**Sociology Test Chapter Three Sample Questions**

\_\_\_\_ 1. Social historian Christopher Lasch described an emphasis on personal fulfillment as a personality disorder. He termed this extreme self-centeredness

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | self-fulfillment. | c. | self-denial. |
| b. | narcissism. | d. | cultural lag. |

\_\_\_\_ 2. Social control is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the enforcing of norms through either internal or external means. |
| b. | an informal sanction. |
| c. | a negative sanction. |
| d. | internalization. |

\_\_\_\_ 3. Internalization is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | an action that rewards a particular kind of behavior. |
| b. | the process by which a norm becomes a part of an individual’s personality, thus conditioning that individual to conform to society’s expectations. |
| c. | extreme self-centeredness. |
| d. | a punishment or the threat of punishment used to enforce conformity. |

**True/False**

\_\_\_\_ 4. Not all culture traits change at the same rate, as is indicated by cultural lag.

\_\_\_\_ 5. The knowledge and tools that people use to manipulate their environment are called technology.

\_\_\_\_ 6. For most Americans, individual effort is the key to personal achievement.

**Short Answer.**

7. What are two ways that new technologies arise?

8. How can natural disasters produce social and cultural change?

9. What is considered the severest sanction?

**Essay**. Describe what sanctions are and why they are needed.

**Sociology Test Chapter Three**

**Answer Section**

**MATCHING**

1. ANS: T PTS: 1

2. ANS: E PTS: 1

3. ANS: D PTS: 1

4. ANS: C PTS: 1

5. ANS: P PTS: 1

6. ANS: L PTS: 1

7. ANS: G PTS: 1

8. ANS: Q PTS: 1

9. ANS: A PTS: 1

10. ANS: B PTS: 1

11. ANS: J PTS: 1

12. ANS: H PTS: 1

13. ANS: F PTS: 1

14. ANS: O PTS: 1

15. ANS: I PTS: 1

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

16. ANS: B PTS: 1

17. ANS: D PTS: 1

18. ANS: B PTS: 1

19. ANS: B PTS: 1

20. ANS: A PTS: 1

21. ANS: B PTS: 1

22. ANS: A PTS: 1

**TRUE/FALSE**

23. ANS: F PTS: 1

24. ANS: T PTS: 1

25. ANS: T PTS: 1

26. ANS: T PTS: 1

27. ANS: T PTS: 1

28. ANS: F PTS: 1

29. ANS: F PTS: 1

30. ANS: F PTS: 1

31. ANS: T PTS: 1

32. ANS: F PTS: 1

33. ANS: T PTS: 1

34. ANS: F PTS: 1

35. ANS: F PTS: 1

36. ANS: F PTS: 1

37. ANS: T PTS: 1

**SHORT ANSWER**

38. ANS:

positive sanctions, negative sanctions, formal sanctions, and informal sanctions

PTS: 1

39. ANS:

internalization

PTS: 1

40. ANS:

Americans particularly value personal freedoms of choice such as the freedom of religion, speech, and press, which are guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution.

PTS: 1

41. ANS:

Wars and conquests are not as common as other sources of social change. However, they probably bring about the greatest change in the least amount of time. War causes the loss of many lives. It brings about the destruction of property and leads to the rise of new cities and towns that must be built to replace those destroyed. In addition, war causes changes in the economy as industry focuses on producing war materials rather than consumer goods. For example, after September 11, 2001, some industries contributed to the war on terrorism by providing military supplies and services. War can also promote advances in technology and medicine that can have civilian applications. War may also result in changes in government as new rulers come to power. These changes may contribute to new economic policies and political rights.

PTS: 1

42. ANS:

personal achievement, individualism, work, morality and humanitarianism, efficiency and practicality, progress and material comfort, equality and democracy, freedom, nationalism and patriotism, science and rationality, and racial and group superiority

PTS: 1

43. ANS:

A change in the size of the population may bring about changes in the culture. For example, food brought to this country by immigrant groups have become common in many American kitchens. Population increases and decreases affect the economy. For example, by increasing the demand for goods and services, a growing population may increase employment and stimulate the economy. An increase in the general population also means that there are more people occupying the same amount of space, which creates more crowded conditions. In addition, the larger population brings increased demand for energy, food, housing, schools, stores, and transportation. People also bring about changes simply by moving from one place to another. Migrations of people within a country can cause social changes, such as the loss of regional distinction within the country. Social and cultural changes also result from changes in the average age of a population. When fewer people are having babies, for example, there is less need for schools, recreation centers, and other services geared toward children.

PTS: 1

44. ANS:

People often borrow ideas, beliefs, and material objects from other societies. This process of spreading culture traits from one society to another is called diffusion.

.

PTS: 1

45. ANS:

values and beliefs, technology, population, diffusion, the physical environment, and wars and conquests

PTS: 1

46. ANS:

A formal sanction is a reward or punishment given by a formal organization or regulatory agency, such as a school or government. An informal sanction is a spontaneous expression of approval or disapproval given by an individual or a group, such as a standing ovation or gossip.

PTS: 1

47. ANS:

through discovery and invention

PTS: 1

48. ANS:

Natural disasters such as droughts, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, and tidal waves can also produce social and cultural change. These disasters can destroy whole communities. Afterward, people often take precautions for the future. Dams may be built to lessen the effects of floods and droughts. People may also adopt new construction methods to enable buildings to better withstand earthquakes or tornadoes.

PTS: 1

49. ANS:

death

PTS: 1

50. ANS:

Social historian Christopher Lasch considered the emphasis on personal fulfillment a personality disorder. He termed this disorder narcissism, which means extreme self-centeredness.

PTS: 1

51. ANS:

An action that rewards a particular kind of behavior is a positive sanction. A negative sanction is a punishment or the threat of punishment used to enforce conformity.

PTS: 1

52. ANS:

leisure, physical fitness, and youthfulness

PTS: 1

**ESSAY**

53. ANS:

Most members of society follow norms without conscious thought. However, not everyone internalizes all of society’s norms. Some people must be motivated by sanctions. These are rewards or punishments used to enforce conformity to norms. There are positive sanctions, actions that reward a particular kind of behavior, and negative sanctions, punishments or the threats of punishment used to enforce conformity. In addition, there are formal and informal sanctions. Formal sanctions are rewards or punishments given by a formal organization or regulatory agency. Informal sanctions are spontaneous expressions of approval or disapproval given by an individual or a group.

PTS: 1