SOCIETY AND CULTURAL ISSUES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://socandculturesissues.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. How does gender socialization shape behavior and expectations in society?

A. Gender roles are innate and not learned.

B. Media has no role in gender socialization.

C. Family has no influence.

D. Agents like family, media, and peers teach gender roles, influencing career choices, domestic labor, and social expectations.

2. Which approach is recommended when addressing cultural differences in counseling, to ensure responsiveness to clients?

A. insist on the counselor's cultural norms

B. adapt to the client's cultural needs

C. ignore differences

D. rely on standardized scripts

3. Which policy best promotes sustainable food systems in the context of globalization?

A. Supporting local agriculture, nutrition programs, and food safety standards

B. Deregulating farmers to maximize export

C. Removing all import tariffs

D. Focusing only on urban megacities' diets

4. Achieving cultural competence requires open and honest discussion among diverse populations. Which of the following is NOT one of the recommended guidelines for such discussions?

A. Avoid name-calling, labeling, or blaming one another.

B. Maintain confidentiality at all times.

C. Talk about personal experiences as much as possible.

D. Take care to avoid conflict with others so as to keep the conversation moving forward.

5. What is neoliberalism and how can it affect welfare state and social inequality?

A. Neoliberalism focuses on cultural change and social welfare.

B. Neoliberalism emphasizes market solutions and deregulation; can reduce welfare provisions and amplify inequality through privatization.

C. Neoliberalism is primarily about expanding government control over markets.

D. Neoliberalism strengthens labor unions and public ownership.

SAMPLE

6. Which measures support indigenous language revival and education?

A. Language suppression and exclusive use in schools

B. Commercializing language learning apps only

C. Immersion schools, community programs, and official recognition

D. Avoiding government support

7. Which of the following is NOT typically included as a reconciliation approach for indigenous rights?

A. Recognition

B. Restitution

C. Protection of rights

D. Assimilation policies

8. Which term refers to the manipulation of societal foundations to give preferences and advantages to whites and at the same time restrict the choices, rights, mobility, and access to people of color?

A. Institutional Racism

B. Cultural Racism

C. Ethnocentrism

D. White Privilege

9. Which approach best protects cultural diversity in a globalized world?

A. Cultural homogenization

B. Policy measures that protect diversity and support hybridity

C. Erosion of local customs

D. Aggressive assimilation

10. What are the main types of social mobility and factors that enable or hinder it?

A. Mobility is determined solely by genetics.

B. Horizontal and vertical mobility; intergenerational vs intragenerational; factors include education, economy, discrimination, networks.

C. Only vertical mobility exists.

D. Mobility is random with no factors.

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How does gender socialization shape behavior and expectations in society?

A. Gender roles are innate and not learned.

B. Media has no role in gender socialization.

C. Family has no influence.

D. Agents like family, media, and peers teach gender roles, influencing career choices, domestic labor, and social expectations.

Gender socialization is the process by which expectations about how men and women should behave are learned through everyday interactions. This happens through multiple socializing agents, not in isolation. Families model and assign roles in the home, such as who does certain chores or who is encouraged toward particular careers or activities. Media images and messages continually portray and reinforce stereotypes about gender, shaping what boys and girls think is appropriate for them. Peers, especially during adolescence, enforce norms through praise, teasing, or exclusion, pushing individuals to conform to expected behavior. Together, these agents teach gender roles and influence concrete choices and patterns—like which careers seem available or suitable, how domestic labor is shared, and what kinds of social expectations people anticipate in various settings. The choice that recognizes family, media, and peers as teaching gender roles and links this socialization to career choices, domestic labor, and broader expectations best captures how gendered behavior is formed. Concepts suggesting innateness or denying any role for these agents overlook the observable ways social environments shape what people think they should do and actually do.

2. Which approach is recommended when addressing cultural differences in counseling, to ensure responsiveness to clients?

A. insist on the counselor's cultural norms

B. adapt to the client's cultural needs

C. ignore differences

D. rely on standardized scripts

In counseling, responsiveness to culture means adapting to the client's cultural needs rather than imposing the counselor's own norms. By tailoring language, communication style, and treatment goals to fit the client's beliefs, values, and social context, you validate their experience, reduce misinterpretation, and build trust and engagement. Insisting on the counselor's norms can create distance and overlook important cultural factors; ignoring differences or applying generic scripts misses the person's unique cultural reality and can undermine effectiveness. Practical steps include asking about the client's cultural background, preferred ways of communicating, spiritual or religious beliefs, family dynamics, and involvement preferences, then aligning interventions with those values and collaborating on goals. This flexible, respect-centered approach centers the client and improves rapport and outcomes.

SAMPLE

3. Which policy best promotes sustainable food systems in the context of globalization?

A. Supporting local agriculture, nutrition programs, and food safety standards

B. Deregulating farmers to maximize export

C. Removing all import tariffs

D. Focusing only on urban megacities' diets

Globalization makes food systems span communities and borders, so sustainability hinges on balancing local resilience with global trade. The best policy supports local agriculture, nutrition programs, and food safety standards because it strengthens local food production, protects public health, and promotes healthy diets while keeping ecological safeguards in place. Local production reduces transport energy and emissions and supports livelihoods; nutrition programs address malnutrition and dietary quality; safety standards ensure consumer protection across extended supply chains. This integrated approach tackles environmental, economic, and social dimensions of sustainability in a connected world. Deregulating farmers to maximize export can boost trade but often risks environmental degradation and weakening local food security. Removing all import tariffs may favor some flows but can jeopardize local producers and rural livelihoods. Focusing only on urban megacities ignores the rural foundations of food systems and the global linkages that sustain them.

4. Achieving cultural competence requires open and honest discussion among diverse populations. Which of the following is NOT one of the recommended guidelines for such discussions?

A. Avoid name-calling, labeling, or blaming one another.

B. Maintain confidentiality at all times.

C. Talk about personal experiences as much as possible.

D. Take care to avoid conflict with others so as to keep the conversation moving forward.

Open and honest cross-cultural dialogue works best when participants feel safe to share and challenge perspectives without resorting to personal attacks. Keeping conversations respectful and constructive allows people to express themselves, while guidelines like avoiding name-calling or labeling (which keeps the space nonjudgmental), maintaining confidentiality to build trust, and encouraging sharing personal experiences to illuminate how culture shapes viewpoints all support that safe, insightful exchange. The option about avoiding conflict, however, runs counter to this goal. Healthy disagreement—handled with respect and mechanisms to manage it—often reveals biases, clarifies misunderstandings, and progresses understanding. So that particular guideline doesn't fit with fostering true cultural competence in discussions.

SAMPLE

5. What is neoliberalism and how can it affect welfare state and social inequality?

A. Neoliberalism focuses on cultural change and social welfare.

B. Neoliberalism emphasizes market solutions and deregulation; can reduce welfare provisions and amplify inequality through privatization.

C. Neoliberalism is primarily about expanding government control over markets.

D. Neoliberalism strengthens labor unions and public ownership.

Neoliberalism centers on market solutions, deregulation, and a smaller role for the state in provisioning welfare. This perspective pushes privatization, outsourcing, and reducing public spending on social protections, arguing that competition and private initiative deliver better outcomes. When applied to the welfare state, these ideas often lead to cutbacks in universal programs and a shift of services to private providers, requiring more fees or market-based access. The result is a two-tier dynamic where those with resources fare better in private markets while those with less income face greater barriers and uncertainty, widening social inequality. It can also involve tax and regulatory policies that favor capital and high earners, further eroding redistribution and tying social outcomes more closely to market success.

6. Which measures support indigenous language revival and education?

A. Language suppression and exclusive use in schools

B. Commercializing language learning apps only

C. Immersion schools, community programs, and official recognition

D. Avoiding government support

Reviving an indigenous language works best when there is a full-language learning environment, daily use within the community, and formal recognition and support from authorities. Immersion schools place students in regular contact with the language across subjects, not just in isolated lessons, so thinking, schooling, and daily communication all happen in the language. This kind of immersive setting speeds up fluency and helps the language live in everyday life, not just in certificates or special classes. Community programs keep the language active outside of school by creating real-world opportunities to speak and hear the language—think language nests, after-school groups, cultural events, and mentorship by elders. When the language is used in everyday activities and cultural practices, it strengthens identity and encourages intergenerational transmission. Official recognition and support from government or other authorities provide the necessary resources, policy backing, and legitimacy for sustained revival efforts. This includes funding for teachers and materials, inclusion in school curricula, and programs that ensure long-term availability of the language in education and public life. Together, immersion, community use, and formal backing form a practical, sustainable approach to language revival. Relying only on apps, or rejecting government support, would miss essential social, cultural, and structural elements that keep a language thriving across generations.

SAMPLE

7. Which of the following is NOT typically included as a reconciliation approach for indigenous rights?

A. Recognition

B. Restitution

C. Protection of rights

D. Assimilation policies

Reconciliation with Indigenous peoples centers on recognizing rights, repairing harms, and safeguarding those rights for the future. Recognizing rights means formally acknowledging Indigenous peoples' inherent governing authority, land rights, and cultural autonomy. Restitution involves returning lands, resources, or providing compensation for past harms caused by colonization. Protection of rights means enshrining these rights in laws and institutions so they are protected and real, not just words on a page. Assimilation policies, by contrast, aim to absorb Indigenous peoples into the dominant culture and erase distinct identities, languages, and governance structures. That approach undermines self-determination and legal protections, so it does not fit with reconciliation goals. Hence, assimilation policies are not typically included as a reconciliation approach.

8. Which term refers to the manipulation of societal foundations to give preferences and advantages to whites and at the same time restrict the choices, rights, mobility, and access to people of color?

A. Institutional Racism

B. Cultural Racism

C. Ethnocentrism

D. White Privilege

The main idea here is how society's structures and systems are arranged to benefit whites while limiting the rights, choices, and mobility of people of color. Institutional racism describes exactly that: policies, practices, and norms embedded in institutions—such as education, housing, employment, and the justice system—that produce racial advantages for whites and create barriers for people of color, often even when individuals within those systems do not hold explicit racist beliefs. This is about the way the social order itself operates to maintain racial hierarchy. Cultural racism focuses on beliefs about cultures and the notion that cultural traits justify superiority, which is about attitudes and stereotypes rather than the actual operating of institutions. Ethnocentrism is a broader mindset of judging other cultures by one's own standards, not specifically about systemic arrangements. White privilege refers to the unearned benefits that come with being white; while related, it describes the advantages experienced rather than the mechanisms that organize and control social structures to produce those advantages.

SAMPLE

9. Which approach best protects cultural diversity in a globalized world?

A. Cultural homogenization

B. Policy measures that protect diversity and support hybridity

C. Erosion of local customs

D. Aggressive assimilation

Preserving cultural diversity in a globalized world requires intentional protection and adaptive blending. Policy measures that protect diversity and support hybridity create the framework for cultures to endure and flourish amid global influence. Recognizing and safeguarding languages, traditions, and arts, while encouraging respectful cross-cultural exchange, lets communities retain their distinct identities even as they interact with others. Hybridity means cultures constantly evolve through contact, mixing to form new expressions rather than losing their unique roots. This approach keeps diversity alive while enabling dynamism and cooperation across cultures. In contrast, cultural homogenization pushes toward one dominant culture, and erosion of local customs or aggressive assimilation pressures communities to abandon their practices, shrinking cultural variety.

10. What are the main types of social mobility and factors that enable or hinder it?

A. Mobility is determined solely by genetics.

B. Horizontal and vertical mobility; intergenerational vs intragenerational; factors include education, economy, discrimination, networks.

C. Only vertical mobility exists.

D. Mobility is random with no factors.

Mobility is about how a person's position in society changes over time. The main types are horizontal and vertical moves. Horizontal mobility means changing to a different job or role that sits at a similar level of social standing—think switching careers but not climbing or dropping in status. Vertical mobility involves moving to a higher or lower level—upward moves raise status, downward moves lower it. These moves can be intergenerational, meaning they're measured across generations (how a child's status compares to a parent's), or intragenerational, meaning the change happens within a person's own lifetime. Several factors enable or hinder mobility. Education and skill development are crucial because they open access to better jobs. The state of the economy and the job market shapes how easy it is to move up or down. Discrimination and structural barriers can block access to opportunities even for capable individuals. Networks and social capital—connections that provide information and access to opportunities—also play a big role. Geography, institutions, and policies that support or restrict mobility add or subtract from these effects. So this option captures both the typology of mobility (horizontal vs vertical; intergenerational vs intragenerational) and the range of enabling and hindering factors, making it the best description. The other ideas oversimplify or ignore how education, opportunity, and social barriers shape mobility.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://socandculturesissues.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE