Test 3 Review

1. **As a social institution, the economy:**
   a. organizes the production and distribution of goods and services.
   b. guides patterns of consumption of goods and services.
   c. operates in a relatively predictable manner.
   d. All of the above are correct.

2. **The development of agriculture began with people:**
   a. inventing industrial machinery.
   b. hitching animals to the plow.
   c. living off the land for the first time.
   d. creating cities and towns.

3. **Which of the following did NOT play a part in the emergence of the economy as a distinct social institution?**
   a. agricultural technology
   b. more specialized work
   c. the Protestant Reformation
   d. permanent settlements

4. **The Industrial Revolution was based on:**
   a. new sources of energy.
   b. people beginning to work in their homes.
   c. a decrease in productive specialization.
   d. the increasing share of people working in agriculture.

5. **The Industrial Revolution moved ahead more quickly after the invention and development of which of the following new source of energy?**
   a. animal power
   b. the steam engine
   c. wind power
   d. electricity

6. **The postindustrial economy is defined by:**
   a. the spread of factories.
   b. mass production of goods and services.
   c. manufacturing of raw materials.
   d. computer technology.
7. **Turning metals into automobiles is work that falls within the economy's:**
   a. primary sector.
   b. secondary sector.
   c. tertiary sector.
   d. All of the above are correct.

8. **The concept "global economy" refers to:**
   a. expanding economic activity that moves across national borders.
   b. the fact that economic activity goes on everywhere.
   c. the fact that single nations now produce more than the entire world did a century ago.
   d. All of the above are correct.

9. **In a capitalist economic system, "justice" amounts to:**
   a. doing what is best for society's poorest members.
   b. everyone being more or less socially equal.
   c. marketplace freedom—buying, selling, or investing according to self-interest.
   d. All of the above are correct.

10. **In a socialist economic system, "justice" means:**
    a. trying to meet the basic needs of all.
    b. doing whatever helps boost productivity and company earnings.
    c. freedom of the marketplace.
    d. All of the above are correct.

11. **Ilze lives in a European country that combines a mostly market-based economy with extensive social welfare programs. Which of the following concepts best describes her country?**
    a. state capitalism
    b. socialism
    c. welfare capitalism
    d. market communism

12. **An example of a country with an economic and political system called "state capitalism," in which privately-owned companies work closely with government, is:**
    a. the United States.
    b. Sweden.
    c. Japan.
    d. All of the above are correct.

13. **Today, about what share of the U.S. labor force is engaged in farming?**
    a. 40 percent
    b. 25 percent
    c. 10 percent
    d. 1 percent
14. **Computers are having which of the following effects on the workplace?**

   a. Computers are de-skilling labor.
   b. Computers are limiting workplace interaction.
   c. Computers increase employers' control of workers.
   d. All of the above are correct.

15. **A conglomerate is:**

   a. a giant corporation composed of many smaller corporations.
   b. a corporation in the manufacturing sector.
   c. a corporation engaged in both legal and illegal activity.
   d. any company that completely dominates a market.

16. **Industrialization brings about an emphasis on which type of authority?**

   a. traditional authority
   b. rational-legal authority
   c. charismatic authority
   d. no authority at all

17. **In Max Weber's view, monarchy is a form of:**

   a. traditional authority.
   b. charismatic authority.
   c. rational-legal authority.
   d. All of the above are correct.

18. **The concept "authoritarian" refers to a political system that:**

   a. has lots of authority.
   b. relies on more than one type of authority.
   c. denies popular participation in government.
   d. has free elections.

19. **A totalitarian political system:**

   a. mixes politics with religion.
   b. is completely democratic.
   c. has no bureaucracy.
   d. concentrates power and regulates people's lives.

20. **In general, lower-income people tend to be __________ on social issues and __________ on economic issues.**

   a. conservative; conservative
   b. liberal; liberal
   c. liberal; conservative
   d. conservative; liberal
21. Organizations that speak out for a right to own handguns are examples of:

a. special-interest groups.
b. political action committees.
c. political parties.
d. All of the above are correct.

22. As a general rule across the United States, ________ people tend to vote Democratic, while ________ people tend to vote Republican.

a. rural; urban  
b. urban; rural  
c. high-income; low-income  
d. conservative; liberal

23. A power-elite approach to the U.S. political system suggests that:

a. power is concentrated in the hands of a few.
b. an anti-democratic bias exists in the capitalist economy.
c. power is widely dispersed throughout society.
d. many people do not vote because they are alienated from the political system.

24. Which of the following factors encourages political revolution?

a. rising expectation of a better life  
b. unresponsive government  
c. radical intellectuals serving as leaders  
d. All of the above are correct.

25. Terrorism has been described as a new kind of warfare because:

a. it is less violent.  
b. it is “symmetrical,” involving opponents of roughly equal power.  
c. it lacks clearly stated objectives and is not about controlling territory.  
d. All of the above are correct.

26. The military-industrial complex refers to:

a. the fact that war is very costly.  
b. the close link between the government, defense contractors, and the military.  
c. the fact that the postindustrial economy is increasingly dominated by war production.  
d. the fact that the world is becoming more and more dangerous.

27. For almost fifty years during the Cold War, ________ kept the peace between the world’s two nuclear superpowers.

a. deterrence  
b. high-technology defense  
c. disarmament  
d. resolving underlying differences
28. **In the United States, the focus of education has always been:**
   a. what is historical.
   b. what is practical and job-related.
   c. what is theoretical.
   d. All of the above are correct.

29. **The concept "tracking" refers to:**
   a. making sure the curriculum meets the needs of a local community.
   b. increasing multicultural content of schooling.
   c. dividing children in a single grade and placing them in different curricula.
   d. the idea that college is available only to those who can afford it.

30. **As income goes up among U.S. families:**
   a. there is no difference in the share of children who attend college.
   b. the share of children going to college goes down.
   c. the share of children going to college goes up.
   d. more women, but fewer men, go to college.

31. **According to the social-conflict approach, schooling in the United States:**
   a. is the key path to economic opportunity.
   b. transforms social privilege into personal merit.
   c. is highly successful in increasing social equality.
   d. All of the above are correct.

32. **Magnet schools encourage:**
   a. students to specialize in specific areas of study.
   b. school busing to increase cultural diversity.
   c. students to take control of their own education.
   d. students to complete their education in fewer years.

33. **The practice of including people with disabilities in regular educational classes and programs is called:**
   a. tracking.
   b. mainstreaming.
   c. chartering.
   d. the magnet school policy.

34. **In the United States today:**
   a. there is a surplus of teachers.
   b. there are enough teachers.
   c. there is a shortage of teachers.
   d. private schools lack enough teachers.
35. A sociological approach suggests that health is:
   a. a matter for medical specialists to understand.
   b. a concept so variable that it is almost meaningless.
   c. not only a biological matter but is a social issue.
   d. an idea that has only become important in recent decades.

36. In low-income nations, the effect of advancing medical technology is:
   a. reducing the rate of infectious disease.
   b. reducing the death rate.
   c. making the country's population rise.
   d. All of the above are correct.

37. In 2005, which of the following was the leading cause of death in the United States?
   a. accidents
   b. heart disease
   c. AIDS
   d. diabetes

38. Social epidemiology is the study of:
   a. the biological basis of disease.
   b. the availability of doctors around the world.
   c. where physicians receive their medical training.
   d. the distribution of health and illness in a population.

39. A major cause of death among young people in the United States is:
   a. cancer.
   b. stroke.
   c. accidents.
   d. kidney disease.

40. Across the life course:
   a. women have a higher suicide rate than men.
   b. men have fewer accidents than women.
   c. women have better health than men.
   d. men have better health than women.

41. The greatest preventable cause of death in the United States is:
   a. sexually transmitted diseases.
   b. automobile accidents.
   c. cigarette smoking.
   d. drinking alcohol.
42. The medical establishment in the United States can be described as oriented toward:
   a. holistic treatment.
   b. herbal healing.
   c. traditional healing arts.
   d. scientific medicine.

43. Holistic medicine asserts that:
   a. the best way to promote health is to treat the symptoms of disease.
   b. patients should rely on themselves—not just physicians—to ensure their health.
   c. treatment of all patients should be equal and impersonal.
   d. All of the above are correct.

44. Today, the world is home to about how many people?
   a. 6.7 billion
   b. 3.7 billion
   c. 1.7 billion
   d. 170 million

45. Demography is defined as the study of:
   a. democratic politics.
   b. human population.
   c. human culture.
   d. the physical environment.

46. In global perspective, fertility in North America is:
   a. low.
   b. about average.
   c. somewhat higher than average.
   d. much higher than average.

47. In which of the following global regions do people have the highest life expectancy?
   a. Latin America
   b. North America
   c. Asia
   d. Africa

48. Typically, low-income nations grow mostly from __________, while high-income nations grow from __________.
   a. immigration; natural increase
   b. emigration; natural increase
   c. natural increase; a mix of immigration and natural increase
   d. internal migration; natural increase
49. **In the United States, the sex ratio is 97, meaning that:**

- a. there are 97 males for every 100 females.
- b. there are 97 females for every 100 males.
- c. there are 97 children for every 100 adults.
- d. 97 children survive for every 100 who are born.

50. **Through most of human history, families had many children because:**

- a. children were a needed source of labor.
- b. birth control was unreliable, at best.
- c. infectious disease kept death rates high.
- d. All of the above are correct.

51. **Thomas Robert Malthus argued that:**

- a. population would increase in geometric progression.
- b. food and other resources would increase in arithmetic progression.
- c. people would reproduce to a point that the planet could not support them.
- d. All of the above are correct.

52. **According to demographic transition theory, in the preindustrial stage of economic development, population:**

- a. increases very slowly.
- b. increases very rapidly.
- c. reaches a higher level than at any other point in history.
- d. decreases rapidly.

53. **In low-income countries, most population increase is due to:**

- a. low fertility.
- b. falling death rates.
- c. immigration.
- d. None of the above is correct.

54. **With the beginning of urban decentralization, which of the following trends were evident?**

- a. Old, industrial cities in the Northeast and Midwest stopped increasing in population.
- b. People began leaving the central cities for suburbs.
- c. Urban sprawl became more pronounced.
- d. All of the above are correct.

55. **According to Ferdinand Tönnies, social organization in which people come together only on the basis of individual self-interest is called:**

- a. Gemeinschaft.
- b. Gesellschaft.
- c. mechanical solidarity.
- d. organic solidarity.
56. Which of the following is Emile Durkheim's concept that parallels Tönnies's Gesellschaft?
   a. mechanical solidarity
   b. organic solidarity
   c. Gemeinschaft
   d. the blasé urbanite

57. According to Emile Durkheim, while traditional, rural societies are held together based on __________, modern urban societies are based on __________.
   a. likeness; difference
   b. difference; likeness
   c. money; morals
   d. choice; conformity

58. Environmental racism is an issue based on which theoretical approach?
   a. the structural-functional approach
   b. the sociobiology approach
   c. the symbolic-interaction approach
   d. the social-conflict approach

59. Which of the following concepts refers to social patterns brought on by the Industrial Revolution?
   a. diffusion
   b. tradition
   c. modernity
   d. postmodernity

60. Which of the following concepts refers to changes brought on by the Information Revolution?
   a. diffusion
   b. tradition
   c. modernity
   d. postmodernity

61. Sociologists point out that:
   a. some societies change and others do not.
   b. social change is inevitable.
   c. social change is always expected.
   d. All of the above are correct.

62. Which of the following is a common cause of social change?
   a. discovery of things that already exist
   b. diffusion from one cultural system to another
   c. invention of new ideas and things
   d. All of the above are correct.
63. Of the various types of social movements, which is LEAST threatening to the status quo?
   a. alterative social movement
   b. redemptive social movement
   c. reformative social movement
   d. revolutionary social movement

64. Alcoholics Anonymous, an organization that seeks to help alcoholics achieve a sober life, is one example of which type of social movement?
   a. alterative social movement
   b. redemptive social movement
   c. reformative social movement
   d. revolutionary social movement

65. For Ferdinand Tönnies, the essence of Gesellschaft is:
   a. faith in established tradition.
   b. self-interest.
   c. kinship.
   d. neighborhood and friendship.