1. As discussed in lecture ________________ help members of a society label each other for purposes of social stratification:
   a. identity markers    c. tattoos
   b. social rankings    d. photo catalogues

2. In modern American society there are generally more positive aspects associated with being male:
   a. True    b. False

3. Religious tradition and practice tends to place women in positions considered ______________ to men
   a. subordinate    c. dominant
   b. powerful    d. unnecessary

4. Historically, freedom and flexibility in career choices have been _________________ for men and women
   a. equal    c. unequal
   b. predetermined    d. unnecessary

5. As discussed in lecture, men are generally physically stronger and shorter lived than women
   a. True    b. False

6. The notion that females are more dependent than males is an example of an unscientifically based _____________.
   a. rule    c. misconception
   b. social norm    d. regulation

7. Repeated testing has proven that men always score higher on IQ tests than do women
   a. True    b. False

8. As described in your text and in lecture, pre-assigned social functions for men and women are known as
   a. autocracy    c. anarchy
   b. communism    d. gender roles

9. According to lecture, which of the following is a stereotypical gender role for women
   a. home maker    c. bread winner
   b. auto mechanic    d. political leader

10. Modern society has permanently and totally rejected gender roles as a part of social structure
    a. True    b. False

11. The assignment of significantly different social roles based exclusively on gender is essential to society:
    a. True    b. False

12. ________________ describes the process whereby positions of power and prestige are assigned to men over women.
    a. Socialism    c. Sexism
    b. Theocracy    d. Monopoly

13. Which of the following nations has been dominated by an economic system that only recently has begun to emphasize gender equity in the workplace?
    a. China    c. Russia
    b. Vietnam    d. The United States

14. The structures of power have enabled some in government to support social inequality based on gender.
    a. True    b. False
15. Women now constitute in excess of 50% of the workforce in America
   a. True    b. False

16. As discussed in lecture, gender roles play an important part in social stratification
   a. True    b. False

17. Because of recent advances women now receive an equal number of college degrees at all levels
   a. True    b. False

18. Conflict Theorists would claim that while gender roles may persist they are ________________
   a. based on participatory democracy    c. a form of communism
   b. religious rituals                    d. obsolete

19. According to the lecture material, government regulations have guaranteed wage equity for both genders
   a. True    b. False

20. C. Wright Mills argued that the average citizen has virtually no influence and that most decisions are in the hands of the:
   a. Republicans    c. power elite
   b. bureaucrats     d. politicians

21. Which of the following is not a key concept in the social significance of work?
   a. activity     d. variety
   b. agronomy     e. social contacts
   c. personal identity

22. As described in lecture, the content of the coffee conversation of retirees in which prior work experience is discussed regularly illustrates the work connection to
   a. family     c. personal identity
   b. working class     d. productivity

23. According to the lecture material the only reason people work is for money
   a. True    b. False

24. Virtually all gender differences in employment processes are essential due to important biological differences
   a. True    b. False

25. Despite past differences, the gender gap in pay has virtually disappeared
   a. True    b. False

26. Gender inequality that extends to the workplace has its roots in myth, religion, race and class
   a. True    b. False

27. As described in lecture, engaging in dull, repetitive work processes for extended periods leads to social ________________.
   a. harmony     c. structure
   b. alienation     d. intolerance

28. The production process in which large physical plants were designed for mass production and mass consumption in mass markets is known as
   a. Oligarchy     c. Fordism
   b. Unionism     d. Capitalism

29. Greater equality of women in education is evidenced by the increase in college degrees awarded them, women now receiving roughly one half of all Bachelors degrees
   a. True    b. False
30. Of the following terms which was introduced in lecture to describe one type of American family
   a. regular  c. traditional
   b. normal  d. monogamous

31. As described in lecture, a traditional family always includes step children
   a. True  b. False

32. Reconstituted families commonly include step children or “half” siblings
   a. True  b. False

33. According to the text and lecture material, economic issues play an insignificant role in family structure
   a. True  b. False

34. The American experience proves conclusively that it is impossible to resolve the economic problems with which single parents in America are confronted
   a. True  b. False

35. According to your text, work that is done in exchange for a regular wage is referred to as
   a. an occupation  c. labor production
   b. productivity  d. economic reproduction

36. As noted in class, there are problems with balancing the demands of family and work
   a. True  b. False

37. It is impossible to balance the demands of work and family.
   a. True  b. False

38. According to lecture, corporations have tried to manipulate family structure to promote increased profits
   a. True  b. False

39. According to the text, recent changes in family patterns indicate a movement toward nuclear-family systems and an erosion of extended family forms and other types of kinship groups
   a. True  b. False

40. As noted in your text, American and western concepts of marriage are typically associated with ________________.
   a. polygamy  c. monogamy
   b. polygamy  d. polyandry

41. Sociologists who are primarily concerned with the makeup of a family (type and number of parents in the home, number of siblings, etc.) are considered to be most interested in family ____________
   a. function  c. size
   b. nature  d. structure

42. Sociologists who are primarily concerned with the interactions between members of a family (socialization processes, including morals, values, a sense of being) are considered to be most interested in family ____________
   a. function  c. size
   b. nature  d. structure

43. It is impossible to produce properly socialized children in any family structure other than that described as traditional.
   a. True  b. False

44. The function of teaching of morals and values to children that occurs in a family is part of the process known as
   a. family organization  c. assimilation
   b. reconstitution  d. socialization
45. Providing the necessities of life, including food, clothing and shelter, is a primary function of the family.
a. True    b. False

46. Marriages in which a couple live together and make things work, but constantly engage in minor bickering and disagreement are __________________________ marriages
   a. vital        c. cordial
   b. living       d. conflict habituated

47. As noted in class, only about 3-5% of all marriages can be classified as
   a. conflict habituated        c. cordial
   b. long lasting     d. vital

48. As noted in class, the reason given by most Americans for marrying is ____________
   a. economic need               c. love
   b. the desire for frequent sex  d. the desire to have children

49. Marriages that include a living, breathing and active partnership with meaningful and productive interaction are __________ marriages
   a. vital        c. cordial
   b. living       d. conflict habituated

50. According to the lecture and text material, the divorce rate in America today is approximately
   a. 20%     c. 45%
   b. 10%     d. 50%

51. A human group that defines itself and/or is defined by others as being distinct by virtue of perceived and assumed immutable biological differences is known as __________
    a. a club               c. a race
    b. an ethnic group     d. the ruling class

52. A human group that defines itself and/or is defined by others as being distinct by virtue of perceived and assumed cultural differences is known as __________
    a. a club               c. a race
    b. an ethnic group     d. the ruling class

53. Race and ethnicity are really extremely simple concepts to understand
   a. True    b. False

54. American society has a long history of utilizing definitions of race for defining and controlling social structure.
   a. True    b. False

55. Laws enforcing racial discrimination were enacted in other parts of the world, but never in the United States
   a. True    b. False

56. The two largest racially defined groups in the United States have been _______________
   a. black and white        c. Asian and European
   b. black and Hispanic     d. Asian and white

57. Skin color is always dependable as a marker of race
   a. True    b. False

58. The process of breaking down barriers between groups based on sharing cultural and social processes and norms is known as
   a. bi-culturalism     c. amalgamation
   b. assimilation       d. segregation
59. ___________ describes the physical and biological mixing of people of different racial groups
   a. bi-culturalism    c. amalgamation
   b. assimilation      d. segregation

60. Skin color is the most commonly used subjective process for establishing race
   a. True   b. False

61. Prejudice has specific functions in modern American society
   a. True   b. False

62. The process whereby the problems of society can be blamed on a specific racial group is known as __________
   a. scapegoating    c. intolerance
   b. indifference    d. idealism

63. Providing a source of cheap, exploitable labor is a useful function of prejudice
   a. True   b. False

64. New laws have guaranteed that exploitation based on perception of race or ethnicity can no longer occur
   a. True   b. False

65. The prejudicial process whereby one group is able to consider itself superior to another is based on concepts of __________
   a. relative deprivation    c. polygamy
   b. fascism               d. Buddhism

66. As discussed in lecture, Americans profess themselves to be overwhelmingly not prejudiced
   a. True   b. False

67. Segregation based on enforced legal code is known as __________ segregation
   a. de jure    c. de facto
   b. overt      d. covert

68. As described in lecture, economic processes and issues of providing proper health care are closely related
   a. True   b. False

69. Economic processes that are disrupting traditional family structure are leading to broader social problems in some countries
   a. True   b. False

70. The desire to protect and promote a nation’s economic interests may interfere with appropriate responses aimed at controlling the spread of disease during crisis conditions
   a. True   b. False

71. Class structure plays no role in determining who will receive the best health care in America
   a. True   b. False

72. There are no connections between race and ethnicity and the availability of superior health care procedures
   a. True   b. False

73. Which of the following forms of government has not played an important role in shaping western social structure in the 20th Century?
   a. Democracy    c. Fascism
   b. Communism    d. Monarchy

74. Power and Authority are identical components of government
   a. True   b. False
75. According to Max Weber, successful democracy is dependent on the presences of which of the following components:
   a. Autocratic bureaucrats
   b. leaders with imagination and courage
   c. Monarchy
   d. Oligarchy

76. A natural redistribution of global wealth will guarantee that all countries will reach first world status
   a. True
   b. False

77. Religion plays no part in American social structure
   a. True
   b. False

78. It can be difficult to distinguish between religion, superstition and mythology
   a. True
   b. False

79. According to lecture material, religion is always a constructive force in society
   a. True
   b. False

80. Social change is never accomplished through religion
   a. True
   b. False

81. Religion commonly reflects the norms and values of the society from which it emerged
   a. True
   b. False

82. It is common knowledge that religion has never played a role in processes of discrimination
   a. True
   b. False

83. Control of social structure is a common function sought by religious groups
   a. True
   b. False

84. Religion has always led the way in seeking racial and gender equality
   a. True
   b. False

85. As described in lecture, which of the following provided an early and on-going forum for promotion of the American civil rights movement
   a. Schools
   b. Athletic teams
   c. Churches
   d. Civic clubs

86. Which of the following is a function of religion?
   a. Providing answers to the ultimate meaning of life
   b. Social solidarity
   c. Providing emotional support and comfort
   d. Establishing and supporting norms
   e. All of the above

87. Groups with new and differing spiritual beliefs which frequently find themselves in conflict with the dominant culture and religion in their society are commonly referred to as
   a. Out groups
   b. Cults
   c. Fraternities
   d. Support groups

88. Which of the following religions does NOT include the books found in the first five chapters of the Christian “Old Testament” in their religious texts
   a. Islam
   b. Judaism
   c. Buddhism
   d. Christianity

89. Religion embracing a single God is known as ___________ religion
   a. Paganism
   b. Monotheistic
   c. Amorphous
   d. Polygamy
90. In the history of western civilization religion has rarely been the basis for war
   a. True  
   b. False

91. Processes of persecution and social discrimination are commonly associated with religion
   a. True  
   b. False

92. In modern society, science has generally replaced religion as a means of providing comfort in the face of death
   a. True  
   b. False

93. For centuries gender equity has been an important goal of all religions
   a. True  
   b. False

94. Because of the Constitutional requisite for the separation of church and state, American social and political structure is never influenced by religious process
   a. True  
   b. False

95. Dominant and minority groups are apparent in the religions of a society, just as they are in other social structure
   a. True  
   b. False

96. The forces of globalization are commonly connected to economic processes.
   a. True  
   b. False

97. Third world countries possess the power to affect change not only their own economies, but also the economies of other countries as well.
   a. True  
   b. False

98. Transnational corporations rarely exploit labor markets in third world countries.
   a. True  
   b. False

99. With the overwhelming support of the western industrialized nations, HIV and AIDS will most likely be brought under control in sub-Saharan Africa in the very near future.
   a. True  
   b. False

100. It seems certain that religion will not play an important role in international relations in the future.
    a. True  
    b. False

Thank you for being my student. My own learning has increased through teaching you and I hope you have found your time in my classroom to be both interesting and rewarding. Good luck to you in your future studies and in your life.