

Chapter 2: What is Sociological about the Digital Society?

Questions:

1. Social studies of technological systems have demonstrated that technologies are:
 - a) Neutral
 - b) Value-laden
 - c) Becoming increasingly unpopular
 - d) Becoming obsolete
2. What term describes how data analytics are being used to observe and govern the poor?
 - a) Internet inequality
 - b) Online prison
 - c) Data discrimination
 - d) Digital poor house
3. What term describes the use of data analysis to determine risk?
 - a) Probability data analysis
 - b) Insurance data analysis
 - c) Predictive data analysis
 - d) Determining data analysis
4. What term describes programmable digital infrastructures controlled by operators who curate the interactions of users?
 - a) Moderators
 - b) Social media
 - c) Platforms
 - d) Boards
5. The infrastructuralization of the Internet describes how:
 - a) The Internet's infrastructure is rapidly evolving
 - b) Digital services are becoming increasingly indispensable to the conduct of everyday life
 - c) Patterns of internet usage are shaped by user's location
 - d) Internet providers dictate how the internet is used
6. The term digital divide describes:
 - a) The gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who do not
 - b) Brand loyalty to a specific computer brand

- c) The lack of compatibility between different computer operating systems
 - d) Differences in how old and young people use the Internet
7. The term technological determinism refers to:
- a) Society having an active impact on largely passive technologies
 - b) How past technologies dictate the shape of future technologies
 - c) Technology having an active impact on a largely passive society
 - d) The laws put in place to govern the use of technology
8. Which perspective explores the development and use of digital technology in practice?
- a) The methodological perspective
 - b) The contextual perspective
 - c) The interactive perspective
 - d) The socio-technological perspective
9. Which sociological perspective examines wider process of interaction and interactivity between technology, knowledge and society?
- a) The interactive perspective
 - b) The contextual perspective
 - c) The socio-technological perspective
 - d) The methodological perspective
10. Which perspective seeks to understand transformations in ways of knowing and intervening in digital societies?
- a) The interactive perspective
 - b) The contextual perspective
 - c) The methodological perspective
 - d) The socio-technological perspective

Answers:

- 1. B
Social studies of technological systems have demonstrated that technologies were not neutral but value laden.
- 2. D
A digital poor house likens the increasing use of data analytics to the poor houses constructed in the 19th century to observe and control the poor.
- 3. C
Predictive data analysis is used to determine risk and is often used by insurance companies.
- 4. C
The term platform describes programmable digital infrastructures controlled by operators who curate the interactions of users.

5. B
The infrastructuralization of the Internet describes how digital services are becoming increasingly indispensable to the conduct of everyday life.
6. A
The term digital divide describes the gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who do not.
7. C
The term technological determinism refers to technology having an active impact on a largely passive society.
8. B
The contextual perspective examines the development and use of digital technology in practice.
9. A
The interactive perspective examines wider process of interaction and interactivity between technology, knowledge and society.
10. C
The methodological perspective seeks to understand transformations in ways of knowing and intervening in digital societies.

Chapter 3: What is Sociological about the Environment?

Questions:

1. Which theorist emphasized the distinction of the social from the natural world?
 - a) Peter Dickens
 - b) Émile Durkheim
 - c) John Hannigan
 - d) Karl Marx
2. Which perspective views humans as separate from, and more important than, the rest of nature?
 - a) Anthropocentric
 - b) Humanist
 - c) Humancentric
 - d) Nurture over nature
3. Environmental sociology argues that:
 - a) Human societies have no influence over physical environments
 - b) Physical environments can influence and be influenced by human societies and behaviours
 - c) The behaviour of humans has no influence over physical environments
 - d) The environment has a determining impact on human behaviour
4. Which theorist explored how the ways in which humans work on and change

nature also affects humans, using bovine spongiform encephalopathy as an example?

- a) Émile Durkheim
 - b) John Hannigan
 - c) John Urry
 - d) Peter Dickens
5. 'Green social theory' and 'Environmental Sociology' are categorized under which perspective?
- a) Social constructionist
 - b) Functionalist
 - c) Realist
 - d) Marxist
6. Which approach to environmental problems focus on exploring how and why issues come to be classified as natural, considered problematic, and rise to societal attention?
- a) Marxist
 - b) Realist
 - c) Social constructionist
 - d) Feminist
7. Which theorist outlines six factors for the successful construction of environmental problems?
- a) John Hannigan
 - b) Peter Dickens
 - c) Émile Durkheim
 - d) John Urry
8. The term capitalocene draws attention to:
- a) The impact of the global environment shaping capitalist economies
 - b) The impact of human activity in shaping global environmental change
 - c) The impact of capitalist economies in shaping global environmental change
 - d) The impact of industrialization in shaping global environmental change
9. Which elements do the concept of sustainability encompass?
- a) Environmental
 - b) Economic
 - c) Social
 - d) All of the above
10. Signatories of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change report on

which of the following emissions:

- a) All emissions of carbon dioxide from industry, government, households, and transport within a country
- b) International emissions associated with aviation and shipping
- c) Emissions associated with making goods which are imported from outside the country
- d) All of the above

Answers:

1. B
Durkheim was determined to establish sociology as a science in its own right and attempted to do so by emphasizing the distinction between the social and natural world.
2. A
Anthropocentric perspectives view humans as separate from, and more important than, the rest of nature.
3. B
Environmental sociology recognizes that physical environments can influence and be influenced by human societies and behaviour.
4. D
Peter Dickins explored how the ways in which humans work on and change nature also affects humans, using bovine spongiform encephalopathy as an example.
5. C
Green social theory and Environmental Sociology are categorized as realist perspectives.
6. C
Social constructionist approaches to environmental problems focus on exploring how and why issues come to be classified as 'natural', considered problematic and rise to societal attention.
7. A
John Hannigan outlines six factors for the successful construction of environmental problems.
8. C
The term capitalocene draws attention to the impact of capitalist economies in shaping global environmental change.
9. D
The concept of sustainability encompasses environmental, economic and social elements.
10. A
Signatories of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change report on national emissions on a territorial basis, reporting all emissions of carbon dioxide from industry, government, households, and transport within a country.