

Sociology 001 – Final Review Questions

- 1) What do all deviant acts or attitudes have in common?
 - a They are freely chosen by individuals.
 - b It is the element of *difference* that makes the deviant an outsider.
 - c They are all based on ritual behavior.
 - d Society reacts to them with *retribution*.
- 2) Parents' praise of their children, friends making fun of a peer's musical tastes, a criminal trial, and a prison sentence are all examples of
 - a containment.
 - b societal protection.
 - c retribution.
 - d social control.
- 3) Biological and psychological explanations of deviance focus on
 - a individual abnormality.
 - b cultural values and norms.
 - c clarification of moral boundaries.
 - d retrospective labeling.
- 4) What do sociologists mean when they say that no act is inherently deviant?
 - a Deviance depends on free will and individual choice.
 - b Acts become deviant in relation to particular norms.
 - c Some acts are so terrible that they always violate social norms.
 - d Some acts are always deviant and some acts are never deviant.
- 5) Which social thinker believed that law is the means by which powerful people protect their interests?
 - a Auguste Comte
 - b Emile Durkheim
 - c Karl Marx
 - d Herbert Spencer
- 6) A powerfully negative label that greatly changes a person's self-concept and social identity is
 - a primary deviance.
 - b secondary deviance.
 - c a stigma.
 - d a projection.

- 7) Which of the following theoretical perspectives links deviance to social inequality?
- a Labeling theory
 - b Social-conflict analysis
 - c Subcultural theory
 - d Differential association theory
- 8) According to Hirschi's control theory, holding a job, going to school, or playing sports inhibits deviance. This illustrates which type of social control?
- a Attachment
 - b Opportunity
 - c Involvement
 - d Belief
- 9) Statistics analyzed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) show that U.S. crime rates _____ between 1990 and 2000.
- a declined
 - b stayed about the same
 - c rose slightly
 - d rose sharply
- 10) Which of the following is "an act of moral vengeance by which society inflicts on the offender suffering comparable to that caused by the offense"?
- a Retribution
 - b Deterrence
 - c Rehabilitation
 - d Societal protection
- 11) Which of the following types of deterrence is based on the idea that the punishment of one offender will serve as an example to deter others from committing similar acts?
- a Social deterrence
 - b Specific deterrence
 - c General deterrence
 - d Protective deterrence
- 12) Which of the following justifications for punishment is based on the assumption that if offenders learn to be deviant, then they can learn to be law-abiding members of mainstream society?
- a Retribution
 - b Deterrence
 - c Rehabilitation
 - d Societal protection

- 13)** Judging by data from the National Social Survey, how strong is the American norm of sexual fidelity within marriage?
- a Very strong
 - b Somewhat strong
 - c Somewhat weak
 - d Very weak
- 14)** Chris was born a man but he feels that he is a woman in a man's body. Which of the following terms best describes him?
- a Homosexual
 - b Transsexual
 - c Hermaphrodite
 - d Asexual
- 15)** In the video, parent Renee Walker argues that abstinence-only sexuality education is discriminatory because
- a it ignores the needs of black and Hispanic students.
 - b it ignores the needs of gay and lesbian students.
 - c it fails to address parents' religious concerns.
 - d it is not effective in preventing premarital sexual behavior.
- 16)** Sociologists suggest that the diversity of ways in which people across the world express their sexuality shows that
- a sexual behavior is instinctive.
 - b sexuality is strictly a biological construct.
 - c sexual expression is a social construct.
 - d sexuality actually varies little from one culture to another.
- 17)** The American public's greater acceptance of homosexuality in recent years is primarily the result of
- a the gay rights movement.
 - b the women's movement.
 - c the civil rights movement.
 - d a decline in moral values.
- 18)** Prior to 1973, the American Psychiatric Association classified homosexuality as
- a a lifestyle choice.
 - b a mental illness.
 - c a physical illness.
 - d an untreatable condition.

- 19) Which of the following nations has the highest rate of teen pregnancy?
- a United States
 - b Sweden
 - c France
 - d Great Britain
- 20) Around the world, most sex workers (prostitutes)
- a are members of the upper social classes.
 - b are well-educated.
 - c are women.
 - d work as call girls.
- 21) Which of the following theoretical perspectives suggests that people's views of sexuality change from time to time and from place to place?
- a Structural-functional analysis
 - b Symbolic-interaction analysis
 - c Social-conflict analysis
 - d Feminist theory
- 22) Which of the following theoretical perspectives suggests that society regulates sexual behavior so as not to threaten family life and the raising of children?
- a Structural-functional analysis
 - b Symbolic-interaction analysis
 - c Social-conflict analysis
 - d Queer theory
- 23) The situation of Black slaves during the pre-Civil War era is an example of
- a a class system.
 - b a caste system.
 - c social mobility.
 - d feminization of poverty.
- 24) According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the richest 20 percent of families received _____ percent of all *income* in 2001.
- a 27.7
 - b 47.7
 - c 67.7
 - d 87.7
- 25) Immigrant Gloria Hamzai was able to leave the welfare roles and become the owner of a small business. This is an example of
- a social mobility.
 - b feminization of poverty.
 - c status inconsistency.
 - d a caste system.

- 26) The richest 20 percent of American families own about _____ percent of the country's *wealth*.
- a 24
 - b 44
 - c 64
 - d 84
- 27) About _____ of the people at the bottom of the U.S. social class structure tend to remain in that position throughout their lives.
- a one-eighth
 - b one-third
 - c one-half
 - d two-thirds
- 28) In 1960, 26 percent of U.S. workers were employed in relatively high-paying manufacturing jobs. However, today only about _____ percent of workers hold such jobs.
- a 1–2
 - b 2–4
 - c 12–14
 - d 22–24
- 29) Women in the United States represent an increasing proportion of the poor, a situation that sociologists refer to as
- a gender discrimination.
 - b the second shift.
 - c the feminization of poverty.
 - d household poverty.
- 30) Some low-income families do not earn enough money to obtain even the basic necessities of life. This situation illustrates the concept of
- a absolute poverty.
 - b relative poverty.
 - c status inconsistency.
 - d the American Dream.
- 31) Citizens of which of the following countries are most likely to state that poverty is due to personal laziness rather than societal injustice?
- a The United States
 - b Australia
 - c Sweden
 - d Mexico

- 32) Which of the following terms is defined as “cultural beliefs that justify particular social arrangements, including patterns of inequality”?
- a Caste system
 - b Meritocracy
 - c Alienation
 - d Ideology
- 33) Karl Marx predicted that
- a economic factors would decline in importance over time.
 - b workers’ wages would eventually rise as a result of owners’ profit sharing.
 - c revolution would occur in advanced capitalist societies.
 - d social classes would continue to exist under socialism/communism.
- 34) Stocks, bonds, and real estate are part of a person’s
- a income.
 - b wealth.
 - c occupational prestige.
 - d relative poverty.
- 35) Although they were born to working class parents, John and Mary Newcomb's income now places them among the richest four percent of American families. Their money comes primarily from wages from their corporate and government jobs, and from their stock and real estate investments. Which social class are the Newcombs in?
- a the upper-upper class
 - b the lower-upper class
 - c the upper-middle class
 - d the “average-middle” class
- 36) According to Karl Marx, the *proletariat* is made up of
- a owners of the means of production.
 - b all persons who own property.
 - c labor union members.
 - d propertyless workers.
- 37) According to Karl Marx, the *bourgeoisie* is made up of
- a owners of the means of production.
 - b all persons who own property.
 - c labor union members.
 - d propertyless workers.
- 38) Max Weber expanded upon Marx’s work by suggesting that the dimensions of social inequality include
- a class, status, and power.
 - b status, power, and wealth.
 - c power, wealth, and occupational prestige.
 - d wealth, socioeconomic status, and class.

- 39) Efforts to take First World technology into Third World nations are often unsuccessful because
- a people in Third World nations receive no benefits from technological advances.
 - b only people in First World nations can be trained to use the technology.
 - c life expectancy in Third World nations is too short.
 - d the technology is often too expensive for people in Third World nations.
- 40) Thirty women work in a small factory in India. The owner pays them a wage, but they must pay him for their food and housing, and the wage is not enough to keep them out of debt. The situation of these women is an example of
- a chattel slavery.
 - b debt bondage.
 - c sweating.
 - d modernization.
- 41) Which model of global stratification was a product of Cold War politics, in that it divided nations into the capitalist West, the socialist East, and the rest of the world?
- a The modernization model
 - b The development model
 - c The three-worlds model
 - d The multinational model
- 42) Which of the following terms is defined as “the process by which some nations enrich themselves through political and economic control of other nations”?
- a Social stratification
 - b Colonialism
 - c Globalization
 - d Neocolonialism
- 43) _____ is “a new form of global power relationships that involves not direct political control but economic exploitation by multinational corporations.”
- a Social stratification
 - b Colonialism
 - c Globalization
 - d Neocolonialism
- 44) If someone believes that the best way to solve the problem of global poverty is for richer nations to help poorer nations become technologically advanced. These views are closest to which of the following theoretical perspectives?
- a Modernization theory
 - b Dependency theory
 - c The capitalist world economy model
 - d Feminist theory

- 45) Senator X gives a speech to his U.S. Senate colleagues in which he states that the world's poorer nations have been exploited by richer nations such as the United States. His views are closest to which of the following theoretical perspectives?
- a modernization theory
 - b dependency theory
 - c feminist theory
 - d social stratification theory
- 46) Which of the following theoretical perspectives implies that people in poor nations were actually better off economically in the past than their descendants are now?
- a Modernization theory
 - b Dependency theory
 - c Feminist theory
 - d Social stratification theory
- 47) To say that something has been "commodified" means that it
- a can be bought or sold.
 - b has been changed.
 - c is made in one country and sold in another country.
 - d is available only in richer nations.
- 48) Which of the following theoretical perspectives implies that some nations became rich only because other nations became poor?
- a Modernization theory
 - b Dependency theory
 - c Feminist theory
 - d Social stratification theory
- 49) Which of the following is NOT one of the stages that nations pass through as technological advances diffuse around the world, according to W. W. Rostow's theory of modernization?
- a Traditional stage
 - b Take-off stage
 - c High mass consumption
 - d Globalization stage
- 50) Which of the following theoretical perspectives has been criticized as being ethnocentric because it assumes that the richer nations of the world are models for poorer nations to emulate?
- a Modernization theory
 - b Dependency theory
 - c Feminist theory
 - d Social stratification theory

- 51) According to Immanuel Wallerstein's capitalist world economy model, rich nations act as the _____ of the world economy.
- a core
 - b periphery
 - c semi-periphery
 - d fulcrum
- 52) According to Frances Moore Lappe and Joseph Collins, the primary reason that many nations experience poverty is
- a poor nations often export their food crops.
 - b poor nations often import their food supply.
 - c rich nations refuse to buy food crops from poor nations.
 - d rich nations sell food at artificially high prices in poor nations.
- 53) Which of the following statements most closely reflects the assumptions of Wallerstein's capitalist world economy model of global stratification?
- a The amount of poverty in a country is determined by its level of education.
 - b Rich nations are rapidly becoming dependent on poor nations.
 - c The global economy is capitalist because it is based in high-income countries.
 - d Globalization is only a myth.
- 54) Which continent contains mostly low-income countries?
- a Asia
 - b Africa
 - c Europe
 - d North America
- 55) Women were legally not permitted to vote in national elections in the United States until the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in
- a 1880
 - b 1900
 - c 1920
 - d 1940
- 56) The American family may be described as
- a matriarchal.
 - b egalitarian.
 - c patrilocal.
 - d patriarchal.

- 57) Some analysts view women as _____, which is defined as "any category of people, distinguished by physical or cultural difference, that a society sets apart and subordinates."
- a an ethnic group
 - b a social class
 - c a peer group
 - d a minority group
- 58) Sociologist Richard Gelles argues that, with the exception of the police and the military, _____ is the most violent organization in the United States.
- a the school
 - b the family
 - c the peer group
 - d the workplace
- 59) According to feminists, pornography is
- a protected free speech.
 - b demeaning to women.
 - c empowering to women.
 - d strictly a legal issue.
- 60) Which of the following theoretical perspectives views traditional gender roles as complementary roles that benefit society as a whole?
- a Structural-functional analysis
 - b Social-conflict analysis
 - c Feminist analysis
 - d Intersection theory
- 61) As it was originally written, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 explicitly prohibited discrimination in employment based on all of the following EXCEPT
- a race.
 - b sex.
 - c religion.
 - d sexual orientation.
- 62) Which of the following nations has the highest rate of use of contraception by married women of childbearing age?
- a China
 - b United States
 - c Canada
 - d Egypt

- 63) Which of the following theoretical perspectives is critical of the patriarchal nature of traditional gender roles?
- a Structural-functional analysis
 - b Social-conflict analysis
 - c Social control theory
 - d Intersection theory
- 64) The proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution would outlaw discrimination based on
- a race.
 - b sex.
 - c gender role.
 - d sexual orientation.
- 65) Which of the following perspectives is explicitly political in that it advocates change toward social equality for women and men?
- a Structural-functional analysis
 - b Social control theory
 - c Feminist analysis
 - d Intersection theory
- 66) Through the _____ process, people incorporate gender into their personalities as well as their actions.
- a gendering
 - b socialization
 - c social control
 - d stratification
- 67) Which of the following social theorists has argued that distinctive socialization teaches men and women appropriate gender identity and skills needed for later life?
- a Richard Gelles
 - b Friedrich Engels
 - c Karl Marx
 - d Talcott Parsons
- 68) Race refers to _____, while ethnicity refers to _____.
- a culture, color
 - b color, culture
 - c culture, religion
 - d prejudice, discrimination
- 69) How many biological races of human beings exist according to sociologists?
- a two
 - b three
 - c four
 - d none

- 70)** Which of the following characteristics is/are used by people to define themselves as members of an ethnicity?
- a Skin color
 - b Genetic characteristics
 - c Numbers of years living in the same region
 - d Common customs and traditions
- 71)** Sociologists view race and ethnicity as
- a determined at birth.
 - b biological facts.
 - c social constructions.
 - d socially unimportant factors.
- 72)** The definition of the racial category of "whiteness"
- a has remained the same since the voyage of Columbus in 1492.
 - b has had little role in the history of the United States.
 - c has shifted over time.
 - d has come to include most African Americans.
- 73)** Members of which of the following groups were granted the temporary status of "honorary whites"?
- a African slaves
 - b Mexican Americans
 - c Japanese Americans
 - d Arab Americans
- 74)** Race or ethnicity often serves as a _____ that overshadows a person's personal accomplishments.
- a legal status
 - b personal identity
 - c biological handicap
 - d master status
- 75)** In their controversial book *The Bell Curve* (1994), Herrnstein and Murray claim that
- a African Americans are more intelligent than whites.
 - b whites are more intelligent than African Americans.
 - c intelligence tests have no meaning.
 - d the American diet is causing diminished intelligence among members of all racial categories.

- 76)** Two hundred years ago, Native Americans controlled about 75 percent of the land that eventually became the United States. Today, Native American reservations account for approximately _____ percent of the country's land area.
- a 2
 - b 12
 - c 32
 - d 42
- 77)** Native Americans were not allowed to gain U.S. citizenship until
- a 1865.
 - b 1890.
 - c 1924.
 - d 1965.
- 78)** Numerically, the largest U.S. minority group is
- a African Americans.
 - b Jews.
 - c Arab Americans.
 - d Hispanic Americans.
- 79)** The term *xenophobia* refers to
- a hostility toward foreigners.
 - b hate crimes.
 - c fear of Europeans.
 - d genocide.
- 80)** Proponents of Affirmative Action see it as a way to provide minority group members with an equal chance to succeed after decades of oppression. Critics, however, have viewed Affirmative Action policies as
- a discrimination against minorities.
 - b a program that does not take historical patterns into account.
 - c a program that does not favor minority-owned corporations.
 - d a type of reverse discrimination.
- 81)** Which of the following women is best known for helping hundreds of escaped slaves via the "Underground Railroad?"
- a Sojourner Truth
 - b Harriet Tubman
 - c Ida Wells-Barnett
 - d Marian Anderson

- 82)** Which of the following groups is sometimes referred to as “the model minority” in recognition of their economic and social gains?
- a African Americans
 - b White Ethnic Americans
 - c WASPs
 - d Asian Americans
- 83)** Members of which of the following ethnic groups were forcibly relocated to remote inland reservations during World War II?
- a Chinese Americans
 - b Korean Americans
 - c German Americans
 - d Japanese Americans
- 84)** In which type of culture are the elderly given a great deal of respect and assistance?
- a Societies that value the individual over the group
 - b Western societies
 - c Postindustrial societies
 - d Societies that value the group over the individual
- 85)** Prejudice and discrimination against the elderly is known as
- a ageism.
 - b gerontology.
 - c age stratification.
 - d sexual harassment.
- 86)** What is osteoporosis?
- a A degenerative disease of the muscles
 - b A degenerative disease of the bones
 - c A neurological disorder
 - d A vitamin deficiency
- 87)** Most caregiving for American elders is provided by
- a nursing homes.
 - b assisted-living centers.
 - c hospitals.
 - d family members.
- 88)** Which of the following theoretical perspectives focuses on the relative power held by older groups as compared to younger groups?
- a Structural-functional analysis
 - b Disengagement theory
 - c Activity theory
 - d Social-conflict theory

- 89)** Which of the following United States occupations tend to have a high average age of its labor force?
- a Farming
 - b Computer technology
 - c Elementary school teaching
 - d Law enforcement
- 90)** Why do birth rates tend to decline as societies industrialize?
- a Children are an economic liability
 - b Children are an economic asset
 - c Fewer children survive into adulthood
 - d Industrialized nations often legally limit the number of children
- 91)** Ancient Chinese emperors, as well as nobles in medieval Europe, illustrate which of Max Weber's types of authority?
- a Traditional authority
 - b Charismatic authority
 - c Rational-legal authority
 - d None of the above
- 92)** According to German sociologist Max Weber, every society is based on
- a democratic principles.
 - b warfare.
 - c power.
 - d rational-legal authority.
- 93)** Which of the following theoretical perspectives is most similar to structural-functional theory?
- a The power-elite model
 - b The Marxist model
 - c The pluralist model
 - d The feminist model
- 94)** According to the power-elite model, U.S. political power is held by leaders of
- a the economic system.
 - b the government.
 - c the military.
 - d all of the above.
- 95)** According to the Marxist model, what is the main cause of inequality and exploitation in the United States?
- a voter apathy
 - b the capitalist economy
 - c selfish and greedy decision-makers
 - d the welfare state

- 96) The likelihood of Revolution is high when
- a people's lives are not improving at all.
 - b government is responsive to people's needs.
 - c radical leadership is provided by students.
 - d change is sought within the political system.
- 97) The principle of *mutual assured destruction* (MAD) seeks to prevent the outbreak of war through
- a deterrence.
 - b diplomacy.
 - c limited war.
 - d total destruction of the enemy.
- 98) In recent years, the second largest expense of the U.S. federal government has been
- a social services.
 - b defense.
 - c transportation infrastructure.
 - d education.
- 99) PACs are formed primarily for the purpose of
- a raising and spending money.
 - b influencing the voting behavior of the populace.
 - c limiting the role of money in political campaigns.
 - d supporting religious issues.
- 100) _____ is the social institution that distributes power, sets a society's agenda, and makes decisions.
- a Government
 - b Politics
 - c The economy
 - d Law