1. "Crime" differs from "deviance" in that crime
   a. is always more serious.
   b. is usually less serious.
   c. refers to a violation of norms enacted into law.
   d. involves a larger share of the population.

2. What concept refers to the formal system that responds to alleged violations of the law using police, courts, and prison officials?
   a. the normative system
   b. social control
   c. civil law
   d. the criminal justice system

3. Read the four statements below. Which comes closest to the correct view of the role of biology in causing people to commit crimes?
   a. Males with certain body structure commit the most serious crimes.
   b. Lombroso proved a century ago that biological factors are the major cause of crime.
   c. Biological factors may affect behavior, but research puts greater emphasis on social influences.
   d. Genetics research has succeeded in explaining most criminality.

4. Read the following four statements about the social foundations of deviance. Select the one statement that is FALSE.
   a. Deviance exists only in relation to cultural norms.
   b. There are many acts that are always deviant everywhere.
   c. People become deviant as others define them that way.
   d. Both norms and how people define rule breaking involve social power.

5. Assume you were listening to a lecture on Durkheim's approach to deviance. Which of the following statements might well be the focus of the lecture?
   a. Deviance is not considered an abnormal element of social organization.
   b. Deviance is a dysfunctional element of social organization.
   c. Deviance is less common in modern societies.
   d. Deviance is defined by the rich and used against the poor.

6. In Robert Merton's strain theory of deviance, which of the following concepts refers to the process of seeking conventional goals but rejecting the conventional means to achieve them?
   a. innovation
   b. ritualism
   c. retreatism
   d. rebellion

7. Using the terms in Robert Merton's strain theory, which of the following concepts correctly describes the behavior of a radical activist who rejects just about everything in the existing society in favor of some alternative system?
   a. innovator
   b. ritualist
   c. retreatist
   d. rebel

8. The basic idea behind labeling theory is that
   a. deviance is actually useful in a number of ways.
   b. deviance arises not so much from what people do as how others respond to what they do.
   c. power has much to do with how a society defines deviance.
   d. All of these are correct.
9. His friends begin to criticize Marco as a "juice-head," pushing him out of their social circle. Marco begins to drink even more, becomes bitter, and joins a new group of friends who also are heavy drinkers. According to Lemert, Marco’s situation illustrates
   a. the onset of primary deviance.
   b. the onset of secondary deviance.
   c. the formation of a deviant subculture.
   d. the onset of retreatism.

10. Edwin Sutherland’s differential association theory links deviance to
   a. how labeling someone as deviant can increase the deviant behavior.
   b. the amount of contact a person has with others who encourage or discourage conventional behavior.
   c. how well a person can contain deviant impulses.
   d. how others respond to the race, ethnicity, gender, and class of the individual.

11. Which of the following statements is correct?
   a. Men commit far fewer crimes than women.
   b. Women commit far fewer crimes than men.
   c. Women and men commit the same number of crimes.
   d. Women commit more property crimes than men, but men commit more violent crimes.

12. Mike reports the theft of his dirt bike from the front yard of his house. The police would record this as which of the following types of crime?
   a. burglary
   b. larceny-theft
   c. robbery
   d. auto-theft

13. In terms of racial categories, MOST of the people arrested for FBI Index crimes in the United States are
   a. white.
   b. African American.
   c. people of mixed race.
   d. of Hispanic ancestry.

14. Most criminal cases handled by the criminal justice system in the United States are resolved
   a. through plea bargaining.
   b. with a judge dismissing all charges.
   c. with convictions after a courtroom trial.
   d. with a suspect being convicted and sentenced to prison.

15. If you were born into a traditional caste system, you would expect that, based on birth, you would be
   a. raised to do a certain type of job.
   b. required to marry someone of your own social category.
   c. encouraged to socialize with other people within your own category.
   d. All of these are correct.

16. The concept "meritocracy" refers to social stratification
   a. with no social mobility.
   b. in which people "know their place."
   c. based entirely on personal merit.
   d. as found in the United States.
17. A college professor with advanced degrees, moderate salary, and little power to shape national events can be described as having
   a. high status consistency.
   b. horizontal social mobility.
   c. downward social mobility.
   d. low status consistency.

18. The concept of structural social mobility refers to
   a. cultural beliefs that justify social stratification.
   b. change in social position due to people's own efforts.
   c. change in the social position of many people due to changes in society itself.
   d. change in a family's social position from one generation to the next.

19. The idea that social inequality benefits society is associated with the
   a. structural-functional approach.
   b. social-conflict approach.
   c. symbolic-interaction approach.
   d. social-exchange approach.

20. Olga works as a district sales manager for a small corporation. Which of the following categories correctly describes her work?
   a. blue-collar
   b. white-collar
   c. capitalist
   d. agrarian

21. The concept "conspicuous consumption" refers to
   a. buying things that are popular with the most people.
   b. buying more than what you need for the moment.
   c. the practice of buying things to make a statement about one's social position.
   d. acting as if one had a lower social position than is really the case.

22. The total amount of financial assets, minus any debts, is referred to as
   a. income.
   b. personal property.
   c. wealth.
   d. power.

23. If you followed the lead of Max Weber, you would think of social stratification in terms of
   a. a multidimensional status hierarchy.
   b. two major social classes.
   c. a middle-class society.
   d. six different social classes.

24. People of low social position are more liberal on _____ issues and more conservative on _____. issues.
   a. social; economic
   b. economic; social
   c. very few; almost all
   d. almost all; almost no

25. Which of the following factors tends to raise your social standing?
   a. divorce
   b. leave school to get a job
   c. marry and stay married
   d. All of these are correct.
26. Which of the following areas of the United States has the highest rate of poverty?
   a. rural areas
   b. central cities
   c. suburbs
   d. urban areas

27. Which of the following statements about homelessness is TRUE?
   a. Most homeless adults are mentally ill.
   b. Most homeless adults are substance abusers.
   c. The elderly are the fastest-growing category of the homeless.
   d. One-third of all homeless people consist of families.

28. The death of 52 garment workers in a Bangladeshi sweatshop shows that
   a. the lives of the world's poor are far worse than many people in the United States realize.
   b. workers have greater power in poor countries than they do in the United States.
   c. workplace regulations are very strict in low-income nations.
   d. All of these are correct.

29. The wealthiest 20 percent of the global population receives about what percentage of all global income?
   a. 25 percent
   b. 37 percent
   c. 50 percent
   d. 77 percent

30. High-income nations
   a. are at the forefront of the Information Revolution.
   b. make use of factories, big machinery, and advanced technology.
   c. contain almost all the world's financial markets.
   d. All of these are correct.

31. "Las Colonias" refers to settlements
   a. that are often called "America's Third World."
   b. in Texas near the Mexican border where it is very poor.
   c. containing Hispanic Americans, almost all of whom are legal U.S. residents.
   d. All of these are correct.

32. A majority of the world's people live in
   a. low-income nations.
   b. middle-income nations.
   c. high-income nations.
   d. None of these is correct.

33. Absolute poverty is
   a. most common in large nations such as the United States.
   b. the same as relative poverty.
   c. life threatening.
   d. found only in the poorest nations.

34. Approximately how many people in the world die each year due to starvation?
   a. 50,000
   b. 500,000
   c. 1 million
   d. 9 million
35. Which type of slavery refers to one person owning another?
   a. chattel slavery
   b. child slavery
   c. debt bondage
   d. servile forms of marriage

36. The concept of "neocolonialism" refers to the process by which
   a. countries gain new colonies to replace older ones.
   b. countries rid themselves of former colonies.
   c. multinational corporations exploit the economy of a poor country.
   d. companies operate in many countries at one time.

37. Modernization theory identifies which of the following as the greatest barrier to economic development?
   a. technology
   b. multinational corporations
   c. capitalism
   d. tradition

38. According to Walt Rostow, nations begin at the _____ stage of development and may eventually reach the stage of _____.
   a. drive to technological maturity; take-off
   b. traditional; high mass consumption
   c. high mass consumption; take-off
   d. take-off; drive to technological maturity

39. Dependency theory differs from modernization theory by
   a. making poor nations responsible for their own fate.
   b. supporting capitalism as a path to development.
   c. explaining global inequality in terms of the exploitation of poor countries by rich countries.
   d. claiming that economic development is not a desirable goal.

40. According to dependency theory, poor countries have become dependent on rich nations because
   a. they sell raw materials to rich nations.
   b. rich countries bring tourism dollars.
   c. rich nations buy their manufactured goods.
   d. All of these are correct.

41. While modernization theory focuses on _____, dependency theory focuses on _____.
   a. poor nations; rich nations
   b. the future; the past
   c. production of wealth; distribution of wealth
   d. All of these are correct.

42. Which theoretical approach claims that rich nations of the world are "overdeveloped" while poor nations are "underdeveloped"?
   a. modernization theory
   b. dependency theory
   c. both modernization theory and dependency theory
   d. neither modernization theory nor dependency theory

43. With regard to the role of rich nations, dependency theory
   a. agrees with modernization theory.
   b. urges rich nations to invest in poor countries.
   c. claims rich nations are to blame for global poverty.
   d. claims rich nations prevent poor countries from "growing for export."
44. **The global region that has made the greatest strides out of poverty is**
   a. Asia.
   b. Africa.
   c. Latin America.
   d. All of these are correct.

45. **Taken together, the sociological approaches to global poverty show us that poverty is**
   a. partly a problem of technology.
   b. partly a political issue.
   c. a problem that threatens world peace.
   d. All of these are correct.

46. **The chapter argues that gender is not just a matter of difference in behavior, but also of differences in**
   a. power.
   b. wealth.
   c. privileges.
   d. All of these are correct.

47. **On average, young men show greater ____ ability than young women; young women show greater ____ ability than young men.**
   a. intellectual; sensory
   b. mathematical; verbal
   c. verbal; mathematical
   d. sensory; intellectual

48. **On average, do women or men live longer?**
   a. On average, men outlive women by about one year.
   b. On average, women outlive men by about one year.
   c. On average, men outlive women by about five years.
   d. On average, women outlive men by about five years.

49. **Margaret Mead's research on gender in three societies in New Guinea illustrates that**
   a. all societies define masculinity in much the same way.
   b. all societies define femininity in much the same way.
   c. patterns involving gender are rooted in biology.
   d. traits that are defined as feminine in one society may be masculine in another.

50. **In his global study of how societies view gender, George Murdock found**
   a. some agreement as to feminine and masculine tasks.
   b. men and women were equally likely to be engaged in farming.
   c. many tasks were considered masculine by some societies and feminine by others.
   d. All of these are correct.

51. **What is the form of social organization in which females dominate males?**
   a. patriarchy
   b. matriarchy
   c. monarchy
   d. oligarchy

52. **Throughout the life course, gender shapes**
   a. human feelings.
   b. human thoughts.
   c. human actions.
   d. All of these are correct.
53. Which of the following factors has helped increase the share of women in the paid labor force over the course of the last century?
   a. the increase in the number of people working on farms
   b. a high divorce rate
   c. the increasing size of U.S. families
   d. the fact that working women earn more than working men

54. The concept of "glass ceiling" refers to
   a. the barrier that prevents women from being promoted.
   b. the fact that women's dreams are easily broken.
   c. the fact that cleaning the home is all most women do.
   d. the barrier that keeps women in service work.

55. The "beauty myth" refers to the idea that
   a. women learn to measure their personal importance in terms of physical appearance.
   b. beauty is in the eye of the beholder.
   c. women prefer men who are physically attractive.
   d. women today are as physically attractive as today's men are.

56. Women earn what share of all associate's and bachelor's degrees in the United States?
   a. 39 percent
   b. 49 percent
   c. 59 percent
   d. 69 percent

57. Talcott Parsons described gender in terms of
   a. power differences.
   b. complementarity.
   c. violence.
   d. the sexual objectification of women.

58. According to intersection theory, which of the following is a source of social disadvantage?
   a. gender
   b. race
   c. class
   d. All of these are correct.

59. Which type of feminism accepts the basic organization of U.S. society, but seeks to give women the same rights and opportunities as men?
   a. liberal feminism
   b. socialist feminism
   c. radical feminism
   d. All of these are correct.

60. Which type of feminism seeks to end patriarchy by eliminating the idea of gender itself?
   a. liberal feminism
   b. socialist feminism
   c. radical feminism
   d. All of these are correct.