# Chapter 2

Title: 02-01Cpp.12, 13

1. A population living in the same geographic area that shares a common culture and identity and is subject to the same political authority is

\*a. a society

b. a group

c. a primary group

d. secondary group

Title: 02-02Cpp.15

2. A position within a society that an individual may occupy is a

a. role

b. affiliate

\*c. status

d. population

Title: 02-03Cpp.15

3. Which is an example of a status?

a. biology

b. dyad

c. nurturing

\*d. cancer patient

Title: 02-04Cpp.15

4. Which is an example of an ascribed status?

a. chef

b. college student

\*c. granddaughter

d. guitarist

Title: 02-05Cpp.15

5. The expectations, obligations, rights, and privileges associated with a status are known as

a. dyads

\*b. roles

c. prestige

d. ascriptions

Title: 02-06Cpp.16

6. Steve is a lawyer. He is also a father to a daughter from a previous marriage and to a son from his current marriage. Today he feels especially stressed. This evening, his daughter is performing in a play and expects that he will be in the audience. But he really needs that time to prepare for an important witness deposition that is scheduled for tomorrow morning. To make matters worse, his wife just called and asked him to pick up his son from karate practice at 7—the same time his daughter’s play will start. Steve is experiencing

\*a. role conflict

b. role strain

c. role disintegration

d. role reversal

Title: 02-07Cpp.18, 19

7. The family, economy, education, politics and law, mass media, religion, military, and health care are

a. societies

\*b. social institutions

c. organizations

d. bureaucracies

Title: 02-08Cpp.18

8. Patterned ways of meeting social needs and solving social problems that consist of stable sets of roles, groups and organizations, are known as

a. dyads

b. groups

c. stratification

\*d. social institutions

Title: 02-09Cpp.19

9. This refers to a society’s values, language, expectations for behavior, values, and physical artifacts:

\*a. culture

b. nonmaterial culture

c. *verstehen*

d. bureaucracy

Title: 02-10Cpp.

10. In the United State, when you pass a friend or neighbor on the street, you are expected to offer some kind of acknowledgement—smile, head nod, wave, or verbal greeting, like “Hi!” or “How’s it going?” This is an example of

a. a value

\*b. a norm

c. a ritual

d. a rite

Title: 02-11Cpp.21

11. In sociology, there are three broad perspectives—also referred to as *orientations*, *theories*, and *traditions*—that attempt to describe and explain social phenomena. Which is not one of these?

a. conflict

b. symbolic-interactionism

c. structural-functionalism

\*d. structural-habitus

Title: 02-12Cpp.22

12. This perspective dominated 20th century sociology. It has been criticized for failing to consider the ways in which existing social arrangements may exploit or harm certain groups or members of society.

a. conflict

b. symbolic-interactionism

\*c. structural-functionalism

d. structural-habitus

Title: 02-13Cpp.23

13. Symbolic-interactionism attempts to understand society and social structure by focusing on microlevel interactions.

\*a. True

b. False

Title: 02-14Cpp.22

14. The conflict perspective draws attention to the ways in which social structure may promote inequality and divisions within a society.

\*a. True

b. False

Title: 02-15Cpp.22

15. Feminist perspectives grew out of the structural-functionalist tradition.

a. True

\*b. False