CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS SOCIOLOGY?

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. From a sociological perspective, the love you feel for a romantic partner is:
   a. a natural outgrowth of sexual desire
   b. universally found in all societies where men and women live in close proximity
   c. a product of particular historical and social circumstances
   d. limited to persons of the opposite sex
   e. restricted to those persons of marriageable age

   ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: Basic Concepts
   OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics.
   Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.
   MSC: Applying

2. According to the sociological perspective, people’s behavior:
   a. is mostly a result of their personality
   b. is entirely determined by the social context
   c. has nothing to do with social context
   d. is mostly a result of their genes
   e. is influenced by the social context

   ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: Basic Concepts
   OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics.
   Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.
   MSC: Applying

3. The idea of a sociological imagination originated with:
   a. Anthony Giddens
   b. C. Wright Mills
   c. Émile Durkheim
   d. Karl Marx
   e. Max Weber

   ANS: B  DIF: Easy  REF: Basic Concepts
   OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics.
   Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.
   MSC: Remembering

4. What is it called when we “think ourselves away” from the familiar routine to see things in a sociological perspective?
   a. romanticism
   b. sociological imagination
   c. multiple personality disorder
   d. globalization
   e. unintended consequences

   ANS: B  DIF: Easy  REF: Basic Concepts
   OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics.
   Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.
   MSC: Remembering
5. The significance of a sociological imagination is that:
   a. sociology should be considered a philosophy rather than a science
   b. sociologists are primarily interested in predicting the future
   c. sociology attempts to connect individual experiences to a conception of a larger social structure
   d. sociology is not concerned with empirical verification of theories
   e. sociologists imagine that studying sociology will lead to social revolutions

ANS: C  DIF: Easy  REF: Basic Concepts

OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.

MSC: Remembering

6. When sociologists visit college campuses, they witness a variety of behaviors and social relationships that are not necessarily immediately apparent to the members of the college community. The ability to interpret all the events taking place within the campus is referred to as:
   a. theory
   b. macrosociology
   c. feminism
   d. sociological romanticism
   e. sociological imagination

ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: Basic Concepts

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MSC: Applying

7. What does the term social structure refer to?
   a. any building constructed by more than one person
   b. the random events or actions that occur within a building or concrete structure
   c. the mental state or personality of an individual
   d. a regularity or pattern in people’s behavior and relationships
   e. a major feature of the natural landscape

ANS: D  DIF: Easy  REF: Basic Concepts

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MSC: Remembering

8. A student who is sitting quietly in a classroom and listening to his professor lecture is likely acting based on self-interest if he is:
   a. hoping he will make a good impression on the professor so she will write him a good letter of recommendation
   b. sitting at the back of the room completing the homework for another class
   c. repeating the same behavior he learned in high school
   d. hoping the lecture will go faster without interruption and the class will end early
   e. taking detailed notes

ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: Basic Concepts

OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.

MSC: Understanding
9. The norms, beliefs, and values that we learn through socialization make _______________ possible:
   a. globalization
   b. power struggles
   c. social order
   d. a single world order
   e. revolution

   ANS: C  DIF: Easy  REF: Basic Concepts

OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.
MSC: Understanding

10. The sociological imagination encourages us to look at the way in which an individual’s life is shaped by his or her social role, class, gender, and race. This emphasis on the position a person is born into is considered:
   a. a Marxist perspective
   b. a deterministic framework
   c. an evolutionary framework
   d. a multicultural perspective
   e. a biological perspective

   ANS: B  DIF: Easy  REF: Basic Concepts

OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.
MSC: Understanding

11. The college admissions process in the United States:
   a. has been shaped by social and historical forces
   b. has changed little over time, although the people who apply to college have changed dramatically
   c. has shifted from favoring white applicants to restricting the number of white applicants
   d. is not publicly available to analyze from a sociological perspective
   e. involves only the consideration of the applicant’s academic merit

   ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: Basic Concepts

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MSC: Understanding

12. A child’s father is likely to tell the child to “say thank-you” when the child receives a gift. This is an example of:
   a. social construction
   b. rationalization
   c. socialization
   d. familial interest
   e. social structure

   ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: Basic Concepts

OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.
MSC: Applying
13. Socialization is the lifelong process through which we learn all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. socially acceptable behavior
   b. our genetic potential
   c. social norms
   d. distinct sense of self
   e. cultural values

   ANS: B       DIF: Medium       REF: Basic Concepts
   OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination. MSC: Understanding

14. Having a _____________ allows one to understand the centrality of gender in analyzing the social world.
   a. sociological imagination
   b. rational choice perspective
   c. global perspective
   d. feminist perspective
   e. Marxist perspective

   ANS: D       DIF: Easy       REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
   OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life. MSC: Remembering

15. The early sociology theorists often differed in their analyses of social behavior and social institutions. Nevertheless, Auguste Comte, Émile Durkheim, Karl Marx, and Max Weber strove to explain the new relationships that emerged as an outgrowth of the:
   a. American Revolution
   b. French Revolution
   c. Russian Revolution
   d. Industrial Revolution
   e. Postindustrial Revolution

   ANS: D       DIF: Medium       REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
   OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Understanding

16. Which sociological theorist first used the word sociology to describe the science that seeks to understand human behavior?
   a. Auguste Comte
   b. Émile Durkheim
   c. Karl Marx
   d. Max Weber
   e. W.E.B. Du Bois

   ANS: A       DIF: Easy       REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
   OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

17. What should knowledge of society be based on according to Auguste Comte?
   a. religion
   b. imagination
   c. scientific evidence
d. miracles
e. tradition

ANS: C  DIF: Easy  REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

18. Which sociologist showed that social factors exert a fundamental influence on suicidal behavior?
a. Anthony Giddens
b. Émile Durkheim
c. George Herbert Mead
d. Robert K. Merton
e. W.E.B. Du Bois

ANS: B  DIF: Easy  REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

19. What did Émile Durkheim call aspects of social life that influence and shape our individual actions?
a. social structure
b. social transformation
c. romantic love
d. unintended consequences
e. social facts

ANS: E  DIF: Easy  REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

20. According to Émile Durkheim, sociologists must study social facts, which are:
a. the ways in which people cooperate
b. what people report as the reasons for their behavior
c. aspects of social life that shape our individual actions
d. individual opinions
e. objects in nature

ANS: C  DIF: Easy  REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

21. Organic solidarity is:
a. how society operates naturally
b. when people disagree on basic values and customs but work together anyway
c. a source of social conflict in society
d. when the institutions of society function together as a whole
e. when all members of society engage in the exact same behaviors

ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

22. According to Émile Durkheim, societies must have organic solidarity based on cooperation and a general agreement on basic values and customs in order to:
a. persist over time  
b. survive in the face of globalization  
c. have a functional division of labor  
d. limit social conflict  
e. slow modern social development  

ANS: A  
DIF: Medium  
REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking  
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists.  
MSC: Remembering  

23. According to Émile Durkheim, society is:  
a. greater than the sum of individual acts  
b. equal to the sum of individual acts  
c. less than the sum of individual acts  
d. indivisible into individual parts  
e. inconceivable as a whole  

ANS: A  
DIF: Medium  
REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking  
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists.  
MSC: Remembering  

24. According to Émile Durkheim, social structure:  
a. is part of our genetic makeup  
b. acts as a mechanism of social constraint  
c. is primarily a function of mechanical solidarity  
d. is an anomie  
e. exists only in a materialist conception of history  

ANS: B  
DIF: Medium  
REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking  
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists.  
MSC: Remembering  

25. The way in which social structure limits the range of activities and opportunities in individuals’ lives is called:  
a. division of labor  
b. anomie  
c. organic solidarity  
d. rationalization  
e. social constraint  

ANS: E  
DIF: Medium  
REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking  
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists.  
MSC: Remembering  

26. We can say that something is socially constructed when it is based on:  
a. biological context  
b. genetics  
c. social intelligence  
d. social context  
e. objects in nature  

ANS: D  
DIF: Easy  
REF: Basic Concepts  
OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics.
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27. Alan Krueger and Stacy Dale found in their 2002 study comparing the average yearly income of students who had been admitted to and attended an Ivy League college with the average yearly income of students who had been admitted to but not attended an Ivy League college that:
   a. attending an elite institution guarantees future success
   b. the individual matters, despite an apparent disparity in opportunities between Ivy League and non-Ivy League colleges
   c. highly motivated students are far less likely to succeed if they attend a non-Ivy League college
   d. institutional structures are always a greater determinant of success than personal ambition
   e. non-Ivy League college graduates have a significantly higher average income than graduates of Ivy League college graduates

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: Basic Concepts

OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination. MSC: Understanding

28. According to Émile Durkheim, the following would gradually replace religion as the source of social cohesion in society:
   a. science
   b. love
   c. division of labor
   d. capitalism
   e. anomie

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking

OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

29. Émile Durkheim analyzed the social changes transforming society in his lifetime in terms of:
   a. “social physics”
   b. the materialist conception of history
   c. the rationalization of social and economic life
   d. the division of labor
   e. symbolic interactionism

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking

OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Understanding

30. Which is NOT associated with the concept of anomie?
   a. being disconnected from modern social life
   b. a feeling of despair
   c. a feeling of aimlessness
   d. a form of control of morality
   e. a feeling that one’s life lacks meaning

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking

OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering
31. According to Émile Durkheim, the rapid process of social change gives rise to many social difficulties that he linked to:
   a. anomie
   b. social conflict
   c. war
   d. loss of social constraint
   e. the economy

   ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
   OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

32. Which early theorist saw class conflict as the main source of social change?
   a. Émile Durkheim
   b. Harriet Martineau
   c. Karl Marx
   d. Max Weber
   e. W.E.B. Du Bois

   ANS: C  DIF: Easy  REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
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33. Which theorist examined society in terms of the history of class struggles?
   a. Max Weber
   b. Émile Durkheim
   c. George Herbert Mead
   d. Karl Marx
   e. Auguste Comte

   ANS: D  DIF: Easy  REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
   OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

34. In Marxian analysis, which group makes up the largest component of society?
   a. ruling class
   b. capitalists
   c. wage workers
   d. aristocracy
   e. the bourgeoisie

   ANS: C  DIF: Easy  REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
   OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

35. Karl Marx differs from Émile Durkheim in that:
   a. Marx concentrated on postindustrial society as opposed to industrial society
   b. Marx argued that social change is caused by economic influences as opposed to values and ideas
   c. Marx argued for a social physics and scientific understanding
   d. Marx argued that social change causes anomie
   e. Marx argued that suicide is a social act as opposed to a personal act
36. According to Karl Marx’s materialist conception of history, which of the following would be considered a source of social change in society?
   a. democratic political movements
   b. the relationships between the working class and the owning class
   c. acceptance of new religions
   d. changes in family structure
   e. gender inequality

   ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking

37. According to Karl Marx, the modern era is shaped primarily by:
   a. anomie
   b. bureaucracy
   c. division of labor
   d. capitalism
   e. enemies of the state

   ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking

38. The economic system in which conflict is inevitable because it is in the interest of the ruling class to exploit the working class and in the interest of workers to overcome that exploitation is called:
   a. socialism
   b. Marxism
   c. feminism
   d. communism
   e. capitalism

   ANS: E DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking

39. Which of the following was a focus of Max Weber’s research?
   a. class struggles
   b. the influence of cultural ideas and values on social change and individual behavior
   c. the superiority of Western culture
   d. the sense of aimlessness provoked by modern social life
   e. how the economy determined social life

   ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking

40. According to Max Weber, economic factors are very important to social change in society. What other variable is involved in social change?
41. Max Weber argued that it is misleading to attempt to study social phenomena as we do physics or biology and that it is more encompassing to:
   a. approach sociological research and understanding using science and history
   b. approach sociological research and understanding by acknowledging that humans are thinking and feeling individuals who attach meaning and significance to action
   c. approach sociological research and understanding by applying the scientific method vigorously and not deviating from it
   d. approach sociological research and understanding using bureaucracy as a model
   e. approach the discipline of sociology as if it were a religion

   ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking

42. What played the fundamental role in developing the capitalistic outlook according to Max Weber?
   a. organic solidarity
   b. specialization
   c. religious values
   d. symbolic interaction
   e. feminism

   ANS: C  DIF: Easy  REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking

43. Max Weber contended that a bureaucratic structure is the most efficient organizational type. Which of the following exemplifies a bureaucratic organization?
   a. the Beta chapter of Delta Gamma sorority
   b. a block party in celebration of Independence Day
   c. Girl Scout Troop Number 428
   d. an introductory sociology class
   e. the college or university you attend

   ANS: E  DIF: Difficult  REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking

44. Minzee has just been promoted to head assistant of Technology Innovations for the Department of Sociology. She now reports directly to the chairperson of the Technology Committee. Minzee is in charge of digitizing movie clips and sending them to the chairperson, who then loads the clips onto the department Web site. This chain of command is an example of:
   a. capitalism
   b. social structure
c. social patterns
d. bureaucracy
e. structuration

ANS: D    DIF: Difficult    REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Applying

45. This type of organization causes problems for effective democratic participation according to Max Weber:
   a. government
   b. capitalism
   c. rationalization
   d. bureaucracy
   e. religion

ANS: D    DIF: Medium    REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

46. According to Max Weber, developments in modern science, technology, and bureaucracy are examples of the general social process that focuses on social, economic, and cultural life according to the principles of efficiency and technical knowledge. He terms this approach:
   a. proletarianization
   b. rationalization
   c. humanistic approach
   d. alienation approach
   e. capitalism

ANS: B    DIF: Medium    REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

47. With the use of Internet technology, college students are able to more efficiently register for classes, check their grades, and access course material on class Web sites. Max Weber would say that this is an example of:
   a. globalization
   b. capitalism
   c. rationalization
   d. division of labor
   e. anomie

ANS: C    DIF: Difficult    REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Applying

48. In the classical period of sociology, _________ were rarely allowed to hold academic positions or to do sociological research, so their contributions have been neglected.
   a. men
   b. Frenchmen
   c. Germans
   d. women and minorities
   e. Europeans
49. The foundational figures in sociology developed theories to address social inequality, exploitation, and stratification, but at the same time they:
   a. neglected to examine industrialization
   b. ignored women and minorities
   c. forgot to examine values and beliefs
   d. ignored the role of religion in society
   e. did not pay sufficient attention to capitalism

   **ANS:** B  **DIF:** Easy  **REF:** The Development of Sociological Thinking

50. Who was the first female sociologist?
   a. Émile Durkheim
   b. Emily Dickinson
   c. Harriet Martineau
   d. Jean Baudrillard
   e. Maxine Weber

   **ANS:** C  **DIF:** Easy  **REF:** The Development of Sociological Thinking

51. Who was the first sociologist to look at previously ignored issues, such as domestic life and race relations?
   a. Émile Durkheim
   b. Emily Dickinson
   c. Harriet Martineau
   d. Jean Baudrillard
   e. Maxine Weber

   **ANS:** C  **DIF:** Medium  **REF:** The Development of Sociological Thinking

52. Harriet Martineau is significant to sociologists today for insisting that an analysis of society must include:
   a. a focus on culture
   b. an examination of economic factors
   c. all of society’s members, including women
   d. the most powerful figures in a society
   e. a scientific method

   **ANS:** C  **DIF:** Medium  **REF:** The Development of Sociological Thinking
53. According to W.E.B. Du Bois, African Americans’ sense of self and identity are greatly influenced by the experiences of slavery and, after emancipation, segregation. Du Bois labeled this experience:
   a. organic solidarity  
b. rationalization  
c. dialectical materialism  
d. double consciousness  
e. race and gender lens  
ANS: D  
DIF: Medium  
REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking  
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists.  
MSC: Remembering

54. Who said about American society, “The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line”?
   a. Émile Durkheim  
b. George Herbert Mead  
c. Harriet Martineau  
d. Robert K. Merton  
e. W.E.B. Du Bois  
ANS: E  
DIF: Easy  
REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking  
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists.  
MSC: Remembering

55. Which activist sociologist connected social analysis to social reform?
   a. W.E.B. Du Bois  
b. Max Weber  
c. Émile Durkheim  
d. Robert Merton  
e. George Herbert Mead  
ANS: A  
DIF: Medium  
REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking  
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists.  
MSC: Remembering

56. Robert K. Merton advocated that sociologists should develop more modest theories that would not attempt to encompass all of society. He termed these types of theories:
   a. macro-level theories  
b. micro-level theories  
c. theories of the middle range  
d. rational theories  
e. manifest theories  
ANS: C  
DIF: Easy  
REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches  
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  
MSC: Remembering

57. Who had the greatest influence on the theoretical approach known as symbolic interactionism?
   a. Auguste Comte  
b. Émile Durkheim  
c. Talcott Parsons  
d. Jean Baudrillard  
e. George Herbert Mead  

ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Remembering

58. What would a symbolic interactionist say is involved in nearly all social interactions?
   a. a conflict
   b. an exchange of functions
   c. an exchange of symbols
   d. a feeling of despair or aimlessness
   e. a rational choice

ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Remembering

59. A variety of interpretations can be made of a scene at a restaurant where two men are having lunch together, laughing, and being playful with each other. Who among the following would most likely interpret their behavior by watching for subtle signs of affection and eye contact?
   a. a structural-functionalist
   b. a Marxist
   c. a rational choice theorist
   d. a Weberist
   e. a symbolic interactionist

ANS: E  DIF: Difficult  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Analyzing

60. According to George Herbert Mead, what separates human society from the animal kingdom?
   a. the ability to interpret the natural world
   b. the ability to interpret and understand symbols
   c. latent functions
   d. manifest functions
   e. organic solidarity

ANS: B  DIF: Easy  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Remembering

61. When one item is used to represent another, it is labeled a(n):
   a. concept
   b. theory
   c. ideology
   d. interpretation
   e. symbol

ANS: E  DIF: Easy  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Remembering

62. A sociologist who studies gang tattoos in American society to understand the meaning they hold for the gang members would be studying these tattoos as:
a. symbols
b. artifacts
c. concepts
d. values
e. ideologies

ANS: A    DIF: Medium    REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.    MSC: Applying

63. Which theoretical approach uses the analogy of the human body in assessing the role of each part of society in the continuation of society as a whole?
   a. Marxism
   b. symbolic interactionism
   c. functionalism
   d. feminism
   e. postmodernism

ANS: C    DIF: Easy    REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists.    MSC: Understanding

64. Which theoretical perspective perceives moral consensus within society as imperative for social integration?
   a. functionalism
   b. Marxism
   c. symbolic interactionism
   d. rational choice theory
   e. feminism

ANS: A    DIF: Medium    REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.    MSC: Applying

65. Drug trafficking and other illegal activities produce jobs and income for an underclass of Americans. Illegal activity in turn produces jobs in law enforcement, corrections, and the legal system. Who might say that drug trafficking has a useful place in society?
   a. capitalists
   b. postmodernists
   c. functionalists
   d. rational choice theorists
   e. bureaucrats

ANS: C    DIF: Difficult    REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.    MSC: Applying

66. According to Robert K. Merton, the intended consequences of an activity or institution are called:
   a. latent functions
   b. manifest functions
   c. desired functions
   d. functional
   e. organic solidarity

ANS: 
DIF: 
REF: 
OBJ: 
MSC: 

67. Which of the following is NOT one of the manifest functions of education?
   a. Learn basic skills such as reading and writing.
   b. Learn the skills needed to get a job.
   c. Learn analytical skills such as critical thinking.
   d. Learn computer and technology skills.
   e. Learn to obey authority figures.

   ANS: E  DIF: Difficult  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
   OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Applying

68. The Interstate Highway System facilitated efficient movement of traffic in and around urban areas. The decline of the central city was the _______________ consequence of the highway system.
   a. obvious
   b. manifest
   c. intended
   d. latent
   e. positive

   ANS: D  DIF: Difficult  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
   OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Applying

69. The social cohesion that fans feel at a baseball game when their team wins is called:
   a. an intended function
   b. a manifest function
   c. a symbolic function
   d. a latent function
   e. an obvious function

   ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
   OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Applying

70. When sociological research and analysis are framed in the context of power and inequalities, the reader can assume that the research and analysis are variations of what type of theory?
   a. symbolic interactionism
   b. Marxism
   c. functionalism
   d. rationality theory
   e. postmodernism

   ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
   OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Remembering

71. In addition to sociological analysis, Marxist sociologists believe that sociology should also include:
   a. political reform
b. focus on individual behavior
c. religious analysis
d. moral analysis
e. rationalization

ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Remembering

72. If a person or group is able to make their own concerns or interests count, even if others resist, that individual or group has:
   a. power
   b. ideology
   c. symbolism
   d. relative deprivation
   e. rational choice

ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Remembering

73. According to Marxist sociologists, power is always closely linked to____________, which are used to justify the actions of those with power:
   a. rational thought
   b. ideologies
   c. symbols
   d. political systems
   e. solidarity

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Remembering

74. An ideology is:
   a. a set of laws that enforce the power of one group in society
   b. a set of moral codes that form social cohesion in society
   c. a political system that governs in the interest of dominant groups
   d. a shared set of ideas or beliefs that justify the interest of dominant groups
   e. the ability of individuals or a group to achieve aims or further their interests

ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Remembering

75. What do Marxism and feminism have in common?
   a. Both focus on inequalities and conflict as central features of modern societies.
   b. Neither sees advocating social change as an appropriate activity for sociologists.
   c. Both reject the idea that subordinate groups are worthy of study.
   d. Women originated both frameworks.
   e. Marxism and feminism neglect to address political reform.

ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Remembering
76. Which theoretical approach places gender at the core of the theory?
   a. feminist theory  
   b. functionalist theory  
   c. symbolic interactionism  
   d. rational choice theory  
   e. latent theory

   ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches

OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Remembering

77. Early sociologists stressed the importance of science and value neutrality as a focus of sociology. More recently, theoretical frameworks have emerged that are directed at political action, not just explanation. Who among the following would most likely support the belief that sociology needs to be proactive?
   a. functionalist Robert K. Merton  
   b. symbolic interactionist George Herbert Mead  
   c. social physicist Auguste Comte  
   d. feminist sociologist Judith Lorber  
   e. rational choice theorist Max Weber

   ANS: D  DIF: Difficult  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches

OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Understanding

78. How would rational choice theorists define the behavior of corporate executives who outsource many jobs to countries where the cost of labor is substantially less than in the United States?
   a. instrumental behavior  
   b. expressive behavior  
   c. random behavior  
   d. habitual behavior  
   e. affective behavior

   ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches

OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Applying

79. Behavior that is oriented toward self-interest is often called:
   a. affective action  
   b. effective action  
   c. higher values  
   d. habit  
   e. instrumental or rational action

   ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches

OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC: Remembering

80. Approaching marriage as a way to maximize self-interest is an example of analysis that uses what type of theoretical understanding?
   a. Marxism
b. feminist theory
c. rational choice approach
d. functionalism
e. postmodernism

ANS: C   DIF: Medium   REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical
approaches to social life.   MSC: Applying

81. According to postmodernist theory:
a. history is leading us inevitably toward socialism
b. society is becoming increasingly homogenized
c. the nation-state is growing stronger
d. history has a grand narrative
e. society is highly pluralistic and diverse

ANS: E   DIF: Medium   REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical
approaches to social life.   MSC: Understanding

82. What is the main source of meaning in the postmodern world according to Jean Baudrillard?
a. images in the media
b. religion
c. habit
d. class consciousness
e. self-interest

ANS: A   DIF: Medium   REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical
approaches to social life.   MSC: Remembering

83. Which theoretical perspective holds that the grand narratives that gave meaning to history in the past
no longer make any sense?
a. functionalism
b. Marxism
c. Weberianism
d. symbolic interactionism
e. postmodernism

ANS: E   DIF: Medium   REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical
approaches to social life.   MSC: Remembering

84. Which of the following statements most closely resembles the ideas of a postmodernist?
a. Sociology is a field that produces knowledge of society based on scientific evidence.
b. Sociologists must study social life with the same objectivity as scientists study the natural
world.
c. Sociologists should understand that our subjectivities are being transformed and that we
are in transition to a new era.
d. The goal of sociology should be to study the class conflicts between the workers and the
owners of the means of production.
e. The goal of sociology should be to examine inequalities in race, class, and gender.
85. Which of the following are more narrowly focused efforts to explain particular social conditions or types of events?
   a. symbols
   b. concepts
   c. latent functions
   d. manifest functions
   e. theories

ANS: E  DIF: Easy  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.
MSC: Remembering

86. The study of everyday life and face-to-face interaction is called:
   a. microsociology
   b. macrosociology
   c. biosociology
   d. psychosociology
   e. postmodernism

ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.
MSC: Remembering

87. Which of the following is an example of microsociology?
   a. studying the social interactions in a coffee shop
   b. defining the organizational chart for a large corporation
   c. preparing a diagram outlining the interrelationships between political and economic institutions
   d. observing the hierarchical structures within a university
   e. comparing cultural changes in industrial and postindustrial countries

ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.
MSC: Applying

88. The fact that no theoretical approach dominates the whole of sociology means that:
   a. various theoretical approaches reveal a crisis in sociology
   b. studying human behavior is complex and requires multiple perspectives
   c. theoretical approaches are simply opinions about human behavior
   d. sociologists need to focus on creating one grand theoretical scheme for sociological analysis
   e. it is only a matter of time before a single theoretical perspective is developed

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.
MSC: Understanding

89. Analysis of large-scale systems and long-term processes is known as:
   a. microsociology
b. macrosociology
c. biosociology
d. psychosociology
e. organic solidarity

ANS: B        DIF: Easy        REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.       MSC: Remembering

90. Which of the following is a practical benefit of the study of sociology?
   a. increased understanding of biological determinism
   b. ability to assess the effects, including unintended consequences, of public policies
   c. increased self-esteem
   d. realization that most social problems affect only a small number of people
   e. understanding that most human societies are virtually the same in their behaviors

ANS: B        DIF: Medium        REF: How Can Sociology Help Us?
OBJ: See the practical implications of sociology.       MSC: Understanding

TRUE/FALSE

1. Theoretical debate in sociology is a sign of the discipline’s weakness.

ANS: F        DIF: Easy        REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.       MSC: Understanding

2. With a sociological imagination, one sees personal troubles, such as divorce, in terms of larger public issues.

ANS: T        DIF: Easy        REF: Basic Concepts
OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.       MSC: Remembering

3. As individuals, we create and change the structures within our social world. In turn, we are influenced and affected by those same structures.

ANS: T        DIF: Medium        REF: Basic Concepts
OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.       MSC: Remembering

4. Social structure refers to buildings such as banks, grocery stores, and libraries.

ANS: F        DIF: Medium        REF: Basic Concepts
OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.       MSC: Applying
5. The process of socialization is very important in infancy and childhood, but it continues throughout life.

ANS: T    DIF: Medium    REF: Basic Concepts
OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.
MSC: Remembering

6. Sociologists believe that the lives of individuals are completely determined by their class, race, and gender.

ANS: F    DIF: Medium    REF: Basic Concepts
OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.
MSC: Understanding

7. Émile Durkheim urged sociologists to “study social facts as things.”

ANS: T    DIF: Easy    REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

8. Émile Durkheim referred to the social cohesion and cooperation in society as organic solidarity.

ANS: T    DIF: Easy    REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

9. Sociologists believe that biology has nothing to do with explaining human behavior.

ANS: F    DIF: Medium    REF: Basic Concepts
OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.
MSC: Understanding

10. The specialization of tasks within a system of production is referred to as the division of labor.

ANS: T    DIF: Easy    REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

11. The materialist conception of history focuses on economic factors to explain social change.

ANS: T    DIF: Easy    REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Remembering

12. The capitalist economic system we have today is very different from economic systems that preceded it.
ANS: T    DIF: Medium    REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Understanding

13. According to Karl Marx, rationalization is one of the underlying components of capitalist expansion around the globe.

ANS: F    DIF: Medium    REF: The Development of Sociological Thinking
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. MSC: Understanding

14. Manifest functions are the results of an activity that participants were not aware of and did not intend.

ANS: F    DIF: Easy    REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life. MSC: Remembering

15. One of the latent functions of the rain dance performed by the Hopi tribe of Arizona and New Mexico is the belief that the ceremony will bring rain to crops.

ANS: F    DIF: Medium    REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life. MSC: Remembering

16. Dominant groups in society use ideological systems to legitimize their power, but may also be ready to use force.

ANS: T    DIF: Medium    REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life. MSC: Understanding

17. Feminism is a major, influential movement within sociology today.

ANS: T    DIF: Easy    REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life. MSC: Remembering

18. Microsociology and macrosociology depend on one another.

ANS: T    DIF: Medium    REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life. MSC: Understanding

19. Sociology increases one’s awareness of social differences, but it cannot help us understand ourselves.

ANS: F    DIF: Easy    REF: How Can Sociology Help Us?
OBJ: See the practical implications of sociology. MSC: Understanding

ESSAY
1. Sociology is not simply a restatement of the obvious. Explain this statement using examples from the text to demonstrate how sociological study helps us look beyond individual explanations for behavior.

ANS:
Answers may vary.

DIF: Difficult
REF: Basic Concepts | The Development of Sociological Thinking | Modern Theoretical Approaches | How Can Sociology Help Us?
OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination. Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists. Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life. See the practical implications of sociology.
MSC: Evaluating

2. The example of the college admissions process was used in the text to explain how a sociological perspective can be applied to an aspect of daily life one might not typically examine sociologically. Use a similar approach to discuss what a sociological study of sporting events might reveal.

ANS:
Answers may vary.

DIF: Difficult
REF: Basic Concepts
OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.
MSC: Applying

3. What are the four questions that sociologists generally ask themselves when examining a social phenomenon? Using the example of romantic love, explain how these four questions help one to focus their sociological imagination.

ANS:
Answers may vary.

DIF: Difficult
REF: Basic Concepts
OBJ: Learn what sociology encompasses and how social and historical forces shape everyday topics. Recognize this involves not only acquiring knowledge but also developing a sociological imagination.
MSC: Applying

4. What is a theoretical approach? What is the role of the theoretical approach in the development of sociological knowledge?

ANS:
Answers may vary.

DIF: Medium
REF: Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ: Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists.
MSC: Understanding
5. Compare the theoretical approaches of Karl Marx, Émile Durkheim, and Max Weber by contrasting their respective interpretations of modern development.

ANS:
Answers may vary.

DIF:  Difficult       REF:  Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ:  Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists.  MSC:  Understanding

6. Use an example from your life to explain one of the modern theoretical approaches presented in the first chapter of your text.

ANS:
Answers may vary.

DIF:  Difficult       REF:  Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ:  Learn how sociology originated and understand the significance of the intellectual contributions of early sociologists.  MSC:  Applying

7. Compare and contrast how macrosociology and microsociology would examine romantic love. Explain why we need both perspectives to understand romantic love.

ANS:
Answers may vary.

DIF:  Medium       REF:  Modern Theoretical Approaches
OBJ:  Be able to identify some of the leading theorists and distinguish between their theoretical approaches to social life.  MSC:  Analyzing

8. Discuss at least three ways, according to your text, that sociology can make a difference in your world.

ANS:
Answers may vary.

DIF:  Medium       REF:  How Can Sociology Help Us?
OBJ:  See the practical implications of sociology.  MSC:  Understanding