# Chapter 4

Title: 04-01Cpp.49

1. Social scientists identify two distinct but interrelated forms of culture. These are

\*a. material and nonmaterial

b. spoken and unspoken

c. evaluative and normative

d. de jure and de facto

Title: 04-02Cpp.49

2. Which is an element of nonmaterial culture in the United States?

\*a. the norm of singing the national anthem before a sporting event

b. the U.S. flag

c. the desktop computers in public libraries

d. the helmets worn by football players.

Title: 04-03Cpp.49

3. The non-physical creations of a society—its language, values, norms, beliefs, and holidays, and customs—are known as

a. material culture

b. nomenclature

\*c. nonmaterial culture

d. hegemony

Title: 04-04Cpp.49

4. The physical artifacts of a society—its food, artwork, music, architecture, clothing, and inventions—are known as

\*a. material culture

b. nomenclature

c. nonmaterial culture

d. hegemony

Title: 04-05Cpp.51

5. During her freshman year of college, Katelyn became dependent on Ritalin, a prescription stimulant. When she decided to stop using the drug, she joined her campus’s chapter of Narcotics Anonymous (NA). At first, she was confused by the group’s rules, rituals, and language. But after a year of attending daily meetings, socializing with other members, and reading the NA literature, the culture is familiar. She knows that during meetings people use only their first names and that everything said during them is kept in confidence. When she speaks at meetings, she introduces herself in the same way as other members: “My name is Katelyn and I am an addict.” Yesterday, Katelyn attended a special “birthday party” where she celebrated a full year of “being in recovery.” Because it was an “open meeting” she invited her parents to attend so that they could see her receive her one year “chip.”

What is the most precise term for the NA group Katelyn belongs to?

a. a dyad

b. a counterculture

\*c. a subculture

d. a jargon

Title: 04-06Cpp.52

6. A culture where heterosexuality is understood to be the normal mode of sexual expression and social institutions and policies reflect and reinforce this understanding is referred to as a

\*a. heteronormative culture

b. homogenous culture

c. heterogeneous culture

d. counterculture

Title: 04-07Cpp.53

7. After four years of marriage, Gretchen and Ty have decided to divorce. The couple has a 2-year-old son, Xander. Though they have fought bitterly over the course of their relationship, the one thing they agree on is that “a child belongs with his mother.” Both Gretchen and Ty were born and raised in the United States, where it is taken for granted that females are better at care-giving and nurturing than males. Tomorrow, a judge will grant the couple’s request and give Gretchen primary custody of Xander.

Which statement best describes the reasons why Ty, Gretchen, and the judge agree Xander will be better off with Gretchen?

a. Empirical research proves that children reared in single-parent homes fare worse at every stage of life

b. In the United States, children are considered *de jure* liabilities—expenses—rather than sources of income

\*c. Institutionalized norms about family and gender shaped the expectations and actions of Gretchen, Ty, and the judge

d. Without examining their individual circumstances, there is no way to exercise the sociological imagination

Title: 04-08Cpp.53

8. In past decades, people who were same-sex oriented (homosexual) were prohibited from serving openly in the U.S. military. This prohibition went largely unquestioned until the late 20th century. This rule is an example of a(n)

a. ethnocentrism

b. nomenclature

\*c. institutionalized norm

d. sanction

Title: 04-09Cpp.54

9. These norms are highly codified and contain a strong moral component; violations result in harsh negative sanctions:

\*a. mores

b. folkways

c. ethics

d. values

Title: 04-10Cpp.55

10. When sitting down for a meal in the United States, it is customary to put a napkin in one’s lap. This rule is an example of

a. ethnocentrism for eating

b. mores for eating

\*c. folkways for eating

d. material culture for eating

Title: 04-11Cpp.55

11. The belief that one’s culture is superior (and others, by extension, are inferior) is known as

a. imperialism

b. colonialism

\*c. ethnocentrism

d. juris

Title: 04-12Cpp.57

12. The “sick role” refers to the expectations for how one should act when ill and what the ill person is entitled to.

\*a. True

b. False

Title: 04-13Cpp.

13. Transsexuals are individuals for whom sexual differentiation is incomplete or ambiguous.

a. True

\*b. False

Title: 04-14Cpp. 55

14. Most humans are taught to view and evaluate cultural practices from a relativist perspective.

a. True

\*b. False