

**Test Bank for Society The Basics 6th Edition Macionis 0130410489  
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**Chapter 02: Culture**

**Chapter 02 Multiple Choice Questions**

**1. What is the sociological lesson to be learned from Ernst & Young's business strategy?**

- Canadian companies need to pay more attention to cultural diversity.
- Canadian companies need to pay more attention to the new Canadian culture.
- Some cultural forms are short-lived.
- Most cultural differences are unimportant and small.
- Travel to other countries should be limited to prevent diffusion.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-01  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** Introduction  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Canadian companies need to pay more attention to cultural diversity.

**2. Different ideas among human beings around the world about what is polite and rude, beautiful and ugly, pleasant and repulsive are expressions of:**

- styles of governing.
- religious difference.
- human culture.
- differences in physical environment.
- human nature.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-02  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** Introduction  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** human culture.

**3. \_\_\_\_\_ is beliefs, values, behaviour, and material objects that, together, form a people's way of life.**

- Culture Social system
- Social structure
- Society Social facts

**QuestionID:** 02-1-03

**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?

**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** Culture

**4. Symbolic human creations are referred to as:**

- high culture.
- material culture.
- human culture.
- nonmaterial culture.
- invisible culture.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-04  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** nonmaterial culture.

**5. Religion is an example of:**

- "cultural commodity."
- nonmaterial culture.
- material culture.
- culture shock.
- norms.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-05  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** nonmaterial culture.

**6. Physical creations of a society are known as:**

- high culture.
- material culture.
- nonmaterial culture.
- human culture.
- high culture.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-06  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** material culture.

**7. Weapons are an example of:**

- a cultural anachronism.
- a latent culture.
- high culture.
- nonmaterial culture.
- material culture.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-07  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** material culture.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a shared way of life or social heritage.

Anomie  
High culture  
Low culture  
Human culture  
Culture

**QuestionID:** 02-1-08  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** Culture

9. The personal disorientation that accompanies exposure to an unfamiliar way of life is termed:

acculturation.  
anomie.  
socialization.  
culture shock.  
cooperation.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-09  
**Page-Reference:** 47  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** culture shock.

10. Which of the following did the study by anthropologist Chagnon demonstrate?

The Yanomamo despise drug usage.  
The Yanomamo are not open to cultural change.  
Rituals are universal.  
The Yanomamo use violence to solve problems.  
Nonmaterial and material cultures around the world vary enormously.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-10  
**Page-Reference:** 47  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Nonmaterial and material cultures around the world vary enormously.

11. According to the text, which of the following is "natural" to the human species?

- the need for sexual relations
- the need to defend ourselves against aggression
- the capacity to create culture
- the maternal instinct
- the paternal instinct

**QuestionID:** 02-1-11  
**Page-Reference:** 48  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** the capacity to create culture

12. Which of the following is NOT shaped by our nature?

- our goals in life
- our innermost personal feelings
- our sense of justice
- the way our dogs and cats behave
- the way we dress

**QuestionID:** 02-1-12  
**Page-Reference:** 48  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** the way our dogs and cats behave

13. *Homo sapiens* is a Latin term that means:

- brother.
- to walk upright.
- thinking person.
- to evolve.
- biological programming.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-13  
**Page-Reference:** 49  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** thinking person.

14. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to people who interact in a defined territory and share a way of life.

- Culture
- Low culture
- High culture
- Human culture
- Society

**QuestionID:** 02-1-14  
**Page-Reference:** 49  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** Society

15. **Sociologists define a symbol as:**

cultural patterns that cause culture shock.  
any aspect of material culture.  
any gesture that conveys insult to others.  
anything that carries a particular meaning recognized by people who share a culture.  
traits that are part of every known culture.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-15  
**Page-Reference:** 50  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** anything that carries a particular meaning recognized by people who share a culture.

16. **Which of the following is a common component of culture?**

psychic culture  
murder taboo  
material culture  
symbols  
social organization

**QuestionID:** 02-1-16  
**Page-Reference:** 50  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** symbols

17. **A symbol is:**

anything that carries a particular meaning that is recognized by people who share a culture.  
any word or phrase that carries meaning to a "receiver." any gesture that carries meaning to a "receiver."  
any word or phrase that carries meaning to a "sender."  
a verbal representation of the material or nonmaterial culture.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-17  
**Page-Reference:** 50  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** anything that carries a particular meaning that is recognized by people who share a culture.

18. **Symbols:**

- carry universal meanings.
- carry the same meaning across cultures.
- are culturally dependent.
- are nonverbal gestures.
- represent the taboos of a culture.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-18  
**Page-Reference:** 50  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** are culturally dependent.

19. **The emoticons used in text messages are an example of:**

- dialect.
- a new language of symbols.
- culture.
- cultural artifact.
- cultural transmission.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-19  
**Page-Reference:** 50  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a new language of symbols.

20. **A system of symbols that allows people to communicate with one another is a:**

- dialect.
- language.
- culture.
- cultural artifact.
- cultural transmission.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-20  
**Page-Reference:** 51  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** language.

21. **What is the term for the process by which one generation passes culture to the next generation?**

- cultural transmission
- language
- oral tradition
- writing
- singing



**QuestionID:** 02-1-21  
**Page-Reference:** 51  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** cultural transmission

22. **Which of the following is a statement based on the Sapir-Whorf thesis?**

Language is the attaching of labels to the real world.  
People perceive the world through the cultural lens of language.  
A single idea feels the same even if spoken in a different language.  
Colours do not have different meanings in different languages.  
Each word has its counterpart in all other languages.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-22  
**Page-Reference:** 51  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** People perceive the world through the cultural lens of language.

23. \_\_\_\_\_ **are particular matters people hold to be true or false.**

Tastes  
Norms (attitudes)  
Mores  
Values  
Beliefs

**QuestionID:** 02-1-23  
**Page-Reference:** 53  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Beliefs

24. **Culturally defined standards that people use to assess desirability, goodness, and beauty are referred to as:**

mores.  
norms.  
taste.  
attitudes.  
values.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-24  
**Page-Reference:** 53  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** values.

**25. The dominant values of a culture:**

tend to be inconsistent with how people view themselves.  
can be contradictory.  
are a composite of majority and minority opinions.  
are clearly reflected in all behaviours.  
are consistent across situations and time.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-25  
**Page-Reference:** 53  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** can be contradictory.

**26. Standards by which people who share culture define what is desirable, good, and beautiful are called:**

folkways.  
norms.  
mores.  
taboos.  
values.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-26  
**Page-Reference:** 53  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** values.

**27. Cultural values in Canada are:**

uniformly individualistic.  
uniformly collectivist.  
often at odds with one another.  
impossible to identify.  
clearly defined in an agreed upon hierarchy.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-27  
**Page-Reference:** 53  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** often at odds with one another.

**28. A key value of Canadian culture is:**

a commitment to the use of war to solve global problems.  
that everyone fits in and follows the same cultural values.  
settling differences decisively and unilaterally.  
an attachment to using our natural resources to make money.  
equality and fairness in a democratic society.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-28  
**Page-Reference:** 53  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** equality and fairness in a democratic society.

29. **Commitment to recognizing the diversity and differences of different people is an example of which value of Canadian culture?**

equality and fairness in a democratic society  
consultation and dialogue  
compassion and generosity  
importance of accommodation and tolerance  
support for diversity

**QuestionID:** 02-1-29  
**Page-Reference:** 54  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** support for diversity

30. \_\_\_\_\_ **distinguish between polite and rude.**

Folkways  
Taboos  
Mores  
Norms  
Symbols

**QuestionID:** 02-1-30  
**Page-Reference:** 55  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Folkways

31. **Rules and expectations by which a society guides behaviours of its members are called:**

values.  
subscriptions.  
prescriptions.  
norms.  
taboos.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-31  
**Page-Reference:** 55  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** norms.

32. You have opened the supermarket door for an elderly man. Your behaviour illustrates:

- mores.
- folkways.
- taboos.
- base attitudes.
- core values.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-32  
**Page-Reference:** 55  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** folkways.

33. Mark Twain's statement that people "are the only animals that blush ... or need to" illustrates that:

- Mark Twain had a twisted sense of humour.
- other animals' circulatory systems don't allow blood to rush to the face.
- human language teaches us to be embarrassed.
- other animals have their own form of culture.
- only cultural creatures can experience shame and guilt.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-33  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** only cultural creatures can experience shame and guilt.

34. Social patterns mandated by cultural values and norms are which of the following?

- ideal culture
- prescriptive culture
- subversive culture
- real culture
- sensate culture

**QuestionID:** 02-1-34  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** ideal culture

35. Actual social patterns that approximate cultural expectations are described as:

- ideal culture.
- prescriptive culture.
- subversive culture.
- real culture.
- sensate culture.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-35  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** real culture.

36. **The fact that almost 22 percent of married men and 14 percent of married women are sexually unfaithful to their spouses is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ culture**

- material
- ideal
- ideational
- real
- sensate

**QuestionID:** 02-1-36  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** real

37. **In contrast to some of their true behaviours, most Canadian adults say they cherish "equality." Equality is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ culture.**

- sensate
- ideal
- ideational
- real
- prescriptive

**QuestionID:** 02-1-37  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** ideal

38. \_\_\_\_\_ **distinguish between right and wrong.**

- Mores
- Folkways
- Norms
- Values
- Symbols

**QuestionID:** 02-1-38  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Mores

39. **Sociologists refer to physical human creations as:**

nonmaterial culture.  
technology.  
artifacts.  
material culture.  
values.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-39  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** artifacts.

40. **What is the term for people's use of cultural knowledge to make a way of life in their surroundings?**

real culture  
science  
ideal culture  
technology  
nature

**QuestionID:** 02-1-40  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** technology

41. **Which of the following is the key concept in Gerhard Lenski's sociological approach?**

technology  
human ideas  
social conflict  
social solidarity  
social interaction

**QuestionID:** 02-1-41  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** technology

42. **Which of the following items would Gerhard Lenski especially focus upon as a major social force that changes society?**

the telephone  
society's production of goods  
the spirit of capitalism  
the ways people bond together and share values  
subculture

**QuestionID:** 02-1-42  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** the telephone

43. **What is the term Lenski used in referring to the changes that occur as a society acquires new technology?**

cultural transfer  
cultural diffusion  
cultural innovation  
social transfer  
sociocultural evolution

**QuestionID:** 02-1-43  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** sociocultural evolution

44. **In hunting and gathering societies:**

men and women do almost entirely the same tasks.  
men hunt animals, while women gather vegetation.  
men and women work together as hunters.  
women hunt animals, while men gather vegetation.  
women and men hunt, while children gather vegetation.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-44  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** men hunt animals, while women gather vegetation.

45. **You have adopted the theoretical framework of Lenski, and as a result, you believe that technological advance:**

decreases diversity. leads to  
better societies. spurs population  
growth. reduces the pace of social  
growth. decreases social  
inequality.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-45  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** spurs population growth.

46. **The Aborigines of Australia are an example of which societal type?**

- pastoral
- agrarian
- horticultural
- industrial
- hunting and gathering

**QuestionID:** 02-1-46  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** hunting and gathering

47. **The form of society called \_\_\_\_\_ uses simple tools to hunt animals and gather vegetation.**

- hunting and gathering
- agrarian horticultural
- industrial
  
- pastoral

**QuestionID:** 02-1-47  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** hunting and gathering

48. **Which of the following characterizes the hunting and gathering society?**

- nomadic existence, large population, large amounts of land
- small population, sedentary existence, small land tracts
- inefficient food production, small population, nomadic existence
- small amounts of land, small population, nomadic existence
- inefficient food production, large population, nomadic existence

**QuestionID:** 02-1-48  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** inefficient food production, small population, nomadic existence

49. **Which of the following characterizes the hunting and gathering society?**

- gathering of vegetation by women, inequality between males and females, complex organization
- gathering of vegetation by women, inequality between males and females, warlike predisposition
- family organization, inequality between males and females, long life
- few formal leaders, equality between males and females, simple organization
- many formal leaders, equality between males and females, complex organization



**QuestionID:** 02-1-49  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** few formal leaders, equality between males and females, simple organization

50. \_\_\_\_\_ involves using hand tools to raise crops.

Gathering  
Horticulture  
Industrialism  
Agriculture  
Pastoralism

**QuestionID:** 02-1-50  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** Horticulture

51. Which of the following refers to the domestication of animals?

agrarianism  
horticulture  
industrialism  
agriculture  
pastoralism

**QuestionID:** 02-1-51  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** pastoralism

52. A horticultural society is one:

that is nomadic.  
whose members hunt animals and gather vegetables.  
whose members' livelihood is based on the domestication of animals.  
whose members use large-scale cultivation methods.  
that uses hand tools to raise crops.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-52  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** that uses hand tools to raise crops.

53. **Suppose that your only source of food is vegetables and that the only tool you have to cultivate them is a hoe. In which societal type would you be living?**

hunting and gathering  
horticultural  
agricultural pastoral

industrial

**QuestionID:** 02-1-53  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** horticultural

54. **For the first time, a society has generated a food surplus. What will this ensure?**

a religious revival  
more specialization in social roles  
equality in incomes  
a movement from slavery  
less gender inequality

**QuestionID:** 02-1-54  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** more specialization in social roles

55. **Societal surplus:**

increases the division of labour.  
reduces inequality.  
decreases the division of labour.  
increases, but then decreases as societies evolve.  
increases belief in spirits.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-55  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** increases the division of labour.

56. **Presume you are an advocate of the Lenski's evolutionary approach to society and are also a feminist concerned about the first stages of male dominance. What society should you focus your research upon?**

hunting and gathering  
societies horticultural societies  
agricultural societies  
technological societies  
collectivist societies

**QuestionID:** 02-1-56  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** horticultural societies

57. **What type of society engages in large-scale farming based on the use of plows drawn by animals or powered by more powerful energy sources?**

hunting and gathering  
pastoral horticultural  
agrarian  
technological

**QuestionID:** 02-1-57  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** agrarian

58. **Large-scale cultivation:**

was invented by peoples of the Far East.  
spread from the Middle East to transform most of the world.  
produced a decrease in individualism.  
began in North America and spread both East and West, around the world.  
produced an increase in social equality.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-58  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** spread from the Middle East to transform most of the world.

59. **If you were Lenski, how would you characterize the progress of society toward the use of more complicated forms of technology?**

a blessing  
a disaster  
a blessing in disguise  
a disaster waiting to happen  
a mixed blessing

**QuestionID:** 02-1-59  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a mixed blessing

60. **Cities, greater specialization, and money as the standard of exchange appear in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of sociocultural evolution.**

hunting and gathering  
horticultural pastoral

agrarian  
industrial

**QuestionID:** 02-1-60  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** agrarian

61. **Consider Lenski's evolutionary approach to society. What type of society should you study if you wished to examine the first stages of socio-cultural evolution, in which the social power of elites is greatly expanded?**

hunting and gathering society  
horticultural society agrarian  
society  
industrial society post-  
industrial society

**QuestionID:** 02-1-61  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** agrarian society

62. **The \_\_\_\_\_ society uses large machinery powered by advanced sources of energy to produce material goods.**

hunting and gathering  
agrarian horticultural  
pastoral

industrial

**QuestionID:** 02-1-62  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** industrial

63. **Which of the following characterizes the industrial society?**

Most people work in or near the home.  
Standards of living are higher than in earlier societies.  
Life expectancy is lower than in earlier societies.  
Religion is important.  
Collectivism is heightened.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-63  
**Page-Reference:** 59  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Standards of living are higher than in earlier societies.

64. **A fact that makes it easy to view industrial societies as more "advanced" is:**

we don't have the hunting skills demonstrated by the Yanomamo.  
current life expectancy in Canada is about twice that of the Yanomamo.  
immigration to Canada is still very high.  
community ties are stronger in industrial societies.  
industry has generated greater respect for the natural environment.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-64  
**Page-Reference:** 59  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** current life expectancy in Canada is about twice that of the Yanomamo.

65. \_\_\_\_\_ **societies are characterized by technology that supports an information-based economy.**

Horticultural  
Pastoral  
Industrial  
Agrarian  
Post-industrial

**QuestionID:** 02-1-65  
**Page-Reference:** 59  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** Post-industrial

66. **Which of the following characterizes post-industrial as opposed to industrial societies?**

Post-industrial production focuses on computers and other electronic devices.  
Members of post-industrial societies concentrate on learning mechanical skills.  
A post-industrial society utilizes more and more of its labour force for industrial production.  
Industrial societies have the capacity to generate symbolic culture on an unprecedented scale.  
A post-industrial society produces devices that create and apply ideas and information.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-66  
**Page-Reference:** 59  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Post-industrial production focuses on computers and other electronic devices.

67. **What is one important trend that is associated with the "information revolution"?**

Cultural symbols that frame our lives are transmitted from generation to generation.  
Cultural symbols that frame our lives will be intentionally created.  
The historical roots of cultural symbols will be emphasized.  
Fewer cultural symbols will exist solely for commercial gain.  
Cultural symbols will cease to exist.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-67  
**Page-Reference:** 59  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Cultural symbols that frame our lives will be intentionally created.

68. **Compared to other countries, Canada is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ societies.**

technologically advanced  
pluralistic  
multicultural  
monocultural  
multinational

**QuestionID:** 02-1-68  
**Page-Reference:** 59  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** multicultural

69. **Early in the twentieth century, most of those who immigrated to Canada came from which continent?**

Asia  
Australia  
Latin  
America  
Europe Africa

**QuestionID:** 02-1-69  
**Page-Reference:** 59  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** Europe

70. **Cultural patterns that distinguish a society's elite are referred to as:**

elite culture.  
high culture.  
popular culture.  
affluent culture.  
subculture.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-70  
**Page-Reference:** 60  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** high culture.

71. **You are attending a New York City Ballet performance. You are taking part in:**

popular culture.  
acculturation.  
high culture.  
subordinate culture.  
marginal culture.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-71  
**Page-Reference:** 60  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** high culture.

72. **Cultural patterns that are widespread among a society's population are referred to as:**

high culture.  
elite culture.  
popular culture.  
affluent culture.  
subculture.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-72  
**Page-Reference:** 60  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** popular culture.

73. **You are attending a football game. You are taking part in:**

popular culture.  
acculturation.  
high culture.  
subordinate culture.  
marginal culture.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-73  
**Page-Reference:** 60  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** popular culture.

74. The term **subculture** refers to:

- the culture of the majority.
- the culture of the elite.
- cultures of persons living in previous historical times.
- cultural patterns that set apart a segment of a society's population.
- cultural patterns that are widespread among a society's population.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-74  
**Page-Reference:** 60  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** cultural patterns that set apart a segment of a society's population.

75. What is the term for cultural patterns that set apart some segment of a society's population?

- culture
- counterculture
- high culture
- subculture
- deviant culture

**QuestionID:** 02-1-75  
**Page-Reference:** 60  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** subculture

76. Campus poets, computer nerds, and wilderness campers all examples of:

- deviance
- dominant cultures
- cultural residual
- high culture
- subcultures

**QuestionID:** 02-1-76  
**Page-Reference:** 60  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** subcultures

77. Which former nation's recent experience most exemplifies the fact that subcultures can be a source of tension and outright violence?

- the USSR
- Rhodesia East
- Germany
- Yugoslavia
- West Germany



**QuestionID:** 02-1-77  
**Page-Reference:** 61  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Yugoslavia

78. **John Porter argues that Canada is best characterized as a "vertical mosaic," in which**

linguistic and cultural divisions are virtually nonexistent.  
few nationalities make up the Canadian cultural identity.  
there are few marginalized groups.  
a privileged male elite consists overwhelmingly of people of British origin.  
people have few commitments to any cultural groups.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-78  
**Page-Reference:** 61  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a privileged male elite consists overwhelmingly of people of British origin.

79. **Which of the following groups is considered a subculture?**

rich skiers in Whistler  
high school dropouts  
baseball players  
accountants  
cosmetic surgery patients

**QuestionID:** 02-1-79  
**Page-Reference:** 61  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** high school dropouts

80. **What is the term that recognizes the cultural diversity in Canadian society and promotes the equality of all cultural traditions?**

pluralism  
cultural relativity  
multiculturalism  
ethnocentrism  
"melting pot"

**QuestionID:** 02-1-80  
**Page-Reference:** 61  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** multiculturalism

81. **The dominance of European (especially British) cultural patterns is known as:**

heliocentrism.  
Eurocentrism.  
Anglocentrism.  
multiculturalism.  
Asiocentrism.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-81  
**Page-Reference:** 63  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** Eurocentrism.

82. **Eurocentrism refers to:**

judging another culture as better than one's own.  
the dominance of European cultural patterns.  
taking pride in one's ethnicity.  
judging another culture by its own standards.  
being aware of cultural perspectives.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-82  
**Page-Reference:** 63  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** the dominance of European cultural patterns.

83. **A white American citizen is more likely than an African-American citizen to be accused of being:**

heliocentric.  
Afrocentric.  
Eurocentric.  
Asiocentric.  
multicultural.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-83  
**Page-Reference:** 63  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** Eurocentric.

84. **In terms of language, Canada:**

is officially trilingual.  
has an Official Languages Act that made both French and English official languages.  
is consistent in its official policy on language.  
is officially unilingual.  
is officially bilingual.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-84  
**Page-Reference:** 63  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** is officially bilingual.

85. **Which of the following is an argument put forward by proponents of multiculturalism?**

- Multiculturalism enables students to better grasp Canada's diversity.
- Multiculturalism weakens the academic achievement of Aboriginal Canadians.
- Multiculturalism teaches local connectedness.
- Multiculturalism encourages unity.
- Multiculturalism is an ineffective strategy for presenting an accurate picture of the past.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-85  
**Page-Reference:** 63  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Multiculturalism enables students to better grasp Canada's diversity.

86. **Which of the following is a criticism of multiculturalism?**

- It encourages us to identify with the nation as a whole, rather than with "our own" category.
- Common humanity dissolves into a "Chinese experience," "European experience," etc.
- Multiculturalism benefits only minority groups.
- Multiculturalism under-emphasizes global connectedness.
- Multiculturalism fails to adequately acknowledge cultural diversity.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-86  
**Page-Reference:** 63  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Common humanity dissolves into a "Chinese experience," "European experience," etc.

87. **Cultural patterns that strongly oppose the widely accepted cultural patterns of a society are referred to as a/an:**

- deviant subculture.
- opposition culture.
- subculture.
- counterculture.
- conflict culture.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-87  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** counterculture.

88. Which of the following is an example of a counterculture?

- adolescents
- government leaders
- all members of the working class
- advocates of women's liberation
- members of al Qaeda

**QuestionID:** 02-1-88  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** members of al Qaeda

89. What does the linkage between women's rising employment outside the home and the expansion of Canadian daycare facilities demonstrate?

- cultural lag
- cultural integration
- institutional change
- cultural discontinuity
- cultural seclusion

**QuestionID:** 02-1-89  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** cultural integration

90. Disruption in a cultural system can result from the unequal rates at which different cultural elements change. William Ogburn referred to this as:

- cultural lag.
- uneven cultural development.
- cultural transition.
- social disorganization.
- cultural transposition.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-90  
**Page-Reference:** 66  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** social disorganization.

91. Cultural change is caused in the following three general ways:

- invention, discovery, and infusion.
- invasion, experiment, and diffusion.
- war, trading, and cultural communication.
- adaptation, integration, and pattern maintenance.
- invention, discovery, and diffusion.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-91  
**Page-Reference:** 66  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** invention, discovery, and diffusion.

92. **The fact that Coca-Cola has become popular around the world illustrates the process of social change called:**

discovery.  
invention.  
cultural lag.  
infusion.  
diffusion.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-92  
**Page-Reference:** 66  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** diffusion.

93. \_\_\_\_\_ **involves recognizing and better understanding something already in existence.**

Invention  
Integration  
Discovery  
Diffusion  
Ethnocentrism

**QuestionID:** 02-1-93  
**Page-Reference:** 66  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** Discovery

94. **Ethnocentrism is:**

taking pride in one's ethnicity.  
judging another culture unfairly.  
judging another culture by the standards of one's own culture.  
judging any culture by its own standards.  
taking pride in someone else's ethnicity.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-94  
**Page-Reference:** 67  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** judging another culture by the standards of one's own culture.

95. **A person who criticizes the Amish farmer (who tills his fields with horses) as uneducated and backwards is exhibiting:**

- ethnocentrism.
- absolutism.
- cultural relativism.
- other identification.
- multiculturalism.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-95  
**Page-Reference:** 67  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** ethnocentrism.

96. **The practice of persons from one culture judging any other culture by its own standards is called:**

- ethnocentrism.
- cultural relativism.
- cultural evaluation.
- absolutism.
- cultural irrelevancy.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-96  
**Page-Reference:** 69  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** cultural relativism.

97. **According to the global culture thesis, global links are making the cultures of the world more alike. Which of the following is true regarding these changes?**

- All communities around the world have been equally affected by global links.
- All cultures now attach the same meaning to cultural traits.
- Everyone can now afford various new goods and services.
- Differences among cultures no longer exist.
- A small group of nations influences the rest of the world more than the other way around.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-97  
**Page-Reference:** 70  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** A small group of nations influences the rest of the world more than the other way around.

98. **If you believe that cultural values are the core of a culture, give meaning to life, and bind people together, with which philosophical doctrine are you identifying?**

- deism
- Hegelianism
- idealism
- animism
- social constructionism

**QuestionID:** 02-1-98  
**Page-Reference:** 70  
**Topic:** Theoretical Analysis of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** idealism

99. **If you believed that the very stability of Canada as a nation depends on its citizens sharing common, core values, then what type of sociology would you be espousing?**

sociobiology social-  
conflict theory Marxism  
microsociology  
structural-functionalism

**QuestionID:** 02-1-99  
**Page-Reference:** 70  
**Topic:** Theoretical Analysis of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** structural-functionalism

100. **Traits that are part of every known culture of the world are referred to as:**

cultural ideals.  
globalization  
culture.  
cultural universals.  
cultural capital.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-100  
**Page-Reference:** 71  
**Topic:** Theoretical Analysis of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** cultural universals.

101. **A structural-functional analysis of culture has been criticized for:**

failing to show how culture operates to meet human needs.  
overemphasizing cultural diversity.  
underemphasizing the tendency of subcultures to subjugate dominant members.  
overemphasizing the importance of social change.  
underemphasizing cultural diversity

**QuestionID:** 02-1-101  
**Page-Reference:** 71  
**Topic:** Theoretical Analysis of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** underemphasizing cultural diversity

102. **The structural-functional approach emphasizes the importance of:**

micro-analysis.  
subjective meaning.  
cultural universals.  
cultural differences.  
cultural conflict.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-102  
**Page-Reference:** 71  
**Topic:** Theoretical Analysis of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** cultural universals.

103. **The ideas of \_\_\_\_\_ are the best illustration of a materialist.**

Talcott Parsons  
George Murdock  
Karl Marx  
Max Weber  
George Herbert Mead

**QuestionID:** 02-1-103  
**Page-Reference:** 71  
**Topic:** Theoretical Analysis of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Karl Marx

104. **Social-conflict analysis holds that competitive and individualistic values reflect:**

the values of the "founding fathers."  
our capitalist economy.  
our Western European history.  
our Western heritage.  
the values of the clergy.

**QuestionID:** 02-1-104  
**Page-Reference:** 71  
**Topic:** Theoretical Analysis of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** our capitalist economy.

105. **One criticism of the social-conflict view of culture is that it:**

underemphasizes cultural diversity.  
ignores the inequities in society.  
underemphasizes pressure toward social change.  
understates ways in which cultural patterns integrate members of a society.  
ignores the divisiveness of culture.



**QuestionID:** 02-1-105  
**Page-Reference:** 72  
**Topic:** Theoretical Analysis of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** understates ways in which cultural patterns integrate members of a society.

106. **Cultural values between Canada and the United States differ with respect to:**

multiculturalism  
support of a social welfare system  
athletics  
capitalism  
individualism

**QuestionID:** 02-1-106  
**Page-Reference:** 73  
**Topic:** Culture and Human Freedom  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** individualism

#### Chapter 02 True/False Questions

1. **Canada is among the most multicultural of all the world's nations.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-107  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** Introduction  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** a. True

2. ***Culture* and *society* are the same in meaning.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-108  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

3. **Some cultural elements are "natural" in human beings.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-109  
**Page-Reference:** 48  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

4. **Only humans rely on culture rather than instinct to ensure survival.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-110  
**Page-Reference:** 48  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

5. **Human culture represents the triumph of mental power over instincts.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-111  
**Page-Reference:** 48-49  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

6. **Culture shock is only experienced by travellers when they encounter people whose way of life is different from their own.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-112  
**Page-Reference:** 47  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

7. **Most hand gestures, such as the thumbs-up sign, have the same meaning around the world.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-113  
**Page-Reference:** 50  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** b. False

8. **Symbols allow people to make sense of their lives.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-114  
**Page-Reference:** 50  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

9. **Symbolic meanings are the same within a single society.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-115  
**Page-Reference:** 50  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

10. **Language sets humans apart as the only mammals who are self-conscious.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-116  
**Page-Reference:** 51  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

11. **Cultural transmission involves the exchange of cultures between societies, not across generations.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-117  
**Page-Reference:** 51  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

12. **Different languages have distinctive symbols, but it is agreed that the reality they convey to their speakers is the same.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-118  
**Page-Reference:** 51  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

13. **Consistent with the Sapir-Whorf thesis, evidence supports the notion that language determines reality.**
- a True
  - b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-119  
**Page-Reference:** 51  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** b. False

14. **The idea that people should be honest with other people is an example of a value.**
- a True
  - b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-120  
**Page-Reference:** 53  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** a. True

15. **Values are broad principles that underlie beliefs.**
- a True
  - b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-121  
**Page-Reference:** 53  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** a. True

16. **Canadian cultural values are consistent.**
- a True
  - b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-122  
**Page-Reference:** 53  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

17. **Mores are norms that have great moral and social significance.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-123  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** a. True

18. **Mores apply differently to different segments of a population.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-124  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** b. False

19. **Folkways are less significant than mores.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-125  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

20. **Guilt is an emotion that reflects our understanding of social norms.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-126  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

21. **Social patterns mandated by cultural values and norms are part of real culture.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-127  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** b. False

22. **Gerhard Lenski views technology as unimportant in shaping cultural patterns.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-128  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

23. **Food production in a hunting and gathering society is efficient.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-129  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

24. **Hunting and gathering societies are very populous.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-130  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

25. **Hunting and gathering societies are nomadic.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-131  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

26. **Technologically simple societies are influenced by their natural surroundings.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-132  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

27. **Pastoral societies are nomadic.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-133  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** a. True

28. **Hunting and gathering societies are more specialized and complex than horticultural and pastoral societies.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-134  
**Page-Reference:** 57-58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

29. **Hunting and gathering societies are more productive than horticultural and pastoral societies.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-135  
**Page-Reference:** 57-58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

30. **The technological capacity to produce a food surplus results in social inequality in horticultural and pastoral societies.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-136  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

31. **Agrarian societies produce a dramatic increase in social inequality.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-137  
**Page-Reference:** 58  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** a. True

32. **A decline in the social position of women occurred in the hunting and gathering stage of sociocultural evolution.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-138  
**Page-Reference:** 57  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** b. False

33. **Canada's focus on information as a form of economic activity makes it a post-industrial society.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-139  
**Page-Reference:** 59  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

34. **Canada is a monocultural society.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-140  
**Page-Reference:** 59  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False



35. **Canada has a popular, but not a "high," culture.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-141  
**Page-Reference:** 60  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** b. False

36. **People participate in numerous subcultures without becoming very committed to any of them.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-142  
**Page-Reference:** 60  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** a. True

37. **Those who alter their bodies through cosmetic surgery are as likely to be referred to as a "subculture" as are those who tattoo themselves.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-143  
**Page-Reference:** 6147  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** b. False

38. **In early Canadian history, the many cultures coming into Canada did not melt together; rather, they formed a hierarchical cultural mosaic.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-144  
**Page-Reference:** 61  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

39. **Multiculturalists argued that European immigrants to the so-called "New World" exploited the various Aboriginal cultures during various points of contact.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-145  
**Page-Reference:** 61  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** a. True

40. **After the colonialization of Canada, people of British origin occupied the top political positions in the country, viewing those of other backgrounds as being of "lower stock."**
- a True
  - b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-146  
**Page-Reference:** 63  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** a. True

41. **Critics of multiculturalism argue that multiculturalism could eliminate such problems as racial segregation.**
- a True
  - b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-147  
**Page-Reference:** 63  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

42. **What is defined as countercultural is the same over time.**
- a True
  - b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-148  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

43. **Cultural change results from invention, discovery, and diffusion.**
- a True
  - b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-149  
**Page-Reference:** 65  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

44. **What people in one society think of as right and natural, people elsewhere might find puzzling and even immoral.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-150  
**Page-Reference:** 67  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

45. **Since many cultural traits are found throughout the world, people everywhere attach the same meanings to them.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-151  
**Page-Reference:** 67  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

46. **Although there is currently an increase in global communication and global migration, there has been a recent decrease in international trade.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-152  
**Page-Reference:** 69  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** b. False

47. **For the structural-functionalist, culture is a stable strategy for meeting human needs.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-153  
**Page-Reference:** 70  
**Topic:** Theoretical Analysis of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

48. **Since cultures are strategies for meeting human needs, we would expect to find cultural universals.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-154  
**Page-Reference:** 71  
**Topic:** Theoretical Analysis of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

49. **Social conflict theory is rooted in the doctrine of idealism.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-155  
**Page-Reference:** 71  
**Topic:** Theoretical Analysis of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

50. **Karl Marx argued that a society's economic system is shaped by its value system.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-156  
**Page-Reference:** 71  
**Topic:** Theoretical Analysis of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** b. False

51. **When one studies the influence of culture, one realizes that, for the most part, people are prisoners of their culture.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-157  
**Page-Reference:** 73  
**Topic:** Culture and Human Freedom  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** b. False

52. **The more we discover about the workings of our own culture and those of other cultures, the greater our ability to use the freedom culture offers us.**

- a True
- b False

**QuestionID:** 02-2-158  
**Page-Reference:** 73  
**Topic:** Culture and Human Freedom  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** a. True

## Chapter 02 Essay Questions

### 1. Distinguish between material culture and nonmaterial culture.

**QuestionID:** 02-3-159  
**Page-Reference:** 46  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** Material culture refers to physical creations of a society (e.g., armaments), whereas nonmaterial culture refers to symbolic human creations (e.g., values).

### 2. Discuss the four common components of all human cultures.

**QuestionID:** 02-3-160  
**Page-Reference:** 50-55  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** The answer should include a discussion of (1) symbols, (2) language, (3) values, and (4) norms.

### 3. List five of the central values in Canadian culture.

**QuestionID:** 02-3-161  
**Page-Reference:** 52-54  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** factual

**Answer:** The answer should include five of the following:

- (1) democracy and human rights
- (2) health care and the social safety net
- (3) support for the environment
- (4) importance of gender and racial equality
- (5) value of immigration
- (6) support for diversity
- (7) free market and property rights

### 4. Discuss the differences between norms, folkways, mores, ideal culture, and real culture.

**QuestionID:** 02-3-162  
**Page-Reference:** 55-56  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** Norms are expected standards of behaviour.

Folkways are less serious norms whose violation is met with fewer sanctions.

Mores are serious norms that tend to involve serious sanctions when violated.

Ideal culture is the values people tell others they believe in.

Real culture is the behaviours that tell people's true values.

**5. Identify and give a brief description of each of the types of society identified by Lenski.**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-163  
**Page-Reference:** 57-59  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** (1) hunting and gathering: use of simple tools to hunt animals and gather vegetation  
(2) horticultural and pastoral: use of hand tools to raise crops; domestication of animals  
(3) agrarian: large-scale cultivation using plows harnessed to animals or more powerful energy sources  
(4) industrial: production of goods using advanced sources of energy to drive large machinery

**6. What are the two key reasons why we should resist quick judgments about the merits of high culture (e.g., pianos and lobster) as opposed to popular culture (e.g., guitars and fish sticks)?**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-164  
**Page-Reference:** 60  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** 1) Neither elites nor ordinary people have uniform tastes and interests; people in both categories differ in many ways.  
2) Do we praise high culture because it is inherently better, or simply because its supporters have more money, power, and prestige?

**7. Describe the one factor that belies the idealistic notion that Canada has become a cultural "melting pot."**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-165  
**Page-Reference:** 63  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Cultural diversity involves not just variety, but also hierarchy.

**8. Identify and describe three ways in which cultural changes are set in motion. Give a specific example for each.**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-166  
**Page-Reference:** 65-67  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

- Answer:** 1) Invention: process of creating new cultural elements (e.g., telephone).  
2) Discovery: recognizing and better understanding something already in existence (e.g., discovery of radium).  
3) Diffusion: spread of objects or ideas from one society to another (e.g., Coca-Cola in Latin America)

**9. Define and discuss the differences between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, providing examples of each.**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-167  
**Page-Reference:** 67-69  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

- Answer:** 1) Ethnocentrism is the practice of judging another culture by the standards of one's own culture. Examples will vary.  
2) Cultural relativism is the practice of evaluating a culture by its own standards. Examples will vary.

**10. Discuss the three global links that make cultures of the world more similar.**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-168  
**Page-Reference:** 69-70  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** factual

- Answer:** 1) the global economy: the flow of goods  
2) global communications: the flow of information  
3) global migration: the flow of people

**11. Discuss the three limitations to the global culture thesis.**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-169  
**Page-Reference:** 70  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

- Answer:** 1) The global flow of information, goods, and people is uneven.  
2) The global culture thesis assumes that people everywhere are able to afford various new goods and services.  
3) Although many cultural elements have spread throughout the world, people everywhere do not attach the same meanings to them.

**12. Imagine you are Napoleon Chagnon and you have just met the Yanomamo. Suppose, too, that you could communicate in rudimentary English with them. Discuss how you would describe Canadian culture to the Yanomamo.**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-170  
**Page-Reference:** 47  
**Topic:** What Is Culture?  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Answers will vary but should reflect knowledge of the Yanomamo (e.g., technologically simple society, live in scattered villages along border of Venezuela and Brazil, wear little clothing, use bows and arrows for hunting and warfare, have little contact with outside world, are possibly violent and competitive people, but this is controversial).

13. **Construct a list of what you feel are the five most important values in Canadian culture. Then list five norms, five mores, and five folkways. Describe how your choice of values, norms, mores, and folkways was affected by your background and your social standing.**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-171  
**Page-Reference:** 52-54  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** A good answer will include identification of five of the following: democracy and human rights, health care and the social safety net, support for the environment, importance of gender and racial equality, value of immigration, support for diversity, wnrfree market and property rights. The list of norms, mores, and folkways will vary. Students should relate their lists to personal background variables.

14. **Describe the values and norms of the ideal culture of Canada versus the real culture. Identify three cases where the ideal and real cultures are dissimilar. Then give three illustrations of how any one of these differences creates ambiguity in our lives.**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-172  
**Page-Reference:** 56  
**Topic:** The Elements of Culture  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** A good answer will include a distinction between real culture (what actually occurs in real life) and ideal culture (values and norms that suggest how we should behave). One example might relate to sexual fidelity. Although marriage vows typically include the ideal of sexual fidelity, research indicates that almost 22 percent of males and 14 percent of females report having had an affair while married (real culture).

15. **Discuss Lenski's model of sociocultural evolution. For each stage, summarize the key characteristics, and then discuss the links between technological advance and social change. (For instance, does technological advance lead to social change, does social change lead to technological advance, or does each influence the other?)**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-173  
**Page-Reference:** 57-59  
**Topic:** Technology and Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual



**Answer:** Lenski's model argues that a society's level of technology is crucial in determining what cultural ideas and artifacts emerge or are even possible.  
hunting and gathering

- use of simple tools to hunt animals and gather vegetation
- belief in spirits
- everyone participates in the process, resulting in an egalitarian way of life
- limited technology results in vulnerability to forces of nature (low life expectancy)

horticulture

- use of hand tools to raise crops

pastoralism

- domestication of animals

These technologies allow societies to feed hundreds of members; a material surplus results in increased specialization, less equality, and belief in God as creator of the world.

agriculture

- large-scale cultivation using plows harnessed to animals or more powerful energy sources
- permanent settlements emerge
- specialization increases
- money is used for exchange
- urban growth
- social life becomes more individualistic and impersonal
- dramatic increase in social inequality

industrialization

- production of goods using advanced sources of energy
- traditional cultural values are pushed aside
- standards of living increase
- life expectancy increases
- economic inequality is reduced
- political rights increase

Students should discuss the bidirectional relationship between technology and social change.

**16. Briefly describe different perspectives on multiculturalism.**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-174  
**Page-Reference:** 61-65  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** Multiculturalists support an educational program that recognizes the cultural diversity of Canada and promotes the equality of all cultural traditions. They argue that exploitation of Aboriginal cultures created a hierarchy, which resulted in the perspectives and accomplishments of Aboriginals and Canadians of African, Asian, and Latin American descent being pushed to the margins. It asks us to rethink norms and values that form the core of our culture and recommends that a more accurate picture of Canada's past be presented in schools so as to strengthen the academic achievement of Canada's Aboriginal and visible minority children. Proponents see multiculturalism as a strategy for teaching global connectedness and enabling students to grasp our country's diverse present. Critics of multiculturalism contend that multiculturalism dissolves our society into an "Aboriginal experience," "Chinese experience," and so on, thereby encouraging divisiveness rather than unity. They question whether multiculturalism actually benefits minorities in that it demands the kind of ethnic and racial segregation that Canada has struggled to eliminate. Critics also suggest that an Aboriginal-centred or Afrocentric curriculum may actually deny children important knowledge and skills by forcing them to study from a single point of view.

17. **Discuss the positive and negative aspects of declaring English and French as the "official" languages of Canada. Include whom you believe such a policy benefits and whom it could harm. Consider also the impact of such a policy on such areas as conducting business; voting; and, particularly, education—what would have to be done in schools with bilingual programs? Would the effect be positive or negative? For whom?**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-175  
**Page-Reference:** 63  
**Topic:** Cultural Diversity  
**Skill:** applied

**Answer:** A good answer should refer to the tensions that remain over the implementation of Canada's language policy in Quebec. Tension has arisen in the areas of the use of non-French store signs, use of English on Internet sites based in the province, and the rights of francophone parents to send their children to English schools.

18. **Discuss the differences between the structural-functional approach, the social-conflict approach, and the sociobiological approach on culture. Are these three approaches incompatible, or do they simply emphasize different aspects of culture and the causes of culture? Identify and discuss one strength and one criticism of each of these approaches.**

**QuestionID:** 02-3-176  
**Page-Reference:** 70-72  
**Topic:** Theoretical Analysis of Culture  
**Skill:** conceptual

**Answer:** The structural-functional approach says culture is a strategy for meeting human needs. Values are considered to be the core of culture, directing our lives, giving meaning to what we do, and binding people together. Cultural universals are emphasized. Strength in this analysis lies in showing how culture operates to meet human needs. Criticisms of this analysis include an underemphasis on diversity and change.

The social-conflict analysis argues that cultural traits benefit some members of society at the expense of others. Culture is shaped by a society's system of economic production. Materialism, which holds that a society's system of material production has a powerful effect on culture, is at the root of social-conflict theory. A strength of this analysis is that it points out that cultural systems do not address human needs equally, which then generates pressure toward change. A criticism is that it overlooks ways in which cultural patterns integrate members of society.

The sociobiological approach explores the ways in which human biology affects how we create culture. Culture is viewed as a system of behaviour that is partly shaped by human biology. Cultural patterns are rooted in humanity's biological evolution. Although this approach provides insights into the biological roots of some cultural patterns, it remains controversial because of fears that it may revive earlier arguments of the superiority of one race or gender. It is also criticized on the basis of limited research evidence.