

# **Test bank for Power and Society An Introduction to the Social Sciences 13th Edition Harrison 1133604412 9781133604419**

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## **TRUE/FALSE**

1. Power is a special form of influence.

ANS: True                      REF: 4

2. People who can produce intended effects by the real or threatened use of rewards and punishments are said to be powerful.

ANS: True                      REF: 4

3. Power is a relationship in which no individuals or groups have control over resources valued by others.

ANS: False                      REF: 5

4. Illegitimacy is the belief that the exercise of power is “right” or “proper” and that people are morally obligated to submit to it.

ANS: False                      REF: 5

5. Weber suggested that the three sources of legitimacy are tradition, charisma, and legality.

ANS: True                      REF: 6

6. Historically, most leaders have relied on charisma for their authority.

ANS: False                      REF: 7

7. All power is anchored in or exercised through institutions.

ANS: False                      REF: 7

8. An ideology is an integrated system of ideas about values in general and the ideal role of government in particular.

ANS: True REF: 7

9. History is concerned with change over time, and it provides a perspective on the future by informing us of the way people lived in the past.

ANS: False REF: 10

10. Power is the central concern of all of the social sciences.

ANS: False REF: 10

11. There are several social sciences, each specializing in a particular aspect of human behavior, but all using the same concepts, methods, and data in their studies.

ANS: False REF: 10

12. Anthropology is the least holistic of the social sciences because it studies only one aspect of a society

ANS: False REF: 11

13. Political science is the study of the election process.

ANS: False REF: 12

14. Economics is the study of the production and distribution of scarce goods and services.

ANS: True REF: 12

15. Only a few societies have some system of classifying and ranking their members into a system of stratification.

ANS: False REF: 14

16. Social problems tend to confine themselves to one or the other of the disciplines of social science.

ANS: False REF: 14

17. Powerlessness is a sociopsychological condition of hopelessness, indifference, distrust, and cynicism.

ANS: True REF: 15

18. Globalization is the development of an increasingly integrated global economy and has increasing influence on power distribution.

ANS: True REF: 16

19. Sovereignty means that a nation has authority over its internal affairs, freedom from outside intervention, and political and legal recognition by other nations.

ANS: True REF: 16

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is NOT true of power?
- It can rest on various resources.
  - It is a special form of influence.
  - It is used in the same fashion by all forms of governments.
  - It is unequally distributed.

ANS: C REF: 4, 5 NOT: Applied

2. Political leaders in all societies surround themselves with symbols of office in order to help legitimize their authority. Symbols of authority might include all but which of the following?
- An instructor's podium
  - A police officer's uniform
  - A presidential entourage
  - An inmate's uniform

ANS: D REF: 6 NOT: Applied

3. Some elites depend on legitimacy conferred by rules that are agreed on by both leaders and followers. Weber refers to this type of legitimacy as
- rational-legal authority.
  - institutional authority.
  - imaginary authority.
  - charismatic authority.

ANS: A REF: 7 NOT: Conceptual

4. Legitimacy conferred by rules that are agreed on by both leaders and followers is called
- power.
  - legitimacy.
  - rational-legal authority.
  - ideology.

ANS: C REF: 7 NOT: Factual

5. An integrated system of ideas about values in general, and the ideal role of government in particular, is called
- authority.
  - ideology.
  - power.
  - legitimacy.

ANS: B REF: 7 NOT: Factual

6. \_\_\_\_\_ rationalize and justify the exercise of power in society.
- Elites
  - Ideologies

c. Political scientists

d. Dictators

ANS: B REF: 8 NOT: Factual

7. Classical liberalism attacked the power of a hereditary aristocracy and asserted
- the limits of power of the individual.
  - the dignity, importance, and freedom of each person.
  - the right for all to be aristocratic.
  - the right for government to have unlimited power.

ANS: B REF: 8 NOT: Conceptual

8. Whereas Marxism justifies revolutionary power in overthrowing liberal capitalist systems and the establishment of a “dictatorship of the proletariat,” communism calls for the
- revolutionary replacement of the private enterprise system.
  - evolutionary anarchistic replacement of the private enterprise system.
  - evolutionary democratic replacement of the private enterprise system with private ownership of industry.
  - evolutionary democratic replacement of the private enterprise system with government ownership of industry.

ANS: D REF: 9 NOT: Conceptual

9. History is concerned with change over time. It provides a perspective on the present by informing us of the way people lived in the past. Thus, history helps us understand
- how contemporary society developed into its present form.
  - how previous societies could have been more productive.
  - how contemporary society can avoid the mistakes of the past.
  - All of the above are true.

ANS: A REF: 10 NOT: Applied

10. The foundations of power vary from age to age. As power bases shift, new groups and individuals
- lose power.
  - acquire control.
  - define the new regime.
  - All of the above are true.

ANS: B REF: 10 NOT: Conceptual

11. Each of the social sciences contributes to an understanding of the forces that modify the conduct of individuals, control their behavior, and shape their lives. Thus, to fully understand power in society, we much approach this topic in an interdisciplinary fashion—using all but which of the following?
- Ideas
  - Methods
  - Findings
  - Pedagogy

ANS: D REF: 11 NOT: Applied

12. Anthropology is the most holistic of the social sciences as it studies all aspects of a(n)
- community.
  - organization.

- c. nation.
- d. society.

ANS: D REF: 11 NOT: Factual

13. Power is exercised within the family when patterns of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are established between male and female and between parents and children.
- a. hate; love
  - b. dominance; submission
  - c. give; take
  - d. None of the above is true.

ANS: B REF: 11 NOT: Conceptual

14. Anthropology is the study of people and their ways of life. On which of the following do anthropologists focus their energies?
- a. Using knowledge derived from anthropological studies to improve human existence
  - b. Describing humans, societies, and power structures
  - c. Understanding how humans react to stimuli
  - d. Both Options A and B are true.

ANS: D REF: 11 NOT: Applied

15. The study of physical and cultural characteristics of peoples and societies that existed before written records is known as prehistory. Prehistory endeavors to reconstruct the history of a society from which of the following?
- a. The diaries of people from the society
  - b. The remains of the society's culture
  - c. The legal documents of the society
  - d. None of the above is true.

ANS: B REF: 11 NOT: Applied

16. Governments possess authority, a particular form of power—that is, power that may include the legitimate use of
- a. physical force.
  - b. tax breaks for good behavior.
  - c. reduced benefits for unlawful behavior.
  - d. None of the above is true.

ANS: A REF: 12 NOT: Conceptual

17. Economic power involves the power to decide
- a. what will be produced.
  - b. the prices of goods and services.
  - c. how fast the economy will grow.
  - d. All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 12 NOT: Factual

18. The study of the production and distribution of scarce goods and services is
- a. anthropology.
  - b. economics.

- c. political science.
- d. psychology.

ANS: B REF: 12 NOT: Factual

19. Behavioral psychologists study the learning process—the way in which people and animals learn to
- a. deal with subconscious feelings.
  - b. communicate with others of their species.
  - c. respond to stimuli.
  - d. acquire subsistence needs.

ANS: C REF: 13 NOT: Conceptual

20. Behavioral psychologists frequently study in experimental laboratory situations, with the hope that the knowledge gained can be useful in
- a. understanding why people act as they do in experimental situations.
  - b. trying to end all social problems.
  - c. getting their work published.
  - d. understanding complex human behavior outside the laboratory.

ANS: D REF: 13 NOT: Conceptual

21. Psychology is the study of the behavior of people and animals. Behavior is the product of both
- a. trial and error.
  - b. rewards and negative sanctions.
  - c. our psychological makeup and our training.
  - d. our biological makeup and our environmental conditioning.

ANS: D REF: 13 NOT: Conceptual

22. An approach to psychology that emphasizes uniquely human issues e.g.; self, love, belonging is known as
- a. social psychology.
  - b. psychoanalytic (Freudian) psychology.
  - c. humanistic psychology.
  - d. cognitive psychology.

ANS: C REF: 13 NOT: Factual

23. Personality consists of all the enduring, organized ways of behavior that characterize an individual. Psychologists differ over
- a. how personality matters over the life course.
  - b. whether personality and power are related.
  - c. how personality characteristics are determined.
  - d. whether personality is solely shaped by heredity.

ANS: C REF: 13 NOT: Conceptual

24. People are discriminated against because of
- a. their ethnicity
  - b. their gender.
  - c. their race.
  - d. All of the above are true.



ANS: D REF: 15 NOT: Factual

25. A problem of democratic government is protecting its citizens without violating
- authority.
  - racial equality.
  - social relationships.
  - individual liberty.

ANS: D REF: 15 NOT: Factual

26. Globalization, the development of an increasingly integrated global economy, has sweeping and increasing influence on power distribution. This trend has implications in which of the following?
- Economic system
  - Government
  - Culture
  - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 16 NOT: Applied

## FILL IN THE BLANK

1. The few who have power are the \_\_\_\_\_; the \_\_\_\_\_ are the many who do not.

ANS: elites; masses  
REF: 5

2. The study of a topic using ideas, methods, and data from all of the social sciences is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: interdisciplinary  
REF: 11

3. All societies have some system of classifying and ranking their members—a system of \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: stratification  
REF: 14

4. The origins of social problems, as well as the solutions proposed, involve complex \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: power relationships  
REF: 15

5. Government power must be balanced against \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: individual freedom  
REF: 15

**SHORT ANSWER**

1. Describe how power is exercised over individuals and groups.

ANS: Answers may vary.

2. How do authority and legitimacy relate to the exercise of power?

ANS: Answers may vary.

3. Describe Max Weber's suggested three general sources of legitimacy.

ANS: Answers may vary.

4. How does history help us understand how society develops into what it is today?

ANS: Answers may vary.

5. Briefly describe the work of biological anthropologists.

ANS: Answers may vary.

6. What decisions rest with economic power?

ANS: Answers may vary.

7. What is the relationship between symbols in our society and authority?

ANS: Answers may vary.

8. Describe how whole societies are shaped by systems of ideas called ideologies.

ANS: Answers may vary.

9. Describe what is meant by the term "legitimate" when discussing the use of power.

ANS: Answers may vary.

10. How is an interdisciplinary approach helpful in understanding power in society?

ANS: Answers may vary.

11. How is globalization shaping both the issues that social scientists examine and the manner in which they examine them?

ANS: Answers may vary.

## ESSAY

1. Write an essay using Bertrand Russell's ideas to help explain the nature of power.

ANS: Answers may vary.

2. Compare and contrast the ideologies of classical liberalism, modern liberalism, and modern conservatism.

ANS: Answers may vary.

3. Critically evaluate the potential for anthropology to help understand power structures within a society.

ANS: Answers may vary.

4. Use the concept of globalization to determine how power will be important in dealing with crises facing people throughout the world.

ANS: Answers may vary.