1. **As a social institution, the economy**
   a. produces and distributes goods and services.
   b. guides the consumption of goods and services.
   c. operates in a relatively predictable manner.
   d. All of these are correct.

2. **The text describes three technological revolutions that transformed all of social life. Which of the following is NOT one of them?**
   a. the Agricultural Revolution
   b. the Industrial Revolution
   c. the Immigration Revolution
   d. the Information Revolution

3. **Which of the following new sources of energy launched the Industrial Revolution?**
   a. the gasoline engine
   b. the steam engine
   c. wind power
   d. electricity

4. **Which of the following concepts refers to an economy based on computer technology?**
   a. postindustrial economy
   b. industrial economy
   c. technological economy
   d. agrarian economy

5. **Which of the following statements about the Information Revolution is NOT correct?**
   a. There was a shift from making tangible products to generating ideas.
   b. There was a shift from mechanical skills to literacy skills.
   c. There was a shift from farming to turning raw materials into finished products.
   d. There was a shift from working in factories to working almost anywhere.

6. **The expansion of office work marks the growth of the economy's**
   a. primary sector.
   b. secondary sector.
   c. tertiary sector.
   d. None of these is correct.

7. **Globalization of the economy means that**
   a. world regions specialize in one sector of economic activity.
   b. more and more products pass through several nations.
   c. a small number of businesses represent a huge share of global economic output.
   d. All of these are correct.

8. **In a capitalist economic system, "justice" amounts to**
   a. doing what is best for society's poorest members.
   b. everyone being more or less economically equal.
   c. freedom of the marketplace allowing people to follow their self-interest.
   d. All of these are correct.

9. **An example of a European country with a mostly private economy and extensive social welfare programs is**
   a. Germany.
   b. Sweden.
   c. Spain.
   d. All of these are correct.
10. Concerning the issue of personal freedom, capitalist systems emphasize people's _____, while socialist systems emphasize people's _____.
   a. collective needs; personal needs
   b. freedom from basic want; freedom to pursue their self-interest
   c. freedom to pursue their self-interest; freedom from basic want
   d. social needs; material needs

11. In recent decades, union membership
   a. has risen in the United States and other high-income nations.
   b. has risen in the United States, but not in other high-income nations.
   c. has declined in the United States, but not in other high-income nations.
   d. has declined in the United States and other high-income nations.

12. Computers are having which of the following effects on the workplace?
   a. Computers are deskill labor.
   b. Computers are limiting workplace interaction.
   c. Computers enhance employers' control of workers.
   d. All of these are correct.

13. Modernization theorists see large corporations as
   a. offering little to help poor nations seeking to develop.
   b. unleashing the productive power of capitalism to speed development in poor nations.
   c. responsible for the debt crisis in many poor nations.
   d. needing the technology currently available in poor nations.

14. Dependency theorists see large corporations as
   a. the key to meeting the needs of people in poor nations.
   b. helping poor nations to develop local industries.
   c. a major source of foreign investment for poor nations.
   d. intensifying global inequality.

15. Industrialization decreases the importance of which type of authority?
   a. traditional authority
   b. rational-legal authority
   c. charismatic authority
   d. no authority at all

16. People who attract followers, including Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, display
   a. traditional authority.
   b. rational-legal authority.
   c. charismatic authority.
   d. power rather than authority.

17. Which nations in the world today claim to be democratic?
   a. all low-income nations
   b. no nations
   c. most high-income nations
   d. all nations

18. Which of the following nations comes closest to having a political system that is "totalitarian"?
   a. Mexico
   b. France
   c. North Korea
   d. Japan
19. Which from the following list would be described as an economic issue?
   a. the abortion controversy
   b. poverty
   c. gay rights
   d. the family values debate

20. The National Rifle Association is an example of a(n)
   a. special-interest group.
   b. political action committee.
   c. intergovernmental organization.
   d. All of the above are correct.

21. A pluralist approach to the U.S. political system suggests that
   a. power is concentrated in the hands of a few.
   b. an antidemocratic bias exists in the capitalist system.
   c. power is widely dispersed throughout society.
   d. many people do not vote because they are alienated from the political system.

22. The military-industrial complex refers to
   a. the fact that war often destroys a country's economic infrastructure.
   b. the close link between the government, defense industries, and the military.
   c. the fact that the postindustrial economy is increasingly dominated by war production.
   d. the fact that the military is the world's largest industrial corporation.

23. In 2011, a wave of popular uprisings seeking more democratic government swept across which region of the world?
   a. sub-Saharan Africa
   b. North America
   c. South America
   d. the Middle East

24. The U.S. Census Bureau defines the "family" as
   a. people who live together.
   b. people who engage in economic cooperation.
   c. people living together who are linked by birth, marriage, or adoption.
   d. people who consider themselves to be a family.

25. A family that includes parents, children and other kin is called
   a. a nuclear family.
   b. an extended family.
   c. a family of affinity.
   d. a conjugal family.

26. The concept "endogamy" refers to marriage between
   a. people of the same sex.
   b. people of different social categories.
   c. people of the same social category.
   d. people related by birth.

27. The concept "patrilocality" refers to
   a. rule of men over women.
   b. a residential pattern by which a married couple lives near the husband's family.
   c. a system of tracing descent through males.
   d. a family composed of only males.
28. **To which region of the world would you travel if you wanted to visit many countries where the law permits polygamy?**
   a. Africa
   b. North America
   c. South America
   d. Scandinavia

29. **Assume you were visiting a society in which people traced family ties only through women. This society would correctly be called**
   a. patrilocal.
   b. matrilineal.
   c. matriloc.
   d. polygynous.

30. **The incest taboo**
   a. exists only in industrial societies.
   b. is found in all societies.
   c. is found among all living species.
   d. All of these are correct.

31. **According to the structural-functional approach, which of the following is counted among the tasks of the family?**
   a. socialization of the young
   b. regulation of sexual activity
   c. social placement
   d. All of these are correct.

32. **Social conflict and feminist theories explain that families perpetuate social inequality in U.S. society through**
   a. inheritance of private property.
   b. encouraging patriarchy.
   c. passing on racial and ethnic inequality.
   d. All of these are correct.

33. **A social-exchange analysis of family life is likely to consider**
   a. how families keep society as a whole operating.
   b. how families perpetuate social inequality.
   c. how individuals select partners who offer about as much as they do to the relationship.
   d. how families regulate sexual activity.

34. **In the United States, romantic love**
   a. is the reason most people expect to marry.
   b. is not a very stable foundation for marriage.
   c. may contribute to a high divorce rate.
   d. All of these are correct.

35. **The concept "homogamy" means that**
   a. people marry because they benefit from being married.
   b. women usually marry older men.
   c. people marry others who are socially like themselves.
   d. most marriages are based on romantic love.

36. **In today's high-income nations, children are**
   a. an economic asset.
   b. an economic liability.
   c. able to earn more than the amount parents spend to raise them.
   d. leaving home to go to work earlier in life than ever before.
37. **The MOST difficult transition in married life is typically**
   a. the birth of a first child.
   b. the death of a spouse.
   c. the last child leaving home.
   d. retirement.

38. **Patterns that describe many Latino families include**
   a. enjoying the loyalty and support of extended families.
   b. following conventional gender roles.
   c. having greater parental control over children's courtship.
   d. All of these are correct.

39. **Which of the following categories of the U.S. population has the greatest share of female-headed households?**
   a. Hispanics
   b. African Americans
   c. Asian Americans
   d. white, non-Hispanics

40. **Regardless of race, families headed by single women are**
   a. at high risk for poverty.
   b. much larger than other family types.
   c. much smaller than other family types.
   d. likely to experience greater upward social mobility.

41. **Compared to what it was a century ago, the U.S. divorce rate is now**
   a. about the same.
   b. half as high.
   c. twice as high.
   d. about three times higher.

42. **Mounting research suggests that cohabitation**
   a. strengthens a couple's commitment to one another.
   b. may actually discourage marriage.
   c. increases the financial security of children.
   d. All of these are correct.

43. **Religion is a social institution that is BEST defined as involving**
   a. beliefs and practices concerning what is sacred.
   b. ideas about good and evil.
   c. a series of beliefs about creation.
   d. norms about how to live.

44. **Guided by the symbolic-interaction approach, sociologists examine**
   a. how various rituals sharpen the boundary between the sacred and profane.
   b. how religion gives our existence a measure of security and meaning.
   c. the use of ritual and religious meaning to strengthen social ties such as marriage.
   d. All of these are correct.

45. **Karl Marx believed that religion**
   a. focuses life on the present rather than the future.
   b. supports social inequality.
   c. treats existing society as secular.
   d. threatens the power of the state.
46. Which of the following concepts refers to the fusion of Christian principles with political activism, often Marxist in character?
   a. evangelism
   b. liberal Christianity
   c. liberation theology
   d. fundamentalism

47. Secularization refers to which of the following?
   a. the historical importance of religion in people's lives
   b. the historical increase in the importance of the sacred
   c. the historical decline in the importance of the sacred
   d. the historical concern of the church with social change

48. By 2012, the world is home to about how many people?
   a. 7 billion
   b. 4 billion
   c. 1 billion
   d. 700 million

49. Demography is defined as the study of
   a. democratic political systems.
   b. human population.
   c. changes in human culture.
   d. the natural environment.

50. Fertility refers to
   a. life expectancy for a nation's population.
   b. norms that encourages people to have children.
   c. the maximum number of children a woman can have.
   d. the incidence of childbearing in a nation's population.

51. Assume a country has a population of 400 million people and in a given year has 4 million births. What is this country's current crude birth rate?
   a. .1
   b. 1
   c. 10
   d. 4 million

52. Which of the following concepts refers to the maximum possible childbearing for women?
   a. the crude birth rate
   b. fertility
   c. fecundity
   d. the refined birth rate

53. One region of the world has both the highest birth rate and the highest infant mortality rate. Which is it?
   a. Latin America
   b. Africa
   c. Europe
   d. Asia

54. Among which of the following categories of the U.S. population is fertility low?
   a. Hispanics
   b. Amish people
   c. Asian Americans
   d. All of these are correct.
55. If you were studying countries with very low infant mortality, in which of the following global regions would you be most likely to look?
   a. Latin America
   b. Africa
   c. Europe
   d. Asia

56. Which of the following four statements about migration is NOT true?
   a. Migration can be voluntary or involuntary.
   b. Movement into a territory is called immigration.
   c. Movement out of a territory is called emigration.
   d. Migration has little or no effect on population size.

57. The United States is a high-income country; therefore, we would expect population increase to result from which of the following?
   a. both immigration and natural increase
   b. natural increase only
   c. immigration only
   d. emigration only

58. Why are sex ratios usually below 100?
   a. because many societies abort male fetuses
   b. because more women than men are born
   c. because women typically outlive men
   d. All of these are correct.

59. Throughout most of human history, families had many children because
   a. children were a source of needed labor.
   b. birth control was not reliable.
   c. high death rates meant that many children did not reach adulthood.
   d. All of these are correct.

60. How much did the world's population increase during the twentieth century?
   a. Not at all—it stayed about the same.
   b. It doubled.
   c. It tripled.
   d. It quadrupled.

61. 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 beyond what the planet could support.
   d. All of these are correct.

62. The concept "zero population growth" refers to the level of reproduction that
   a. produces a perfect age-sex pyramid.
   b. keeps the sex ratio steady at 100.
   c. maintains population at a steady level.
   d. will take the population steadily downward to zero.

63. In most poor nations of the world today, what is the average number of children born to a woman?
   a. ten
   b. eight
   c. six
   d. three
64. With the Industrial Revolution, how did the physical design of cities change?
   a. Cities took on a new focus on business.
   b. Winding streets gave way to broad and straight boulevards.
   c. Urban populations became much larger.
   d. All of these are correct.

65. Urban decentralization has led to
   a. an expansion of suburbs.
   b. the development of vast urban regions.
   c. the growth of edge cities.
   d. All of these are correct.

66. Which of the following concepts was used by Ferdinand Tönnies to refer to a type of social organization in which people come together only on the basis of individual self-interest?
   a. Gemeinschaft
   b. Gesellschaft
   c. mechanical solidarity
   d. organic solidarity

67. Which of the following concepts, used by Emile Durkheim, means about the same thing as Tönnies's concept, Gesellschaft?
   a. mechanical solidarity
   b. organic solidarity
   c. Gemeinschaft
   d. the blasé urbanite

68. According to Emile Durkheim, while traditional, rural societies were built on_____, modern urban societies are held together by_____.
   a. likeness; difference
   b. difference; likeness
   c. money; morals
   d. choice; conformity

69. The concept "environmental deficit" refers to
   a. long-term harm to the environment caused by a short-sighted focus on material affluence.
   b. the fact that too few people are engaged in the study of the natural environment.
   c. the fact that natural scientists ignore the social dimensions of environmental problems.
   d. efforts to protect the environment to benefit future generations.

70. Mounting evidence suggests that the average temperature of the planet is
   a. now steady.
   b. rising.
   c. falling.
   d. lower than it has ever been.

71. Why is the gradual loss of the world's rainforests an important environmental concern?
   a. Rainforests are vital to maintaining the planet's biodiversity and climate.
   b. Rainforests are necessary grazing lands.
   c. Rainforests are a vital source of hardwoods and other raw materials.
   d. Rainforests are a source of air pollution.

72. The environmental racism thesis falls within which theoretical approach?
   a. the structural-functional approach
   b. the sociobiology approach
   c. the symbolic-interaction approach
   d. the social-conflict approach
73. The concept of modernity refers to changes in social patterns brought on by which of the following?
   a. the fall of the Roman Empire  
   b. the Enlightenment  
   c. the Industrial Revolution  
   d. globalization

74. Social change is almost always
   a. controversial.  
   b. planned.  
   c. good for everyone in a society.  
   d. All of these are correct.

75. Which of the following is a common cause of social change?
   a. discovery of existing things  
   b. diffusion of ideas from one cultural system to another  
   c. invention of new ideas and things  
   d. All of these are correct.

76. Demographic change in the United States over the course of the last century includes a trend toward
   a. smaller household size.  
   b. a larger share of elderly people.  
   c. living in cities.  
   d. All of these are correct.

77. Mass-society theory offers a criticism of modern society as having
   a. become less and less affluent.  
   b. pushed minorities to the margins.  
   c. become an impersonal mass of socially rootless people.  
   d. All of these are correct.

78. Karl Marx understood modernity in terms of which of the following?
   a. the rise of rationality  
   b. increasing productive specialization  
   c. the rise of the capitalist economic system  
   d. the loss of traditional community

79. A mass society is one that
   a. has expanding bureaucracy.  
   b. is affluent in terms of economic production.  
   c. has lost much of its traditional social ties.  
   d. All of these are correct.

80. The concept "postmodernity" refers to which of the following?
   a. societies that are just beginning to have computer access  
   b. societies that keep their traditions  
   c. societies that have entered the postindustrial era  
   d. societies that are just beginning to industrialize