Sports and Society Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions



- 1. Which of these factors relates least to the issues in college sport programs?
 - A. Availability of scholarships
 - B. Distribution of media rights revenues
 - C. Gate receipts
 - D. Funding from endowments
- 2. Which sports type is an exception to the notion that Christian beliefs reproduce existing sports?
 - A. Competitive sports
 - **B.** Recreational sports
 - C. League sports
 - D. Professional sports
- 3. What does the term "sumo" specifically refer to?
 - A. A modern wrestling style
 - B. A type of martial arts
 - C. Traditional Japanese wrestling
 - D. A form of dance
- 4. Which of the following best represents the concept of sports rituals?
 - A. Utilizing personal trainers for physical improvement
 - B. Executing specific actions believed to influence outcomes
 - C. Studying game tactics from past games
 - D. Building team camaraderie through exercises
- 5. How might the concept of femininity influence young women's participation in sports?
 - A. Encourages them to excel to a higher level
 - B. Discourages participation altogether
 - C. Helps them negotiate their identity
 - D. Has no significant impact

- 6. What type of media representations combine local traditions, sport action, and consumer products?
 - A. Live broadcasts of sporting events
 - **B.** Documentaries on international sport
 - C. Thoughtfully and carefully edited images that fuse global and local elements
 - D. Social media highlights of athletes
- 7. What impact do sports have on the identity development of young people?
 - A. They hinder personal growth
 - B. They create rigid social norms
 - C. They help integrate sports into their self-identity
 - D. They are only focused on competition
- 8. Both sport and religion involve what type of quests, according to their similarities?
 - A. Competitive quests
 - B. Disciplined quests for perfection
 - C. Spiritual quests
 - D. Publicity quests
- 9. Christian beliefs may be used to reproduce sports in their current form by:
 - A. Encouraging moral virtues around sports
 - **B.** Eliminating competition
 - C. Promoting only recreational activities
 - D. Dismissing ethical concerns
- 10. Which statement is true about private schools regarding inequality in funding for sports?
 - A. They are limited to local student recruitment.
 - B. They can recruit student athletes without geographical restrictions.
 - C. They face the same funding issues as public schools.
 - D. They lack fundraising opportunities.

Answers



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

Explanations



1. Which of these factors relates least to the issues in college sport programs?

- A. Availability of scholarships
- B. Distribution of media rights revenues
- C. Gate receipts
- D. Funding from endowments

The availability of scholarships is closely tied to the recruitment of athletes and the financial support provided to them within college sports programs. Scholarships are a significant factor in attracting talent, but they do not directly influence the operational challenges or ethical concerns that often arise within college athletics. Issues such as revenue distribution, media rights, and funding are more central to discussions about the financial sustainability and governance of college sports programs. On the other hand, the distribution of media rights revenues pertains to how income generated from broadcasting is shared among programs, impacting funding and competitive balance. Gate receipts refer to the revenue from ticket sales, which is a crucial source of income and can influence the financial health of athletic departments. Funding from endowments directly affects the financial stability of sports programs and their ability to support scholarships, facilities, and other operational costs. Thus, while scholarships are important, they are more focused on athlete recruitment and individual support rather than the broader systemic issues that plague college sports, making them the least related of the factors listed.

- 2. Which sports type is an exception to the notion that Christian beliefs reproduce existing sports?
 - A. Competitive sports
 - **B.** Recreational sports
 - C. League sports
 - D. Professional sports

Recreational sports are seen as an exception to the notion that Christian beliefs reproduce existing sports because they often focus on personal enjoyment, community engagement, and the promotion of overall well-being rather than adhering strictly to competitive frameworks or organized structures inherent in other types of sports. In recreational sports, the aim is less about winning or structured competition and more about participation, fellowship, and physical activity. This aligns with certain Christian values emphasizing community, health, and enjoyment of God's creation. Many Christian communities may create their own variations of games and activities that foster inclusiveness and reflect their values rather than simply adopting existing competitive sports formats. Competitive, league, and professional sports are typically structured around formal rules, rankings, and win-loss records that can often mirror secular societal trends, thus making them more of a reflection of existing sports culture rather than a distinct interpretation influenced by Christian beliefs. These forms can prioritize competition and achievement metrics, which may overshadow the communal and personal aspects emphasized in recreational sports.

- 3. What does the term "sumo" specifically refer to?
 - A. A modern wrestling style
 - B. A type of martial arts
 - C. Traditional Japanese wrestling
 - D. A form of dance

The term "sumo" specifically refers to traditional Japanese wrestling, which is a sport deeply rooted in Japanese culture and history. Sumo wrestling is characterized by its distinctive techniques and rituals, including the use of a circular ring called a "dohyo" and ceremonial practices that precede matches, such as the purification of the ring. The objective in sumo is to force an opponent out of the ring or to make any part of their body other than the soles of their feet touch the ground. While there are modern wrestling styles and other forms of martial arts, sumo is unique in its cultural significance, the techniques used, and its adherence to tradition. It is also a recognized sport in Japan with a set of established ranks and a professional league. This rich cultural heritage and the highly specific practices associated with sumo cement its identification as traditional Japanese wrestling, distinguishing it from other types of competitive sports.

- 4. Which of the following best represents the concept of sports rituals?
 - A. Utilizing personal trainers for physical improvement
 - B. Executing specific actions believed to influence outcomes
 - C. Studying game tactics from past games
 - D. Building team camaraderie through exercises

The concept of sports rituals is best represented by engaging in specific actions that are believed to influence the outcomes of a game or performance. This notion hinges on the idea that athletes or teams perform certain routines or behaviors with the hope that these actions will bring them success, enhance their performance, or create a sense of control over the unpredictable nature of sports. These rituals can include actions like wearing specific clothing, following a pre-game routine, or engaging in particular warm-up exercises that hold personal significance. While utilizing personal trainers focuses on improving physical capabilities and studying game tactics involves strategic preparation for competition, neither captures the essence of rituals directly tied to belief and superstition. Building team camaraderie through exercises is important for team dynamics, but it doesn't inherently involve the belief in influencing game outcomes in a ritualistic manner. Therefore, the execution of specific actions based on the belief that they can sway results most accurately encapsulates the essence of sports rituals.

- 5. How might the concept of femininity influence young women's participation in sports?
 - A. Encourages them to excel to a higher level
 - B. Discourages participation altogether
 - C. Helps them negotiate their identity
 - D. Has no significant impact

The concept of femininity can significantly shape young women's participation in sports by helping them negotiate their identity. As societal norms and expectations surrounding femininity often emphasize traits such as grace, modesty, and cooperativeness, young women may grapple with how to express their athleticism within these constraints. Engaging in sports allows them to explore and redefine what it means to be feminine in a competitive environment, where strength and assertiveness are typically valued. Through sports, young women can challenge traditional notions of femininity by showcasing their abilities, building confidence, and finding a community of like-minded peers. This process of identity negotiation can empower them to balance societal standards of femininity with their personal aspirations and experiences in athletics. Ultimately, this engagement can foster a sense of self that embraces both their athleticism and their gender identity, leading to a more nuanced understanding of what it means to be a female athlete.

- 6. What type of media representations combine local traditions, sport action, and consumer products?
 - A. Live broadcasts of sporting events
 - **B.** Documentaries on international sport
 - C. Thoughtfully and carefully edited images that fuse global and local elements
 - D. Social media highlights of athletes

The correct answer highlights how thoughtfully and carefully edited images can blend local traditions with sport action and consumer products, forming a unique narrative that resonates with both local and global audiences. This type of media representation is significant as it reflects the multicultural influences that shape sports today, integrating local culture and identities with universal sporting themes. By combining these elements, the media creates a richer context that not only showcases sports events but also promotes consumer products relevant to that specific cultural landscape. This fusion can serve to increase engagement with local audiences while appealing to the global market, thereby enhancing brand identity and consumer connection. Such representations are carefully curated to ensure they resonate on multiple levels, allowing for a deeper engagement with both the sport and the associated consumer products. In contrast, live broadcasts of sporting events typically focus solely on the action taking place without the added context of local traditions or consumer products. Documentaries on international sport may explore global narratives but might not specifically combine local traditions with consumerism in the same impactful way that edited images do. Social media highlights, while effective at showcasing athletes and brief moments from games, often lack the depth of narrative and cultural integration that thoughtfully edited images provide.

7. What impact do sports have on the identity development of young people?

- A. They hinder personal growth
- B. They create rigid social norms
- C. They help integrate sports into their self-identity
- D. They are only focused on competition

Sports play a significant role in the identity development of young people by offering a platform for self-expression, social interaction, and the exploration of personal values. Engaging in sports allows individuals to discover their strengths, interests, and personal goals, which contributes to a more defined sense of self. Through participation in sports, young athletes often experience a sense of belonging to a team or community, which can enhance their social identity and provide support from peers. This integration of sports into their self-identity helps them cultivate essential life skills such as teamwork, leadership, and resilience. Moreover, sports can foster positive traits like discipline, commitment, and the ability to handle victories and defeats, all of which play a crucial role in shaping a young person's character and identity. While there can be aspects of sports that may lead to negative consequences such as competition at all costs or the reinforcement of social norms, the overarching impact tends to be one of growth and self-discovery, making the integration of sports into self-identity a vital component of youth development.

8. Both sport and religion involve what type of quests, according to their similarities?

- A. Competitive quests
- B. Disciplined quests for perfection
- C. Spiritual quests
- D. Publicity quests

The choice highlighting disciplined quests for perfection captures a fundamental aspect of both sports and religion. In both fields, there is a strong emphasis on the pursuit of excellence and the ongoing commitment to improve oneself. In sports, athletes often engage in rigorous training regimens, adhering to strict discipline to enhance their skills and performance. This quest for perfection is not merely about winning but also about pushing personal limits and striving for greatness, embodying ideals of discipline, focus, and resilience. Similarly, in religion, practitioners usually seek spiritual growth and moral development, adhering to a set of disciplines, practices, and doctrines aimed at achieving a deeper understanding of their beliefs and a closer connection to the divine. Through rituals, meditation, or prayer, individuals in religious contexts also pursue personal perfection, often setting high ethical and spiritual standards for themselves. Together, these elements demonstrate that both sports and religion share this common framework of disciplined pursuit, which is essential to their practice and the experiences of those participating in them.

9. Christian beliefs may be used to reproduce sports in their current form by:

- A. Encouraging moral virtues around sports
- **B.** Eliminating competition
- C. Promoting only recreational activities
- D. Dismissing ethical concerns

Encouraging moral virtues around sports is a fundamental aspect of how Christian beliefs can influence the reproduction of sports in their current form. In many Christian teachings, values such as fairness, respect, teamwork, and love for one another are emphasized. When these moral virtues are integrated into the context of sports, they help create an environment where competition is not just about winning, but also about character building, fostering community, and demonstrating sportsmanship. This perspective aligns with the idea that sports can serve as a platform for promoting positive behaviors and ethical considerations, which can enhance the overall experience for participants and spectators alike. By focusing on moral development, individuals involved in sports can strive to embody these values, which can lead to a more meaningful engagement with athletic activities. The other options do not encompass the role of Christian beliefs in a constructive manner. Eliminating competition entirely would undermine the essence of sports, which is often rooted in challenge and achievement. Promoting only recreational activities would limit the scope of sports and overlook competitive opportunities that also foster growth and community. Dismissing ethical concerns would contradict the essence of many Christian doctrines that inherently prioritize morality and ethics in all aspects of life, including sports.

10. Which statement is true about private schools regarding inequality in funding for sports?

- A. They are limited to local student recruitment.
- B. They can recruit student athletes without geographical restrictions.
- C. They face the same funding issues as public schools.
- D. They lack fundraising opportunities.

Private schools have the ability to recruit student athletes without geographical restrictions, allowing them to attract talent from a much wider pool of potential students compared to public schools, which are generally bound by geographic zones for student enrollment. This capability gives private schools a significant advantage in terms of assembling competitive sports teams, which can lead to greater success in athletic competitions. The implications of this recruitment flexibility contribute to disparities in funding for sports. While many private schools may have access to greater financial resources through tuition and donations, their ability to attract talented athletes can amplify the inequality observed in high school sports. This contrasts with public schools, which often rely on local funding and have to adhere to district boundaries, potentially limiting their competitive edge in athletics. The other options do not accurately reflect the broad operational landscape of private schools. For instance, private schools do not experience the same level of funding issues as public schools, which face budget cuts and funding disparities dictated by local taxation. Additionally, they often have abundant fundraising opportunities due to their ability to connect with alumni and community supporters. Lastly, private schools are not limited to local student recruitment; rather, they actively seek out students from diverse geographic areas to enhance their programs.