

EXAM 2

Due MAY 13 or 14th, in class.

1. Stratification systems
 - a. tend to persist for a long time.
 - b. are resistant to change.
 - c. seem fair and just to most people in a society.
 - d. involve different rewards for people in different strata.
 - e. all of these
2. Sociologists use the term _____ to refer to the creation of layers of people possessing unequal shares of scarce social stuff like income, prestige, and power.
 - a. socialization
 - b. social grading
 - c. stratification
 - d. proletarianization
3. _____ reflect people's beliefs about why it is fair that some people are ranked higher than others and given different rewards.
 - a. System ideals
 - b. Caste and estate principles
 - c. Legitimizing rationales
 - d. Constitutional principles
4. Which of the following statements about castes is false?
 - a. Marriage between people of different castes is prohibited.
 - b. There is a division of labor among people of different castes.
 - c. Different caste groups are organized into a hierarchy.
 - d. People who are deemed to be exceptionally brave may be promoted to a higher caste.
5. Which of the following types of mobility would you expect to find in a caste system?
 - a. vertical mobility
 - b. horizontal mobility
 - c. intragenerational mobility
 - d. intergenerational mobility
 - e. none of these
6. Which of the following types of mobility would you expect to find in a class system?
 - a. vertical mobility
 - b. horizontal mobility
 - c. intragenerational mobility
 - d. intergenerational mobility
 - e. all of these

7. _____ mobility is measured from one generation to the next.
- Intragenerational
 - Intergenerational
 - Vertical and horizontal
 - Structural
8. Which of the following types of stratification systems will have rules in place to help people avoid ritual pollution?
- caste
 - estate
 - class
 - slave
9. According to Max Weber, the term “life chances” refers to
- the probability that one has access to important stuff (e.g., health care, jobs, housing).
 - the probability of achieving intragenerational mobility.
 - the probability of achieving horizontal mobility.
 - the probability of achieving vertical mobility.
10. Karl Marx used the term _____ to refer to those who owned the means of production.
- proletariat
 - working class
 - power elite
 - bourgeoisie
11. Elizabeth Bliss comes from a wealthy family. She attended all of the right schools and an Ivy League college. Now she has fallen in love with Mike Smith, the family’s gardener. Elizabeth’s father forbids her to marry Mike. Clearly, Mr. Bliss is a believer in
- endogamy.
 - exogamy.
 - monogamy.
 - ritual pollution.
12. According to Karl Marx, a class consists of people
- who share common life styles.
 - who share common life chances.
 - who share a relationship to the means of production in society.
 - who will come to share common revolutionary ideals.

13. Max Weber used the term _____ to refer to the ability to control the behavior of others, even against their will.
- exploitation
 - intimidation
 - prestige
 - fraud
 - power
14. Max Weber suggested that
- one's place in the stratification system is determined primarily by one's occupation.
 - one's place in the stratification system is determined primarily by one's access to capital or wealth.
 - one's place in the stratification system is determined of several factors.
 - society is divided into two major classes: those who control the means of production and those who don't.
15. According to Weber, which of the following determines one's place in the overall system of stratification in modern social life?
- wealth, power, and prestige
 - wealth and legitimate authority
 - ownership of capital
 - capital, power, and control
16. According to Weber, when you have the ability to impose your will on others even when faced with their resistance, you have
- class.
 - status.
 - influence.
 - membership in the bourgeoisie.
 - power.
17. Read the following statements about stratification. Then, pick the summary statement below that most accurately describes the statements.
- In every type of social stratification system, the people at the top tend to be considered "better" than the people at the bottom.
 - Legitimizing rationales for social stratification reinforce the belief that inequality is fair and right.
 - In a caste system, one's rank is ascribed (and assigned at birth).
 - A true open system of stratification is based on achieved, not ascribed rank.
 - According to Weber, if we are truly to understand social stratification, we must look beyond purely economic factors.
- Summaries:
- Each statement is true.
 - Some statements are true, some are false.
 - Each statement is false.

18. Debbie grew up in a working class family. After high school, she got a job as a secretary in order to earn money to go to college. Ultimately, Debbie graduated with honors from college, attended graduate school and earned the Ph.D. She is now a professor at a major university. A sociologist would say Debbie has experienced
- intergenerational mobility.
 - feudal treatment.
 - horizontal mobility.
 - good karma.
19. Aunt Bertha recently died. In her will she specified that you are to receive all of her stuff—her home, Porsche, sailboat, and horse racing stables. You have just inherited Aunt Bertha's
- income.
 - wealth.
 - life savings.
 - socioeconomic class.
20. The assumption that people in different social classes have different patterns of values, beliefs, and norms, and that these make a difference in how easily people can succeed is related to _____ explanations of social stratification.
- structural
 - cultural
 - intergenerational
 - achievement-oriented
21. According to sociological research on tracking in schools, developing critical thinking skills and creativity would typically be expected of a _____ student, but not a _____ student.
- high track, low track
 - vertically mobile, vertically immobile
 - university, high school
 - working class, middle class
22. Most of the social mobility that took place in the twentieth century was a result of
- the hard work of individuals.
 - structural factors such as industrialization and technology.
 - changes in attitudes toward work.
 - increasing sense of competition among American workers.
23. The “Matthew effect” refers to the tendency of
- people who already have stuff (money, prestige, power) to be given more.
 - men to be charged with the greatest burdens in society.
 - people with certain names to achieve greater popularity.
 - the Peter Principle to only apply to men.

24. Many high schools have different tracks (e.g., vocational, college-prep, and so on.). Which of the following statements about tracks is supported by research?
- a. Kids are tracked on the basis of their intellectual ability.
 - b. The social class of a student has a minimal impact on how that student is tracked.
 - c. Race and ethnicity tend not to be factors in determining how students are tracked.
 - d. In most schools, kids in high tracks are treated pretty much the same way as kids in low tracks.
 - e. none of these
25. A prejudice can be thought of as
- a. a belief or an attitude.
 - b. an unjustified belief or attitude.
 - c. not only a prejudgment, but a misjudgment.
 - d. a belief or attitude that persists even in the face of contrary evidence.
 - e. all of the above
26. According to Gordon Allport, antilocutions
- a. are among the “least energetic” forms of discrimination.
 - b. involve “verbal rejection.”
 - c. might involve telling racist jokes.
 - d. are a form of treating people unequally.
 - e. are all of these.
27. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. Individual discrimination tends to be unintentional.
 - b. Individual discrimination has far more serious consequences than institutional discrimination.
 - c. Institutional discrimination tends to occur as a result of corporate or group conspiracies.
 - d. Institutional discrimination nearly always involves intentional discrimination.
 - e. none of these
28. You are reading the alumni newsletter from Elite University (a very prestigious institution). In the newsletter it is mentioned that children of “generous” alumni (i.e., those who contribute large amounts of money) are guaranteed admission to the institution, regardless of their grades. Interestingly, you note from the pictures of generous alums that they are all white. You conclude that here is an example of
- a. stereotyping.
 - b. prejudicial treatment.
 - c. individual discrimination.
 - d. institutional discrimination.

29. Margaret Mead's research in New Guinea marked a turning point for social scientists. More specifically, her research among the Tchambuli, Mundugumor and the Arapesh revealed that

- a. most anthropologists are more ethnocentric than most sociologists.
- b. it is a mistake to equate "sex" (the biological attribute) with "gender" (the social attribute).
- c. what is deviant in one society is not necessarily deviant in another society.
- d. people from New Guinea are atavistic.

30. As far as sociologists are concerned, the concept of "race" is important because

- a. understanding a person's race allows us to predict his or her IQ.
- b. understanding a person's race allows us to predict his or her behavior in general.
- c. people in different racial groups tend to have different personalities.
- d. people tend to be treated differently depending upon their racial characteristics.

31. Sociologists tend to argue that "race" is a creation of

- a. nature.
- b. genetics.
- c. social scientists.
- d. statisticians who have counted different racial attributes.
- e. society.

32. Sociologists use the term "gender" to refer to

- a. the rationales used to legitimate distinguishing between men and women.
- b. expected behaviors associated with particular sex roles in society.
- c. androgyny.
- d. an achieved status

33. Who is most likely to get the best deal when purchasing a car:

- a. A white man
- b. A black woman
- c. A black man
- d. A white woman

34. The book claims that when the privileges are given to minority groups, the majority group often feels:

- a. That their loss of advantage is discrimination
- b. Better because they are sharing
- c. Morally superior
- d. Indifferent

35. The elements of culture can be divided into two categories:

- a. material and nonmaterial.
- b. written and symbolic
- c. structured and unstructured.
- d. ethnocentric and relative.

36. If there were no culture the most serious consequence would be that
- human beings would have trouble surviving at all.
 - people would tend to have a much more limited vocabulary.
 - there would be plenty of material artifacts, but few ideas about how to use them.
 - there would be fewer institutions of higher learning.
37. Which of the following statements about culture is false?
- It is acquired mostly by well-educated people.
 - it is ubiquitous
 - It has a great influence over people's lives.
 - It has material and nonmaterial (symbolic) elements.
38. Why are symbols such powerful elements of culture?
- because of the associated sanctions
 - because they represent "inconvenient facts"
 - because people react to them as if they are real
 - because they can be purchased only at a great price
39. Sociologists refer to the process by which people acquire cultural competency as
- enculturation.
 - brain washing
 - socialization
 - social replenishment
40. According to George H. Mead, the ability to _____ develops as children learn to play and to take part in games.
- role make
 - role shake
 - role take
 - role over
41. According to George H. Mead, the spontaneous and unique part of the self is the
- thee.
 - ego.
 - I.
 - me.
42. With which of the following statements would most sociologists disagree?
- Socialization is fairly complete once the individual reaches puberty.
 - Socialization ends at the death of the individual.
 - Socialization is a process in which people learn cultural competency.
 - Socialization is interactive—between the individual and his or her social environment.

43. Mead made the claim that:

- a. Our self is a product of social interactions
- b. Our self is a product of our biology
- c. Our self is due to globalization
- d. Our self is a product of capitalism

44. Mead also said that when we take the role of the other we:

- a. learn to be compassionate
- b. develop our own self awareness
- c. often become ethnocentric
- d. develop psychological problems

45. Part of the reason the 1950s were such a prosperous time in American history was because:

- a. The higher income classes were taxed heavily
- b. Corporations paid more into society through higher taxes
- c. Social responsibility was valued as much as making large profits
- d. All of the above.