



SECTION 4

TEST II SAMPLE QUESTIONS

This section of the Georgia Assessments for the Certification of Educators® (GACE™) Preparation Guide provides sample selected-response questions with an annotated answer key for you to review as part of your preparation for the test. The sample selected-response questions are designed to illustrate the nature of the test questions. Work through the questions carefully before referring to the annotated answer key, which follows the sample selected-response questions. The answer key provides the correct response to each question, describes why each correct response is the best answer, and lists the objective within the test framework to which each question is linked.

QUESTIONS

1. The writings of Karl Marx most influenced sociological study of which of the following topics?
 - A. social diversity and the emergence of pluralistic societies
 - B. criminal activity and the sources of social deviance
 - C. bureaucracy and the evolution of formal organizations
 - D. class development and the sources of social inequality

2. Which of the following is the best definition of a subculture?
 - A. a group of people commanding its members' trust, esteem, and loyalty
 - B. a group of people whose members share personal and enduring relationships
 - C. a group of people whose cultural patterns set them apart from the larger society
 - D. a group of people whose members pursue a specific goal or activity

3. Problems associated with political succession or the transfer of power from one leader or leadership group to another are likely to be greatest in which of the following types of government?
 - A. a theocracy based on traditional authority
 - B. a dictatorship based on charismatic authority
 - C. a monarchy based on traditional authority
 - D. an oligarchy based on rational-legal authority

4. Which of the following is the best illustration of what sociologists mean when they refer to structural social mobility?
 - A. The founders of a successful company achieve substantial increases in income.
 - B. The daughter of a factory worker attends college as a scholarship student and becomes a physician.
 - C. Economic growth in a society expands the number and proportion of high-status jobs.
 - D. The son of a prominent attorney becomes a partner in his father's law firm after law school.

5. Which of the following best describes a major function of gossip in small communities?
- A. maintaining conformity to community norms
 - B. promoting cultural innovation within the community
 - C. providing psychological and emotional support to individuals
 - D. facilitating interaction among social groups within the community

6. **Read the passage below; then answer the question that follows.**

When Middle Eastern governments persuaded Bedouin herders to abandon their nomadic ways and establish permanent settlements, many of the resulting communities failed. Bedouin livestock overgrazed lands near the settlements and reduced local water supplies. As food and water for herds became scarce, many Bedouin families left the settlements and returned to their former way of life.

The passage above best illustrates which of the following fundamental assumptions of anthropology?

- A. Cultures are in a constant state of change.
- B. A society's ideal cultural patterns sometimes differ from its actual cultural patterns.
- C. All of a culture's customs are consistent with one another.
- D. Customs that are adaptive in one setting may be maladaptive in another setting.

ANNOTATED ANSWER KEY

For question	The correct response is	Reason	Test Objective
1	D	A major theme in the writings of Karl Marx was the struggle between economic groups or classes over the control and use of valuable resources. Marx also sought to explain how poverty could exist in the prosperous Western European societies of his day. In pursuing these lines of inquiry, he developed an explanation of the sources and nature of social inequality that has continued to influence sociological inquiry and research.	0006
2	C	A subculture is a group of people who share a set of norms, attitudes, values or social characteristics that give them a distinct identity within their society. What sets members of a subculture apart from the larger society may be their profession, their adherence to a specific set of religious beliefs, their ethnic heritage, their political affiliation, their age, or any of a number of other distinguishing characteristics.	0007
3	B	Charismatic authority is power accorded to an individual as a result of remarkable leadership abilities and a personality that induces extraordinary loyalty from other people. Because such authority is based on the influence and personal qualities of a single person, rather than as the head of a political party or a royal family, charismatic movements often face serious succession problems upon the death of their leader.	0008
4	C	Structural social mobility is a change in the social position of large numbers of people that is more the result of developments in the broader society than of individual efforts. A good example would be the increase in the number and proportion of high-status professional jobs resulting from general economic growth in a society experiencing a prolonged period of prosperity.	0009
5	A	In many small communities, gossip is an important instrument of social control. Through the criticism of an individual's personal behavior, people in such communities use gossip to reinforce shared values and beliefs and to restrain behavior the community considers unacceptable.	0010
6	D	The passage describes ways in which traditional Bedouin pastoral practices that had worked well in shifting nomadic encampments created serious environmental problems in a permanent settlement. This illustrates how customs that are well suited to one set of physical or social circumstances may be ill suited in another cultural setting.	0011