Student name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1)** Using Newman's discussion of September 11, 2001, describe the ways in which people in the United States focused on within-group differences and between-group differences.

**Question Details**Topic : Similarities and Differences in Everyday Life: Drawing Lines

**2)** Explain the phenomenon of false consciousness.

**Question Details**Topic : Stratification, Power, and Privilege

**3)** What is the difference between horizontal and vertical arrangement of human/social differences?

**Question Details**Topic : The Power of "Normal": All Differences are Not Created Equal

**4)** Discuss the idea of intersections. Pick a person whom you know personally (can include yourself).  
  
a. Describe their statuses, ascribed and achieved.  
  
b. Describe at least two situations in which a particular social identity of the person is more salient (important) than that of the other identities.  
  
c. Describe a situation in which the combination of the different social identities of the person led to a conflicting situation for the person and for other people. Explain the reason behind the occurrence of the conflict.

**Question Details**Topic : The Power of "Normal": All Differences are Not Created Equal

**5)** Using specific examples, discuss the ways in which ascribed and achieved statuses overlap.

**Question Details**Topic : Stratification, Power, and Privilege

**6)** When we begin social interactions with preconceived ideas about others, we

6) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) admit that our conclusions about other is final.   
 B) save ourselves the energy of having to start from scratch in forming impressions of every person we meet.  
 C) form completely accurate impressions and expectations of others based on a tiny amount of information.  
 D) tend to prioritize within-group differences over between-group differences.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : "Classified" Information: Forming Impressions

**7)** \_\_\_\_\_ is a way of examining everyday social life that emphasizes the interplay between societal forces and personal characteristics.

7) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Sociocritical typography   
 B) Sociopathy  
 C) Sociological perspective  
 D) Sociorobotics

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Similarities and Differences in Everyday Life: Drawing Lines

**8)** In the United States, if Americans meet each other for the first time and do not hold out their hands to be shaken, a sociologist will most likely say that such Americans

8) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) lack knowledge of a common, taken-for-granted assumption of everyday life.   
 B) prioritize within-group differences over between-group differences.  
 C) lack the human tendency to define, classify, and categorize.  
 D) do not possess an ascribed status.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Similarities and Differences in Everyday Life: Drawing Lines

**9)** The Confederate battle flag is a controversial symbol because it

9) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) always expresses racism.   
 B) can express exclusion and threat.  
 C) is outdated.  
 D) is historically inaccurate.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Similarities and Differences in Everyday Life: Drawing Lines

**10)** Which of the following statements is true of the human ability to form impressions?

10) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Humans lack the ability to classify and categorize people into groups.   
 B) A person's interchanges with others depend on the other person’s sex or religion.  
 C) Humans avoid making initial assumptions about other humans to save energy.  
 D) A person's ascribed status is something that is voluntarily developed during childhood.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : "Classified" Information: Forming Impressions

**11)** Minnie is a working-class Black lesbian. In the context of race, class, gender and sexuality determining an individual’s position in society, which of the following most likely allows Minnie to enjoy social advantages?

11) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Being Black   
 B) Being a woman  
 C) Being a lesbian  
 D) None of the answers are correct.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : The Power of "Normal": All Differences are Not Created Equal

**12)** When asked to list the traits that characterize whites, Newman's students

12) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) were essentially racist in their opinions.   
 B) thought about their race in terms of individuality and not in terms of common traits.  
 C) easily made broad generalizations about whites.  
 D) concluded that people of all races can voluntarily choose their ascribed status.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : "Classified" Information: Forming Impressions

**13)** Groups with significant social power typically have:

13) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) no trouble dealing with issues such as gender inequality.   
 B) race as the pivot around which the rest of their lives circles.  
 C) the luxury of remaining unexamined.  
 D) the luxury of changing their ascribed status at will.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : The Power of "Normal": All Differences are Not Created Equal

**14)** Researchers do not devote time to ask why people become heterosexual because

14) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) within-group differences are insignificant among heterosexuals.   
 B) homosexuality does not exist in nature.  
 C) talking about sexuality makes people uncomfortable.  
 D) heterosexuality is assumed to be normal.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : The Power of "Normal": All Differences are Not Created Equal

**15)** In a stratified society, differences among people are arranged

15) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) horizontally.   
 B) by merit.  
 C) vertically.  
 D) by need.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : The Power of "Normal": All Differences are Not Created Equal

**16)** When systems of difference determine access to resources and life chances, they are said to be associated with

16) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) fair distribution systems.   
 B) systems of power and privilege.  
 C) structural-functional systems.  
 D) routinized distribution systems.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : The Power of "Normal": All Differences are Not Created Equal

**17)** Kevin belongs to a rich and powerful family. His father and grandfather had both attended one of the premier law institutes in the country, and the college has reserved a seat for Kevin simply based on his lineage. In this case, Kevin’s family name serves as a form of

17) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) unprivileged denomination.   
 B) cultural appropriation.  
 C) achieved status.  
 D) cultural capital.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Stratification, Power, and Privilege

**18)** Educational attainment is usually described as

18) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) an ascribed status.   
 B) an achieved characteristic.  
 C) an ideal status.  
 D) a stratified characteristic.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Stratification, Power, and Privilege

**19)** Access to education is often unfairly derived from one's

19) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) ascribed status.   
 B) achieved status.  
 C) scores on standardized tests.  
 D) observed behavior in a classroom.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Stratification, Power, and Privilege

**20)** Emily is a Black woman with a Ph.D. in biomedical engineering. She has a high income but little personal or familial wealth. In this scenario, her social status is

20) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) independent of cultural influences.   
 B) independent of her race.  
 C) heavily reliant on the within-group differences in other races.  
 D) based on both achieved and ascribed criteria.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Stratification, Power, and Privilege

**21)** According to structural-functionalism, which of the following is a reason for which inequality is inevitable?

21) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) A variety of social roles must be filled.   
 B) Not all tasks associated with various roles are equally pleasant, important, or require equal talent and skills.  
 C) Differential rewards must be allocated for differentially important roles.  
 D) All of these are correct.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Stratification, Power, and Privilege

**22)** According to structural-functionalism, a barista working at a coffee shop would not need to be heavily rewarded because even though there seems to be a high demand for take-out coffee,

22) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) the position of a barista is easily filled.   
 B) coffee shop workers are not unionized.  
 C) coffee manufacturers do not make much profit.  
 D) some people must be paid minimum wage for society to function.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Stratification, Power, and Privilege

**23)** The conflict perspective views social inequality as

23) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) a necessity for the horizontal stratification of society.   
 B) a reflection of the unequal distribution of power in society.  
 C) a source of social order.  
 D) a means by which the survival needs of society are met.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Stratification, Power, and Privilege

**24)** Which of the following statements is true of false consciousness?

24) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) It is the extent to which within-group differences influence between-group differences.   
 B) It is the belief that wealth and success are solely the products of structured inequalities in society rather than the product of individual effort.  
 C) It is the primary means by which the powerful classes in society prevent protest and revolution.  
 D) It is the means by which prestige and power are distributed to the middle class.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Stratification, Power, and Privilege

**25)** According to the conflict perspective, stratification is best described as

25) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) natural horizontal differences between people.   
 B) natural vertical differences between people.  
 C) vertical differences arranged for the benefit of those already in power.  
 D) horizontal differences based on culture.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Stratification, Power, and Privilege

**26)** Assimilation into American culture has been equally easy for groups of all races.

26) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Similarities and Differences in Everyday Life: Drawing Lines

**27)** Diversity in food, music, and art is not threatening because it allows people to taste a different way of life without having to live it.

27) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Similarities and Differences in Everyday Life: Drawing Lines

**28)** Humans have a profound tendency to define, classify, and categorize.

28) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : "Classified" Information: Forming Impressions

**29)** Our everyday lives rely on hundreds of taken-for-granted bits of information that we assume others understand as we do.

29) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Similarities and Differences in Everyday Life: Drawing Lines

**30)** Only young children and adolescents engage in rigid differentiation and categorization.

30) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : "Classified" Information: Forming Impressions

**31)** We only begin social interactions with preconceived ideas about others when those others are visibly different from us.

31) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : "Classified" Information: Forming Impressions

**32)** Young children often differentiate between people based on their lifestyle traits and interests rather than the obvious distinguishing characteristics.

32) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : "Classified" Information: Forming Impressions

**33)** Within-group differences are as important as between-group differences.

33) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Variation between Groups, Variation within Groups

**34)** Since members of a particular group are alike or at least similar, one individual would make an ideal spokesperson for an entire race or gender.

34) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Variation between Groups, Variation within Groups

**35)** The conflict perspective views the structure of society as a source of equality, which always benefits all groups equally.

35) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Stratification, Power, and Privilege

**Answer Key**Test name: chapter 1

1) Answers will vary

2) Answers will vary

3) Answers will vary

4) Answers will vary

5) Answers will vary

6) B

7) C

8) A

9) B

10) B

11) D

12) B

13) C

14) D

15) C

16) B

17) D

18) B

19) A

20) D

21) D

22) A

23) B

24) C

25) C

26) FALSE

27) TRUE

28) TRUE

29) TRUE

30) FALSE

31) FALSE

32) TRUE

33) TRUE

34) FALSE

35) FALSE