1. Basic physiological needs that must be met in order for people to survive are known.

2. According to the text, what are the residents of Malaysia most likely to pay $7.00 a pound to eat?

3. Going to art museums, listening to classical music, and reading fine literature are pursuits that make up our society's cultural standards.

4. Generally, sociologists believe that cultural norms are learned early in life.

5. Sociologists refer to the interdependence among the elements of culture as cultural systems.

6. Why did the decision of the citizens of Arthur Ashe's hometown to erect a statue of him cause controversy?

7. The most complex symbolic system in a culture is language.

8. The primary means of learning culture during most of human history and in many societies today are socialization.

9. In which decade did the United States Supreme Court rule unanimously that schools must provide programs to meet the special language needs of non-English speaking children?

10. Which state passed a proposition in 1998 aimed at dismantling bilingual education and requiring that all children be taught "overwhelmingly" in English?

11. How do the Huaorani tribespeople of the Amazon rain forest make decisions?

12. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis refers to the belief that language shapes thought.

13. Cultural standards or judgments of what is right, good, or desirable are called values.

14. Which is NOT a value of the Huaorani of the Amazon rain forest?

15. An increasing number of Americans are using the principles of fengshui to harmonize their environment.

16. Washing one's clothes and eating with one's mouth closed are examples of cultural rules.

17. Picking your nose in public would violate the _________ of American culture.

18. According to the text, in which nation is sustained eye contact considered disrespectful?

19. In all societies some norms are so strongly held that to violate them is virtually inconceivable. An example in our society would be eating human flesh. These norms are called ____________.

20. The physical things that the members of a society make when they apply their technology to the physical environment are called artifacts.

21. Technology

22. Though our society claims to be against premarital sex among teens, the fact is the majority of teens have had sex by age 20. Therefore, premarital sex among teens may be considered part of our ____________.
23. A ________ is a group within a society's dominant culture that shares some of the dominant culture's element, but differentiates itself from the dominant culture in a specific way.

24. Why are countercultures often composed of young people?

25. Survivalists

26. Which of the following statements is FALSE about the hippies during the 1960s?

27. Who coined the term cultural lag?

28. Which of the following is a major source of cultural change?

29. The increased use of computers in the United States is

30. ________ is favored as a second language in most countries around the world.

31. According to the text, which of the following is a factor inhibiting the development of a global culture?

32. Cultural relativism refers to judging cultural practices by

33. The authors of the text found several practices of a ________ in Guinea that were unusual from a Western perspective.

34. According to __________ theory, one purpose of culture is giving people a blueprint for conducting their lives.

35. Which type of theorists are interested in cultural change and social tensions produced by competing cultures?

36. __________ maintain that in any society made up of diverse groups, each group will create culture that serves its own interests but the most powerful groups will establish their culture as dominant and impose it on everyone in the society.

37. __________ study the basic elements of culture--symbols, values, norms, ideas, and objects--because these are the raw materials that humans use to create and reinforce social reality.

38. Which of the following is an example of a cultural universal?

39. __________ say the reason cultural universals exist is that there is a genetic basis for certain human behaviors and personality traits.

40. ________ emphasize how weddings contribute to social order by legitimating and regulating sexual relations between members of a society.

41. Sociologists believe that culture exists among both humans and animals.

42. It is likely that culture as we know it today appeared about 40,000 years ago.

43. Humans often rely on instincts to guide them in their everyday lives.

44. Wealthy residents of Singapore consider termites a prized and healthy snack and often eat them live.
45. In Bulgaria nodding one’s head up and down signifies no, while shaking one's head back and forth means yes.

46. Material and nonmaterial culture are considered separate or independent.

47. Religious symbols and the specific meaning attached to them are a cultural universal.

48. In New Guinea and Melanesia pigs are considered unclean so eating pork pollutes individuals.

49. Language is vital to the preservation of human societies because it is the primary means of cultural transmission.

50. All known cultures have both a written and spoken language.

51. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s funding for bilingual programs in the United States has been increased.

52. According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, people tend not to notice or be aware of things for which they have no name in their language.

53. In Hong Kong, China, and other Asian nations, spiritual beliefs require that before a new building is constructed, religious advisors be consulted for the most cosmologically beneficial site.

54. Most Americans apparently have no difficulty believing that no one has the right to take another human life, while at the same time overwhelmingly supporting the death penalty.

55. The same behaviors may be considered folkways in one culture and as mores in another.

56. Brazilians typically want more personal space than do Americans.

57. If you admire or lavishly praise an object belonging to a Saudi, you are putting that person in the awkward position of having to give it to you.

58. In 1996 about 40 percent of married women with children under the age of eighteen were in the United States paid labor force.

59. Since material culture and nonmaterial culture are interrelated, the technology and artifacts that we prize reflect to a large extent the values we hold dear.

60. Cultural diversity refers only to variations in culture within a society.

61. Subcultures exist between racial and ethnic groups as well as within them.

62. The gap between ideal culture and real culture draws attention to the fact that within a single society there may be multiple ways of life.

63. The United States is characterized by numerous divisions, which may be at the same time a source of pleasure and pride and a source of tension and conflict.

64. Typically changes in nonmaterial culture outpace changes in material culture.

65. Unlike inventions, discoveries are not creations of something entirely new, but rather explanations of something that already exists.
66. The wealthy or economic elite benefit the most from cross-cultural influences.

67. With the demise of communism, rivalries and bigotry have surfaced, fueling open conflict and fighting in many parts of Eastern Europe.

68. Critics of multiculturalism say it promotes separatism and intergroup conflict by encouraging people to identify with their "own kind" rather than with what members of society share in common.

69. Cultural relativism can be accurately described as an "anything goes" approach.

70. Sociobiologists believe culture is almost wholly learned.

71. A __________ is composed of interacting people who hold the same values and beliefs, speak the same language, and practice the same customs.

72. __________ are biologically programmed directions for living.

73. Supporters of the English-only movement oppose ________________.

74. ___________ are relatively weak norms that bring only mild sanctions when violated, since adherence is not considered essential to the well-being of a society.

75. ______________ norms tell us what we should do under certain circumstances.

76. ______ are norms that the governing body of a society officially adopts to regulate behavior.

77. ____________ is the body of knowledge that members of a society apply to their physical environment to meet their survival needs.

78. A ________________ is a subgroup within a society that develops in opposition to the dominant culture, openly rejecting it and sometimes to trying to change it in fundamental ways, or at least live an alternative lifestyle.

79. Elohim City and the Twelve Tribes of Israel are examples of _____________ countercultures.

80. The spread of one society's culture to another is termed ____________.

81. ________________ emphasize that culture, through norms, provides ground rules for interaction, so that members of a society can enter most situations with expectations of each other's behavior that allow encounters to proceed smoothly.

82. The ___________________ perspectives raise awareness of the role of culture in promoting inequality and generating conflict in a society, but both approaches have been criticized for not giving enough attention to the way culture contributes to social order.

83. ________________ analyze the subjective meanings that weddings have for participants.

84. ________________ contend that the reason cultural universals can be found is that there is a genetic basis for certain human behaviors and personality traits.

85. The debate about human nature is especially heated when it comes to the topic of ________________.
86. Compare and contrast material and nonmaterial culture. Include the components of each type of culture in your discussion.

87. Choose a culture you are familiar with and give several examples of mores, folkways, and taboos for that culture.

88. Explain the difference between ideal and real culture.

89. Discuss the issue of cultural lag. Provide several examples of this potential problem.

90. Explain one of the following theoretical perspectives on culture: structural functionalism, conflict and feminist theories, or symbolic interactionism.