

CHAPTER**2****Review Worksheet**
Cultural Diversity

FILL IN THE BLANK In each blank, write the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Language, art, ceremonies, religion, rules of behavior, social organization, and ways of producing food are all part of a people's _____.
2. Physical objects that people create and use form a group's _____ culture.
3. Abstract human creations, such as beliefs, language, and economic systems, form a group's _____ culture.
4. _____ consists of people, and culture consists of the products that people create.
5. The basic components of all cultures are technology, symbols, language, values, and _____.
6. To be a symbol, a gesture, image, or event must have a _____ meaning attached to it.
7. When organized according to accepted rules of _____, words can be used to express any idea.
8. _____ are shared beliefs about what is good or bad, right or wrong, desirable or undesirable.
9. _____ are shared rules of conduct that tell people how to act in specific situations.
10. Norms are _____ for behavior, not actual behavior.
11. Sociologists distinguish between two types of norms: _____ and mores.
12. Culture is _____ rather than static.
13. A culture _____ is a cluster of interrelated traits.
14. Culture _____ relate to larger levels of society, such as agriculture, education, family life, and manufacturing.

SHORT ANSWER Answer the questions in the space provided.

15. Why did George Murdock examine hundreds of different cultures? _____

16. What did George Murdock believe about the purpose of the family? _____

17. What was the purpose of Margaret Mead's classic study of cultural variation?

18. Compare the general temperament of the Arapesh and the Mundugumor people.

19. Compare the child-rearing practices of the Arapesh and the Mundugumor people.

20. What did Mead conclude, based on her research? _____

21. What is cultural relativism and why is it important to social scientists? _____

22. How is a counterculture different from other subcultures? _____
