CHAPTER 8: STRATIFICATION, CLASS AND INEQUALITY

1. Samantha is a lawyer with a major law firm in Kansas City and earns $150,000 per year. According to the update of Weber’s model of social class, Samantha is a member of the:
   a. upper middle class.
   b. lower middle class.
   c. capitalist class.
   d. petty bourgeoisie.

2. Social class affects all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. socialization.
   b. the criminal justice system.
   c. infant mortality.
   d. the right to vote.

3. Jane is an assistant vice president at a large corporation, earns $50,000 per year, and has a college degree. According to Erik Wright’s model of social class, Jane is a member of the:
   a. upper middle class.
   b. lower middle class.
   c. petty bourgeoisie.
   d. manager and supervisor class.

4. Beer, whiskey, champagne, boots and tuxedos in the song “Friends in Low Places” are examples of all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. the ways that social class affects individuals’ lives.
   b. status symbols.
   c. how friendships and relationships tend to be formed with people from similar social class backgrounds.
   d. how the importance of romantic love as a value in U.S. society can allow people to overcome social class differences and form permanent relationships.

5. A large group of people who rank close to each other in wealth, power and prestige is called a(n):
   a. social status.
   b. status symbol.
   c. social strata.
   d. social class.

6. One example of the effects of social class on individuals’ lives is that, for children of wealthy parents, increasing college tuition at public universities:
   a. results in fewer chances for social mobility.
   b. makes access to college more difficult.
   c. has no impact on their college plans.
   d. leads to downward intergenerational social mobility.

7. The type of car you drive, what kind of house you live in, and what brands of clothing you wear are examples of _______ in U.S. society.
   a. social markers
   b. status symbols
   c. social statuses
   d. status inconsistency

8. One principle of how social class affects individuals’ lives is that:
   a. working class parents teach children to be creative and ask questions.
b. middle class teenagers are more likely to be labeled by the criminal justice system as deviants than are poor and working class teenagers.
c. members of the underclass are not allowed to vote.
d. to% of U.S. members of Congress are millionaires who can fund their own campaigns.

9. Frank immigrated to the U.S. when he was thirty years old with his wife and two children. He and his wife worked in a meatpacking plant in a dirty, dangerous, low wage jobs all their lives, but they saved money from their wages and sent both of their children to college. Their daughter is now a doctor and their son is a lawyer. This is an example of all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. the American Dream.          b. intergenerational mobility.
   c. social mobility.             d. intragenerational mobility.

10. The ability to get your way in spite of the desires of other people is called:
    a. wealth. b. power. c. prestige. d. status.

11. When asked what social class they belong to, most Americans:
    a. greatly exaggerate their annual income.
    b. report that they are members of the middle class.
    c. report that they are members of the upper class.
    d. greatly underreport their annual income because of the American value of equality.

12. A stratification system in which certain people are owned as property and more or less deprived of all rights by law is known as:
    a. capitalism
    b. caste
    c. estates
    d. slavery

13. In which country was caste associated with religious beliefs about afterlife based on broad occupational groupings?
    a. the United States
    b. South Africa
    c. Saudi Arabia
    d. Russia
    e. India

14. Sociologists call a large group of people who occupy a similar economic position and have similar economic resources that influence the type of lifestyle they are able to lead in society:
    a. slaves
    b. peons
    c. estate
    d. class
15. The money a person receives from a wage or salary or from investments is _______________; the assets an individual owns are _______________.
   a. wealth; property
   b. wealth; income
   c. property; property
   d. income; wealth

16. According to the Kuznets curve, inequality in capitalist societies:
   a. decreases at first, stabilizes, and then decreases again
   b. increases at first, declines, and then stabilizes at a relatively low level
   c. decreases at first, increases rapidly, and then stabilizes at a relatively high level
   d. increases at first, stabilizes at a high level, and then declines gradually

17. Karl Marx called those who own the means of production _______________ and those who make their living by selling their own labor power for a wage _______________.
   a. status groups; pariahs
   b. sellers; buyers
   c. producers; consumers
   d. merchants; peddlers
   e. capitalists; the working class

18. Max Weber referred to negatively privileged status groups as:
   a. capitalists
   b. contradictory class locations
   c. deviants
   d. pariah groups

19. Who argued that social stratification is functional, ensuring that the most talented people fill the roles they are best suited for by rewarding them accordingly?
   a. Karl Marx
   b. Kingsley Davis and Wilbert E. Moore
   c. Melvin Tumin
   d. Max Weber

20. According to functionalist theorists Kingsley Davis and Wilbert E. Moore, stratification is necessary to ensure that:
   a. all individuals are able to use their creative talents
   b. equality of opportunity exists for all people
   c. important positions are filled by the most qualified people
   d. profit is maximized in a capitalist society

21. Melvin Tumin criticized Kingsley Davis and Wilbert E. Moore’s functionalist theory of stratification on a number of grounds. Which of the following is NOT one of his criticisms?
   a. All positions in society are equally important.
   b. Economic and cultural resources help transmit privileged status across generations.
   c. The functional importance of a role is difficult to measure.
   d. Social rewards bestowed on people in important roles do not reflect actual importance.

22. According to Erik Olin Wright, people who control workers but are in turn controlled by their own employers are in:
a. a caste
b. contradictory class locations
c. pariah groups
d. the capitalist class

23. Which of the following is a characteristic of the concerted cultivation model of parenting according to Annette Lareau in *Unequal Childhoods*?
   a. Children learn to be assertive with adults.
   b. Children feel a sense of constraint when operating in institutions.
   c. How free time is spent is up to the child.
   d. It fails to provide children with skills needed for success in school.

24. The majority of Americans claim to be part of the:
   a. working class
   b. upper middle class
   c. underclass
   d. middle class

25. Social mobility resulting from changes in the number and types of occupations in a society is called:
   a. intragenerational mobility
   b. intergenerational mobility
   c. life course
   d. social reproduction
   e. structural mobility

26. How far an individual moves up or down the socioeconomic scale in her lifetime is called:
   a. intragenerational mobility
   b. intergenerational mobility
   c. life course
   d. life history

27. Emma is a partner at a large law firm in New York City. Her mother was a secretary at a bank, and her mother’s mother cleaned offices for a living. This family history illustrates the concept of:
   a. intragenerational mobility
   b. intergenerational mobility
   c. life course
   d. life history

28. If a person has a different class position from that of his parents or grandparents, he has experienced:
   a. intragenerational mobility
   b. intergenerational mobility
   c. life course
   d. life history
CHAPTER 9: GLOBAL INEQUALITY

1. The video “The Global Assembly Line” discussed all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. the repetitive, fast paced, hazardous nature of jobs in maquiladoras.
   b. the role of female domination over men in Third World cultures that led employers to hire women in maquiladoras.
   c. the role of changes in communication and transportation technologies that allowed the construction of maquiladoras in many Third World nations.
   d. the poor living conditions for maquiladora workers.

2. Peru has been an independent nation since the early 1800s, when it won its independence from Spain. However, most of the large industries in Peru are owned by foreign companies, most Peruvians are poor, and the nation is classified as part of the periphery. This is an example of all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. neocolonialism.
   b. the results of socialism.
   c. the role of transnational corporations.
   d. the lack of alternatives to foreign companies as a source of jobs.

3. Japan and Germany were defeated in World War II and their economies were almost completely destroyed, but over the last fifty years they have developed market economies with large industrial and service sectors and are two of the wealthiest nations in the world. Japan and Germany are examples of:
   a. newly industrializing nations.
   b. semiperipheral nations.
   c. core nations.
   d. peripheral nations.

4. The process in which one nation takes over another nation, usually to exploit its labor and natural resources, is called:
   a. neocolonialism.
   b. globalization.
   c. colonization.
   d. ethnic cleansing.

5. England conquered India during the 1700s in order to get supplies of cotton for English factories and to have a market for English industrial products such as clothing. This is an example of:
   a. imperialism.
   b. maquiladorization.
   c. neocolonialism.
   d. multinationalization.

6. The only land border between the core and the periphery is between:
   a. France and Spain.
   b. China and Russia.
   d. the U.S. and Mexico.

7. A rate of urban growth that outstrips economic growth, leading to widespread unemployment and overburdened public services is called:
   a. colonial urbanization.
   b. neocolonial urbanization.
   c. hyperurbanization.
   d. dense urbanization.

8. The future of the world system is likely to include all of the following EXCEPT:
a. globalization will continue.
b. people in the U.S. need to prepare for life in a globalizing world.
c. there will be larger numbers of low wage workers in the periphery.
d. the share of the world’s population living in peripheral cities will decline because of the miserable living conditions in these cities.

9. State ownership of the means of production and state planning of production and distribution are characteristics of:
a. capitalism. b. socialism. c. newly industrializing countries. d. core nations.

10. The results of globalization include all of the following EXCEPT:
a. cultural leveling. 
b. U.S. companies compete with companies from all over the world. 
c. most consumer goods are now made in the U.S., rather than imported from other nations. 
d. the movement of U.S. jobs to the periphery.

11. One characteristic of most peripheral nations is that:
a. they pulled out of the capitalist world economy for a few decades. 
b. they are making a transition toward capitalism, but their economies are still a mixture of capitalism and socialism. 
c. they are located in Europe. 
d. they have a colonial heritage.

12. Which stage immediately follows “takeoff,” according to W. W. Rostow’s modernization theory?
a. traditional b. landing c. mid-flight cruising altitude d. drive to technological maturity

13. Natural resources flow from the ____________ to the ____________ according to world-systems theory.
a. core; periphery b. periphery; core c. semiperiphery; periphery d. upper class; lower class

a. worldwide work b. semiperipheral chains c. global commodity chains d. dependency theory
CHAPTER 10: GENDER INEQUALITY

1. Sarah is about to graduate from WMU with a degree in marketing. She goes on a job interview at a major corporation in Chicago. During lunch, her prospective employer says “That’s a beautiful engagement ring you’re wearing; how many children do you and your future husband plan to have?” This is an example of:
   a. sexual harassment.  b. gender discrimination in hiring.
   c. the glass ceiling.   d. gender roles.

2. Gender is an important social fact for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
   a. there are very different social roles for each gender.
   b. the most important biologically based differences between men and women are related to strength and speed.
   c. traits defined as masculine are more highly valued than those defined as feminine.
   d. we learn gender roles and values during socialization.

3. The system of gender stratification includes all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. workplace discrimination.   b. occupational segregation.
   c. equal pay for men and women.   d. sexual harassment.

4. The 22” piece of string is an example of:
   a. sex differences between men and women.
   b. the effects of male reverse anorexia.
   c. the biologically based differences between men and women.
   d. the effects of gender.

5. Scholars use the term ______________ to refer to biological differences between men and women.
   a. sex
   b. gender
   c. biosex
   d. biogender

6. According to the text, one’s biological sex refers to:
   a. one’s social roles
   b. one’s gender
   c. one’s sexual orientation
   d. the psychological, social, and cultural differences between males and females
   e. the anatomical differences distinguishing males from females

7. Scholars use the term ______________ to refer to the psychological, social, and cultural differences between women and men.
   a. sex
   b. gender
   c. biosex
   d. biogender
8. Any difference in status, power, and prestige between men and women in groups, collectives, and 
societies is known as:
   a. patriarchy
   b. matriarchy
   c. masculinity
   d. feminism
   e. gender inequality

9. The systematic domination of females by males is called:
   a. feminism
   b. sex
   c. matriarchy
   d. patriarchy

10. An economic theory suggesting that people who invest more in their schooling, on-the-job 
    training, and work experience are paid more is known as the:
    a. stereotyping
    b. structural functionalism
    c. comparable worth
    d. gender typing
    e. human capital

11. The policy that would pay employees based on the worth of their work rather than the personal 
    characteristics of the majority of workers in that job is called:
    a. radical feminism
    b. comparable worth
    c. black feminism
    d. sex segregation

12. A policy that compares pay rates for different jobs based on a presumably objective assessment of skill, 
    effort, responsibility, and working conditions is referred to as:
    a. a patriarchy
    b. gender typing
    c. a glass ceiling
    d. a glass escalator
    e. comparable worth

13. An organization with a promotion barrier that prevents a woman’s upward mobility is said to have:
    a. a patriarchy
    b. gender typing
    c. comparable worth
    d. comparable work
    e. a glass ceiling

14. More than one-half of the graduates from colleges of business administration are women. In most cases, 
    these graduates are able to find fairly good entry-level positions. However, women’s mobility up the 
corporate hierarchy is often thwarted. This barrier is called:
    a. the nurturing of gender difference
    b. the high-tech hurdle
    c. the sexual harassment syndrome
d. patriarchal revenge

e. the glass ceiling

15. When sociologists refer to the “second shift” for working women, they mean the:
a. shift of women workers from industrial jobs to service jobs
b. movement of women from teaching primary grades to secondary teaching
c. fact that most women found it more acceptable to work from 5:00 P.M. to 1:00 A.M. rather than the first shift from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
d. burden of housework that awaits a woman when she returns home from work

16. According to the functionalist sociologist Talcott Parsons, the family is most efficient when it operates with a clear sexual division of labor with the females performing the _____________ role and males performing the _____________ role.
a. expressive; instrumental
b. instrumental; expressive
c. gender; sex
d. sex; gender

17. Feminists criticize the maternal deprivation thesis, which asserts that children will be _____________ if not raised by their own mother or a female mother substitute.
a. normal
b. socialized
c. inadequately socialized
d. maternal

18. A sociologist who puts gender at the center of the analysis of the social world can be said to be using:
a. feminist theory
b. a gendered analysis
c. a biased perspective
d. a functionalist analysis

19. The perspective that explains gender inequalities in terms of social and cultural attitudes and argues for solutions that involve working in the existing system toward gradual reform is:
a. liberal feminism
b. radical feminism
c. black feminism
d. Parsonian functionalism

20. The perspective that argues that men are responsible for and benefit from the exploitation of women and advocates abolition of the family and the power relations that characterize it is:
a. liberal feminism
b. radical feminism
c. black feminism
d. Parsonian functionalism

21. The perspective that focuses on the interaction of race, class, and gender in the disadvantages faced by women is:
a. liberal feminism
b. radical feminism
c. black feminism
d. Parsonian functionalism

ANSWER KEY
CHAPTER 8
1. A
2. D
3. D
4. D
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. D
10. B
11. B
12. D
13. E
14. D
15. D
16. B
17. E
18. D
19. B
20. C
21. A
22. B
23. A
24. D
25. E
26. A
27. B
28. B
CHAPTER 9
1. B
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. D
12. D
13. B
14. C

CHAPTER 10
1. B
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. E
7. B
8. E
9. C
10. E
11. B
12. E
13. E
14. E
15. D
16. A
17. C
18. A
19. A
20. B
21. C