

**SOCIOLOGY—CHAPTER TWO REVIEW**      Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Short answers:**

1.      What is the difference between laws and mores?
  
2.      Define “ideology”:
  
3.      What does it mean to have a “vested interest”?
  
4.      Give three reasons that people resist cultural change:
  
5.      List the five basic components of all cultures:
  
6.      Give three examples of “material culture”:
  
7.      Give three examples of “nonmaterial culture”:
  
8.      Give three examples of positive sanctions that are not in your notes or in the textbook:
  
9.      Give one example of a culture complex:
  
10.     List the six factors of social change:

**Fill-in-the-blank:**

11. Sociologists sometimes refer to \_\_\_\_\_ as the combination of objects and rules.
12. Two examples of a subculture are \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Two examples of countercultures are \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Self-fulfillment is a commitment to the full development of one's \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The enforcing of norms through either internal or external means is social \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The process by which a norm becomes a part of an individual's personality is \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The two types of norms that sociologists distinguish between are \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Norms that have a great moral significance attached to them are \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Norms that describe socially accepted behavior but do not have great moral significance attached to them are \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Shared beliefs about what is good or bad, right or wrong are \_\_\_\_\_.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is all the shared products of human groups, including both physical objects and the beliefs, values, and behaviors shared by a group.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of interdependent people who have organized in such a way as to share a common culture and feeling of unity.
23. Cultural \_\_\_\_\_ are certain features that are developed to ensure the fulfillment of some needs of society and are common to all cultures.
24. Cultural \_\_\_\_\_ is the belief that cultures should be judged by their own standards rather than by applying the standards of another culture.
25. Examples of \_\_\_\_\_ sanctions include imprisonment and pay raises.
26. When your teacher praises you for doing an excellent job on a class project, you are receiving a \_\_\_\_\_ sanction. (Positive or negative?)

27. An example of a \_\_\_\_\_ sanction would be the threat of punishment used to enforce conformity to school rule.
28. The \_\_\_\_\_ objects that people create and use form a group's material culture.
29. The tendency to view one's own culture or group as \_\_\_\_\_ is called ethnocentrism.
30. The belief that cultures should be judged by their own standards rather than by applying the standards of another culture is called \_\_\_\_\_.
31. The unique cultural characteristics of a group that share values, norms, and behaviors that are *not* shared by the entire population form a \_\_\_\_\_.
32. In the 1940s anthropologist, \_\_\_\_\_ used his research to compile a list of more than 65 cultural universals.
33. The linguist, \_\_\_\_\_, extended the linguist-relativity hypothesis which consisted of the principle that language shapes the way people think.
34. \_\_\_\_\_ is the female anthropologist that conducted a now-classic study of cultural variation in the 1930s.