban and other Muslim groups in Afghanistan reject Western capitalism and Marxist socialism as foundations on which to build a society because
   a. Islamic laws prohibit the economic behaviors each encourages.  
   b. the disintegration of Afghanistan is a product of the Cold War which pitted capitalism against socialism.  
   c. both are ideals which can never be achieved.  
   d. capitalism is associated with Christianity and socialism with atheism.  

ANS: B  SEC: Secularization/Fundamentalism TYP: comprehension

94. In thinking about the meaning of *jihad* it is important to distinguish between
   a. long-term and short-term.  
   b. fundamentalist and secular *jihad*.  
   c. religious and political *jihad*.  

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d. *jihad* against Jews and Christians.

ANS: C  SEC: Secularization/Fundamentalism TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide

95. From a political or militant viewpoint *jihad* is the
a. constant struggle of Muslims to conquer their inner base instincts.
b. struggle to follow the path to God.
c. struggle to do good in society.
d. armed struggle against non-Muslims and Muslims who stand or get in the way.

ANS: D  SEC: Secularization/Fundamentalism TYP: comprehension

96. The statement “The true object of religious worship is society” is most closely associated with
a. Karl Marx.
b. Emile Durkheim.
c. Max Weber.
d. W.E.B. Dubois.

ANS: B  SEC: Civil Religion  SOURCE: new

97. The statement “A belief in the doctrine of predestination created a crisis of meaning among Calvinist adherents” is most closely associated with
a. Karl Marx.
b. Emile Durkheim.
c. Max Weber.
d. W.E.B. Dubois.

ANS: C  SEC: Civil Religion  SOURCE: new

98. The statement “For the individual, society is the reality from which everything important flows” is most closely associated with
a. Karl Marx.
b. Emile Durkheim.
c. Max Weber.
d. W.E.B. Dubois.

ANS: B  SEC: Civil Religion  SOURCE: new; study guide
99. The statement “Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the sentiment of a heartless world, and the soul of soulless conditions” is most closely associated with
   a. Karl Marx.
   b. Emile Durkheim.
   c. Max Weber.
   d. W.E.B. Dubois.

   ANS: A       SEC: Civil Religion       SOURCE: new

100. The statement “Religion is a source of false consciousness” is most closely associated with
   a. Karl Marx.
   b. Emile Durkheim.
   c. Max Weber.
   d. W.E.B. Dubois.

   ANS: A       SEC: Civil Religion       SOURCE: new

101. The statement “The Protestant ethic was a significant ideological force in the rise of a capitalist economy” is most closely associated with
   a. Karl Marx.
   b. Emile Durkheim.
   c. Max Weber.
   d. W.E.B. Dubois.

   ANS: C       SEC: Civil Religion       SOURCE: new

102. The statement “Whenever a group of people has a strong conviction, that conviction almost always takes on a religious character” is most closely associated with
   a. Karl Marx.
   b. Emile Durkheim.
   c. Max Weber.
   d. W.E.B. Dubois.

   ANS: A       SEC: Civil Religion       SOURCE: new

True-False Questions

1. When sociologists study religion, they take on the task of proving “God” exists.
2. The belief in an “ever-living God” seems to be the most widely used sociological definition of religion.

ANS: False  SEC: What is Religion?

3. In studying religions, sociologists must assume that there are no religions that are false.


4. Definitions of what is sacred vary according to time and place.

ANS: True  SEC: Essential Features

5. Durkheim maintained that sacredness comes from the symbolic power of an item, rather than from the item itself.

ANS: True  SEC: Essential Features  SOURCE: new

6. Judaism, Confucianism, Christianity, and Islam are prophetic religions.

ANS: True  SEC: Essential Features

7. Mystical religions are those in which the sacred is sought in places, objects, and actions believed to house a god or spirit.

ANS: False  SEC: Essential Features  SOURCE: new

8. The sacred encompasses only forces of good.

ANS: False  SEC: Essential Features  SOURCE: new

9. Rituals can be codes of conduct aimed at governing the performance of everyday activities such as eating.

ANS: True  SEC: Essential Features  SOURCE: study guide
10. Durkheim used the word ‘church’ to designate a house of worship where followers congregate.

ANS: False SEC: Essential Features SOURCE: new; study guide

11. In an ecclesia, membership is voluntary.

ANS: False SEC: Essential Features

12. An ecclesia is a small community of believers led by a lay ministry.

ANS: False SEC: Essential Features

13. Denominations are led by professionally trained clergy.

ANS: True SEC: Essential Features SOURCE: new

14. Cults often dissolve after their leader dies.

ANS: True SEC: Essential Features SOURCE: study guide

15. One can argue that the Cold War between the United States and the former Soviet Union elevated each country’s economic and political systems to the level of a religion.

ANS: True SEC: Civil Religion

16. The United States supported Afghanistan’s “holy war” against the Soviets.

ANS: True SEC: Civil Religion SOURCE: new; study guide

17. The words “under God” were added to the Pledge of Allegiance in the 1950s during the Cold War.

ANS: True SEC: Civil Religion
18. Sporting events, graduation ceremonies, and political rallies possess some characteristics that make them indistinguishable from religion.

ANS: True SEC: Civil Religion

19. Archeological evidence suggests that Jesus was at least 6 feet 2 inches tall.

ANS: False SEC: Civil Religion SOURCE: study guide

20. Karl Marx maintained that people need the comfort of religion in order to make the world bearable and justify their existence in it.

ANS: True SEC: Civil Religion SOURCE: study guide

21. Karl Marx believed that religion was the most humane feature of an inhuman world.

ANS: True SEC: Civil Religion

22. The belief that God has foreordained all things is known as secularization.

ANS: False SEC: Civil Religion SOURCE: new

23. In the United States, faith-based organizations cannot receive federal funds

ANS: False SEC: Civil Religion

24. The Protestant Ethic caused capitalism to emerge.

ANS: False SEC: Civil Religion SOURCE: study guide

25. Fundamentalism is a process by which religious influences on thought and behavior are reduced.

ANS: False SEC: Civil Religion SOURCE: study guide

26. In the religious sense of the word, *jihad* is the constant struggle of Muslims to conquer their inner basic instincts.
ANS: True  SEC: Civil Religion

27. There are no features common to all religions

ANS: False  SEC: Civil Religion  SOURCE: study guide

28. The functionalist perspective tends to underestimate the negative ways in which people use religion.

ANS: True  PG: 429  SOURCE: new

29. Secularization is a process whereby religious influences on thoughts and behavior become increasingly irrelevant.

ANS: True  SEC: Secularization/Fundamentalism SOURCE: new

30. Viewing illness as a product of God’s will is a product of secularization.

ANS: False  SEC: Secularization/Fundamentalism SOURCE: new

**Concept Application (also in study guide)**

Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.

a. Church  
b. Civil religion  
c. Liberation theology  
d. Mystical religions  
e. Rituals

**Scenario 1**

“As for my own religious practice, I try to live my life pursuing what I call the Bodhisattva ideal…. The Bodhisattva idea is thus the aspiration to practice infinite compassion with infinite wisdom. As a means of helping myself in the quest, I choose to be a Buddhist monk.
There are 253 rules of Tibetan monasticism (364 for nuns) and by observing them as closely as I can, I free myself from many of the distractions and worries of life. Some of these rules mainly deal with etiquette, such as the physical distance a monk should walk behind the abbot of his monastery; others are concerned with behavior. The four root vows concern simple prohibitions: namely that a monk must not kill, steal, or lie about his spiritual attainment. He must also be celibate. If he breaks any one of these, he is no longer a monk.” (Gyatso 1990:204-05)

ANS: D, E

Scenario 2

“There were usually three services each day: morning, mid-afternoon, and evening. A ram’s horn summoned everyone to the nine-o’clock morning service, at which time people would leave their camps and congregate in the shed. Sunday was the biggest day of the week, and for many years it was also the day of the Lovefeast. Bread and water were passed around and people would make their testimonials. During the evening service there would inevitably be an altar call, often accompanied by a lot of shouting.” (Jenkins 1996:562)

ANS: A, E

Scenario 3

“The ‘miracle’ was Brazil’s accelerated economic growth between 1968 and 1975; Brazil moved from twenty-first to fourteenth in rank among developing countries, based upon per capita GNP. The ‘miracle’ did not help most Brazilians, however. The imbalances in the distribution of wealth were made yet worse. The Brazilian bishops have openly denounced the ‘Brazilian miracle’ for the poverty it has engendered. They have attacked the economic policies that have pushed thousands of peasant farmers off the lands their families have farmed for generations, and they have questioned development projects (such as the exploitation of the Amazon) which displaced the native Indians and poor farmers but brought them no benefit. Indeed, one observer has concluded that ‘the church has become the primary institutional focus of dissidence in the country.’” (McGuire 1987:215)

ANS: C

Scenario 4

“Jewish organizations met to discuss taking political and legal action against proposed legislation to ban kosher slaughter in Holland. Under a bill passed by the lower house of the Dutch Parliament at the end of June, animals are required to be stunned before slaughter. Both Jewish and Muslim slaughter must be performed while the animal is fully conscious. The Dutch Senate is expected to take up the measure before the end of the year. The bill was put forward by the Animal Rights Party, which claims that stunning before slaughter causes less pain to the animal. The Jewish and Muslim communities have a year to prove otherwise or the law will go into effect. Moshe Kantor, the president of the European Jewish Congress, said the Jewish
community is united and has a plan of action that will be implemented to fight a "tremendous battle ahead." “This law will not provide a mere inconvenience to the Jews of Holland, it could severely curtail Jewish life on the whole continent of Europe, and we need to act accordingly to this threat,” he said.”

ANS: E

**Scenario 5**

“The old fascist marching songs were sung, a moment of silence was observed for all who died defending the fatherland, and the gathering was reminded that today was the 57th anniversary of the founding of Croatia’s Nazi-allied wartime government. Then came the most chilling words of the afternoon.

‘For Home!’ shouted Anto Dapic, surrounded by bodyguards in black suits and crew cuts. ‘Ready!’ responded the crowd of 500 supporters, their arms rising in a stiff Nazi salute. The call and response—the Croatian equivalent of ‘Sieg!’ ‘Heil!’—was the wartime greeting used by supporters of the fascist Independent State of Croatia that governed the country for most the Second World War and murdered hundreds of thousands of Jews, Serbs and Croatian resistance fighters.” (Hedges 1997:3Y)

ANS: B

**Short Essay Questions**

1. Why was Afghanistan chosen as the country to emphasize with regard to religion?

ANS: Will vary

2. When sociologists study religion, what do they study?

ANS: Will vary

3. According to Durkheim, how should sociologists approach the study of religion?

ANS: Will vary

4. According to Durkheim, what are three fundamental and indispensable features of religion? How do these features figure into a definition of religion?

ANS: Will vary

5. Distinguish between the sacred and the profane. What are the three major types of religion, as categorized in terms of sacred phenomena?
ANS: Will vary

6. According to Durkheim, what are rituals? What are the most important outcomes of rituals?
ANS: Will vary

7. Distinguish between ecclesiae, denominations, sects, established sects, and cults.
ANS: Will vary

8. What are some problems with Durkheim’s definition of religion? Give examples. Are there better definitions?
ANS: Will vary

9. What is civil religion? What role did civil religion play in the Cold War?
ANS: Will vary

10. How did Muslims come to be partners to the U.S. during the Cold War?
ANS: Will vary

11. Is the question “What is religion” only of interest to sociologists? Explain.
ANS: Will vary

12. What function does religion serve for the individual and the group?
ANS: Will vary

13. Explain what Durkheim means by the statement, “The something out there that people worship is actually society.” How is it that society is worthy of such worship?
ANS: Will vary

ANS: Will vary

15. How did Karl Marx conceptualize religion?
ANS: Will vary

16. What are some criticisms of Marx’s views of religion?
ANS: Will vary

17. According to Weber, what role did the Protestant ethic play in the origins and development of modern capitalism? In what ways has Weber been misinterpreted?

ANS: Will vary

18. What is secularization? Distinguish between Muslim views and American-European views about the causes of secularization.

ANS: Will vary

19. What is fundamentalism? How are fundamentalism and secularization related?

ANS: Will vary

20. What are the factors behind the surge of fundamentalism in Muslim countries?

ANS: Will vary

21. Distinguish between religious and political jihad (including militant Islam).

ANS: Will vary

22. How many militant Islamic political jihadists exist in the world today?

ANS: Will vary

Comprehensive Essay Questions

1. Does knowing the religious affiliation of the Taliban and al-Qaida help us understand the events of September 11 or any other terrorist action? Why or why not?

ANS: Will vary

2. In what ways did Max Weber, Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim each contribute to our understanding of the sociological significance of religion?

ANS: Will vary
Chapter 15

Birth, Death, and Migration

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. A subspecialty within sociology that focuses on the study of human population is
   a. epidemiology.
   b. ethnomethodology.
   c. demography.
   d. conflict theory.


2. Sociologists who study births, deaths, and migration are known as
   a. populationists.
   b. epidemiologists.
   c. projectionists.
   d. demographers.


3. Beth divides the total number of births in 2010 in Japan by the total number of people living in Japan at that time and multiplies it by 1,000. Beth has calculated Japan’s
   a. population density.
   b. crude birth rate.
   c. infant mortality rate.
   d. total fertility rate.

4. In July, the population of the United States was 312,000,000. Over the next 12 months, 4,218,971 babies were born. The birth rate is calculated by which one of the following?
   a. \( \frac{312,000,000}{4,218,971} \times 1000 \)
   b. \( \frac{4,218,971}{312,000,000} \times 1000 \)
   c. \( 4,218,971 \times 1000 + 301,139,947 \)
   d. \( 4,218,971 + 312,000,000 \) * 1000

ANS: B   SEC: Population   TYP: application

5. Use the following information to calculate the age-specific birth rate for India; total births in year—24,937,000; number of women ages 15-54—300,527,000. The age-specific birth rate is _________ per 1,000.
   a. 5.199
   b. 519.9
   c. 82.8
   d. 99.9


6. Over the course of a year, 19.9 percent of teens in Niger give birth to a baby. This figure represents the
   a. total fertility rate.
   b. crude birth rate.
   c. age-specific birth rate.
   d. infant mortality rate.

study guide

7. The ____________ is the average number of children that women in a specific population bear over their lifetimes.
   a. total fertility rate
   b. crude birth rate
   c. age-specific birth rate
   d. infant mortality rate

ANS: A   SEC: Population   TYP: application
8. Use the following information to calculate the crude death rate for India: total population number of deaths—8,895,000; total population 1,189,175,000. The crude death rate is
   a. 488.
   b. 105.
   c. 21.
   d. 7.4

ANS: D SEC: Population TYP: application

9. Typically, the infant mortality rate is calculated for the age group that is
   a. less than one day old.
   b. less than one week old.
   c. one year old or younger.
   d. three years old or younger.

ANS: C SEC: Population TYP: comprehension

10. To calculate the ________ for Angola, Jaquan divides the number of deaths in 2010 among those 1 year old or younger by the total number of births in that same year.
    a. crude birth rate.
    b. infant mortality rate.
    c. crude death rate.
    d. maternal mortality rate.


11. ____________ refers to the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of a termination of pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or the way it is managed.
    a. Maternal mortality
    b. Pregnancy-induced death
    c. Infant mortality
    d. Terminal pregnancy


12. The movement of people from one residence to another is
    a. demographic transition.
    b. population density.
    c. migration.
    d. nomadic population.
13. In 2010, the difference between the number moving into the United States and the number moving out of the United States was 5.05 million. This figure represents the ______________ for the United States.
   a. net migration
   b. migration rate
   c. population growth rate
   d. immigration rate


14. Jessica divides the net migration for the United States by the total population of the United States in 2010 and multiplies that number by 1,000. Jessica has calculated the
   a. population growth rate.
   b. migration rate.
   c. birth rate.
   d. push factors.


15. Zimbabwe’s migration rate is +24.8 per 1,000 residents. This means that
   a. 24.8 more people moved into the country than moved out for every 1,000 residents who lived there.
   b. 24.8 more people moved out of the country than moved in for every 1,000 residents who lived there.
   c. 24.8 percent of the population moved within the country during that year.
   d. 24.8 percent of the population moved out of the country during that year.


16. Stewart is moving out of his hometown because there are no jobs. The reason he is moving is called a
   a. push factor.
   b. pull factor.
   c. demographic factor.
   d. self-motivating factor.

17. Which one of the following factors represents an example of a pull factor?
   a. discrimination
   b. unemployment
   c. favorable climate
   d. political persecution

   ANS: C SEC: Population TYP: comprehension

18. Which one of the following factors represents an example of a push factor?
   a. favorable climate
   b. employment opportunities
   c. equal opportunity
   d. natural disaster


19. Movement within the boundaries of a single country is known as
   a. emigration.
   b. immigration.
   c. internal migration.
   d. intercontinental migration.

   ANS: C SEC: Population TYP: comprehension

20. In sociological terms, the forced migration by slave traders of more than 11 million Africans
to the Americas is an example of _____ migration.
   a. massive
   b. internal
   c. international
   d. external


21. Each year, 21.7 million Americans move from one residence to another within the same
county. This type of migration is known as
   a. immigration.
   b. emigration.
22. Selma is departing from Croatia to live in the United States. In demographic terms, she is ________ out of Croatia.
   a. immigrating
   b. emigrating
   c. moving
   d. traveling


23. Within the United States, the greatest amount of internal migration is movement
   a. within the same county.
   b. from one county to another.
   c. from one state to another.
   d. into adjacent counties.


24. India adds about 15.9 million people per year. Dividing this number by India’s population at the beginning of the year allows us to calculate India’s
   a. crude birth rate.
   b. in-migration rate.
   c. population size.
   d. population growth rate.


25. In 1850, the world’s population reached 1 billion. It took less than ______ years to double to 2 billion.
   a. 5
   b. 25
   c. 60
   d. 100

26. Doubling time is the estimated number of years it will take to double
   a. the size of the population.
   b. the gross national product.
   c. per capita income.
   d. life expectancy.

ANS: A  SEC: Population  TYP: comprehension

27. With a population growth rate of 1.3 percent, India’s population of 1.2 billion will grow to 2.4 billion in 51 years. Demographers refer to the 51 year time frame as India’s
   a. population growth rate.
   b. doubling time.
   c. multiplying time.
   d. growth time frame.


28. The world’s population has doubled _______ times in the last 2,000 years.
   a. two
   b. five
   c. ten
   d. fifteen


29. There are two countries in the world with a population of at least one billion. Those two countries are
   a. the United States and India.
   b. Brazil and India.
   c. the United States and China.
   d. China and India.


30. It took approximately _______ years for the world’s population to double from 170 million in A.D. 1 to 340 million.
   a. 50
   b. 550
c. 1150
d. 1950


31. A population’s age and sex composition is commonly depicted as a
   a. three-dimensional graph.
   b. cohort.
   c. population pyramid.
   d. demographic transition.

ANS: C SEC: Age/Sex TYP: comprehension SOURCE: study guide

32. A _____________ is a group of people who share common experiences and perspectives by virtue of the time they were born.
   a. population pyramid
   b. population base
   c. cohort
   d. lifestyle

ANS: C SEC: Age/Sex TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

33. The _____________ is a way of displaying population data that allows us to compare the sizes of age cohorts and the percentages of males and females in each cohort.
   a. population pyramid
   b. cohort group
   c. population line chart
   d. birth rate

ANS: A SEC: Age/Sex TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

34. The age-sex distribution for Bulgaria can be labeled as ________ because it is narrower at the base than in the middle, which illustrates that the population consists disproportionately of middle-aged and older people.
   a. expansive
   b. constrictive
   c. stationary
   d. triangular

ANS: B SEC: Age/Sex TYP: application SOURCE: new; study
guide

35. The age-sex distribution for Niger can be labeled as _______ because it is broadest at the base and each successive bar is smaller than the one below it, which indicates that the population consists disproportionately of young people.
   a. expansive
   b. constrictive
   c. stationary
   d. triangular

ANS: A   SEC: Age/Sex   TYP: application   SOURCE: new

36. The United States age-sex distribution yields a nearly ____ pyramid because, except for the older categories, each cohort is roughly the same size.
   a. expansive
   b. constrictive
   c. stationary
   d. triangular

ANS: C   SEC: Age/Sex   TYP: application

37. Constrictive pyramids indicate that
   a. all age cohorts in a population are roughly the same size.
   b. a population is composed disproportionately of middle-aged and older people.
   c. a population is composed disproportionately of young people.
   d. each age cohort is progressively smaller than the preceding cohort.

ANS: B   SEC: Age/Sex   TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

38. The United Arab Emirates has 219 males for every 100 females, meaning that the UAE’s ______________ is skewed in favor of males relative to females.
   a. population pyramid
   b. sex ratio
   c. demographic transition
   d. sex cohort

ANS: B   SEC: Age/Sex   TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

39. The demographic transition
a. is a two-stage model of population growth.
b. depicts the history of birth and death rates in labor-intensive poor countries.
c. depicts the history of disease in core economies.
d. depicts the history of population growth in Western Europe and North America.

ANS: D SEC: Demographic Transition TYP: comprehension SOURCE: study guide

40. According to the theory of the demographic transition, the characteristics of a country’s birth and death rates are linked to
   a. the percentage of the population under the age of five.
   b. its level of industrial or economic development.
   c. its migration rates.
   d. its proximity to the equator.

ANS: B SEC: Demographic Transition TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

41. The theory of the demographic transition hypothesizes that the less economically and industrially developed countries will
   a. cease to exist within 100 years due to high death rates.
   b. follow the pattern of western Europe and North America.
   c. merge with more advanced countries.
   d. continue to see slow growth rates.

ANS: B SEC: Demographic Transition TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

42. Stage 1 of the demographic transition is often referred to as the stage of high potential growth because
   a. the fertility rate is so high.
   b. the mortality rate is so low.
   c. if something happened to cause the death rate to decline, population would increase dramatically.
   d. the potential crude death rate is 50 per 1,000.

ANS: C SEC: Demographic Transition TYP: application

43. _________ are frequent and violent fluctuations in the death rate caused by war, famine, and epidemics.
   a. Mortality crises
   b. Life expectancy crises
   c. Crude death rates
d. Tragedies

ANS: A SEC: Demographic Transition TYP: comprehension

44. The 2011 earthquake in Haiti in which 222,500 people died represents a
   a. mortality crisis.
   b. life expectancy crisis.
   c. tragedy.
   d. degenerative disease.

ANS: A SEC: Demographic Transition TYP: application

45. In demographic terms, the Black Death is an example of
   a. a mortality crisis.
   b. a life expectancy crisis.
   c. a tragedy.
   d. a degenerative disease.

ANS: A SEC: Demographic Transition TYP: application SOURCE: study guide

46. During Stage 1 of the demographic transition, the ______ rate almost always exceeds 50 per 1000.
   a. death
   b. fertility
   c. marriage
   d. birth

ANS: A SEC: Demographic Transition TYP: knowledge SOURCE: new; study guide

47. A large proportion of the native populations in North, Central, and South America died after the Europeans arrived in the fifteenth century. The people of these native populations died because they
   a. had no resistance to diseases, such as smallpox and measles, that the colonists brought with them.
   b. refused to use the medicines the Europeans brought with them.
   c. lost their will to live.
   d. were denied access to medical care.

ANS: A SEC: Demographic Transition TYP: knowledge SOURCE: new
48. According to Thomas Malthus, epidemics, war, and famine are examples of
   a. positive checks.
   b. demographic traps.
   c. demographic gaps.
   d. catastrophic events.

ANS: A  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: application  SOURCE: study guide

49. From the perspective of Thomas Malthus, so-called moral ways to prevent populations from
growing beyond what the food supply can support include all but which one of the
following?
   a. natural disasters
   b. celibacy
   c. delayed marriage
   d. forced sterilization

ANS: D  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

50. From the perspective of Thomas Malthus, the 373 natural disasters that killed about 300,000
people in 2010 would be
   a. mortality crises.
   b. preventive checks.
   c. plagues.
   d. positive checks.

ANS: D  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

51. Which one of the following factors is least responsible for the decline in mortality crises
associated with Stage 2 of the demographic transition?
   a. the development of winter fodder for cattle
   b. the discovery of canning as a method for food preservation
   c. the manufacture of cheap cotton cloth
   d. the discovery of antibiotics

ANS: D  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: knowledge

52. Which one of the following characteristics best applies to Stage 2 of the demographic
transition?
   a. Advances in medical technology caused the death rate to drop.
b. The fertility rate declines followed by a decline in death rate.
c. Infants, children, and young women account for the largest share of deaths.
d. Mortality crises become less frequent, and the death rate begins to decline.

ANS: D   SEC: Demographic Transition   TYP: comprehension

53. The least important reason for the decline in death rates in Western societies is
   a. improvement in agricultural technology.
b. improvement in sanitation.
c. medical advances.
d. proper disposal of sewage.

ANS: C   SEC: Demographic Transition   TYP: comprehension SOURCE: study guide

54. Which one of the following is the least likely explanation for the decline in fertility that took
    place in Western countries during Stage 2 of the demographic transition?
   a. a change in the status of women
   b. a decline in infant and childhood mortality
   c. a decline in the economic value of children
   d. innovation in contraceptive technology

ANS: D   SEC: Demographic Transition   TYP: comprehension

55. The birth rate in the United States is 14/1000. The death rate is 8.4/1000. The difference
    between the two rates is known as the
   a. demographic gap.
b. total fertility rate.
c. crude birth rate.
d. demographic trap.

ANS: A   SEC: Demographic Transition   TYP: comprehension

56. The difference between birth and death rates is known as the demographic
   a. division.
b. trap.
c. gap.
d. transition.

ANS: C   SEC: Demographic Transition   TYP: comprehension
57. During Stage 2 of the demographic transition, the ___________________ widened, and the population grew substantially.
   a. demographic gap
   b. mortality gap
   c. demographic split
   d. sex ratio

ANS: A  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: new

58. Urbanization includes all but which one of the following characteristics?
   a. increase in the number of cities
   b. growth of the population living in cities
   c. rural-to-urban migration
   d. urban-to-rural migration

ANS: D  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: study guide

59. During Stage 3 of the demographic transition, the leading causes of death among young people include all but which one of the following?
   a. infectious disease
   b. suicide
   c. accidents
   d. homicide

ANS: A  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

60. Accidents, homicides, and suicides become the leading causes of death among young people during which stage of the demographic transition?
   a. Stage 1
   b. Stage 2
   c. Stage 3
   d. the transition stage

ANS: C  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

61. Prior to Stage 3 of the demographic transition, all but which one of the following groups accounted for the largest share of deaths?
   a. young women
   b. infants
   c. people age 50 and older

ANS:  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new
d. children

ANS: C  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

62. In Stage 3 of the demographic transition,
   a. life expectancy at birth remains under 70.
   b. the risk of dying from infectious diseases increases.
   c. persons 50 years and over account for the largest share of deaths.
   d. the goal is to live a long life at all costs.

ANS: C  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

63. Birth rates fall below replacement when the average woman has fewer than ______ child/children over the course of her reproductive life.
   a. one
   b. two
   c. three
   d. four

ANS: B  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: new

64. The textbook uses the broad categories ________________, rather than industrialized and developing, to divide the countries of the world.
   a. core and labor-intensive economies
   b. First World and Third World
   c. developed and developing
   d. industrialized and industrializing

ANS: A  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: comprehension

65. If the doubling time of a country’s population is 20 years, that country’s economy would most likely be classified as
   a. mechanized-rich.
   b. labor-intensive poor.
   c. industrial.
   d. post-industrial.

ANS: B  SEC: Demographic Transition  TYP: comprehension

66. Afghanistan has an infant mortality rate of 149 per 1,000 births and a per capita income of
$1,000. Its population is projected to double in 20 years. Based on this information, Afghanistan is a ______ country.
   a. core economy
   b. Fourth World
   c. middle-income
   d. labor-intensive poor

ANS: D      SEC: Demographic Transition      TYP: application

67. Germany has an infant mortality rate of 3.5 per 1,000 births, and its per capita income is $35,900. Based on this information, Germany is classified as
   a. a core economy.
   b. Fourth World.
   c. middle income.
   d. labor-intensive poor.

ANS: A      SEC: Demographic Transition      TYP: application

68. The U.S. has an infant mortality rate of 6 deaths per 1,000 births and a per capita income of $47,400. Based on this information, the United States is a
   a. core economy.
   b. labor-intensive poor economy.
   c. developing country.
   d. Fourth World country.

ANS: A      SEC: Demographic Transition      TYP: application

69. Perhaps the most important historical reason that the demographic transition cannot apply to labor-intensive poor countries is that
   a. most of these countries have not yet made it out of Stage I.
   b. the people in these countries have never admired Western ways.
   c. most of these countries were once colonies of core economies.
   d. the best and brightest people in these countries emigrate to the Western economies.

ANS: C      SEC: Demographic Transition      TYP: comprehension

70. Placing countries into two broad categories such as “developed/developing” or “industrialized/industrializing” is misleading for all but which one of the following reasons?
   a. It suggests a country is either industrialized or not industrialized.
   b. It suggests that a failure to industrialize is what makes a country poor.
   c. It suggests that developing countries can actually become industrialized.
d. It camouflages the fact that many ‘developing’ countries were part of the Industrial Revolution from the beginning.

ANS: C SEC: Demographic Transition TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

71. Sociologists Bernard Berelson and John Samuel have identified some important “thresholds” associated with declines in fertility. Which of the following is not one of these thresholds?
   a. Less than 50 percent of the labor force is employed in agriculture.
   b. Life expectancy is at least 60 years.
   c. Eighty percent of the females between the ages of 15 and 19 are married.
   d. Infant mortality is less than 65 per 1,000 live births.

ANS: C SEC: Transition/Labor-Intensive Poor TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

72. The point at which population growth overwhelms the environment’s carrying capacity is
   a. a demographic trap.
   b. demographic growth.
   c. urbanization
   d. urban sprawl.

ANS: A SEC: Transition/Labor-Intensive Poor TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

73. Demographers attribute the relatively rapid decline in death rates in the labor-intensive poor economies to
   a. cultural diffusion.
   b. positive checks.
   c. urbanization.
   d. mortality crises

ANS: A SEC: Transition/Labor-Intensive Poor TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

74. Two billion people in the world do not have the financial resources to secure food that is consistently safe, sufficient, and nutritious. That is, they suffer from
   a. malnutrition.
   b. food insecurity.
   c. hunger.
   d. mortality crises.

ANS: B SEC: Transition/Labor-Intensive Poor TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new
75. Urbanization includes all but which one of the following characteristics?
   a. a change in the way people use land
   b. growth of the population living in cities
   c. rural-to-urban migration
   d. urban-to-rural migration

ANS: D  SEC: Transition/Labor-Intensive Poor  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

76. Agglomerations are urban areas with populations of
   a. 10 million or more.
   b. 5 million or more.
   c. at least one million.
   d. 500,000 or more.

ANS: C  SEC: Transition/Labor-Intensive Poor  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: study guide

77. ___________ has the highest number of agglomerations.
   a. China
   b. The United States
   c. India
   d. Russia

ANS: A  SEC: Transition/Labor-Intensive Poor  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: new

78. An agglomeration of at least 8 to 10 million people is a(n)
   a. megacity.
   b. metropolis.
   c. urbanized area.
   d. suburbanized area.

ANS: A  SEC: Transition/Labor-Intensive Poor  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: new

79. The rate of urbanization in labor-intensive poor economies ___________ that of the core economies.
   a. is equal to
   b. is far less than
   c. far exceeds
   d. is slightly less than
80. Which of the following explains the difference in rates of urbanization between core and labor-intensive poor economies?
   a. “New worlds” existed to siphon off the population growth of Europe.
   b. Core economies controlled growth through contraceptive use.
   c. An overwhelming number of Europeans died during the potato famine of 1846-1849.
   d. More opportunities for migrants exited in European cities.

ANS: A  SEC: Transition/Labor-Intensive Poor  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

81. Most rural-to-urban migrants in India move to the cities because
   a. there are more employment opportunities.
   b. housing is abundant.
   c. services such as electricity and running water are readily available.
   d. they have no alternatives.

ANS: D  SEC: Transition/Labor-Intensive Poor  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

82. A situation in which poverty, unemployment, and other problems associated with urbanization are made worse by an influx of unskilled, poverty-stricken rural immigrants who have been pushed into the cities out of desperation is called
   a. overurbanization.
   b. urban sprawl.
   c. agglomeration.
   d. demographic trap.

ANS: A  SEC: Transition/Labor-Intensive Poor  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

83. In the United Arab Emirates, males outnumber females in all age categories except 19 and under because
   a. female infanticide was widely practiced up until the 1990’s in the UAE.
   b. a large percentage of the population of the UAE are males who have migrated from other countries in search of work.
   c. a large percentage of females have left the UAE for marriage.
   d. the maternal mortality rate is very high in the UAE.

ANS: B  SEC: Extreme Cases  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new; study guide
84. In the United Arab Emirates, the crude death rate and the percentage of the population 65 and older are low because
   a. many people who are born in the UAE emigrate to the United States.
   b. most women die in childbirth.
   c. the large migrant population remains young due to turnover and constant flux.
   d. the birth rate has skyrocketed in the last 20 years.

ANS: C      SEC: Extreme Cases      TYP: comprehension      SOURCE: new

85. Which of the following is not an explanation for Bulgaria’s population decline that began in the late 1980’s?
   a. The collapse of the Soviet Union allowed Bulgarians the opportunity to emigrate.
   b. Bulgaria experienced a sharp increase in infant mortality rates following the collapse of the Soviet Union.
   c. Hard economic times and stresses associated with dramatic economic and political change contributed to low birth and total fertility rates.
   d. Bulgaria joined the European Union in 2007, opening up opportunities for people to emigrate.

ANS: B      SEC: Extreme Cases      TYP: comprehension      SOURCE: new; study guide

86. Which of the following is not an explanation for Japan’s low birth rate?
   a. Employers expect that family should not interfere with job responsibilities.
   b. Women are expected to quit their jobs when they have children.
   c. There is a high emigration rate of Japanese men to foreign countries.
   d. The cost of raising children is high.

ANS: C      SEC: Extreme Cases      TYP: comprehension      SOURCE: new

87. Niger’s death rates are high due in part to
   a. cyclical drought and desertification, leading to food shortages.
   b. civil wars that have pushed millions into refugee camps.
   c. a high percentage of males working in dangerous occupations.
   d. large percentage of elderly.

ANS: A      SEC: Extreme Cases      TYP: comprehension      SOURCE: new

88. Angola has the highest crude death rate, infant mortality rate and the lowest life expectancy. Angola’s population pyramid reflects these dynamics as it has
   a. a wide base and steep “steps” from one age cohort to the next.
b. a narrow base and gradual “steps” from one age cohort to the next.
c. a narrow base and top with most of the population concentrated in the middle age cohorts.
d. bars of equal length in each age cohort.

ANS: A SEC: Extreme Cases TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new; study guide

89. Which of the following is the one explanation for Sweden’s spectacularly low infant and maternal mortality rates?
   a. Men expect that family should not interfere with job responsibilities.
   b. Women are expected quit their jobs when they have children.
   c. There is a long history of collaboration between physicians and midwives.
   d. The cost of raising children is high.

ANS: C SEC: Extreme Cases TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

90. The shape of Sweden’s population pyramid (bars of equal length for 30 to 70 age cohorts but shorter bars for youngest cohorts) indicates that the country is
   a. in stage 2 of the demographic transition.
   b. in stage 4 of the demographic transition.
   c. an aging population
   d. plagued by high infant mortality.

ANS: B SEC: Extreme Cases TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

91. Which of the following is the least likely explanation for Sweden’s low maternal and infant mortality rates?
   a. high per-capita spending on private health care
   b. collaboration between physicians and midwives
   c. a national health care database that tracks treatment and health outcomes
   d. long-standing traditions of providing quality health care to rural and low-income communities

ANS: A SEC: Extreme Cases TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

92. Sierra Leone’s high maternal mortality rate can be attributed to all but which one of the following?
   a. Most women are too poor to afford health care.
   b. Women are held in low status.
   c. Women’s health needs are ignored.
Girls choose to marry and have children at a young age.

ANS: D  SEC: Extreme Cases  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

93. South Korea’s low teen birth rate can be attributed to which one of the following factors?
   a. There is a stigma attached to being a young married mother.
   b. Korean society places a high value on girls.
   c. According to hospital records most abortions are performed on teenagers.
   d. Korean society is influenced by Confucian beliefs.

ANS: D  SEC: Extreme Cases  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

94. China’s 50 to 54 age cohort is small relative to the 45 to 49 and 55 to 59 year old cohorts for what reason?
   b. The one-child policy was strictly enforced beginning in 1957.
   c. China’s cultural revolution discouraged child-bearing.

ANS: A  SEC: Extreme Cases  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

95. Russia’s population pyramid reveals that females outnumber males for all age cohorts beyond age 25. This can be attributed to
   a. the large number of Russian males who emigrate out in search of work.
   b. a high infant mortality rate among Russian males.
   c. a shorter life expectancy for males relative to females.
   d. an influx of females immigrating to Russia.

ANS: C  SEC: Extreme Cases  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new

96. Jordan’s net migration rate is a negative number, which means
   a. more people move into Jordan each year than move out.
   b. more people move out of Jordan each year than move in.
   c. few people change residences each year.
   d. the number of people moving into and out of Jordan is essentially the same.

ANS: B  SEC: Extreme Cases  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: new
True-False Questions

1. To calculate the world’s birth rate, divide the number of births in a year by the size of the population living at the beginning of the year and multiply that figure by a standard number such as 1,000.

ANS: True  SEC: Population  SOURCE: new

2. The teen birth rate in South Korea is 1.2, which means that for every 1,000 babies born, 1.2 are born to a teenager.

ANS: False  SEC: Population  SOURCE: new ; study guide

3. The infant mortality rate is the death rate among those children who die during birth.

ANS: False  SEC: Population  SOURCE: new

4. Census data affects how funding is allocated across communities.

ANS: True  SEC: Population  SOURCE: new

5. Most rural-to-urban migrants are pulled into the cities by employment opportunities.

ANS: False  SEC: Population  SOURCE: new

6. Migration is not a factor in figuring world population growth.

ANS: True  SEC: Population  SOURCE: new ; study guide

7. Most governments restrict the numbers of people who can emigrate.

ANS: False  SEC: Population  SOURCE: new

8. Demographers use the term \emigration\ to denote the entrance of individuals into a new country.

ANS: False  SEC: Population
9. India has 352 million children age 14 and under—that number is larger than the entire U.S.
    population.
    
    ANS: True    SEC: Population    SOURCE: new; study guide

10. Non-citizens of the United States serve in that country’s military.
    
    ANS: True    SEC: Population

11. If the United States continues at its current rate of growth, its population will double in less than 100 years.
    
    ANS: True    SEC: Population

12. The world’s population doubled five times in less than 100 years time.
    
    ANS: False    SEC: Population    SOURCE: new; study guide

    
    ANS: True    SEC: Age/Sex Composition

14. A population pyramid allows us to compare the birth rates of various countries.
    
    ANS: False:    SEC: Age/Sex Composition    SOURCE: new; study guide

15. A constrictive pyramid shows that the population consists disproportionately of middle-aged and older people.
    
    ANS: True    SEC: Age/Sex Composition    SOURCE: new

16. Russia’s sex ratio is skewed in favor of males.
    
    ANS: False    SEC: Age/Sex Composition    SOURCE: new; study guide
17. The United States possesses an expansive population pyramid.
ANS: False  SEC: Age/Sex Composition

18. Stage 1 of the demographic transition is characterized by high birth and death rates.
ANS: True  SEC: Demographic Transition  SOURCE: new

19. India is currently in Stage 1 of the demographic transition.
ANS: False  SEC: Demographic Transition  SOURCE: new

20. Positive checks are factors that work to increase population size.
ANS: False  SEC: Demographic Transition

21. The Industrial Revolution was an event confined to the world’s core economies.
ANS: False  SEC: Demographic Transition  SOURCE: study guide

22. The difference between birth and death rates is known as the demographic trap.
ANS: False  SEC: Demographic Transition

23. Humans produce enough food each year to feed the world’s population.
ANS: True  SEC: Demographic Transition  SOURCE: study guide

24. The introduction of Western technology (such as fertilizers, antibiotics, etc) has led to a rapid decline in death rates in labor-intensive poor economies.
ANS: True  SEC: Labor-Intensive Poor  SOURCE: new

25. What constitutes an urban area varies by country.
ANS: True  SEC: Labor-Intensive Poor  SOURCE: new
26. Urban areas with populations of 1 million or more are called megacities.

ANS: False  SEC: Labor-Intensive Poor  SOURCE: new

27. The rate of urbanization in labor-intensive poor economies far exceeds that of the core economies.

ANS: True  SEC: Labor-Intensive Poor  SOURCE: new

28. The United Arab Emirate’s low crude death rate results from that country’s exceptionally successful health care system.

ANS: False  SEC: Labor-Intensive Poor  SOURCE: new; study guide

29. Japan’s low birth rate is attributed to the one-child policy.

ANS: False  SEC: Extreme Cases  SOURCE: new

30. An 18-year old Russian male has a 50 percent chance of dying before reaching retirement age.

ANS: True  SEC: Extreme Cases  SOURCE: new; study guide

*Concept Application (also in study guide)*

Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.

a. Cohort
b. Demographic trap
c. Internal migration
d. Migration
e. Positive checks
f. Pull factors
g. Push factors
h. Stationary pyramids
i. Urbanization
Scenario 1

“By 2025, over 1 billion people in Africa and southern Asia will live under conditions of water scarcity. Many North African and Middle Eastern countries are already faced with absolute water scarcity. In Jordan and Israel, over 3,000 people compete for every flow unit of renewable water. By 2025, virtually all North African countries will be faced with high levels of population pressure on their scarce water resources. And, except for Turkey, all of Western Asia will also experience the highest levels of water scarcity.” (Falkenmark and Widstrand 1992:20)

ANS: B

Scenario 2

“The reality is of course that, since World War II, tens of millions of people have opted to leave the quiet of the countryside, either ‘expelled’ by drought, disease, or political strife or drawn by dreams broadcast over transistor radios. Some, like the half-million Guatemalan Indians who travel each winter with their wives and families to the Pacific lowlands to pick coffee and cotton or to cut sugarcane, do so in order to survive in their villages during the rest of the year. But for most, migration is a one-way experience because those who break with their families and communities, their traditional language, clothes, and food change too much to be able to return.” (Riding 1986:8)

ANS: C, F, G, I

Scenario 3

The population pyramid for Denmark looks more like a rectangle than a pyramid. “Each cohort is about the same size as every other one because the birth rate and the death rate have been low and relatively constant for a long time. This means that each age group is about the same size at birth, and since relatively few people die before old age, the cohorts remain close in size until late in life when mortality rates must rise and eat away at the top of the rectangle.” (McFalls 1991:22-23)

ANS: H

Scenario 4

“The United Nations declared parts of Somalia to be in a state of famine yesterday and said the lives of more than 11 million people across four countries are threatened by the worst drought in the Horn of Africa for 60 years…Thousands of families have trekked across Somalia's parched lands to reach refugee camps across the borders for food. One woman told how she walked for six days to reach the largest camp in Kenya, Dadaab, with her three children, the oldest aged seven. "We were hungry and couldn't get work," the woman, Dainabo, 30, told aid workers. "Five days after we arrived my husband died leaving me a widow and my children without a father." (Smith 2011)
Scenario 5

“The theme of this book is the lives and reactions of certain patients in a unique situation—and the implications which these hold out for medicine and science. These patients are among the few survivors of the great sleeping-sickness epidemic fifty years ago, and their reactions are those brought about by a remarkable new ‘awakening’ drug (L-Dopa). The lives and responses of these patients, which have no real precedent in the entire history of medicine, are presented in the form of extended case histories or biographies.” (Sacks 1989:1)

ANS: A

Short Answer Questions

1. Why focus on extreme cases for a chapter on births, deaths and migration?
ANS: Will vary

2. What is a demographer?
ANS: Will vary

3. Distinguish between crude birth rate and total fertility rate.
ANS: Will vary

4. Define crude birth, death, and infant mortality rate. How are each calculated?
ANS: Will vary

5. What are the various types of migration and immigration? What are push and pull factors?
ANS: Will vary

6. What is doubling time? At what point in history did the world’s population reach 1 billion? How long did it take to reach 2 billion? 3 billion? 6 billion?
ANS: Will vary

7. How is annual growth in population size calculated? Why is migration not a factor in figuring world population growth?
ANS: Will vary
8. What is a population pyramid? What shapes can it take?
ANS: Will vary

9. Why is Stage 1 of the demographic transition called the stage of “high potential growth”?
ANS: Will vary

10. According to the model of the demographic transition, which factors contributed to a decline in the death rate? To a rise and then an eventual decline in fertility?
ANS: Will vary

11. Why does the demographic transition model not apply to labor–intensive poor countries?
ANS: Will vary

12. What are positive checks? According to Malthus, what purpose do they serve?
ANS: Will vary

13. What are the two most important factors in the decline of death rates?
ANS: Will vary

14. What factors are believed to be associated with the decline in fertility?
ANS: Will vary

15. When referring to countries, how is the dichotomy “industrialized—industrializing” misleading? What are more appropriate terms?
ANS: Will vary

16. What is a demographic trap?
ANS: Will vary

17. What is urbanization?
ANS: Will vary

18. How does urbanization in labor-intensive poor countries differ from urbanization in core economies?
ANS: Will vary

19. Look at the extreme cases (countries) profiled in the last third of this chapter. For each country profiled, indicate the most distinguishing feature of the population pyramid and then list one possible explanation behind that distinguishing feature.

ANS: Will vary

Essay Questions

1. Think about the composition of your extended family. How is its composition affected by birth (number and spacing of children), death (how and when someone dies), life expectancy, migration, and employment?

ANS: Will vary

2. Go to the International data base of the U.S. Census Bureau (http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php) to create a population pyramid for a country of your choice. The country should not be one profiled in Chapter 15. Use concepts covered in text to explain the shape of the population pyramid.

ANS: Will vary
Multiple-Choice Questions

1. When studying a social change, sociologists ask
   a. Is social change good for society?
   b. How can we stop social change?
   c. Is social change necessary?
   d. What are consequences of change for social life?

ANS: D SEC: Why Focus On? TYP: comprehension

2. When sociologists study the potential human connection to climate change, they ask which the following questions?
   a. Is climate change real?
   b. What has changed since 1750, making human activity heavily dependent upon fossil fuels?
   c. Is climate change man-made or part of the planet’s natural shift in weather patterns?
   d. What country is most responsible for climate change?


3. Why is Greenland the focus of a chapter on social change?
   a. Greenland is the site of the UN meeting on climate change.
   b. The consequences of human dependence on fossil fuels have not impacted Greenland.
   c. The consequences of human dependence on fossil fuels may have resulted in Greenland’s melting ice sheet.
   d. Greenland is the country that has burned the most fossil fuels that contributed to climate change.

4. _________________ is any significant alteration, modification, or transformation in the organization and operation of social life.
   a. Globalization
   b. Scientific revolution
   c. Social change
   d. Global interdependence


5. When sociologists study change, they must first identify
   a. the social activity that has changed or is changing.
   b. the consequences of that change.
   c. the factors that triggered the change.
   d. those who should be held responsible for causing change.


6. Situations in which a previously rare (or seemingly rare) event, response, or opinion, snowballs into something dramatically more common are known as
   a. melting points.
   b. tipping points.
   c. critical stages.
   d. social change points.


7. The tipping point is
   a. sudden at first and then people adjust.
   b. a process by which people ignore change.
   c. gradual at first, but then reaches a critical point such that change becomes dramatic.
   d. something that cannot be observed.

ANS: C  SEC: Social Change  TYP: comprehension

8. In sociology, the concept of tipping point was first applied to
   a. climate change.
   b. increased fuel costs.
   c. white flight.
9. Gas prices rise pennies at a time, triggering little change to driving habits. However, at some point the price becomes so high that large numbers of people begin to change their behavior. This point is called the
   a. price point.
   b. maximum point.
   c. tipping point.
   d. supply and demand imbalance.


10. Sociology first emerged as a discipline attempting to understand an event that triggered dramatic and seemingly endless changes in every area of human life. That event was
   a. the Sexual Revolution.
   b. the Industrial Revolution.
   c. the Civil War.
   d. World War II.

ANS: B SEC: Changes in Social Activity TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

11. A Buddhist monk living in the United States consumes about _______ the energy as the average American.
    a. 1/10
    b. 1/5
    c. 1/3
    d. 1/2

ANS: C SEC: Changes in Social Activity TYP: knowledge SOURCE: new; study guide

12. A Buddhist monk living in the United States consumes ___________ the energy of the average person on the planet.
    a. one third
    b. one half
    c. two times
    d. five times

ANS: C SEC: Changes in Social Activity TYP: knowledge SOURCE: new
13. Which of the following social processes is not one that led to changes in human activity resulting in an increased dependency on fossil fuels?
   a. industrialization/mechanization
   b. McDonaldization
   c. the information explosion
   d. white flight

ANS: D   SEC: Changes in Social Activity   TYP: comprehension   SOURCE: new

14. The most critical factor driving the industrial revolution was
   a. mechanization.
   b. the information explosion.
   c. planned obsolescence.
   d. human muscle.


15. A society in which the use of fossil fuels shapes virtually every aspect of people’s personal and social lives is a ____________ society.
   a. global
   b. hydrocarbon
   c. greenhouse
   d. industrial

ANS: B   SEC: Changes in Social Activity   TYP: comprehension   SOURCE: new

16. A hydrocarbon society is one in which the use of ________ shapes virtually every aspect of human personal and social life.
   a. mechanization
   b. metals
   c. minerals
   d. fossil fuels

ANS: D   SEC: Changes in Social Activity   TYP: comprehension   SOURCE: new

17. _________________ is a state in which the social, political, financial, and cultural lives of people are intertwined.
   a. Globalization
   b. Global interdependence

Chapter 16
18. ________ is a situation in which social activity, including social problems, transcends national borders
   a. Mechanization
   b. Globalization
   c. Urbanization
   d. Global interdependence

ANS: D SEC: Changes in Social Activity TYP: comprehension

19. _____ is the ever increasing flow of goods, services, money, people, information, and culture across political borders.
   a. Mechanization
   b. Globalization
   c. Urbanization
   d. Global interdependence

ANS: B SEC: Changes in Social Activity TYP: comprehension

20. Theoretically, the origins of globalization can be traced back
   a. 5 million years to East Africa.
   b. to the crusades.
   c. to Christopher Columbus.
   d. to the Industrial Revolution.


21. 25,000 shipments of imported food products enter the United States each day. This is a measure of
   a. global interdependence.
   b. a hydrocarbon society.
   c. the benefits of living in the United States.
   d. biodiversity.

22. Sociologists Max Weber used the term __________ to refer to the way in which daily life is organized socially to accommodate large numbers of people.
   a. mechanization
   b. rationalization
   c. planned obsolescence
   d. tipping point

ANS: B  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: comprehension

23. __________ involves producing goods that are disposable after a single use, have a shorter life cycle than the industry is capable of producing, or go out of style quickly even though the goods can still serve their purpose.
   a. Mechanization
   b. Rationalization
   c. Planned obsolescence
   d. A tipping point


24. Refrigerators, ovens, washers, and dryers built since 2000 are expected to last 8–12 years, while those built in the 1970s and 1980s lasted 20 years or more. This shift in product life is an example of
   a. mechanization.
   b. rationalization.
   c. planned obsolescence.
   d. a tipping point.

ANS: C  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: application  SOURCE: new; study guide

25. To stay in “fashion” many people buy a new car even though their old car is still in excellent-to-good condition. Similarly, people tend to buy new clothes before they wear out the clothes they already have. Such actions speak to
   a. mechanization.
   b. rationalization.
   c. planned obsolescence.
   d. a tipping point.

ANS: C  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: application
26. The principles efficiency, quantification/calculation, predictability, and control govern the organizational trend known as
   a. McDonaldization.
   b. planned obsolescence.
   c. tipping points.
   d. innovation.

ANS: A       SEC: Changes in Social Activity       TYP: comprehension

27. A company maintains “We deliver within 30 minutes!” That company is applying which of the following McDonaldization principles?
   a. efficiency
   b. quantification/calculation
   c. predictability
   d. control


28. A company installs a soft drink dispenser that automatically shuts off after specified amount is delivered into a glass. That company is applying which one of the following McDonaldization principles?
   a. efficiency
   b. quantification/calculation
   c. predictability
   d. control

ANS: D       SEC: Changes in Social Activity       TYP: application

29. Pharmacies, banks, and car washes have adopted “drive-thru” services to facilitate their goal of moving customers from one state of being to another quickly. This strategy speaks to which one of the following McDonaldization principles?
   a. efficiency
   b. quantification/calculation
   c. predictability
   d. control


30. __________ is a transformative process in which people migrate from rural to urban areas and change the way they use land, interact, and make a living.
a. McDonalization
b. Urbanization
c. Global interdependence
d. Planned obsolescence

ANS: B SEC: Changes in Social Activity TYP: comprehension

31. About 50 percent of the world’s population lives in ______ environment.
   a. an urban
   b. a rural
   c. a suburban
   d. a city

ANS: A SEC: Changes in Social Activity TYP: comprehension

32. Highways and automobiles have created _____ and making it difficult to distinguish between city, suburbs, and nonurban environments
   a. urban sprawl
   b. planned obsolescence
   c. globalization
   d. an anomaly

ANS: A SEC: Changes in Social Activity TYP: comprehension

33. The unprecedented increase in the amount of stored and transmitted data and messages is
   a. urban sprawl.
   b. the digital age.
   c. globalization.
   d. the information explosion.

ANS: D SEC: Changes in Social Activity TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

34. One can argue that the information explosion began with the invention of the
   a. printing press.
   b. radio.
   c. television.
   d. internet.

35. Which one of the following is an example of an improving innovation?
   a. cotton gin
   b. an upgrade to the personal computer’s CPU
   c. steam engine
   d. a first generation PC

ANS: B   SEC: Changes in Social Activity   TYP: comprehension

36. Revolutionary, unprecedented, or ground-breaking inventions that are the cornerstones for a wide range of applications are termed
   a. basic innovations.
   b. improving innovation.
   c. science.
   d. cultural inventions.

ANS: A   SEC: Changes in Social Activity   TYP: comprehension

37. Improving innovations are _________ inventions.
   a. modifying
   b. revolutionary
   c. unprecedented
   d. ground-breaking

ANS: A   SEC: Changes in Social Activity   TYP: comprehension

38. Each upgrade of a personal computer’s memory capacity represents a
   a. an invention.
   b. a basic innovation.
   c. an improving innovation.
   d. a paradigm shift.

ANS: C   SEC: Changes in Social Activity   TYP: comprehension

39. Each “upgrade” of the 1903 Wright Flyer (the first successful airplane) increased the airplane’s capacity to fly farther, higher, faster, and with more passengers. Upgrades are equivalent to
   a. an invention.
   b. a basic innovation.
   c. an improving innovation.
   d. a paradigm shift.

ANS: C   SEC: Changes in Social Activity   TYP: comprehension
ANS: C  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: application

40. Leslie White maintains that __________ is tied to the size of the cultural base.
   a. the rate of cultural diffusion
   b. scientific progress
   c. the rate of change
   d. a population’s openness to new ideas

ANS: C  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

41. Leslie White argued that once a basic or improving innovation has emerged, it becomes part of the cultural
   a. landscape.
   b. base.
   c. inventory.
   d. phenomena.

ANS: B  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new; study guide

42. Leslie White suggested that the number of inventions in the cultural base increased geometrically. A geometric increase is represented by the following:
   a. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10…
   b. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32…
   c. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5…
   d. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50…

ANS: B  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: comprehension

43. Anthropologist Leslie White maintained that inventions control people. He supported this conclusion with the argument that
   a. necessity is the mother of invention.
   b. when the cultural base is capable of supporting an invention that invention will come into being whether we want it or not.
   c. human beings have no free will.
   d. the best things in science are found because they are useful at the time.

ANS: B  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: comprehension

44. “We invent the automobile to get us between two points faster, and suddenly we find we have to build new roads. And that means we have to invent traffic regulations... and then we
have to invent a whole new organization called the highway patrol.” This assessment supports the idea that
   a. necessity is the mother of invention.
   b. if a new invention is to come into being, the cultural base must be large enough to support it.
   c. invention is the mother of necessity.
   d. if people have the power to create material innovations they also have the power to destroy them.


45. Leslie White maintains that if an invention is to come into being, the inventor must
   a. be a genius.
   b. invent something that people view as a necessity.
   c. have the ability to market the product.
   d. be born at the right place and time.

ANS: D  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: comprehension

46. Inventors may be geniuses, but they also must be born in the right place and at the right time; this means that
   a. they must be born in a capitalist country free of government control.
   b. the society into which they are born must allow the masses access to education.
   c. they must live in a society with a cultural base sufficiently developed to support their invention.
   d. people must perceive their inventions as useful.

ANS: C  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: comprehension

47. White argued that an invention will come into being when the cultural base is capable of supporting an invention. White supported this conclusion by pointing to the existence of
   a. simultaneous-independent inventions.
   b. collaborative research.
   c. the scientific method.
   d. patents.

ANS: A  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: comprehension

48. _________________ is a situation in which the same invention is created by two or more people working independently of one another at about the same time.
49. The problem of managing nuclear waste is analogous to getting on a plane, and in mid-air asking the pilot: How are we going to land? This scenario speaks to the problem of
   a. paradigms.
   b. anomalies.
   c. cultural lag.
   d. improving innovations.

ANS: C  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: application

50. Simultaneous-independent inventions are
   a. inventions created by two or more persons working independently of one another at about the same time.
   b. syntheses of existing inventions.
   c. modifications on existing inventions.
   d. revolutionary, unprecedented, ground-breaking inventions.

ANS: A  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: comprehension

51. Ogburn’s theory of cultural lag emphasizes
   a. nonmaterial culture.
   b. material culture.
   c. innovations.
   d. inventions.

ANS: B  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

52. ____________ is a term for that portion of nonmaterial culture that adjusts to material innovations.
   a. Cultural lag
   b. Improving innovation
   c. Technological determinant
   d. Adaptive culture
ANS: D  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: comprehension

53. According to Obgurn, Americans adapted easily to the automobile because the nonmaterial culture (deeply rooted norms, values, and beliefs) supported independence and freedom. In this situation, nonmaterial culture is called
   a. cultural lag.
   b. improving innovation.
   c. adaptive culture.
   d. materialistic culture.

ANS: C  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE : new

54. A technological determinist believes that human beings
   a. have free will.
   b. are controlled entirely by their material innovations.
   c. decide how to use their material innovations.
   d. adjust to new material innovations in predictable ways.

ANS: B  SEC: Changes in Social Activity  TYP: comprehension

55. Thomas Kuhn defines a paradigm as
   a. equivalent to a hypothesis.
   b. a trial and highly tentative idea.
   c. the dominant and widely accepted theories and concepts in a particular field of study.
   d. the most controversial theories and concepts within a discipline.

ANS: C  SEC: Triggers of Change  TYP: comprehension

56. On the positive side, dominant paradigms
   a. are the glue that binds a group of people with common interests into a scientific community.
   b. are expansive thinking tools that broaden the kind of questions people ask.
   c. are threatened by anomalies.
   d. challenge theories most basis to a discipline.

ANS: A  SEC: Triggers of Change  TYP: comprehension

57. The explanatory value and hence the status of a paradigm is threatened by the existence of an anomaly. An anomaly is
   a. a dominant and widely accepted theory.
   b. an observation that the paradigm cannot explain.
c. a modification of a basic invention.

d. a transformation of the social structure.

ANS: B  SEC : Triggers of Change  TYP: comprehension

58. When a new paradigm causes converts to see the world in an entirely new light and wonder how they could possibly have taken the old paradigm seriously, _______ has occurred.

a. a scientific revolution
b. innovation
c. cultural lag
d. adaptive reasoning

ANS: A  SEC : Triggers of Change  TYP: comprehension  SOURCE: study guide

59. A scientific revolution occurs when

a. the cultural base increases geometrically.
b. an improving innovation emerges.
c. the cultural base is sufficiently developed to support an invention.
d. a new paradigm changes a discipline’s elementary theoretical generalizations.

ANS: D  SEC : Triggers of Change  TYP: comprehension

60. Copernicus upset the prevailing views at the time that humankind or the earth was the center of the universe, causing converts to see the world in an entirely new light and to wonder how they could possibly have taken the old paradigm seriously. This mind-altering experience is known as

a. a scientific revolution.
b. an anomaly.
c. a reformist movement.
d. a paradigm.

ANS: A  SEC : Triggers of Change  TYP: application

61. “Of all discoveries and opinions, none may have exerted a greater effect on the human spirit than the doctrine of Copernicus. The world had scarcely become known as round and complete in itself when it was asked to waive the tremendous privilege of being the center of the universe. Never, perhaps, was a greater demand made on mankind—for by this admission so many things vanished in mist and smoke!” (Goethe 2004). This description describes

a. a scientific revolution.
ANS: A SEC: Triggers of Change TYP: application

62. The internet began in the late 1960s linking four ________ together.
   a. military bases
   b. universities
   c. defense contractors
   d. generals

ANS: B SEC: Triggers of Change TYP: knowledge

63. Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the internet is that it was designed to operate
   a. from a central command station in Washington.
   b. on solar power.
   c. automatically.
   d. absent a central control.

ANS: D SEC: Triggers of Change TYP: knowledge SOURCE: study guide

64. The invention of the internet is directly connected with which one of the following historical events?
   a. the Industrial Revolution
   b. the Cold War
   c. the information explosion
   d. World War I

ANS: B SEC: Triggers of Change TYP: knowledge

65. During World War II hundreds of thousands of soldiers were injured by machine gun shrapnel. The need to restore lost blood resulting from these injuries motivated doctors to create a system of collecting and preserving blood plasma. This dynamic supports the idea that
   a. power resides in the position of physician.
   b. conflict can lead to change.
   c. paradigm shifts help people to see the world in new ways.
   d. the actions of leaders influence who is in charge of a situation.
ANS: B     SEC: Triggers of Change     TYP: application

66. Marx believed that _________ was the first economic system capable of maximizing the immense productive potential of human labor and ingenuity.
   a. the capitalist system
   b. socialism
   c. communism
   d. a centrally planned economy

ANS: A     SEC: Triggers of Change     TYP: comprehension     SOURCE: study guide

67. Karl Marx argued that _______ “chases the bourgeoisie over the whole surface of the globe.”
   a. change
   b. globalization-from-below
   c. globalization-from-above
   d. the drive for profit

ANS: D     SEC: Triggers of Change     TYP: comprehension     SOURCE: new

68. ______________ is formed when a substantial number of people organize to change, to resist change, or undo change in some area of society.
   a. A scientific revolution
   b. A social movement
   c. A basic innovation
   d. Resource mobilization

ANS: B     SEC: Triggers of Change     TYP: comprehension

69. A social movement depends on three conditions. Which one of the following is not one of those conditions?
   a. an actual or imagined condition that enough people find objectionable
   b. a shared belief that something needs to be done about this condition
   c. some organized effort aimed at attracting supporters, articulating the problem, and defining a strategy
   d. enough financial support to get the movement off the ground

ANS: D     SEC: Triggers of Change     TYP: comprehension     SOURCE: study guide
70. A _______________ social movement seeks broad, sweeping and radical structural changes to a society’s basic social institutions.
   a. reformist
   b. revolutionary
   c. counter revolutionary
   d. regressive

ANS: B SEC: Triggers of Change TYP: comprehension

71. ______________ movements target some specific feature of society as needing change.
   a. Regressive
   b. Reformist
   c. Revolutionary
   d. Counter-revolutionary

ANS: B SEC: Triggers of Change TYP: comprehension

72. ______________ movements seek to turn back the hands of time to an earlier condition or state of being.
   a. Regressive
   b. Reformist
   c. Revolutionary
   d. Counter-revolutionary

ANS: A SEC: Triggers of Change TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new; study guide

73. The Petition Project seeks to challenge other social movements that demand reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. This desire to maintain an existing social order suggests that the Petition Project is a ________________ movement.
   a. regressive
   b. reformist
   c. revolutionary
   d. counter-revolutionary

ANS: D SEC: Triggers of Change TYP: application SOURCE: new
74. According to sociologist Ralf Dahrendorf, the structural origins of conflict can be traced to
   a. the nature of authority relations.
   b. decision-making powers of the power elite.
   c. invention and innovation.
   d. workers’ demands for higher wages.

ANS: A SEC : Triggers of Change TYP: comprehension

75. Ralf Dahrendorf wrote “It is immeasurably difficult to trace the path on which a
   person...encounters other people just like himself, and at a certain point says ‘Let us join
   hands, friends, so that no-one will push us off one by one.’” Dahrendorf was writing about
   a. globalization-from-above.
   b. social movements.
   c. globalization-from-below.
   d. the Chernobyl meltdown.

ANS: B SEC : Triggers of Change TYP: application SOURCE: study guide

76. __________________ theorists maintain that a core group of sophisticated strategists is key
   to getting a social movement off the ground.
   a. Social change
   b. Cultural diffusion
   c. World system
   d. Resource mobilization

ANS: D SEC : Triggers of Change TYP: comprehension

77. In the third stage of Dahrendorf’s theory of social movements
   a. those without power decide to organize.
   b. those without authority begin to communicate.
   c. those seeking change enter into direct conflict with those in power.
   d. those in power give into demands.

ANS: C SEC : Triggers of Change TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

78. In a conflict between those in power and those seeking change, if the power differential too
   greatly favors one side, the protestors or their opponents may resort to
   a. terrorism.
   b. picketing.

ANS: A SEC : Triggers of Change TYP: comprehension
c. petition-signing.
d. arbitration.

ANS: A SEC: Triggers of Change TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

79. ________ is the systematic use of anxiety-inspiring violent acts by clandestine or semiclandestine individuals, groups, or state-supported actors for idiosyncratic, criminal, or political reasons.
   a. Picketing
   b. Terrorism
   c. Ecotourism
   d. Counter-revolution

ANS: B SEC: Triggers of Change TYP: comprehension SOURCE: new

80. The anticipated economic boom associated with a lengthened shipping season (once four months long and now eight months long due to climate change) allowing goods to move into and out of Greenland is a ________ the business community and consumers.
   a. manifest function
   b. latent function
   c. manifest dysfunction
   d. latent dysfunction

ANS: A SEC: Consequences of Change TYP: application

81. The unexpected emergence of a working alliance between Inuit Greenlanders and tropical island peoples, both of whom face cultural extinction from rising sea levels associated with climate change is a
   a. manifest function
   b. latent function
   c. manifest dysfunction
   d. latent dysfunction

ANS: B SEC: Consequences of Change TYP: application

82. The anticipated consequences of a growing tourism industry associated with climate change such that the number of tourists visiting Greenland each year overwhelms the resident population of towns visited is a
   a. manifest function.
   b. latent function.
   c. manifest dysfunction.
d. latent dysfunction.

ANS: C SEC: Consequences of Change TYP: application

83. A_________ of climate change is a growing interest in Greenland, the Arctic, and Antarctica such that popular films are set in or give prominent attention to these locations
   a. manifest function
   b. latent function
   c. manifest dysfunction
   d. latent dysfunction

ANS: B SEC: Consequences of Change TYP: application SOURCE: study guide

84. A_________ connected to climate change in Greenland is the loss of status among Inuit elders who can no longer predict the weather.
   a. manifest function
   b. latent function
   c. manifest dysfunction
   d. latent dysfunction

ANS: D SEC: Consequences of Change TYP: application

85. Which one of the following theorists would ask “Who benefits from climate change, and at whose expense?”
   a. functionalists
   b. conflict theorists
   c. symbolic interactionists
   d. structural strain theorists

ANS: B SEC: Consequences of Change TYP: comprehension

86. In studying the effects of climate change on Greenland, ________ key in on the many industries that have moved operations to Greenland to exploit its resources for commercial interests.
   a. functionalists
   b. conflict theorists
   c. symbolic interactionists
   d. structural strain theorists

ANS: B SEC: Consequences of Change TYP: application
87. ___________ are particularly interested in ways climate change is affecting interaction among Greenlanders.
   a. Functionalists
   b. Conflict theorists
   c. Symbolic interactionists
   d. Structural strain theorists

ANS: C    SEC: Consequences of Change    TYP: comprehension

88. One effect of climate change in Greenland is gradual extinction of marine species which disrupts Inuit hunting—and, by extension— their eating habits. This change directly affects the Inuit’s way of life or their
   a. paradigm.
   b. culture.
   c. innovation.
   d. cultural lag.

ANS: B    SEC: Consequences of Change    TYP: comprehension

89. Sociologists use the term _________ to describe a group with which people identify and to which they feel closely attached—particularly when that attachment is founded on opposition to another group
   a. primary group
   b. ingroup
   c. outgroup
   d. secondary group

ANS: B    SEC: Consequences of Change    TYP: comprehension    SOURCE: study guide

90. An __________ is a group toward which people feel a sense of separateness, opposition, or even hatred.
   a. primary group
   b. ingroup
   c. outgroup
   d. secondary group

ANS: C    SEC: Consequences of Change    TYP: comprehension
91. Climate change is fueling the emergence of two opposing groups (an ingroup and an outgroup). Those groups are
   a. Arctic peoples/tropical islanders versus people who live in highest greenhouse gas producing societies.
   b. capitalists versus ecotourists.
   c. cold weather versus warm weather peoples.
   d. wind versus solar power users.

ANS: A   SEC: Consequences of Change   TYP: comprehension

92. Sociologists look to identify the scarce resources that pulled Greenlanders into the global division of labor. From the 16th through the late 19th centuries that resource was
   a. oil, extracted from the ground.
   b. oil, extracted from whales.
   c. rubber.
   d. ivory.

ANS: B   SEC: Consequences of Change   TYP: knowledge

93. _____ are viewed as coordinating mechanisms, because they bring together people, resources, and technology and then channel social activity toward achieving a specific outcome.
   a. Ingroups
   b. Outgroups
   c. Formal organizations
   d. Paradigms

ANS: C   SEC: Consequences of Change   TYP: comprehension

94. The government of Greenland joined with four large corporations to create an export promotion strategy and an international branding strategy for the country. Sociologists classify such corporations as _________ organizations.
   a. formal
   b. voluntary
   c. emerging
   d. informal

ANS: A   SEC: Consequences of Change   TYP: application

95. During the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, European and American whalers killed tens of thousands of whales in Arctic waters for commercial purposes, with little effective
resistance from environmental or animal rights groups. Today, whaling is a highly monitored activity subject to quotas. This change in reaction to whaling suggests that
a. behavior considered deviant at one time and place may not be considered deviant at another.
b. people have consistent ideas about what is considered deviant.
c. something is deviant only if it considered deviant across time and place.
d. Native people who still whale should be punished.

ANS: A  SEC: Consequences of Change  TYP: comprehension

96. From a global perspective people who live in ____ have the lowest access to sustainable water, with the equivalent of 2,640 gallons available to each person each year.
   a. Kuwait
   b. United States
   c. Canada
   d. Greenland

ANS: A  SEC: Consequences of Change  TYP: knowledge  SOURCE: study guide

97. Sociologists define ______ as a critical set of potential social advantages, including everything from the chances that a person will survive through the first year of life to the chances that a person will live a long life.
   a. social status
   b. life chances
   c. rationalization
   d. an anomaly

ANS: B  SEC: Consequences of Change  TYP: comprehension

98. The 500-600 Danish civilians who work at the U.S. Thule Air Base in Greenland are most likely to work as
   a. computer analysts.
   b. truck drivers.
   c. cooks.
   d. snow plow operators.

ANS: A  SEC: Consequences of Change  TYP: comprehension

99. The Inuit Greenlander civilians who work at the U.S. Thule Base in Greenland are most likely to work as
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100. The sex ratio imbalance in Greenland favoring males is likely caused by
a. immigration patterns.
b. lack of employment opportunities.
c. the extreme cold weather environment.
d. the higher cultural value placed on women.

ANS: A  SEC: Consequences of Change  TYP: comprehension

101. Sociologists expect that climate change will affect the Greenland’s sex ratio in which one of the following ways?
a. an increasing imbalance favoring females
b. an increasing imbalance favoring males
c. a sex ratio with men equal in numbers to women
d. an increasing imbalance favoring females in most age categories

ANS: B  SEC: Consequences of Change  TYP: comprehension

102. The few people who occupy such lofty positions in the social structure of leading institutions that their decisions affect millions, even billions, of people worldwide are known as
a. the bourgeoisie.
b. proletariat.
c. power elite.
d. bureaucrats.

ANS: C  SEC: Consequences of Change  TYP: comprehension

103. The origins of U.S. military presence in Greenland can be traced to which one of the following conflicts/wars?
a. September 11
b. Cold War
c. World War I
d. World War II

ANS: D  SEC: Consequences of Change  TYP: knowledge
104. Sociologists would predict that as Greenland opens its borders to various foreign corporations, total fertility will
   a. continue to decline further.
   b. start to decline.
   c. increase.
   d. remain the same

ANS: A   SEC: Consequences of Change   TYP: comprehension

105. ______ is the average number of live children women bear in their lifetime.
   a. The crude birth rate
   b. The age-specific birth rate
   c. Total fertility
   d. Family size

ANS: C   SEC: Consequences of Change   TYP: comprehension

106. __________ about Greenland occurs when audiences who do not consciously seek out stories on Greenland are exposed to related news stories.
   a. Informal education
   b. Formal education
   c. Schooling
   d. Hidden curriculum

ANS: A   SEC: Consequences of Change   TYP: application

107. When audiences hear on the nightly news that Santa Claus has left his North Pole home and is crossing Greenland and heading to the United States to deliver presents, they come to associate Greenland with the North Pole. This kind of learning process is known as
   a. informal education.
   b. formal education.
   c. schooling.
   d. hidden curriculum.

ANS: A   SEC: Consequences of Change   TYP: application

108. The major religions of Greenland are
   a. Islam and Catholic.
   b. Lutheran Christianity and shamanism.
c. Protestant and Catholic.
d. Buddhism and Catholic.

ANS: B SEC: Consequences of Change TYP: knowledge

109. The Inuit do not build sacred buildings known as churches. They consider nature sacred and themselves as children of nature. For the Inuit everything has a soul and is spiritually connected. The universe is in harmony, and the powers of nature are neutral toward humans. When evil (which can take such forms as bad hunting, bad weather, or illness) occurs, the source is almost always people’s bad behavior. This description corresponds to which one of the following religions?
a. Buddhism
b. Islam
c. Lutheran Christianity
d. Shamanism

ANS: D SEC: Consequences of Change TYP: application

110. Greenland’s population is most likely to ____________ because of climate change.
   a. increase
   b. decrease
   c. remain the same
   d. disappear

ANS: A SEC: Consequences of Change TYP: application SOURCE: new; study guide

111. Which one of the following statements best describes the plight of polar bears in connection to global warming?
   a. Polar bears are stranded on ice floes with nowhere to go.
   b. The number of polar bears has increased due to warming climate.
   c. The polar bears of Greenland are migrating to Canada.
   d. Polar bears must make riskier and longer swims to reach a solid platform.

ANS: D SEC: Consequences of Change TYP: knowledge

112. With regard to climate change, there appear to be two opposing camps, both of which agree
   a. that the planet is warming, that ice sheets are melting, and that greenhouse gas emissions have risen.
   b. that the climate change is man-made.
   c. that the climate change is part of a natural cycle.
Social Change

d. that greenhouse gases are dangerous.

ANS: A SEC: Consequences of Change TYP: knowledge

True-False Questions

1. Sociologists focusing on climate change would be interested in the factors that trigger change in response to climate change.


2. Sociologists focusing on climate change would be most interested in determining whether or not climate change is real.


3. In sociology, the concept of a tipping point was first applied to white flight.

ANS: True SEC: Social Change SOURCE: new

4. The point at which the price of gasoline is so high that a large number of people change their driving habits is called an anomaly.

ANS: False SEC: Social Change SOURCE: new

5. Almost every product used in America involves oil.

ANS: True SEC: Social Change SOURCE: new; study guide

6. The United Parcel Service delivers up to 7.4 million packages per day to more than 200 countries. This is an example of global interdependence.

ANS: True SEC: Social Change SOURCE: new

7. Because of their modest lifestyle, Buddhist monks produce no carbon emissions.

ANS: False SEC: Social Change SOURCE: new
8. “Earn a college degree in 24 months” falls under the McDonaldization principle of quantification.

ANS: True SEC: Social Change

9. The definition of what is “urban” is consistent across countries.

ANS: False SEC: Social Change

10. Each upgrade of a personal computer’s CPU represents a basic innovation.

ANS: False SEC: Triggers of Change

11. Conflict is a key trigger of social change.

ANS: True SEC: Triggers of Change SOURCE: study guide

12. The size of the cultural base determines the rate of change.

ANS: True SEC: Triggers of Change

13. The concept of simultaneous independent inventions proves that an invention or creation depends on a single inventor to come into being.

ANS: False SEC: Triggers of Change

14. From a sociological point of view, invention is the mother of necessity.

ANS: True SEC: Triggers of Change SOURCE: study guide

15. A technological determinist believes that humans have control over their material innovations.

ANS: False SEC: Triggers of Change
16. An anomaly supports an existing paradigm.
ANS: False  SEC: Triggers of Change

17. From a sociological point of view, the most significant scientific advances are made when someone breaks away from a prevailing paradigm.
ANS: True  SEC: Triggers of Change

18. The existence of an anomaly by itself almost always persuades people to abandon an existing paradigm.
ANS: False  SEC: Triggers of Change  SOURCE: new

19. Some inventions, such as the bicycle, generate no conflict in society.
ANS: False  SEC: Triggers of Change  SOURCE: study guide

20. Conflict is both a cause and consequence of social change.
ANS: True  SEC: Triggers of Change

21. It seems that any kind of social change has the potential to trigger conflict.
ANS: True  SEC: Triggers of Change

22. Replacing gasoline with corn-based ethanol will eliminate the reliance on fossil fuels.
ANS: False  SEC: Triggers of Change  SOURCE: new

23. In a capitalist system profit is the most important measure of success.
ANS: True  SEC: Triggers of Change  SOURCE: study guide

24. Buy Local movements that aim to change buying habits in favor of locally grown products qualify as regressive movements.
ANS: True    SEC: Triggers of Change    SOURCE: new; study guide

25. Revolutionary movements seek to turn back the hands of time to an earlier condition or “golden era.”

ANS: False    SEC: Triggers of Change

26. Counterrevolutionary movements seek to maintain a social order that reform and revolutionary movements are seeking to change.

ANS: True    SEC: Triggers of Change    SOURCE: new

27. Research on social movements shows that the most objectively disadvantaged people join social movements to change their condition.

ANS: False    SEC: Triggers of Change    SOURCE: study guide

28. From a conflict perspective, corporations and their customers will benefit from the effects of climate change on Greenland at the expense of Greenland’s native peoples.

ANS: True    SEC: Consequences of Change    SOURCE: study guide

29. One person’s ingroup in another person’s outgroup

ANS: True    SEC: Consequences of Change

30. The climate change debates centers around whether global warming is man-made or part of the natural changes in climate.

ANS: True    SEC: Consequences of Change    SOURCE: study guide

**Concept Application (also in study guide)**

Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.

a. Terrorism
b. Paradigms
c. Planned obsolescence
d. Scientific revolution
e. Technological determinism

Scenario 1

“It is difficult to recapture the medical world of 1800; it was a world of thought structured around assumptions so fundamental that they were only occasionally articulated as such, yet assumptions alien to a twentieth-century medical understanding…. The body was seen as a system of intake and outgo, a system that had to remain in balance if the individual were to remain healthy…. Equilibrium was synonymous with health, disequilibrium with illness…. The physician’s most effective weapon was his ability to ‘regulate the secretions’ to extract blood, to promote the perspiration, the urination, or defecation that attested to his having helped the body regain is customary equilibrium.” (Rosenberg 1987:71-72)

ANS: B

Scenario 2

“The Earth Liberation Front, a…group that has taken responsibility for a series of arsons in the Northwest, declared in an E-mail communique today that it set the fires atop Vail mountain on Monday "on behalf of the lynx." "Putting profits ahead of Colorado's wildlife will not be tolerated," read the brief statement, which was sent electronically to several Colorado news organizations. "We will be back if this greedy corporation continues to trespass into wild and unroaded areas." The seven fires caused about $12 million worth of damage to buildings and chairlifts along a 11,200-foot-high ridge that overlooks a National Forest area where Vail started clearing trees on Friday as part of a controversial expansion. Earlier this year, environmentalists, back-country skiers, and many residents of Eagle County had spoken out at public meetings to block Vail's plan to expand into an area seen as potential habitat for the reintroduction of the lynx in the Colorado Rockies.” (Brooke 1998)

ANS: A

Scenario 3

“In public discussions of biotechnology today, the idea of improving the human race by artificial means is widely condemned. The idea is repugnant because it conjures up visions of Nazi doctors sterilizing Jews and killing defective children. There are many good reasons for condemning enforced sterilization and euthanasia. But the artificial improvement of human beings will come, one way or another, whether we like it or not, as soon as the progress of biological understanding makes it possible. When people are offered technical means to improve themselves and their children, no matter what they conceive improvement to mean, the offer will be accepted. Improvement may mean better health, longer life, a more cheerful disposition, a stronger heart, a smarter brain, the ability to earn more money as a rock star or baseball player or business executive. The technology of improvement may be hindered or delayed by regulation,
but it cannot be permanently suppressed. Human improvement, like abortion today, will be officially disapproved, legally discouraged, or forbidden, but widely practiced. It will be seen by millions of citizens as a liberation from past constraints and injustices. Their freedom to choose cannot be permanently denied.” (Dyson 1997:49)

ANS: E

Scenario 4

“Thomas Kuhn’s seminal work, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, affected working scientists as deeply as it moved those scholars who scrutinize what we do. Before Kuhn, most scientists followed the place-a-stone-in-the-bright-temple-of-knowledge tradition, and would have told you that they hoped, above all, to lay many of the bricks, perhaps even the keystone, of truth’s temple, the addictive or meliorists model of scientific progress. Now most scientists of vision hope to forment revolution.” (Gould 1987: 27)

ANS: B, D

Scenario 5

“In the 1930s an enterprising engineer working for General Electric proposed increasing sales of flashlight lamps by increasing their efficiency and shortening their life. Instead of lasting through three batteries he suggested that each lamp last only as long as one battery. In 1934 speakers at the Society of Automotive Engineers meetings proposed limiting the life of automobiles. These examples and others are cited in Vance Packard's classic book *The Waste Makers.*” (Beder 1998)

ANS: C

Short Answer Questions

1. Why is Greenland the focus on the chapter on social change?

ANS: Will vary

2. What is social change? Why are sociologists interested in tipping points?

ANS: Will vary

3. What questions do sociologists ask when they study social change?

ANS: Will vary

4. What has changed since 1750? Why is 1750 and important date?
5. What about industrialization and mechanization has contributed to fossil fuel dependence? 
ANS: Will vary

6. Distinguish between global interdependence and globalization. How are they connected to fossil fuel dependence? 
ANS: Will vary

7. What is rationalization and value-rational thought? How have the two contributed to fossil fuel dependence? 
ANS: Will vary

8. What is McDonalization? How has it contributed to fossil fuel dependence? 
ANS: Will vary

9. What is urbanization? How has it contributed to fossil fuel dependence? 
ANS: Will vary

10. What is the information explosion? What technological innovations are responsible for this phenomenon? 
ANS: Will vary

11. What factors does Orrin Klapp identify as the causes underlying distorted, exaggerated presentation of information? 
ANS: Will vary

12. When thinking about social change, why is it difficult to pinpoint a single cause of change? 
ANS: Will vary

13. What is an innovation? Distinguish between basic and improving innovations. What makes an innovation sociologically significant? 
ANS: Will vary

14. What is the cultural base? How is the rate of change tied to the size of the cultural base?
ANS: Will vary

15. What is cultural lag? Why did Ogburn emphasize the material component of culture in this theory of cultural lag?

ANS: Will vary

16. Is Ogburn a technological determinist? Why or why not?

ANS: Will vary

17. Ogburn maintains that one of the most urgent challenges facing people today is adapting to material innovations. Does the work of Leslie White lend support to Ogburn’s thesis? Why or why not?

ANS: Will vary

18. How does Kuhn define a paradigm?

ANS: Will vary

19. According to Thomas Kuhn, is science simply an evolutionary process? Why or why not? Under what conditions are paradigms threatened? When does a scientific revolution occur?

ANS: Will vary

20. How is conflict both a cause and an effect of social change?

ANS: Will vary

21. Describe the essential dynamics of the Cold War and how those dynamics are connected with the development of the internet.

ANS: Will vary

22. What is a social movement? What conditions are necessary for social movements to occur?

ANS: Will vary

23. What are the types of social movements? Give a brief description of each.

ANS: Will vary

24. What are the three stages in the life of a social movement?
ANS: Will vary

25. What kinds of social interactions give insights into climate change’s effect on Greenland?

ANS: Will vary

26. How do sociologists use the three theoretical perspectives to frame a discussion about Greenland and climate change?

ANS: Will vary

27. How is the culture of Greenland’s Inuit and of other Arctic peoples changing because of climate change?

ANS: Will vary

28. How do ingroup and outgroup memberships related to climate change shape identity?

ANS: Will vary

29. What social forces bring Greenlanders into interaction with outsiders and shape the relationship between the two groups?

ANS: Will vary

30. Because of climate change, what new formal organizations have emerged in Greenland?

ANS: Will vary

31. How do ideas about what constitutes deviance relate to outsiders’ interest or lack of interest in Greenland?

ANS: Will vary

32. How is climate change shaping life chances in Greenland and elsewhere?

ANS: Will vary

33. What is the sex composition of Greenland? How might it be affected by climate change?

ANS: Will vary

34. How did the U.S. military-industrial complex pull Greenland into the international arena?
35. How might climate change affect Greenland’s fertility rate?

ANS: Will vary

36. What are formal and informal ways outsiders are coming to learn about Greenland, other Arctic cultures, and climate change?

ANS: Will vary

37. What religions did outsiders bring to Greenland?

ANS: Will vary

38. What is the population size of Greenland, and is the population increasing or decreasing because of climate change?

ANS: Will vary

39. In light of the information explosion, how does one identify credible sources about climate change?

Essay Questions

1. What are the major factors that cause something in society to change?

ANS: Will vary

2. Identify a social change that has occurred in your lifetime. What sociological concepts can you draw upon to help you explain that change and its consequences?

ANS: Will vary