

- 1) _____ distinguish between right and wrong.
- a. Mores
 - b. Folkways
 - c. Norms
 - d. Values
 - e. Symbols

Answer: a

Page Reference: 44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

- 2) Sociologists define a symbol as:
- a. cultural patterns that cause culture shock.
 - b. any aspect of material culture.
 - c. any gesture that conveys insult to others.
 - d. anything that carries a particular meaning recognized by people who share a culture.
 - e. traits that are part of every known culture.

Answer: d

Page Reference: 39

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

- 3) Standards by which people who share culture define what is desirable, good, and beautiful are called:
- a. folkways.
 - b. norms.
 - c. mores.
 - d. taboos.
 - e. values.

Answer: e

Page Reference: 42

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

- 4) _____ distinguish between polite and rude.
- Folkways
 - Taboos
 - Mores
 - Norms
 - Symbols

Answer: a

Page Reference: 44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

- 5) In hunting and gathering societies:
- men and women do almost entirely the same tasks.
 - men hunt animals, while women gather vegetation.
 - men and women work together as hunters.
 - women hunt animals, while men gather vegetation.
 - women and men hunt, while children gather vegetation.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

- 6) The spread of virtual culture means that culture is now more likely to be:
- passed from one generation to the next.
 - unintentionally created.
 - based on made-up heroes.
 - based on historical figures.
 - based on wealthy individuals.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

7) The term *subculture* refers to:

- a. the culture of the majority.
- b. the culture of the elite.
- c. cultures of persons living in previous historical times.
- d. cultural patterns that set apart a segment of a society's population.
- e. cultural patterns that are widespread among a society's population.

Answer: d

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

8) Eurocentrism refers to:

- a. judging another culture as better than one's own.
- b. the dominance of European cultural patterns.
- c. taking pride in one's ethnicity.
- d. judging another culture by its own standards.
- e. being aware of cultural perspectives.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

9) The fact that Coca-Cola has become popular around the world illustrates the process of social change called:

- a. discovery.
- b. invention.
- c. cultural lag.
- d. infusion.
- e. diffusion.

Answer: e

Page Reference: 50

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

10) The structural-functional approach emphasizes the importance of:

- a. micro-analysis.
- b. subjective meaning.
- c. cultural universals.
- d. cultural differences.
- e. cultural conflict.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 53

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual

11) What is the sociological lesson to be learned from Ernst & Young's business strategy?

- a. Canadian companies need to pay more attention to cultural diversity.
- b. Canadian companies need to pay more attention to the new Canadian culture.
- c. Some cultural forms are short-lived.
- d. Most cultural differences are unimportant and small.
- e. Travel to other countries should be limited to prevent diffusion.

Answer: a

Page Reference: 36

Topic: Introduction

Skill: conceptual

12) Different ideas among human beings around the world about what is polite and rude, beautiful and ugly, pleasant and repulsive are expressions of:

- a. styles of governing.
- b. religious difference.
- c. human culture.
- d. differences in physical environment.

e. human nature.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 36

Topic: Introduction

Skill: conceptual

13) _____ is beliefs, values, behaviour, and material objects that, together, form a people's way of life.

a. Culture

b. Social system

c. Social structure

d. Society

e. Social facts

Answer: a

Page Reference: 36

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: factual

14) Symbolic human creations are referred to as:

a. high culture.

b. material culture.

c. human culture.

d. nonmaterial culture.

e. invisible culture.

Answer: d

Page Reference: 36

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: factual

15) Religion is an example of:

a. "cultural commodity."

b. nonmaterial culture.

c. material culture.

- d. culture shock.
- e. norms.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 36

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: applied

16) Physical creations of a society are known as:

- a. high culture.
- b. material culture.
- c. nonmaterial culture.
- d. human culture.
- e. high culture.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 36

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: factual

17) Weapons are an example of:

- a. a cultural anachronism.
- b. a latent culture.
- c. high culture.
- d. nonmaterial culture.
- e. material culture.

Answer: e

Page Reference: 36

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: applied

18) _____ refers to a shared way of life or social heritage.

- a. Anomie
- b. High culture

- c. Low culture
- d. Human culture
- e. Culture

Answer: e

Page Reference: 36

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: factual

19) The personal disorientation that accompanies exposure to an unfamiliar way of life is termed:

- a. acculturation.
- b. anomie.
- c. socialization.
- d. culture shock.
- e. cooperation.

Answer: d

Page Reference: 36

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: factual

20) _____ refers to people who interact in a defined territory and share a way of life.

- a. Culture
- b. Low culture
- c. High culture
- d. Human culture
- e. Society

Answer: e

Page Reference: 36

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: factual

21) According to the text, which of the following is "natural" to the human species?

- a. the need for sexual relations

- b. the need to defend ourselves against aggression
- c. the capacity to create culture
- d. the maternal instinct
- e. the paternal instinct

Answer: c

Page Reference: 37

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: conceptual

22) Which of the following is NOT shaped by our nature?

- a. our goals in life
- b. our innermost personal feelings
- c. our sense of justice
- d. the way our dogs and cats behave
- e. the way we dress

Answer: d

Page Reference: 37

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: conceptual

23) *Homo sapiens* is a Latin term that means:

- a. brother.
- b. to walk upright.
- c. thinking person.
- d. to evolve.
- e. biological programming.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 39

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: factual

24) A key value of Canadian culture is:

- a. a commitment to the use of war to solve global problems.
- b. that everyone fits in and follows the same cultural values.
- c. settling differences decisively and unilaterally.
- d. an attachment to using our natural resources to make money.
- e. equality and fairness in a democratic society.

Answer: e

Page Reference: 42

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: applied

25) Commitment to recognizing the diversity and differences of different people is an example of which value of Canadian culture?

- a. equality and fairness in a democratic society
- b. consultation and dialogue
- c. compassion and generosity
- d. importance of accommodation and tolerance
- e. support for diversity

Answer: e

Page Reference: 42

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: applied

26) Which of the following did the study by anthropologist Chagnon demonstrate?

- a. The Yanomamo despise drug usage.
- b. The Yanomamo are not open to cultural change.
- c. Rituals are universal.
- d. The Yanomamo use violence to solve problems.
- e. Nonmaterial and material cultures around the world vary enormously.

Answer: e

Page Reference: 38

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: conceptual

27) According to Ferguson, Chagnon's "take" on the Yanomamo that the Yanomamo are violent and competitive is:

- a. accurate.
- b. consistent with other research of this culture.
- c. due to the effect of his presence on their reactions.
- d. due to his failure to observe females in the culture.
- e. ignoring the role of biology in determining aggression.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 38

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: conceptual

28) Which of the following is a common component of culture?

- a. psychic culture
- b. murder taboo
- c. material culture
- d. symbols
- e. social organization

Answer: d

Page Reference: 39

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

29) A symbol is:

- a. anything that carries a particular meaning that is recognized by people who share a culture.
- b. any word or phrase that carries meaning to a "receiver."
- c. any gesture that carries meaning to a "receiver."
- d. any word or phrase that carries meaning to a "sender."
- e. a verbal representation of the material or nonmaterial culture.

Answer: a

Page Reference: 39

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

30) Symbols:

- a. carry universal meanings.
- b. carry the same meaning across cultures.
- c. are culturally dependent.
- d. are nonverbal gestures.
- e. represent the taboos of a culture.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 39

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

31) The short word forms and abbreviations used to text message are an example of:

- a. dialect.
- b. a new language of symbols.
- c. culture.
- d. cultural artifact.
- e. cultural transmission.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 40

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

32) A system of symbols that allows people to communicate with one another is a:

- a. dialect.
- b. language.
- c. culture.
- d. cultural artifact.
- e. cultural transmission.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 41

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

33) What is the term for the process by which one generation passes culture to the next generation?

- a. cultural transmission
- b. language
- c. oral tradition
- d. writing
- e. singing

Answer: a

Page Reference: 41

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

34) Which of the following is a statement based on the Sapir-Whorf thesis?

- a. Language is the attaching of labels to the real world.
- b. People perceive the world through the cultural lens of language.
- c. A single idea feels the same even if spoken in a different language.
- d. Colours do not have different meanings in different languages.
- e. Each word has its counterpart in all other languages.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 41

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

35) _____ are particular matters people hold to be true or false.

- a. Tastes
- b. Norms (attitudes)
- c. Mores
- d. Values
- e. Beliefs

Answer: e

Page Reference: 42

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

36) Culturally defined standards that people use to assess desirability, goodness, and beauty are referred to as:

- a. mores.
- b. norms.
- c. taste.
- d. attitudes.
- e. values.

Answer: e

Page Reference: 42

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

37) The dominant values of a culture:

- a. tend to be inconsistent with how people view themselves.
- b. can be contradictory.
- c. are a composite of majority and minority opinions.
- d. are clearly reflected in all behaviours.
- e. are consistent across situations and time.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 42

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

38) Cultural values in Canada are:

- a. uniformly individualistic.
- b. uniformly collectivist.
- c. often at odds with one another.
- d. impossible to identify.

e. clearly defined in an agreed upon hierarchy.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 42

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

39) Rules and expectations by which a society guides behaviours of its members are called:

- a. values.
- b. subscriptions.
- c. prescriptions.
- d. norms.
- e. taboos.

Answer: d

Page Reference: 43

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

40) Mark Twain's statement that people "are the only animals that blush ... or need to" illustrates that:

- a. Mark Twain had a twisted sense of humour.
- b. other animals' circulatory systems don't allow blood to rush to the face.
- c. human language teaches us to be embarrassed.
- d. other animals have their own form of culture.
- e. only cultural creatures can experience shame and guilt.

Answer: e

Page Reference: 44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

41) You have opened the supermarket door for an elderly man. Your behaviour illustrates:

- a. mores.

- b. folkways.
- c. taboos.
- d. base attitudes.
- e. core values.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: applied

42) Social patterns mandated by cultural values and norms are which of the following?

- a. ideal culture
- b. prescriptive culture
- c. subversive culture
- d. real culture
- e. sensate culture

Answer: a

Page Reference: 44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

43) Actual social patterns that approximate cultural expectations are described as:

- a. ideal culture.
- b. prescriptive culture.
- c. subversive culture.
- d. real culture.
- e. sensate culture.

Answer: d

Page Reference: 44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

44) The fact that almost 22 percent of married men and 14 percent of married women are sexually unfaithful to their spouses is an example of the _____ culture

- a. material
- b. ideal
- c. ideational
- d. real
- e. sensate

Answer: d

Page Reference: 44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: applied

45) In contrast to some of their true behaviours, most Canadian adults say they cherish "equality." Equality is an example of the _____ culture.

- a. sensate
- b. ideal
- c. ideational
- d. real
- e. prescriptive

Answer: b

Page Reference: 44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: applied

46) Sociologists refer to physical human creations as:

- a. nonmaterial culture.
- b. technology.
- c. artifacts.
- d. material culture.
- e. values.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

47) What is the term for people's use of cultural knowledge to make a way of life in their surroundings?

- a. real culture
- b. science
- c. ideal culture
- d. technology
- e. nature

Answer: d

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

48) Which of the following is the key concept in Gerhard Lenski's sociological approach?

- a. technology
- b. human ideas
- c. social conflict
- d. social solidarity
- e. social interaction

Answer: a

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

49) Which of the following items would Gerhard Lenski especially focus upon as a major social force that changes society?

- a. the telephone
- b. society's production of goods
- c. the spirit of capitalism
- d. the ways people bond together and share values
- e. subculture

Answer: a

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: applied

50) What is the term Lenski used in referring to the changes that occur as a society acquires new technology?

- a. cultural transfer
- b. cultural diffusion
- c. cultural innovation
- d. social transfer
- e. sociocultural evolution

Answer: e

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

51) You have adopted the theoretical framework of Lenski, and as a result, you believe that technological advance:

- a. decreases diversity.
- b. leads to better societies.
- c. spurs population growth.
- d. reduces the pace of social growth.
- e. decreases social inequality.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

52) The Aborigines of Australia are an example of which societal type?

- a. pastoral
- b. agrarian
- c. horticultural
- d. industrial
- e. hunting and gathering

Answer: e

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

53) The form of society called _____ uses simple tools to hunt animals and gather vegetation.

- a. hunting and gathering
- b. agrarian
- c. horticultural
- d. industrial
- e. pastoral

Answer: a

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

54) Which of the following characterizes the hunting and gathering society?

- a. nomadic existence, large population, large amounts of land
- b. small population, sedentary existence, small land tracts
- c. inefficient food production, small population, nomadic existence
- d. small amounts of land, small population, nomadic existence
- e. inefficient food production, large population, nomadic existence

Answer: c

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

55) Which of the following characterizes the hunting and gathering society?

- a. gathering of vegetation by women, inequality between males and females, complex organization
- b. gathering of vegetation by women, inequality between males and females, warlike predisposition

- c. family organization, inequality between males and females, long life
- d. few formal leaders, equality between males and females, simple organization
- e. many formal leaders, equality between males and females, complex organization

Answer: d

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

56) _____ involves using hand tools to raise crops.

- a. Gathering
- b. Horticulture
- c. Industrialism
- d. Agriculture
- e. Pastoralism

Answer: b

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

57) Which of the following refers to the domestication of animals?

- a. agrarianism
- b. horticulture
- c. industrialism
- d. agriculture
- e. pastoralism

Answer: e

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

58) A horticultural society is one:

- a. that is nomadic.

- b. whose members hunt animals and gather vegetables.
- c. whose members' livelihood is based on the domestication of animals.
- d. whose members use large-scale cultivation methods.
- e. that uses hand tools to raise crops.

Answer: e

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

59) Suppose that your only source of food is vegetables and that the only tool you have to cultivate them is a hoe. In which societal type would you be living?

- a. hunting and gathering
- b. horticultural
- c. agricultural
- d. pastoral
- e. industrial

Answer: b

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: applied

60) For the first time, a society has generated a food surplus. What will this ensure?

- a. a religious revival
- b. more specialization in social roles
- c. equality in incomes
- d. a movement from slavery
- e. less gender inequality

Answer: b

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: applied

61) Societal surplus:

- a. increases the division of labour.
- b. reduces inequality.
- c. decreases the division of labour.
- d. increases, but then decreases as societies evolve.
- e. increases belief in spirits.

Answer: a

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

62) Presume you are an advocate of the Lenski's evolutionary approach to society and are also a feminist concerned about the first stages of male dominance. What society should you focus your research upon?

- a. hunting and gathering societies
- b. horticultural societies
- c. agricultural societies
- d. technological societies
- e. collectivist societies

Answer: b

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: applied

63) What type of society engages in large-scale farming based on the use of plows drawn by animals or powered by more powerful energy sources?

- a. hunting and gathering
- b. pastoral
- c. horticultural
- d. agrarian
- e. technological

Answer: d

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

64) Large-scale cultivation:

- a. was invented by peoples of the Far East.
- b. spread from the Middle East to transform most of the world.
- c. produced a decrease in individualism.
- d. began in North America and spread both East and West, around the world.
- e. produced an increase in social equality.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

65) If you were Lenski, how would you characterize the progress of society toward the use of more complicated forms of technology?

- a. a blessing
- b. a disaster
- c. a blessing in disguise
- d. a disaster waiting to happen
- e. a mixed blessing

Answer: e

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

66) According to Lenski, cities, greater specialization, and money as the standard of exchange appear in the _____ stage of sociocultural evolution.

- a. hunting and gathering
- b. horticultural
- c. pastoral
- d. agrarian
- e. industrial

Answer: d

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

67) Consider Lenski's evolutionary approach to society. What type of society should you study if you wished to examine the first stages of socio-cultural evolution, in which the social power of elites is greatly expanded?

- a. hunting and gathering society
- b. horticultural society
- c. agrarian society
- d. industrial society
- e. post-industrial society

Answer: c

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

68) The _____ society uses large machinery powered by advanced sources of energy to produce material goods.

- a. hunting and gathering
- b. agrarian
- c. horticultural
- d. pastoral
- e. industrial

Answer: e

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

69) Which of the following characterizes the industrial society?

- a. Most people work in or near the home.
- b. Standards of living are higher than in earlier societies.
- c. Life expectancy is lower than in earlier societies.
- d. Religion is important.

e. Collectivism is heightened.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

70) A fact that makes it easy to view industrial societies as more "advanced" is:

- a. we don't have the hunting skills demonstrated by the Yanomamo.
- b. current life expectancy in Canada is about twice that of the Yanomamo.
- c. immigration to Canada is still very high.
- d. community ties are stronger in industrial societies.
- e. industry has generated greater respect for the natural environment.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

71) _____ societies are characterized by technology that supports an information-based economy.

- a. Horticultural
- b. Pastoral
- c. Industrial
- d. Agrarian
- e. Post-industrial

Answer: e

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

72) Which of the following characterizes post-industrial as opposed to industrial societies?

- a. Post-industrial production focuses on computers and other electronic devices.
- b. Members of post-industrial societies concentrate on learning mechanical skills.

- c. A post-industrial society utilizes more and more of its labour force for industrial production.
- d. Industrial societies have the capacity to generate symbolic culture on an unprecedented scale.
- e. A post-industrial society produces devices that create and apply ideas and information.

Answer: a

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

- 73) What is one important trend that is associated with the "information revolution"?
- a. Cultural symbols that frame our lives are transmitted from generation to generation.
 - b. Cultural symbols that frame our lives will be intentionally created.
 - c. The historical roots of cultural symbols will be emphasized.
 - d. Fewer cultural symbols will exist solely for commercial gain.
 - e. Cultural symbols will cease to exist.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

- 74) Compared to other countries, Canada is one of the most _____ societies.
- a. technologically advanced
 - b. pluralistic
 - c. multicultural
 - d. monocultural
 - e. multinational

Answer: c

Page Reference: 47

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

75) Early in the twentieth century, most of those who immigrated to Canada came from which continent?

- a. Asia
- b. Australia
- c. Latin America
- d. Europe
- e. Africa

Answer: d

Page Reference: 47

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

76) Cultural patterns that distinguish a society's elite are referred to as:

- a. elite culture.
- b. high culture.
- c. popular culture.
- d. affluent culture.
- e. subculture.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

77) You are attending a New York City Ballet performance. You are taking part in:

- a. popular culture.
- b. acculturation.
- c. high culture.
- d. subordinate culture.
- e. marginal culture.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

78) Cultural patterns that are widespread among a society's population are referred to as:

- a. high culture.
- b. elite culture.
- c. popular culture.
- d. affluent culture.
- e. subculture.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

79) You are attending a football game. You are taking part in:

- a. popular culture.
- b. acculturation.
- c. high culture.
- d. subordinate culture.
- e. marginal culture.

Answer: a

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

80) What is the term for cultural patterns that set apart some segment of a society's population?

- a. culture
- b. counterculture
- c. high culture
- d. subculture
- e. deviant culture

Answer: d

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

81) Campus poets, computer nerds, and wilderness campers all examples of:

- a. deviance
- b. dominant cultures
- c. cultural residual
- d. high culture
- e. subcultures

Answer: e

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

82) Which former nation's recent experience most exemplifies the fact that subcultures can be a source of tension and outright violence?

- a. the USSR
- b. Rhodesia
- c. East Germany
- d. Yugoslavia
- e. West Germany

Answer: d

Page Reference: 47

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

83) John Porter argues that Canada is best characterized as a "vertical mosaic," in which

- a. linguistic and cultural divisions are virtually nonexistent.
- b. few nationalities make up the Canadian cultural identity.
- c. there are few marginalized groups.
- d. a privileged male elite consists overwhelmingly of people of British origin.
- e. people have few commitments to any cultural groups.

Answer: d

Page Reference: 47

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

84) Which of the following groups is considered a subculture?

- a. rich skiers in Whistler
- b. high school dropouts
- c. baseball players
- d. accountants
- e. cosmetic surgery patients

Answer: b

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

85) What is the term that recognizes the cultural diversity in Canadian society and promotes the equality of all cultural traditions?

- a. pluralism
- b. cultural relativity
- c. multiculturalism
- d. ethnocentrism
- e. "melting pot"

Answer: c

Page Reference: 47

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

86) The dominance of European (especially British) cultural patterns is known as:

- a. heliocentrism.
- b. Eurocentrism.
- c. Anglocentrism.
- d. multiculturalism.

e. Asiocentrism.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

87) A white American citizen is more likely than an African-American citizen to be accused of being:

- a. heliocentric.
- b. Afrocentric.
- c. Eurocentric.
- d. Asiocentric.
- e. multicultural.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

88) In terms of language, Canada:

- a. is officially trilingual.
- b. has an Official Languages Act that made both French and English official languages.
- c. is consistent in its official policy on language.
- d. is officially unilingual.
- e. is officially bilingual.

Answer: e

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

89) Which of the following is an argument put forward by proponents of multiculturalism?

- a. Multiculturalism enables students to better grasp Canada's diversity.
- b. Multiculturalism weakens the academic achievement of Aboriginal Canadians.

- c. Multiculturalism teaches local connectedness.
- d. Multiculturalism encourages unity.
- e. Multiculturalism is an ineffective strategy for presenting an accurate picture of the past.

Answer: a

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

90) Which of the following is a criticism of multiculturalism?

- a. It encourages us to identify with the nation as a whole, rather than with "our own" category.
- b. Common humanity dissolves into a "Chinese experience," "European experience," etc.
- c. Multiculturalism benefits only minority groups.
- d. Multiculturalism under-emphasizes global connectedness.
- e. Multiculturalism fails to adequately acknowledge cultural diversity.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

91) Cultural patterns that strongly oppose the widely accepted cultural patterns of a society are referred to as a/an:

- a. deviant subculture.
- b. opposition culture.
- c. subculture.
- d. counterculture.
- e. conflict culture.

Answer: d

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

92) Which of the following is an example of a counterculture?

- a. adolescents
- b. government leaders
- c. all members of the working class
- d. advocates of women's liberation
- e. members of al Qaeda

Answer: e

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

93) What does the linkage between women's rising employment outside the home and the expansion of Canadian daycare facilities demonstrate?

- a. cultural lag
- b. cultural integration
- c. institutional change
- d. cultural discontinuity
- e. cultural seclusion

Answer: b

Page Reference: 50

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

94) Disruption in a cultural system can result from the unequal rates at which different cultural elements change. William Ogburn referred to this as:

- a. cultural lag.
- b. uneven cultural development.
- c. cultural transition.
- d. social disorganization.
- e. cultural transposition.

Answer: d

Page Reference: 50

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

95) Cultural change is caused in the following three general ways:

- a. invention, discovery, and infusion.
- b. invasion, experiment, and diffusion.
- c. war, trading, and cultural communication.
- d. adaptation, integration, and pattern maintenance.
- e. invention, discovery, and diffusion.

Answer: e

Page Reference: 50

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

96) _____ involves recognizing and better understanding something already in existence.

- a. Invention
- b. Integration
- c. Discovery
- d. Diffusion
- e. Ethnocentrism

Answer: c

Page Reference: 50

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

97) Ethnocentrism is:

- a. taking pride in one's ethnicity.
- b. judging another culture unfairly.
- c. judging another culture by the standards of one's own culture.
- d. judging any culture by its own standards.
- e. taking pride in someone else's ethnicity.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 51

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

98) A person who criticizes the Amish farmer (who tills his fields with horses) as uneducated and backwards is exhibiting:

- a. ethnocentrism.
- b. absolutism.
- c. cultural relativism.
- d. other identification.
- e. multiculturalism.

Answer: a

Page Reference: 51

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

99) The practice of persons from one culture judging any other culture by its own standards is called:

- a. ethnocentrism.
- b. cultural relativism.
- c. cultural evaluation.
- d. absolutism.
- e. cultural irrelevancy.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 51

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

100) According to the global culture thesis, global links are making the cultures of the world more alike. Which of the following is true regarding these changes?

- a. All communities around the world have been equally affected by global links.
- b. All cultures now attach the same meaning to cultural traits.
- c. Everyone can now afford various new goods and services.
- d. Differences among cultures no longer exist.

e. A small group of nations influences the rest of the world more than the other way around.

Answer: e

Page Reference: 53

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: Conceptual

101) If you believe that cultural values are the core of a culture, give meaning to life, and bind people together, with which philosophical doctrine are you identifying?

- a. deism
- b. Hegelianism
- c. idealism
- d. animism
- e. social constructionism

Answer: c

Page Reference: 53

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual

102) If you believed that the very stability of Canada as a nation depends on its citizens sharing common, core values, then what type of sociology would you be espousing?

- a. sociobiology
- b. social-conflict theory
- c. Marxism
- d. microsociology
- e. structural-functionalism

Answer: e

Page Reference: 53

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual

103) Traits that are part of every known culture of the world are referred to as:

- a. cultural ideals.

- b. globalization
- c. culture.
- d. cultural universals.
- e. cultural capital.

Answer: d

Page Reference: 53

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: factual

104) A structural-functional analysis of culture has been criticized for:

- a. failing to show how culture operates to meet human needs.
- b. overemphasizing cultural diversity.
- c. underemphasizing the tendency of subcultures to subjugate dominant members.
- d. overemphasizing the importance of social change.
- e. underemphasizing cultural diversity

Answer: e

Page Reference: 53

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual

105) The ideas of _____ are the best illustration of a materialist.

- a. Talcott Parsons
- b. George Murdock
- c. Karl Marx
- d. Max Weber
- e. George Herbert Mead

Answer: c

Page Reference: 54

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual

106) Social-conflict analysis holds that competitive and individualistic values reflect:

- a. the values of the "founding fathers."
- b. our capitalist economy.
- c. our Western European history.
- d. our Western heritage.
- e. the values of the clergy.

Answer: b

Page Reference: 54

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual

107) One criticism of the social-conflict view of culture is that it:

- a. underemphasizes cultural diversity.
- b. ignores the inequities in society.
- c. underemphasizes pressure toward social change.
- d. understates ways in which cultural patterns integrate members of a society.
- e. ignores the divisiveness of culture.

Answer: d

Page Reference: 54

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual

108) The theoretical approach that explores ways in which human biology affects the creation of culture is known as:

- a. structural-functionalism.
- b. bio-culturalism.
- c. sociobiology.
- d. cultural biology.
- e. bio-functionalism.

Answer: c

Page Reference: 55

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: factual

109) Males reproduce their genes most effectively through sexual promiscuity. What sociological paradigm would be most likely to make this claim?

- a. social-conflict theory
- b. structural-functionalism
- c. sociobiology
- d. symbolic-interactionism
- e. ethnomethodology

Answer: c

Page Reference: 55

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual

110) Cultural values between Canada and the United States differ with respect to:

- a. multiculturalism
- b. support of a social welfare system
- c. athletics
- d. capitalism
- e. individualism

Answer: e

Page Reference: 59

Topic: Culture and Human Freedom

Skill: conceptual

111) Canada is among the most multicultural of all the world's nations.

- a. True

Correct: *Correct*

- b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 36

Topic: Introduction

Skill: factual

112) *Culture* and *society* are the same in meaning.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 36

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: conceptual

113) Some cultural elements are "natural" in human beings.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 37

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: conceptual

114) Only humans rely on culture rather than instinct to ensure survival.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 38

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: conceptual

115) Human culture represents the triumph of mental power over instincts.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 38

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: conceptual

116) Culture shock is only experienced by travellers when they encounter people whose way of life is different from their own.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 36

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: conceptual

117) Most hand gestures, such as the thumbs-up sign, have the same meaning around the world.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 39

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: applied

118) Symbols allow people to make sense of their lives.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 39

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

119) Symbolic meanings are the same within a single society.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 39

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

120) Language sets humans apart as the only mammals who are self-conscious.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 41

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

121) Cultural transmission involves the exchange of cultures between societies, not across generations.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 41

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

122) Different languages have distinctive symbols, but it is agreed that the reality they convey to their speakers is the same.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 41

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

123) Consistent with the Sapir-Whorf thesis, evidence supports the notion that language determines reality.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 41

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

124) The idea that people should be honest with other people is an example of a value.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 42

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: applied

125) Values are broad principles that underlie beliefs.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 42

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

126) Canadian cultural values are consistent.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 42

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

127) Mores are norms that have great moral and social significance.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 43

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

128) Mores apply differently to different segments of a population.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 43

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

129) Folkways are less significant than mores.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

130) Guilt is an emotion that reflects our understanding of social norms.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

131) Social patterns mandated by cultural values and norms are part of real culture.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

132) Gerhard Lenski views technology as unimportant in shaping cultural patterns.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

133) Food production in a hunting and gathering society is efficient.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

134) Hunting and gathering societies are very populous.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

135) Hunting and gathering societies are nomadic.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

136) Technologically simple societies are influenced by their natural surroundings.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

137) Pastoral societies are nomadic.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

138) Hunting and gathering societies are more specialized and complex than horticultural and pastoral societies.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 44-45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

139) Hunting and gathering societies are more productive than horticultural and pastoral societies.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 44-45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

140) The technological capacity to produce a food surplus results in social inequality in horticultural and pastoral societies.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

141) Agrarian societies produce a dramatic increase in social inequality.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

142) A decline in the social position of women occurred in the hunting and gathering stage of sociocultural evolution.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: factual

143) Canada's focus on information as a form of economic activity makes it a post-industrial society.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

144) Canada is a monocultural society.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 47

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

145) Canada has a popular, but not a "high," culture.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

146) People participate in numerous subcultures without becoming very committed to any of them.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

147) Those who alter their bodies through cosmetic surgery are as likely to be referred to as a "subculture" as are those who tattoo themselves.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 47

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

148) In early Canadian history, the many cultures coming into Canada did not melt together; rather, they formed a hierarchical cultural mosaic.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 47

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

149) Multiculturalists argued that European immigrants to the so-called "New World" exploited the various Aboriginal cultures during various points of contact.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 47

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

150) After the colonialization of Canada, people of British origin occupied the top political positions in the country, viewing those of other backgrounds as being of "lower stock."

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 47

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

151) Critics of multiculturalism argue that multiculturalism could eliminate such problems as racial segregation.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

152) What is defined as countercultural is the same over time.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

153) Cultural change results from invention, discovery, and diffusion.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 50

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

154) What people in one society think of as right and natural, people elsewhere might find puzzling and even immoral.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 51

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

155) Since many cultural traits are found throughout the world, people everywhere attach the same meanings to them.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 51

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

156) Although there is currently an increase in global communication and global migration, there has been a recent decrease in international trade.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 52

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

157) For the structural-functionalist, culture is a stable strategy for meeting human needs.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 53

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual

158) Since cultures are strategies for meeting human needs, we would expect to find cultural universals.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 53

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual

159) Social conflict theory is rooted in the doctrine of idealism.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 54

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual

160) Karl Marx argued that a society's economic system is shaped by its value system.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 54

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: factual

161) Sociobiologists emphasize biological factors and fail to study culture.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 55

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual

162) Sociologists from major theoretical paradigms tend to agree that sociobiologists are making important contributions to the understanding of human social behaviour.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 56

Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual

163) When one studies the influence of culture, one realizes that, for the most part, people are prisoners of their culture.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 58

Topic: Culture and Human Freedom

Skill: conceptual

164) The more we discover about the workings of our own culture and those of other cultures, the greater our ability to use the freedom culture offers us.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 58

Topic: Culture and Human Freedom

Skill: conceptual

165) Distinguish between material culture and nonmaterial culture.

Answer:

Material culture refers to physical creations of a society (e.g., armaments), whereas nonmaterial culture refers to symbolic human creations (e.g., values).

Page Reference: 36

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: factual

166) Discuss the four common components of all human cultures.

Answer:

The answer should include a discussion of (1) symbols, (2) language, (3) values, and (4) norms.

Page Reference: 39-44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: conceptual

167) List five of the central values in Canadian culture.

Answer:

The answer should include five of the following:

- (1) equality and fairness
- (2) consultation and dialogue
- (3) importance of accommodation and change
- (4) support for diversity
- (5) compassion and generosity
- (6) attachment to Canada's natural beauty
- (7) our world image: commitment to freedom, peace, and non-violent change

Page Reference: 42

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: factual

168) Discuss the differences between norms, folkways, mores, ideal culture, and real culture.

Answer:

Norms are expected standards of behaviour.

Folkways are less serious norms whose violation is met with fewer sanctions.

Mores are serious norms that tend to involve serious sanctions when violated.

Ideal culture is the values people tell others they believe in.

Real culture is the behaviours that tell people's true values.

Page Reference: 43-44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: applied

169) Identify and give a brief description of each of the types of society identified by Lenski.

Answer:

(1) hunting and gathering: use of simple tools to hunt animals and gather vegetation

(2) horticultural and pastoral: use of hand tools to raise crops; domestication of animals

(3) agrarian: large-scale cultivation using plows harnessed to animals or more powerful energy sources

(4) industrial: production of goods using advanced sources of energy to drive large machinery

Page Reference: 44-46

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

170) What are the two key reasons why we should resist quick judgments about the merits of high culture (e.g., pianos and lobster) as opposed to popular culture (e.g., guitars and fish sticks)?

Answer:

1) Neither elites nor ordinary people have uniform tastes and interests; people in both categories differ in many ways.

2) Do we praise high culture because it is inherently better, or simply because its supporters have more money, power, and prestige?

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

171) Describe the one factor that belies the idealistic notion that Canada has become a cultural "melting pot."

Answer:

Cultural diversity involves not just variety, but also hierarchy.

Page Reference: 47

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

172) Identify and describe three ways in which cultural changes are set in motion. Give a specific example for each.

Answer:

1) Invention: process of creating new cultural elements (e.g., telephone).

2) Discovery: recognizing and better understanding something already in existence (e.g., discovery of radium).

3) Diffusion: spread of objects or ideas from one society to another (e.g., Coca-Cola in Latin America)

Page Reference: 48-50

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

173) Define and discuss the differences between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, providing examples of each.

Answer:

1) Ethnocentrism is the practice of judging another culture by the standards of one's own culture. Examples will vary.

2) Cultural relativism is the practice of evaluating a culture by its own standards. Examples will vary.

Page Reference: 51-52

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

174) Discuss the three global links that make cultures of the world more similar.

Answer:

- 1) the global economy: the flow of goods
- 2) global communications: the flow of information
- 3) global migration: the flow of people

Page Reference: 52

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: factual

175) Discuss the three limitations to the global culture thesis.

Answer:

- 1) The global flow of information, goods, and people is uneven.
- 2) The global culture thesis assumes that people everywhere are able to afford various new goods and services.
- 3) Although many cultural elements have spread throughout the world, people everywhere do not attach the same meanings to them.

Page Reference: 52-53

Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

176) Imagine you are Napoleon Chagnon and you have just met the Yanomamo. Suppose, too, that you could communicate in rudimentary English with them. Discuss how you would describe Canadian culture to the Yanomamo.

Answer:

Answers will vary but should reflect knowledge of the Yanomamo (e.g., technologically simple society, live in scattered villages along border of Venezuela and Brazil, wear little clothing, use bows and arrows for hunting and warfare, have little contact with outside world, are possibly violent and competitive people, but this is controversial).

Page Reference: 38

Topic: What Is Culture?

Skill: conceptual

177) Construct a list of what you feel are the five most important values in Canadian culture. Then list five norms, five mores, and five folkways. Describe how your choice of values, norms, mores, and folkways was affected by your background and your social standing.

Answer:

A good answer will include identification of five of the following: equality and fairness in a democratic society, consultation and dialogue, importance of accommodation and tolerance, support for diversity, compassion and generosity, attachment to Canada's natural beauty, our world image (commitment to freedom, peace, and non-violent change). The list of norms, mores, and folkways will vary. Students should relate their lists to personal background variables.

Page Reference: 42-44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: applied

178) Describe the values and norms of the ideal culture of Canada versus the real culture. Identify three cases where the ideal and real cultures are dissimilar. Then give three illustrations of how any one of these differences creates ambiguity in our lives.

Answer:

A good answer will include a distinction between real culture (what actually occurs in real life) and ideal culture (values and norms that suggest how we should behave). One example might relate to sexual fidelity. Although marriage vows typically include the ideal of sexual fidelity, research indicates that almost 22 percent of males and 14 percent of females report having had an affair while married (real culture).

Page Reference: 44

Topic: The Elements of Culture

Skill: applied

179) Discuss Lenski's model of sociocultural evolution. For each stage, summarize the key characteristics, and then discuss the links between technological advance and social change. (For instance, does technological advance lead to social change, does social change lead to technological advance, or does each influence the other?)

Answer:

Lenski's model argues that a society's level of technology is crucial in determining what cultural ideas and artifacts emerge or are even possible.

hunting and gathering

- use of simple tools to hunt animals and gather vegetation
- belief in spirits
- everyone participates in the process, resulting in an egalitarian way of life

- limited technology results in vulnerability to forces of nature (low life expectancy)

horticulture

- use of hand tools to raise crops

pastoralism

- domestication of animals

These technologies allow societies to feed hundreds of members; a material surplus results in increased specialization, less equality, and belief in God as creator of the world.

agriculture

- large-scale cultivation using plows harnessed to animals or more powerful energy sources
- permanent settlements emerge
- specialization increases
- money is used for exchange
- urban growth
- social life becomes more individualistic and impersonal
- dramatic increase in social inequality

industrialization

- production of goods using advanced sources of energy
- traditional cultural values are pushed aside
- standards of living increase
- life expectancy increases
- economic inequality is reduced
- political rights increase

Students should discuss the bidirectional relationship between technology and social change.

Page Reference: 44-46

Topic: Technology and Culture

Skill: conceptual

180) Briefly describe different perspectives on multiculturalism.

Answer:

Multiculturalists support an educational program that recognizes the cultural diversity of Canada and promotes the equality of all cultural traditions. They argue that exploitation of Aboriginal cultures created a hierarchy, which resulted in the perspectives and

accomplishments of Aboriginals and Canadians of African, Asian, and Latin American descent being pushed to the margins. It asks us to rethink norms and values that form the core of our culture and recommends that a more accurate picture of Canada's past be presented in schools so as to strengthen the academic achievement of Canada's Aboriginal and visible minority children. Proponents see multiculturalism as a strategy for teaching global connectedness and enabling students to grasp our country's diverse present. Critics of multiculturalism contend that multiculturalism dissolves our society into an "Aboriginal experience," "Chinese experience," and so on, thereby encouraging divisiveness rather than unity. They question whether multiculturalism actually benefits minorities in that it demands the kind of ethnic and racial segregation that Canada has struggled to eliminate. Critics also suggest that an Aboriginal-centred or Afrocentric curriculum may actually deny children important knowledge and skills by forcing them to study from a single point of view.

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Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: conceptual

181) Discuss the positive and negative aspects of declaring English and French as the "official" languages of Canada. Include whom you believe such a policy benefits and whom it could harm. Consider also the impact of such a policy on such areas as conducting business; voting; and, particularly, education—what would have to be done in schools with bilingual programs? Would the effect be positive or negative? For whom?

Answer:

A good answer should refer to the tensions that remain over the implementation of Canada's language policy in Quebec. Tension has arisen in the areas of the use of non-French store signs, use of English on Internet sites based in the province, and the rights of francophone parents to send their children to English schools.

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Topic: Cultural Diversity

Skill: applied

182) Discuss the differences between the structural-functional approach, the social-conflict approach, and the sociobiological approach on culture. Are these three approaches incompatible, or do they simply emphasize different aspects of culture and the causes of culture? Identify and discuss one strength and one criticism of each of these approaches.

Answer:

The structural-functional approach says culture is a strategy for meeting human needs. Values are considered to be the core of culture, directing our lives, giving meaning to what we do, and binding people together. Cultural universals are emphasized. Strength in this analysis lies in showing how culture operates to meet human needs. Criticisms of this analysis include an underemphasis on diversity and change.

The social-conflict analysis argues that cultural traits benefit some members of society at the expense of others. Culture is shaped by a society's system of economic production. Materialism, which holds that a society's system of material production has a powerful effect on culture, is at the root of social-conflict theory. A strength of this analysis is that it points out that cultural systems do not address human needs equally, which then generates pressure toward change. A criticism is that it overlooks ways in which cultural patterns integrate members of society.

The sociobiological approach explores the ways in which human biology affects how we create culture. Culture is viewed as a system of behaviour that is partly shaped by human biology. Cultural patterns are rooted in humanity's biological evolution. Although this approach provides insights into the biological roots of some cultural patterns, it remains controversial because of fears that it may revive earlier arguments of the superiority of one race or gender. It is also criticized on the basis of limited research evidence.

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Topic: Theoretical Analysis of Culture

Skill: conceptual