

Social Structure and Inequity

- A theoretical approach to social structure that starts with an empirical phenomenon (as opposed to a broad abstract entity like the social system) and abstracts from it to create general statements that can be verified by data would best be described as:
 - structuralism
 - structural functionalism
 - middle range theory
 - social constructionism
- When the German teenager, Helmut, learned that the exchange student his family was to be hosting was from Texas, he was upset and unhappy because he expected the fellow to be a gun-loving cowboy with crazy politics who would embarrass Helmut at school. Helmut's attitude can best be described as:
 - stigma
 - discrimination
 - valid
 - prejudice
- All of the following are social groups except:
 - Virginia residents
 - people waiting in line at a bank
 - a mob during a riot
 - a basketball team
- Of the choices below, which is the best translation into English of the phrase, 'Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft?'
 - self and group
 - community and society
 - structure and change
 - communication and influence
- Absent immigration or emigration, if the fertility rate within the population of a country is roughly 2.0 births per woman:
 - Population growth would tend towards zero.
 - Population would decline.
 - The answer depends on variation in fertility rates among different age cohorts within the population.
 - The question is impossible to answer without more information.
- The portion of an individual's self-concept derived from perceived membership in a relevant social group is called:
 - social identity
 - collective identity
 - in-group bias
 - relationship-contingent self-esteem
- Which choice below does NOT belong among the others?
 - cultural mosaic
 - assimilation
 - global culture
 - melting pot

8. One of the claims in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is as follows: “Worldwide standards of freedom and justice, based on the principle that man is free only when he lives as his society defines freedom, that his rights are those he recognizes as a member of his society, must be basic.” At the time of publication, the anthropologist Julian Steward questioned whether this principle means that anthropologists “approve the social caste system of India, the racial caste system of the United States, or many other varieties of social discrimination in the world.” Steward criticism reflects the point of view that:
- A. There are no absolute or universal moral standards.
 - B. The concept of culture, like any other piece of knowledge, can be abused and misinterpreted.
 - C. It is difficult or impossible to apply the principles of cultural relativism to moral problems.
 - D. A person’s beliefs and activities should be understood based on that person’s own culture.
9. The first weeks after Abdul’s mother came to live with him and his family in Atlanta, she had seemed delighted. Compared to Sierra Leone, there were many conveniences. However, those feelings soon gave way to unpleasant feelings of frustration and anger. She began to experience events on a daily basis that seemed strange and offensive to her. The traffic, the manners, and the barrage of media all seemed to heighten her sense of disconnection. What was Abdul’s mother experiencing?
- A. culture bound syndrome
 - B. neophobia
 - C. cultural conflict
 - D. culture shock
10. Richard confided that he prefers hiring Mexican laborers for his construction business. He would say that Mexicans were humble people and they were” willing to work like their bread depended on it!” According to the stereotype content model, through which type of stereotype does Richard view Mexican laborers?
- A. paternalistic
 - B. contemptuous
 - C. admiration
 - D. envious
11. In a 2x2 between-group design, Hindu or Muslim participants were asked to make casual attributions for undesirable acts performed by Hindus or Muslims. Hindus attributed external causes to undesirable acts committed by fellow Hindus, but an internal cause for undesirable acts committed by Muslims. Conversely, Muslims attributed external causes to undesirable acts committed by fellow Muslims, but an internal cause for undesirable acts committed by Hindus. This study provides evidence for which of the following?
- A. fundamental attribution error
 - B. ultimate attribution error
 - C. actor-observer asymmetry
 - D. cultural bias

12. Which of the following demonstrates explicit stereotyping as opposed to implicit stereotyping?
- A. Many individuals are more likely to believe they saw a weapon rather than a cell phone when it is paired with the photo of an African American man.
 - B. Both male and female subjects associate male category members more strongly than female category members with words like bold, mighty, and powerful.
 - C. College faculty are less likely to respond to inquiries about research opportunities if the email appears to be from a woman as opposed to an identical email from a man.
 - D. New parents bring a doll to their first meeting with their adoptive daughter because girls like to play with dolls.
13. Recent experimental psychology suggests that the more power one has, the less one takes on the perspective of others, implying that the powerful have less empathy. Furthermore, researchers investigating the bystander effect found that powerful people are three times as likely to first offer help to a “stranger in distress”. From these results it is logical to infer that:
- A. Lack of empathy is not necessarily the reason people fail to help to a victim when others are present.
 - B. Taking on the perspective of another person is not synonymous with empathy.
 - C. Powerful people have the ability to influence the behavior of other people.
 - D. Diffusion of responsibility is not a likely cause of the bystander effect.
14. Children from a wealthy family are equipped with skills valued by educational institutions and employers as a result of their parents’ socialization and cultural capital. Meanwhile, individuals from less privileged backgrounds are asked to perform at the same level as their more ‘capitally-endowed’ peers and thus have to work harder to keep even. According to Karl Marx, this produces the dynamic of
- A. social mobility
 - B. class conflict
 - C. social reproduction
 - D. plutocracy
15. Realistic conflict theory is a social psychological model of intergroup conflict. The theory explains how intergroup hostility can arise as a result of conflicting goals and competition over limited resources, and it also offers an explanation for the feelings of prejudice and discrimination toward the outgroup that accompany the intergroup hostility. Groups may be in competition for a real or perceived scarcity of resources such as money, political power, military protection, or social status. Feelings of resentment can arise in the situation that the groups see the competition over resources as having a zero-sums fate, in which only one group is the winner and the other loses. The length and severity of the conflict is based upon the perceived value and shortage of the given resource. According to this theory, positive relations can only be restored if:
- A. Superordinate goals are in place.
 - B. Resource surplus removes scarcity.
 - C. A surrogate victim is chosen through the scapegoating mechanism.
 - D. Intergroup communication is restored.

- 16.** A study was conducted in which participants were asked to predict attitudes of third parties using a rating system. After being provided with a brief biographical description, a female history major and a female math major were rated as more similar to one another by male judges than by female judges. Of the following choices, these results best exemplify
- A.** stereotyping
 - B.** out-group homogeneity effect
 - C.** self-fulfilling prophecy
 - D.** cognitive schemas
- 17.** The question of when people rely on stereotypic preconceptions in judging others was investigated in two studies. Subjects exhibited stereotypic biases in their judgments to a much greater extent when the judgments were rendered at a nonoptimal time of day (i.e., in the morning for “night people” and in the evening for “morning people”). In Study One, this pattern was found in probability judgments concerning personal characteristics. In Study Two, the pattern was obtained in perceptions of guilt in allegations of student misbehavior. These results suggest that
- A.** Pineal gland activity is implicated in increased stereotyping behavior.
 - B.** Stereotyping may be a frustration-aggression response.
 - C.** The propensity to stereotype is related to processing capacity.
 - D.** Stereotyping may be influenced by waking dream mentation.
- 18.** Some sociologists, for instance Karl Polanyi, have argued that relative differences in economic wealth are more important than absolute deprivation, and that it is more significant in determining human quality of life. This suggests that:
- A.** Poverty can be eliminated by raising total wealth.
 - B.** A person’s well-being depends on their actual negative condition.
 - C.** Social inequality is also a factor in well-being.
 - D.** Egoistic and fraternalistic relative deprivation are distinct.
- 19.** Stereotype Implicit Association Tests (IAT) measure associations between concepts that often reflect the strength to which a person holds a particular societal stereotype. For example, the Gender-Science IAT reveals that most people associate women more strongly with liberal arts and men more strongly with science. Compared to a closed question self-report method, which of the following represent advantages of an IAT as a research tool for measuring stereotypes?
- I.** IAT test procedures largely avoid social-desirability bias.
 - II.** IAT results reveal stereotypes of which the subject is not aware.
 - III.** IAT represents an easier and faster way to collect data.
 - IV.** IAT results are more directly quantifiable.
- A.** I and II
 - B.** I, II and IV
 - C.** II, and III
 - D.** I, II, III and IV

20. Ambivalent sexism is a framework positing that:
- A. Gender based stereotyping occurs on both an in-group and out-group basis.
 - B. Gender stereotyping has both cognitive and behavioral components.
 - C. Sexism has two sub-components: hostile sexism and benevolent sexism.
 - D. The definition of sexism should encompass transphobia.
21. The national social insurance program that provides health-care for Americans aged 65 and older is:
- A. Medicare
 - B. Social Security
 - C. Medicaid
 - D. The Affordable Care Act
22. Ramaswamy is an Indian man from an upper caste who supports the current Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi. Ramaswamy believes that the caste system is an essential part of Indian culture, even though Narendra Modi belongs to a lower middle caste classified as an 'Other Backward Class' under Indian law, a collective term used by the Government of India to classify castes which are socially and educationally disadvantaged. How is Ramaswamy likely to attribute Prime Minister Modi's success?
- A. Modi's success demonstrates the value of Indian laws that ensure the rights of lower castes.
 - B. Modi's elevation was the result of compromises within the BJP Party not his own merit.
 - C. Modi's success can be attributed to the special treatment he received.
 - D. Modi is a truly exceptional individual.
23. Subjects in a study were instructed to read descriptions of behaviors performed by members of groups A and B. Negative behaviors outnumbered positive actions and group B was smaller than group A, making negative behaviors and membership in group B relatively infrequent and distinctive. Participants were then asked who had performed a set of actions: a person of group A or group B. Results showed that subjects overestimated the frequency with which both distinctive events, membership in group B and negative behavior, co-occurred, and evaluated group B more negatively. This despite the fact the proportion of positive to negative behaviors was equivalent for both groups and that there was no relationship between group membership and behaviors. The results of this study best exemplify which of the following?
- A. outgroup bias
 - B. ingroup bias
 - C. ultimate attribution error
 - D. illusory correlation
24. _____ refers to the difficulty that members of stigmatized or negatively stereotyped groups may have in interpreting feedback. This can lead stigmatized group members to feel uncertainty about whether negative outcomes are due to discrimination against them or their own behavior. In comparison, they might discredit positive feedback as a form of sympathy rather than seeing it as the result of their ability and achievement.
- A. stereotype threat
 - B. attributional ambiguity
 - C. actor-observer discrepancy
 - D. fundamental attribution error

25. Which portion of Medicare covers inpatient hospital stays?
- A. Part A
 - B. Part B
 - C. Part C
 - D. Part D
26. Jeff does not believe he is a racist, and he never expresses overtly racist views or consciously discriminates. Slavery and Jim Crow were in the past, to his way of thinking, and he believes that blacks in the United States no longer face much prejudice or discrimination. He believes that the failure of blacks to progress results from their unwillingness to work hard enough and that black people depend too much on the government for handouts and programs like affirmative action to get ahead. Which of the following terms is used within sociological research to describe this belief system?
- A. traditional values
 - B. ambivalent prejudice
 - C. aversive racism
 - D. symbolic racism
27. A system of established and prevalent social rules that structure social interactions of a set of individuals within a community is called a(n):
- A. norm
 - B. script
 - C. institution
 - D. convention
28. Schizophrenia patient is an example of what kind of status?
- A. achieved status
 - B. ascribed status
 - C. master status
 - D. ambivalent status
29. Which of the following is an ascribed status?
- I. race
 - II. gender
 - III. professional certifications
 - IV. social caste
- A. III only
 - B. I and II
 - C. I, II and IV
 - D. I, II, III and IV
30. For Durkheim _____ arises more generally from a mismatch between personal or group standards and wider social standards, or from the lack of a social ethic, which produces moral deregulation and an absence of legitimate aspirations.
- A. normlessness
 - B. anomie
 - C. deviance
 - D. alienation
31. Karl Marx is the father of
- A. conflict theory
 - B. functionalism
 - C. symbolic interactionism
 - D. utilitarianism

32. A child born in the United States to parents with income in the lowest quintile is more than ten times more likely to end up in the lowest quintile than the highest as an adult (43 percent versus 4 percent). And, a child born to parents in the highest quintile is five times more likely to end up in the highest quintile than the lowest (40 percent versus 8 percent). These statistics best exemplify which of the following:
- A. intragenerational mobility
 - B. social reproduction
 - C. vertical social mobility
 - D. meritocracy
33. _____ is the most extreme system of social stratification.
- A. the caste system
 - B. aristocracy
 - C. slavery
 - D. plutocracy
34. Which of the following is NOT an ethnic group?
- A. Amish
 - B. African Americans
 - C. Catholics
 - D. Sikhs
35. Which of the following best exemplifies a symbolic interactionist approach to prejudice and racism?
- A. Prejudice and discrimination derive from the differences in power and economic resources of ethnic groups.
 - B. For race and ethnic relations to contribute to the harmonious conduct and stability of society, racial and ethnic minorities should assimilate as much as possible into that society.
 - C. A person is socially determined in a position that involves race, class, and gender and, thus, looking at only one of them to explain their status is incomplete.
 - D. The question to ask is what happens when two people of different racial or ethnic origins come into contact with each other, and how can such interracial or interethnic contact reduce hostility and conflict.
36. America's 'melting pot' is a metaphor for:
- A. multiculturalism
 - B. pluralism
 - C. cultural mosaic
 - D. assimilation
37. One of the provisions of the Affordable Care Act, _____ requires health insurance providers to offer health insurance policies with the same premium to all applicants of the same age and location without regard to gender or most pre-existing conditions (excluding tobacco use). Premiums for older applicants can be no more than three times those for the youngest.
- A. community rating
 - B. the individual mandate
 - C. guaranteed issue
 - D. essential health benefits

38. In the 1978 case, *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that _____ in college admission decisions violated the Equal Protection Clause.
- A. affirmative action
 - B. using racial quotas
 - C. using a racial point system
 - D. considering the applicant's race
39. The ability to impose one's will on others is called _____ when it is perceived as legitimate by the social structure.
- A. government
 - B. power
 - C. authority
 - D. a norm
40. The Civil Rights Movement in the United States would be described as which type of social movement?
- A. radical
 - B. reform
 - C. innovation
 - D. conservative
41. _____ challenges the idea that gender is part of the essential self and closely examines the socially constructed nature of sexual acts and identities.
- A. feminist theory
 - B. essentialism
 - C. queer theory
 - D. conflict theory
42. To say that gender is an emergent feature of social situations, both as an outcome of and a rationale for various social arrangements, is to apply which approach to gender?
- A. constructionist
 - B. essentialist
 - C. positivist
 - D. functionalist
43. The _____ hypothesis suggests that residents of deprived neighbourhoods have universally poorer access to high-quality food environments, which in turn contributes to the development of spatial inequalities in diet and diet-related chronic disease.
- A. social reproduction
 - B. deprivation amplification
 - C. just-world
 - D. self-fulfilling prophecy
44. Which of the following countries does NOT provide universal health-care for its citizens?
- I. United States
 - II. Japan
 - III. France
 - IV. Germany
- A. I only
 - B. I and II
 - C. I and IV
 - D. II, III, and IV

45. _____ is the study and analysis of the social aspects of health and disease conditions.

- A. sociobiology
- B. biosocial theory
- C. epidemiology
- D. sociological medicine

46. Corresponding to demographic transition is the epidemiological transition. The epidemiological transition occurs when a country undergoes the process of modernization from developing nation to developed nation status. The developments of modern healthcare and medicine, like antibiotics, drastically reduce infant mortality rates and extends average life expectancy which leads to:

- A. congruent increase in population caused by delayed birth rate decreases
- B. a high death rate and a high birth rate which are roughly in balance
- C. new epidemics in which zoonotic diseases can spread in a more rapid manner and become large outbreaks
- D. the replacement of infectious diseases by chronic diseases as the primary cause of death

47. Robert was taken off the lung transplant list after testing positive for nicotine during his last clinic visit. As a result of this, Alphonso, who is five years older, will be next in line to receive a lung transplant. This is an example of

- A. vertical equity
- B. horizontal equity
- C. provider discrimination
- D. social inequality

48. A marked increase has been observed in the all-cause mortality of middle-aged white non-Hispanic men and women in the United States between 1999 and 2013. This change reversed decades of progress in mortality and was unique to the United States. No other rich country saw a similar turnaround. The midlife mortality reversal was confined to white non-Hispanics. Black non-Hispanics and Hispanics at midlife, and those aged 65 and above in every racial and ethnic group, continued to see mortality rates fall. This increase for whites was largely accounted for by increasing death rates from drug and alcohol poisonings, suicide, and chronic liver diseases and cirrhosis. Although all education groups saw increases in mortality from suicide and poisonings, and an overall increase in external cause mortality, those with less education saw the most marked increases. Rising midlife mortality rates of white non-Hispanics were paralleled by increases in midlife morbidity. Self-reported declines in health, mental health, and ability to conduct activities of daily living, and increases in chronic pain and inability to work, as well as clinically measured deteriorations in liver function, all point to growing distress in this population. Within Durkheim's sociological framework, the social condition described above exemplifies:

- A. strain
- B. anomie
- C. decompensation
- D. alienation

49. Previous research has identified a wide range of indicators of social isolation that pose health risks, including living alone, having a small social network, infrequent participation in social activities, and feelings of loneliness. However, multiple forms of isolation are rarely studied together, making it difficult to determine which aspects of isolation are most deleterious for health. Using population-based data from the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project, a study combined multiple indicators of social isolation into scales assessing social disconnectedness and perceived isolation. The study examined the extent to which social disconnectedness and perceived isolation have distinct associations with physical and mental health among older adults. Results indicated that social disconnectedness and perceived isolation are independently associated with lower levels of self-rated physical health. However, the association between disconnectedness and mental health seems to operate mainly through the strong relationship between perceived isolation and mental health. From the results of this study it is reasonable to conclude that:

- A.** A lack of social connectedness is almost always accompanied by feelings of loneliness and isolation.
- B.** Reliance on self-reported measures of social connectedness restricts the ability to measure objective social disconnectedness apart from perceived isolation.
- C.** Older adults who are able to withstand socially isolating circumstances or adjust their expectations so that they do not develop a subjective sense of isolation may fare better.
- D.** Social disconnectedness and perceived isolation are interchangeable indicators of physical health risks.

50. Bioethicist Edmund Pellegrino proposed a philosophically grounded structure for ethical decision-making in medicine. In Pellegrino's system the fact of illness is conditioned by the limitation placed on personal autonomy of the patient and their degree of vulnerability in illness. Clinicians "profess" specialized knowledge and skill to help those who are ill by an oath at graduation, and they re-articulate this pledge whenever they enter a patient's room wearing public symbols of the profession and offer to help a person who is ill. Pellegrino considers the act of medicine to be first and foremost a relationship with the well being of the patient its goal. The clinician must answer three questions: What can be wrong? What can be done? What should be done? The latter is a moral question. In Pellegrino's construct, the good of the patient is the primary focus of the medical event. There are four distinct levels of good: 1) biomedical good 2) the good as the patient has chosen it 3) the good of the patient as a person 4) the patient's designation of the ultimate good. The patient also incurs moral obligations which include truthfulness, probity, tolerance and trust. Pellegrino is concerned with the good physician: "the one who can be trusted to do what is right even when no one is looking; the one who goes beyond mere duty; the one who does the right thing for the right reasons and with the right attitudes, motives and emotions; the one who can serve as a role model and teach by example." He sees physicians as capable of growing toward this ideal by the application of virtues in practical wisdom.

As described in the passage above, what is a primary difference between Pellegrino's view of a medical doctor's ethical obligations and those described by the Hippocratic oath?

- A.** the obligation to take a holistic approach to the patient
- B.** the centrality of the doctor-patient relationship
- C.** respect for patient autonomy
- D.** that the patient also has ethical obligations