**Chapter 3—Culture**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Love would be a Western example of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | material aspects of culture. |
| b. | technological measurement. |
| c. | a universal shared by all cultures. |
| d. | a nonmaterial aspect of culture. |
| e. | an innate aspect of culture. |

ANS: D REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Conceptual

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as “*all that human beings learn to do, to use, to produce, and to know, and to believe as they grow to maturity and live out their lives in the social groups to which they belong.”*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Culture |
| b. | Society |
| c. | Culture shock |
| d. | Ethnocentrism |
| e. | Cultural relativity |

ANS: A REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.1

MSC: Factual

3. Culture is transmitted through:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | social isolation. |
| b. | social interaction. |
| c. | DNA. |
| d. | dietary habits. |
| e. | sociological experiments. |

ANS: B REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.1

MSC: Factual

4. Which of the following is **true**?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Culture is rooted in our genetic need for patterned behavior. |
| b. | Culture depends on the money a group has to share it. |
| c. | Not all human groups have culture. |
| d. | All human groups have a culture. |
| e. | The human groups that have culture are better off than those who do not have culture. |

ANS: D REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.1

MSC: Conceptual

5. How people behave toward a child's cry would be:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | instinctual. |
| b. | universal. |
| c. | fixed within a group but variable between groups. |
| d. | variable within a group and variable between groups. |
| e. | naturally related to the gender of the parent. |

ANS: D REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.1

MSC: Conceptual

6. Anna travelled to another country to visit relatives, who offered her live sea urchin at their first meal together. Watching the urchin moving across her plate made her feel anxious and queasy; she didn’t want to eat it but felt rude refusing. Anna’s experience is an example of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ethnocentrism. |
| b. | culture shock. |
| c. | cultural relativism. |
| d. | ethnomethodology. |
| e. | cultural newness. |

ANS: B REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.1

MSC: Applied

7. The movement of cultural traits from one culture to another is called:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | cultural lag. |
| b. | culture shock. |
| c. | ethnocentrism. |
| d. | diffusion. |
| e. | jetlag. |

ANS: D REF: The Symbolic Nature of Culture OBJ: 3.6

MSC: Factual

8. Out in the countryside, there were no street signs on the farm roads. Sally and Bob kept getting lost and frustrated. This is an example of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a universal need for symbols. |
| b. | ethnocentrism |
| c. | natural revulsion. |
| d. | material culture. |
| e. | culture shock. |

ANS: E REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.1

MSC: Applied

9. When immigrants encounter hostility because their manners are different, they are experiencing:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ethnocentrism. |
| b. | ethnomethodology. |
| c. | cultural relativity. |
| d. | culture shock. |
| e. | cultural evaluation. |

ANS: A REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.2

MSC: Conceptual

10. Social scientists do not judge King Mswati III of Swaziland for having 15 wives because an objective research process is guided by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | realism |
| b. | idealism |
| c. | relativism |
| d. | universalism |
| e. | non-ethnocentrism |

ANS: C REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.2

MSC: Applied

11. Culturalrelativism means that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | absolutes, such as right or wrong, do not exist with regard to cultural practices. |
| b. | some cultures are clearly superior in relation to others. |
| c. | cultures must be studied on their own terms before being compared or judged. |
| d. | all cultures must be understood as consisting of many subcultures. |
| e. | cultures which are inferior can learn relatively little from superior cultures. |

ANS: C REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.2

MSC: Conceptual

12. Which theory claims that language shapes what its speaker can perceive or understand?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | functional values theory |
| b. | material culture |
| c. | cultural diffusion |
| d. | cultural relativism |
| e. | Sapir-Whorf hypothesis |

ANS: E REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.4

MSC: Factual

13. Cell phones and computers are examples of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | psychological culture. |
| b. | material culture. |
| c. | cognitive culture. |
| d. | ideal culture. |
| e. | techno-culture. |

ANS: B REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Applied

14. Which of the following would **not** be considered an example of material culture?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | elevators |
| b. | jewelry |
| c. | marriage vows |
| d. | sunglasses |
| e. | charity pledge cards |

ANS: C REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Applied

15. \_\_\_\_\_ almost inevitably results when people from one group or society come in contact with people from another.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Cultural lag |
| b. | Culture shock |
| c. | Ethnocentrism |
| d. | Diffusion |
| e. | Jetlag |

ANS: D REF: Culture and Adaptation OBJ: 3.6

MSC: Conceptual

16. Ideas, norms, values, mathematical formulas, and love are all:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | material objects of culture. |
| b. | intellectual norms. |
| c. | relative values. |
| d. | non-material culture. |
| e. | ideals of culture |

ANS: D REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Applied

17. Norms:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | are shared rules of conduct. |
| b. | prescribe limits of acceptable behavior. |
| c. | help provide predictability in social life. |
| d. | are shaped by shared social expectations. |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: E REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Factual

18. Folkways:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | are small, marginal political groups to which people belong. |
| b. | are large societies that show regional variations in culture. |
| c. | vary from one culture to another. |
| d. | are almost always a component of material culture. |
| e. | are stories told by folks in different cultures with universal patterns. |

ANS: C REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Factual

19. The prohibition of specific actions is known as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | mores. |
| b. | folkways. |
| c. | laws. |
| d. | ideal norms. |
| e. | taboos. |

ANS: E REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Factual

20. The concept of cultural relativism advises us to practice which of the following?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Rarely change so we can better see cultural differences. |
| b. | Understand ourselves in relationship to others. |
| c. | Conduct objective cross-cultural research. |
| d. | Avoid sanctions in a society. |
| e. | Judge others’ suitability for our views in the research process. |

ANS: C REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.2

MSC: Conceptual

21. The child who learns to cross the street only when the light is green has been taught a(n):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | real norm. |
| b. | ideal norm. |
| c. | qualified norm. |
| d. | custom. |
| e. | situational norm |

ANS: B REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Applied

22. People sometimes disobey the DON'T WALK sign at street intersections because they see that there are no cars coming. This behavior reflects:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | real norms. |
| b. | customs. |
| c. | ideal norms. |
| d. | folkways. |
| e. | pedestrian norms. |

ANS: A REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Applied

23. In Kazakhstan, bribing is frowned upon; however, most professors supplement their salaries by exchanging grades for money. This behavior reflects a(n):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | folkway. |
| b. | ideal norm. |
| c. | real norm. |
| d. | parental right. |
| e. | inconsistent age-graded norm. |

ANS: C REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Applied

24. Innovation and diffusion are responsible for:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | counter-cultures. |
| b. | cultural lag. |
| c. | cultural evolution. |
| d. | deviant cultures. |
| e. | subcultures. |

ANS: C REF: Culture and Adaptation OBJ: 3.6

MSC: Factual

25. The term for anything that represents something else and carries a particular meaning recognized by members of a culture is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ethnocentrism |
| b. | symbol |
| c. | cultural relativism |
| d. | ideal norm |
| e. | folkway |

ANS: B REF: The Symbolic Nature of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Factual

26. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a cultural trait is modified in some way so that it fits better into a new context.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A counter-culture |
| b. | Cultural lag |
| c. | Cultural evolution |
| d. | Reformulation |
| e. | A subculture |

ANS: D REF: Culture and Adaptation OBJ: 3.6

MSC: Factual

27. According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, there is an interrelationship between:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | human brain size and control over the environment. |
| b. | values and health. |
| c. | norms and ambitions. |
| d. | controls and culture lag. |
| e. | language and perceptions of the world. |

ANS: E REF: The Symbolic Nature of Culture OBJ: 3.4

MSC: Factual

28. Symbols stand for things simply because:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | there is written law that mandates their meanings. |
| b. | religious practices are built around them. |
| c. | they represent a sound educational practice. |
| d. | people agree that they do. |
| e. | they make common sense. |

ANS: D REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Conceptual

29. Direct translation of one language into another:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | is fairly easy if the translator is highly competent. |
| b. | depends on social context because words may have a variety of meanings. |
| c. | is often impossible because many words and ideas are culture-bound. |
| d. | depends on the existence of a dictionary to create a standard. |
| e. | can be achieved using universal concepts as comparisons like the Rosetta Stone. |

ANS: C REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.4

MSC: Conceptual

30. When two or more individuals agree about the things a particular object represents:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | that object becomes a symbol after a decade of tradition. |
| b. | that object becomes a symbol only if laws can be passed in support of its meaning. |
| c. | that object becomes a symbol if they can get others to agree with them. |
| d. | that object becomes a symbol by virtue of its shared meaning for those individuals. |
| e. | that object takes on a sacred intimate status between the two people. |

ANS: D REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Conceptual

31. New patterns of behavior connected with the Internet often conflict with traditional values. Conflicts such as these are thought by sociologists to be the result of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | cultural lag. |
| b. | innovation. |
| c. | generalized adaptability. |
| d. | diffused adaptability. |
| e. | environmental determinism. |

ANS: A REF: Culture and Adaptation OBJ: 3.6

MSC: Applied

32. The term for the basic family unit consisting of husband, wife, and children is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | cultural lag. |
| b. | nuclear family. |
| c. | society. |
| d. | culture. |
| e. | extended family. |

ANS: B REF: Universals of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Factual

33. The incest taboo ensures that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | religion is passed down from generation to generation. |
| b. | families remain healthy. |
| c. | family offspring will marry into other families. |
| d. | parents maintain control over their children. |
| e. | wives maintain control over their husbands. |

ANS: C REF: Universals of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Conceptual

34. \_\_\_\_\_ is any new practice or tool that becomes widely accepted in a society.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Innovation |
| b. | Culture shock |
| c. | Ethnocentrism |
| d. | Diffusion |
| e. | Jetlag |

ANS: A REF: Culture and Adaptation OBJ: 3.6

MSC: Factual

35. Through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, new patterns of behavior emerge, even though they conflict with traditional values.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | counter culture |
| b. | deviant culture |
| c. | cultural lag |
| d. | cultural universal |
| e. | subculture |

ANS: B REF: Culture and Adaptation OBJ: 3.6

MSC: Conceptual

36. Police officers, lawyers, baseball players, and jazz musicians would all be examples of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | occupational subcultures. |
| b. | countercultures. |
| c. | marginal groups. |
| d. | deviant cultures. |
| e. | elite group cultures. |

ANS: A REF: Subcultures OBJ: 3.7 MSC: Applied

37. How human groups allocate responsibility for completing necessary tasks among their members is called:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the division of labor. |
| b. | the assignment of tasks. |
| c. | the creation of subcultures. |
| d. | subcultural diffusion. |
| e. | stratification. |

ANS: A REF: Universals of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Factual

38. Which of the following is a type of subculture?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | political |
| b. | social class |
| c. | geographic |
| d. | occupational |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: E REF: Subcultures OBJ: 3.1 MSC: Applied

39. Which of the following is a cultural universal?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | rites of passage |
| b. | religion |
| c. | division of labor |
| d. | incest taboo, marriage, and the family |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: E REF: Universals of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Applied

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Cultural relativism is an approach to doing objective cross-cultural research.

ANS: T REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.2

MSC: Conceptual

2. Cultural relativism requires that researchers abdicate their personal standards.

ANS: T REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.2

MSC: Conceptual

3. Values can be understood by observing patterns of behavior.

ANS: T REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Conceptual

4. Cultural relativism requires that behaviors be viewed and analyzed within the context they occur.

ANS: T REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.2

MSC: Conceptual

5. Culture is a complex whole that includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and other capabilities and habits acquired by members of their society.

ANS: T REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Factual

6. Unlike the material aspects of culture, nonmaterial aspects of culture take on the same meanings from one society to another.

ANS: F REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Conceptual

7. Although the diverse elements of a culture are interrelated, some may change rapidly while others lag behind.

ANS: T REF: Culture and Adaptation OBJ: 3.6

MSC: Conceptual

8. Animals may have traits that can be socially transmitted.

ANS: T REF: Culture and Adaptation OBJ: 3.5

MSC: Factual

9. Social scientists have identified some societies that apparently do not have a culture.

ANS: F REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.1

MSC: Factual

10. Culture is a blueprint for living in a particular society.

ANS: T REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.1

MSC: Factual

11. The transformation of black folk blues into rhythm and blues and rock ‘n’ roll occurred through cultural reformulation rather than diffusion.

ANS: T REF: Culture and Adaptation OBJ: 3.6

MSC: Applied

12. We can experience culture shock within our own culture as well as when we encounter other cultures.

ANS: T REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.1

MSC: Conceptual

13. Ethnocentrism often results in the repression or domination of one group by another.

ANS: T REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.2

MSC: Conceptual

14. Folkways vary from one culture to another.

ANS: T REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Factual

15. Because they are so basic to human social life, concepts like time are understood in the same way in all human cultures.

ANS: F REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Factual

16. Ethnocentrismis the belief that one's own culture is inferior to that of others.

ANS: F REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.2

MSC: Factual

17. The practice of cultural relativism prohibits social scientists from judging the relative merits of any group or culture.

ANS: T REF: The Concept of Culture OBJ: 3.2

MSC: Applied

18. People rely on material culture to modify and adapt to the environment.

ANS: T REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Factual

19. Material culture has made humans the dominant life-form on earth.

ANS: T REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Factual

20. Folkways, like norms, are highly variable from situation to situation.

ANS: T REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Conceptual

21. Folkways are norms that do not change over time.

ANS: F REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.3

MSC: Factual

22. Violations of mores are more socially significant than violations of folkways.

ANS: T REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.1

MSC: Conceptual

23. Because an individual's values are personal judgments of what is good or bad, we can say valuesare purely a matter of individual choice.

ANS: F REF: Culture and Individual Choice OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Conceptual

24. One problem with rites of passage is that they seldom provide people with a context in which to share common emotions.

ANS: F REF: Universals of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Conceptual

25. Nonmaterial culture usually changes more rapidly than material culture, resulting in cultural lag.

ANS: F REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.6

MSC: Conceptual

26. Cultural lag can best be defined as the difficulty individuals have adjusting to a new culture.

ANS: F REF: Culture and Adaptation OBJ: 3.6

MSC: Conceptual

27. The concept of subculture originated in studies of juvenile delinquency and criminality.

ANS: T REF: Subcultures OBJ: 3.7 MSC: Factual

28. Subcultures are defined as eccentric groups of people living in conflict with the larger culture.

ANS: F REF: Subcultures OBJ: 3.7 MSC: Factual

29. Although subcultures have their own norms and values, they manage to coexist within the confines of a larger culture.

ANS: T REF: Subcultures OBJ: 3.7 MSC: Conceptual

30. Cultural universals are models or patterns that have been developed by all cultures in order to resolve basic problems.

ANS: T REF: Universals of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Factual

31. Because of global diversity, there are no longer any patterns we can call cultural universals.

ANS: F REF: Universals of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Factual

32. The concept of a cultural universal means that certain cultural content is found in all societies.

ANS: T REF: Universals of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Conceptual

33. Humans exhibit greater group cooperation compared to other primates, dividing responsibility for necessary tasks among members of the group.

ANS: T REF: Universals of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Factual

34. Sexual relations among family members are almost universally taboo.

ANS: F REF: Universals of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Factual

35. Humans are the most cooperative of al1 primates.

ANS: T REF: Universals of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Factual

36. Culture replaced human genetic programming over the course of evolution

ANS: T REF: Culture and Individual Choice OBJ: 3.1

MSC: Factual

37. If you discovered a new tribe, looking at the organization of marriage rites would give you information about the social organization of the entire society.

ANS: T REF: Components of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Applied

38. Social structure is supported by ideologies.

ANS: T REF: Universals of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Conceptual

39. Genetics, not culture, directs human beings to have sexual relationships outside of the family.

ANS: F REF: Universals of Culture OBJ: 3.8

MSC: Factual

40. Conducting social research in a military war zone may violate professional ethics to the point where normal ethics cease to guide the process.

ANS: T REF: Culture and Individual Choice OBJ: 3.7

MSC: Applied

**ESSAY**

1. What produces cultural change? Define and discuss the processes of change and the challenges to rapid change in society.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Culture and Adaptation

OBJ: 3.6 MSC: Applied

2. Explain how material and non-material culture are related, using at least three different examples. What are the most important connections between the two concepts as related to cultural change?

ANS: Not Provided REF: Components of Culture

OBJ: 3.3 MSC: Applied

3. Define and discuss folkways, mores, and values through a cultural ceremony like marriage or high school graduation. How do these aspects of culture function to create order and organization in human groups?

ANS: Not Provided REF: The Concept of Culture

OBJ: 3.3 MSC: Applied

4. Why do cultures have universals? What accounts for the similarity and differences in cultural universals? Use examples to illustrate your answer.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Universals of Culture

OBJ: 3.6 MSC: Conceptual

5. Define and discuss culture shock, cultural relativism, and ethnocentrism. What are the positive and negative outcomes of human engagement with cultural diversity?

ANS: Not Provided REF: The Concept of Culture

OBJ: 3.2 MSC: Conceptual