

Chapter 01 - The Sociological Perspective

1. Which theorist is regarded as having coined the term *sociology*?

- a. Alexis de Tocqueville
- b. Harriet Martineau
- c. Emile Durkheim
- d. Auguste Comte

ANSWER:

d

2. Which contemporary social issue would most likely interest Robert Park?

- a. the changing makeup of urban neighborhoods
- b. affordable housing prices
- c. the use of technology to promote civic engagement
- d. the rural-to-urban migration patterns of the past century

ANSWER:

a

3. Which sociologist, associated with the Chicago School, was known for developing community projects that assisted people in need?

- a. Robert Park
- b. Ida B. Wells
- c. Jane Addams
- d. W. E. B. DuBois

ANSWER:

c

4. "Sociology is a scientific way of thinking about society and its influence on human groups." Based on this, how would you evaluate whether a sociological study qualifies as empirical?

- a. It uses systematic, observable data, and analysis to draw conclusions.
- b. It relies on the sociologist's personal insights or subjective opinions.
- c. It prioritizes aligning findings with popular beliefs or common sense to make the study more relatable.
- d. It avoids challenging or reexamining assumptions once the study is complete.

ANSWER:

a

5. How does feminist theory differ from functionalism in its approach to understanding society?

- a. Feminist theory focuses on gender and power dynamics, while functionalism emphasizes social order and stability.
- b. Functionalism focuses on class, while feminist theory focuses on race.
- c. Feminist theory focuses on social change, while functionalism focuses on social behavior.
- d. Functionalism focuses on power, while feminist theory focuses on norms.

ANSWER:

a

6. "From a functionalist perspective, disorganization in the system, such as an economic collapse, leads to change." Which of the following explanations justifies this statement?

- a. Societal components must adjust to restore stability and return to equilibrium.
- b. Disorganization always leads to societal improvement without structural changes.
- c. Disorganization is seen as a permanent failure, needing no adjustments.
- d. Functionalism sees disorganization as an indicator to abandon social structures.

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ANSWER:

a

7. The text uses a discussion of the Chinese practice of footbinding to demonstrate that:

- a. it is easier to debunk knowledge of another's culture than of one's own.
- b. there are universal social norms for the treatment of individuals.
- c. sociological analysis rarely has practical implications.
- d. sociologists rely on anecdotal evidence to support conclusions.

ANSWER:

a

8. Which condition was associated with the development of sociology?

- a. the decline of monarchies and the rise of scientific reasoning
- b. the growth of rural farming communities
- c. the reemergence of national isolationism
- d. the strengthening of religious authorities in political matters

ANSWER:

a

9. Marx is to _____ as Martineau is to _____.

- a. social facts; *sui generis*
- b. class analysis; participant observation
- c. racism; sexism
- d. ideas-applied research; theory building

ANSWER:

b

10. How do social facts differ from psychological drives, according to Durkheim?

- a. Social facts exist externally to individuals, while psychological drives exist internally.
- b. Social facts are individual behaviors, while psychological drives are societal patterns.
- c. Social facts are based on motivations, while psychological drives are based on customs.
- d. Social facts exist internally to individuals, while psychological drives exist externally.

ANSWER:

a

11. In Durkheim's view of society, people come to believe what society expects them to believe because:

- a. they internalize societal norms and values.
- b. they are coerced and exploited by the powerful.
- c. they do not believe that they have free will.
- d. the bourgeoisie force values on the proletariat.

ANSWER:

a

12. According to the text, Durkheim's major contribution to the discipline of sociology was the understanding of the:

- a. effects of capitalism on society.
- b. social basis of human behavior.
- c. relationship that exists between humanity and nature.
- d. effect of verstehen on our conception of reality.

ANSWER:

b

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13. Marx used the term _____ for those people in society who are discarded by the capitalist system and _____ for those in the working class.

- a. proletariat; bourgeoisie
- b. lumpenproletariat; proletariat
- c. bourgeoisie; petty bourgeoisie
- d. petty bourgeoisie; lumpenproletariat

ANSWER:

b

14. In the early twentieth century, American sociologists believed that sociology:

- a. had limited applicability in an increasingly diverse and complex society.
- b. would inevitably lead to conflict as people became aware of capitalism's inherent flaws.
- c. could explain social issues and contribute to social change by addressing their causes.
- d. was in dire need of systematic approaches to theory building.

ANSWER:

c

15. If Max Weber is to _____, as W. E. B. DuBois is to _____.

- a. verstehen; dual consciousness
- b. social facts; dual consciousness
- c. verstehen; social facts
- d. class conflict; social facts

ANSWER:

a

16. In terms of maintaining social order, which key difference separates conflict theory from functionalism?

- a. Conflict theory argues social order is maintained through power and coercion, while functionalism emphasizes consensus on shared public values.
- b. Conflict theory focuses on shared norms, while functionalism prioritizes social interaction.
- c. Conflict theory prioritizes material struggles, while functionalism relies on symbols and individual meanings.
- d. Conflict theory assumes a harmonious social structure, while functionalism focuses on power imbalances.

ANSWER:

a

17. How does symbolic interaction theory differ from feminist theory in its approach to explaining social change?

- a. Symbolic interactionism focuses the micro-level changes in social interactions and meanings, while feminist theory emphasizes challenging and transforming systems of gender-based domination.
- b. Symbolic interactionism attributes social change to resource mobilization, while feminist theory focuses on achieving consensus among genders.
- c. Symbolic interactionism examines large-scale societal structures, while feminist theory focuses on micro-level gender interactions.
- d. Symbolic interactionism emphasizes power dynamics, while feminist theory focuses on individual interactions.

ANSWER:

a

18. Peter Berger used the term _____ to describe critically examining and questioning commonly accepted ideas and practices.

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- a. unveiling
- b. verstehen
- c. objectification
- d. debunking

ANSWER:

d

19. If a researcher considers scientific observation and description as the highest form of knowledge, which sociological approach are they applying?

- a. idealism
- b. humanism
- c. positivism
- d. phenomenology

ANSWER:

c

20. How were Alexis de Tocqueville and Harriet Martineau alike in their approach to studying American society?

- a. Both were abolitionists who feared that slavery would tear society apart.
- b. Both were feminists who were concerned about the subordination of women.
- c. Both were observers who were interested in studying the newly emerging culture in America.
- d. Both were symbolic interactionists who focused on the meanings individuals attached to their behavior in society.

ANSWER:

c

21. Karl Marx focused on _____, while Max Weber focused on _____.

- a. the system of capitalism; multidimensional analysis of society
- b. the political system of the society; dual consciousness
- c. the problems of cultural diversity; unidimensional analysis of society
- d. social solidarity; society sui generis

ANSWER:

a

22. Which of the following pairs correctly matches the author with their book?

- a. Max Weber – *The Sociological Imagination*
- b. Robert Park – *The Philadelphia Negro*
- c. Emile Durkheim – *How to Observe Morals and Manners*
- d. Harriet Martineau – *Society in America*

ANSWER:

d

23. Identify the sociologist: the only practicing sociologist to win the Nobel Peace Prize; a leader in the settlement house movement, providing services and doing research to improve the lives of slum dwellers, immigrants, and other poor people.

- a. Jane Addams
- b. Robert Park
- c. Lester Ward
- d. George Herbert Mead

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ANSWER:

a

24. Which of the following best describes the impact of globalization on cultures?

- a. Globalization leads to the complete dominance of Western culture over all other cultures.
- b. Globalization brings diverse cultures together by facilitating cultural exchange and interaction.
- c. Globalization results in the isolation of cultures, making them less diverse.
- d. Globalization eliminates cultural differences, leading to a uniform global culture.

ANSWER:

b

25. Symbolic interactionists view _____ as the primary motivation for human behavior.

- a. whether or not action is functional
- b. struggles for social and economic resources
- c. achieving social solidarity
- d. people's definition of the situation

ANSWER:

d

26. The idea of critical distance was proposed by:

- a. Harriet Martineau.
- b. Jane Addams.
- c. Georg Simmel.
- d. Robert Park.

ANSWER:

c

27. Given that the U.S. is becoming increasingly diverse, and racial/ethnic minority groups are distributed differently across various regions, what factors would most likely influence this distribution?

- a. economic opportunities, historical migration patterns, institutional policies, and cultural networks
- b. random population shifts, climate preferences, individual family decisions, and recreational amenities
- c. genetic predispositions, random geographical assignments, birth rates, and personal aesthetics
- d. political boundaries, agricultural land availability, local cuisine preferences, and language barriers

ANSWER:

a

28. Which of the following is an example of debunking in the context of education?

- a. assuming that all students, regardless of background, have the same opportunities for success in schools
- b. recognizing that schools not only teach academic subjects but also influence social behavior, including the formation of cliques and social hierarchies
- c. believing that all students are treated equally in the classroom regardless of their race or class
- d. observing that the main function of education is to prepare students for future jobs in the economy

ANSWER:

b

29. A sociologist investigates how handshakes, eye contact, and other nonverbal cues during social interactions help people establish trust. Which sociological theory best explains this focus on shared symbols and meanings?

- a. functionalism
- b. conflict theory
- c. symbolic interaction

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d. feminist theory

ANSWER:

c

30. The sociological perspective is the ability to see societal patterns that influence individual and group life.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

31. Sociologists are exclusively focused on unusual or extreme human behavior in society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

32. Sociology emerged as a response to significant social and political changes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

33. According to functionalists, deviance can lead to social change and thus be positive for society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

34. The Chicago School is characterized by thinkers who are mainly interested in macrosociology.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

35. Conflict theorists see the function of inequality as motivating members of society to be more productive.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

36. For functionalist sociologists, society is made up of independent parts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

37. Symbolic interactionists are solely focused on group interactions within society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

38. Explain the statement “All human behavior occurs in a social context,” using an example from your own life.

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ANSWER: MAY VARY

39. Explain what Mills means by “sociological imagination” and how individual experience differs from social structure.

ANSWER: MAY VARY

40. Provide an example of your own personal view regarding a social controversy and then contrast this by explaining how sociologists would view this same controversy using the sociological imagination.

ANSWER: MAY VARY

41. Explain how diversity, as a central theme in sociology today, is involved in various social institutions.

ANSWER: MAY VARY

42. Explain how the Enlightenment influenced the development of modern sociology.

ANSWER: MAY VARY

43. Sociologists often study historical and social contexts to understand individual experiences. Analyze how Mills’s concept of the sociological imagination could be applied to understand the challenges faced by a marginalized community in a specific historical period.

ANSWER: MAY VARY

44. Weber’s concept of *verstehen* emphasizes understanding social behavior from the perspective of those engaged in it. Analyze how this approach could be used to study social movements like efforts to address income inequality.

ANSWER: MAY VARY

45. According to the text, how did the sociological approach of the early American sociologists differ from the classical European tradition?

ANSWER: MAY VARY

46. Differentiate between manifest and latent functions by analyzing their roles in education. How might both types of functions shape societal outcomes?

ANSWER: MAY VARY

47. What is the major difference between macrosociology and microsociology?

ANSWER: MAY VARY

48. Explain the concept of debunking within sociology. Provide an example. How is sociological objectivity important when debunking commonsense explanations of social life?

ANSWER: MAY VARY

49. Compare and contrast functionalism and conflict theory. Describe the distinctive features of each as well as common criticisms of each paradigm.

ANSWER: MAY VARY

50. Explain how symbolic interaction differs from functionalism and conflict theory. How are symbols important for shared understanding within interactions between individuals?

ANSWER: MAY VARY

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51. Sociologists focus on social change and ignore social stability.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

52. Sociology is a(n) _____ discipline, meaning conclusions are based on systematic observations.

- a. empirical
- b. faith-based
- c. commonsense
- d. rigorous

ANSWER: a

53. The #MeToo movement has led to loss of jobs, loss of reputation, and sometimes criminal charges against individuals who have been credibly accused of sexual harassment. A sociologist would most likely understand this as

- a. individual choices.
- b. social forces impacting private lives.
- c. failed socialization.
- d. faith-based choices.

ANSWER: b

54. What distinguishes sociology from mere opinion or other forms of social commentary?

- a. The focus on universal truths
- b. The use of empirical analysis
- c. The importance assigned to common sense
- d. The search for solutions to social problems

ANSWER: b

55. Sociologists believe that persistent problems in the United States are

- a. largely the result of individual behavior.
- b. caused by people with psychological problems.
- c. embedded in society.
- d. the consequence of free will.

ANSWER: c

56. When young adults return to living with their families after graduating from college because they cannot find jobs that pay enough to both pay back their student loans and live independently, the young adults

- a. have simply made bad choices.
- b. are feeling the effects of social forces.
- c. have failed important psychosocial tasks.

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- d. are probably just lazy.

ANSWER:

b

57. Applying the sociological ____ means that one has the ability to see the societal patterns that influence individual and group life.

- a. perspective
- b. ideal
- c. faith
- d. consensus

ANSWER:

a

58. Durkheim, Marx, and Weber have which of the following in common?

- a. They were all macrosociological theorists.
- b. They were all focused on economic inequities.
- c. They all followed the Chicago School.
- d. They were all functionalists.

ANSWER:

a

59. Theoretical frameworks that strive to understand society as a whole are referred to as

- a. macrosociology.
- b. microsociology.
- c. theories of the middle range.
- d. universalistic sociology.

ANSWER:

a

60. Theoretical frameworks that center on face-to-face social interaction are categorized as

- a. macrosociology.
- b. microsociology.
- c. theories of the middle range.
- d. universalistic sociology.

ANSWER:

b

61. All the major theoretical perspectives in sociology focus on macrolevel analysis, examining whole societies, large-scale social structures, and social systems.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

62. Who among the following sociologists is most likely to conduct a macrolevel analysis?

- a. Rubin, who believes that a society is composed of institutions such as family and government that contribute to the stability of the society

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- b. Georgia, who believes that a society is the sum of the interactions of people and groups
- c. Rebecca, who believes that behavior is the result of the communication between people
- d. Matthew, who believes that an individual's interpretation of events and the situations he or she encounters becomes the individual's subjective reality

ANSWER:

a

63. Martha, a sociologist, is conducting a study on terrorism. Instead of examining social structures such as family, education, religion, and government to evaluate their roles in advancing terrorism, Martha is studying small groups of people comprising the family members of various terrorists. In this case, Martha is conducting a _____.

- a. macrolevel analysis
- b. mesolevel analysis
- c. microlevel analysis
- d. metalevel analysis

ANSWER:

c

64. Debbie is interested in understanding how changes in society on a large scale are related to unemployment. She is examining how the movement of factory jobs from the United States to overseas locations is related to an increase in the number of unemployed people in the United States. Debbie is most likely conducting a:

- a. microlevel analysis.
- b. comparative analysis.
- c. macrolevel analysis.
- d. transactional-level analysis.

ANSWER:

c

65. A microlevel analysis focuses on:

- a. analyzing society from a functionalist perspective.
- b. examining social dynamics in individuals' lives.
- c. examining whole societies and social systems.
- d. analyzing society from a conflict perspective.

ANSWER:

b

66. Sociological imagination refers to the ability to

- a. create meaningful sociological theories and test those theories.
- b. develop methods to modify society and thus improve the lives of individuals.
- c. see the societal patterns that influence the individual as well as groups of individuals.
- d. identify societal needs and develop ways to address those needs.

ANSWER:

c

67. The sociological imagination helps an individual place personal troubles, such as losing his or her job

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or feeling like committing suicide, into a larger social context, where the individual can distinguish whether and how personal troubles may be related to public issues.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

68. Sociologist C. Wright Mills coined the term _____ to refer to the ability to see the relationship between individual experiences and the larger society.

- a. conflict perception
- b. sociological imagination
- c. reality perception
- d. symbolic interaction approach

ANSWER: b

69. According to Mills, the sociological imagination enables one to distinguish between personal troubles, which must be solved within the immediate social setting, and _____, which affect large numbers of people and often require solutions at the societal level.

- a. unimportant troubles
- b. nonprivate difficulties
- c. public issues
- d. societal dysfunctions

ANSWER: c

70. One couple's inability to keep their marriage intact may be an example of a _____, whereas widespread divorce as a result of changes in the economy or other social factors is an example of a _____.

- a. dysfunction; psychological difficulty
- b. personal trouble; public issue
- c. psychological difficulty; private issue
- d. public issue; personal trouble

ANSWER: b

71. From a sociological point of view, an issue is ____ and should be understood in terms of ____.

- a. an individual problem; personal choices
- b. an individual problem; the underlying social forces
- c. a societal matter; how it impacts individuals
- d. a societal matter; the underlying social forces

ANSWER: d

72. The sociological imagination refers to the ability to view personal problems independently of the social settings in which the problems occur.

- a. True

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b. False

ANSWER:

False

73. Auguste Comte believed sociology could

- a. not solve social problems.
- b. discover the laws of the natural world.
- c. discover the laws of human social behavior.
- d. help solve social problems.

ANSWER:

c

74. ____ gave sociology its name and emphasized that the field should use ____ to understand society.

- a. Auguste Comte; the scientific method
- b. Émile Durkheim; prevailing cultural beliefs
- c. Max Weber; the scientific method
- d. Karl Marx; prevailing cultural beliefs

ANSWER:

a

75. Unlike Herbert Spencer, Auguste Comte supported the idea of the "survival of the fittest," or the view of society known as social Darwinism.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

76. At the same time that urban problems were growing worse as a result of industrialization, social thinkers started to believe that by applying the methods developed by natural sciences, they might discover the laws of human behavior and apply these laws to solve social problems. This period is referred to as the _____.

- a. Age of Enlightenment
- b. Social Age
- c. Age of Discovery
- d. Early Modern Period

ANSWER:

a

77. Who among the following is considered the founder of sociology?

- a. Max Weber
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Emile Durkheim
- d. Auguste Comte

ANSWER:

d

Positivism

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78. Positivism regards ____ as the highest form of knowledge.

- a. religious dogma
- b. scientific observation
- c. introspection
- d. general consensus

ANSWER: b

79. French philosopher Auguste Comte's belief that the world can best be understood through scientific inquiry became known as _____.

- a. absolutism
- b. positivism
- c. functionalism
- d. specific methodology

ANSWER: b

80. Auguste Comte's philosophy of _____ refers to a belief that the world can best be understood through scientific inquiry.

- a. positivism
- b. nihilism
- c. stoicism
- d. constructionism

ANSWER: a

Durkheim

81. According to Emile Durkheim,

- a. deviance has no place in a "healthy" society.
- b. people in society are held together by belief systems.
- c. the best theoretical approach to the study of society is social conflict theory.
- d. the economic system has the most important influence on human thought and behavior.

ANSWER: b

82. Durkheim conceptualized social facts as

- a. One's personal drives and motivations.
- b. social patterns that are external to individuals.
- c. society as the sum of its parts.
- d. the direct outgrowth of our biological drives.

ANSWER: b

83. According to _____, the primary purpose of sociology is examining social facts.

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- a. Harriet Martineau
- b. Alexis de Tocqueville
- c. Auguste Comte
- d. Emile Durkheim

ANSWER: d

84. According to Durkheim, the economic organization of society is the most important influence on what humans think and how they behave.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

85. From Durkheim's perspective, society comprises unrelated, independent parts that contribute to a stable social order.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

86. According to Durkheim, during an economic crisis

- a. people will blame marginalized groups, like immigrants, for taking their jobs.
- b. inequality among social classes will cause the rich to gain.
- c. people will look to themselves, not the system, for failure.
- d. open, sometimes violent conflict between classes is inevitable.

ANSWER: a

87. According to Durkheim, social facts can only be explained by other social facts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

88. Sociologist Emile Durkheim stressed that people are the product of their social environment. He observed that rapid social change and a more specialized division of labor produce strains in society, which lead to a breakdown in traditional organization, values, and authority.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

89. Ron, a sociologist, conducted a study on the relationship between crime and social changes. The results of the study showed that rapid societal changes lead to increased crime rates because social facts, or the patterned ways of thinking and acting that govern the behavior of individuals in a society, are destroyed because of social changes. This observation most likely resonates with the beliefs of sociologist _____.

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- a. Emile Durkheim
- b. Herbert Spencer
- c. Auguste Comte
- d. Robert K. Merton

ANSWER:

a

90. The basis for Durkheim's theory of society is the principle that _____.

- a. people are the products of their social environments
- b. the evolution of society is based on the concept of "survival of the fittest"
- c. society consists of the dual processes of social statics and social dynamics
- d. conflict between different economic classes is necessary to produce social change

ANSWER:

a

Suicide (Durkheim)

91. Durkheim believed that the causes of suicide were found in

- a. mental illness.
- b. the social environment.
- c. genetics.
- d. emotional stress.

ANSWER:

b

92. Anomie, as defined by Durkheim, is frequently referred to as a state of

- a. extreme depression.
- b. excessive social integration.
- c. total detachment from society and societal forces.
- d. relative normlessness caused by the breakdown of social influences.

ANSWER:

d

93. Corey just doesn't care. He doesn't care about his lousy, minimum wage job; he doesn't care that he can barely survive; he doesn't care about all of the expectations others have for them or the demands they put on him; and he doesn't care that he was born (alone), he will live (alone), and he will die (alone) and none of it means a thing. Durkheim would suggest that Corey is living in a state of

- a. dysfunction.
- b. culture conflict.
- c. anomie.
- d. egoism.

ANSWER:

c

94. When studying the problem of suicide, sociologists are most interested in explaining its _____.

- a. psychological dimensions

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- b. association with biological abnormalities
- c. societal patterns
- d. media coverage

ANSWER:

c

95. Emile Durkheim refused to accept that suicide is merely a(n) _____.

- a. personal trouble
- b. interdependence issue
- c. public issue
- d. societal dysfunction

ANSWER:

a

96. According to Emile Durkheim, rapid social change and reduced social integration contribute to _____, a social condition in which people experience a sense of futility because social norms are weak, absent, or conflicting.

- a. anomie
- b. Verstehen
- c. transference
- d. Gemeinschaft

ANSWER:

a

97. In Suicide, ____ explored ____.

- a. Émile Durkheim; the social ties that suicide severed
- b. Émile Durkheim; the contribution of troubles to suicide
- c. C. Wright Mills; the contribution of troubles to suicide
- d. C. Wright Mills; the social ties that suicide severed

ANSWER:

a

98. Durkheim's vision of suicide

- a. puts the spotlight on the victim.
- b. places emphasis on the unique circumstances that lead people to kill themselves.
- c. puts the spotlight on social relationships that are severed.
- d. portrays victims as deeply psychologically troubled.

ANSWER:

c

99. According to Émile Durkheim, troubles are the result of personal shortcomings.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

100. Durkheim observed that anomie is caused primarily by an absence of social change and a lack of specialized division

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of labor in society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

101. _____ is a condition in which social control becomes ineffective as a result of the loss of shared values and of a sense of purpose in society.

- a. Social stratification
- b. Catharsis
- c. Cultural breakdown
- d. Anomie

ANSWER: d

102. A note left at the scene of a suicide expressed the victim's concern that he felt little sense of moral guidance. He indicated that he was uncertain about what was right or wrong in today's world. In the context of Emile Durkheim's theory, the victim's suicide can most likely be attributed to _____.

- a. anomie
- b. deindividuation
- c. convergent thinking
- d. social pluralism

ANSWER: a

103. In his book *Suicide*, sociologist Emile Durkheim documented that a high suicide rate was symptomatic of large-scale social problems.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

104. Sociologist Emile Durkheim emphasized that individual acts of suicide provide better explanations of suicide than do suicide rates.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

105. For Marx, _____ is a class system in which conflict between the classes is common and society is anything but cohesive.

- a. socialism
- b. communism
- c. capitalism
- d. fascism

ANSWER: c

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106. According to Marx, the major focus for capitalists is on
- a. increasing profits as much as possible.
 - b. feeling “connected” to the products or services they sell.
 - c. maintaining overall social harmony in their companies.
 - d. social cohesiveness and social solidarity.

ANSWER: a

107. Marx’s work was devoted to explaining
- a. the social basis of human behavior.
 - b. the social laws that governed human behavior.
 - c. how capitalism shaped society.
 - d. how to observe social behavior while participating in it.

ANSWER: c

108. According to Marx, capitalism is based on
- a. social solidarity and cohesion.
 - b. profit and private property.
 - c. a communal political system.
 - d. a rejection of industrialization.

ANSWER: b

109. Which of the following statements about Marx is true?
- a. Marx focused more on individuals than social structure in his analysis of society.
 - b. Marx considered all of society to be shaped by economic forces.
 - c. A limitation of Marx’s work was his failure to recognize the effects of class on social behavior.
 - d. Marx’s evolutionary concept of societal development and change is almost identical to that of Durkheim’s.

ANSWER: b

110. Marx’s perspective of society argued that
- a. capitalists do not own the actual system by which goods are produced and distributed.
 - b. workers receive a fair share of the profits that they help create.
 - c. profit is produced through the exploitation of the working class.
 - d. while capitalists control the production of goods, they do not control the production of ideas.

ANSWER: c

111. Which theorist made the assertion that capitalism is based on the pursuit of profit and the sanctity of private property and further argued that profit is produced through the exploitation of the working class?
- a. Emile Durkheim
 - b. Georg Simmel
 - c. Karl Marx

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- d. Auguste Comte

ANSWER:

c

112. According to Karl Marx, capitalism

- a. is built on the exploitation of workers.
- b. is negotiated by cultural values.
- c. facilitates upward social mobility.
- d. is a strong force in ensuring world peace.

ANSWER:

a

113. According to Marx, class conflict is

- a. embedded in the system of capitalism.
- b. independent of the capitalist system.
- c. rare, given the upward mobility capitalism offers.
- d. largely inconsequential since it can never succeed.

ANSWER:

a

114. The basis for Marx's theory of society is the belief that _____.

- a. people are the products of their social environments
- b. the evolution of society is based on the concept of "survival of the fittest"
- c. society is comprised of the dual processes of social statics and social dynamics
- d. conflict between different economic classes is necessary to produce social change

ANSWER:

d

115. In the Marxian framework, the _____ consists of those who sell their labor because they have no other way to earn a living.

- a. proletariat
- b. capitalist class
- c. bourgeoisie
- d. laissez-faire class

ANSWER:

a

116. Tom works on the assembly line at the local Ford automobile factory. In the context of the Marxian framework, Tom would be considered a member of the _____ because he does not own the means of production.

- a. bourgeoisie
- b. capitalist class
- c. proletariat class
- d. laissez-faire class

ANSWER:

c

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117. Daniel is the owner of a company that manufactures automobile parts. He owns all the factories of the company and employs 3,000 workers. In the context of Karl Marx's theory of class conflict, Daniel belongs to the _____.

- a. working-class
- b. laissez-faire class
- c. proletariat
- d. bourgeoisie

ANSWER:

d

Max Weber

118. Max Weber focused on

- a. social organization and a subjective understanding of behavior.
- b. economics as a major factor in explaining society.
- c. capitalism and its impact on workers' social behavior.
- d. the capitalists, petit bourgeoisie, and the proletariat.

ANSWER:

a

119. Weber posited that an understanding of society requires a "subjective" understanding of behavior. Such understanding is known as

- a. entwicklung.
- b. gemeinschaft.
- c. gesellschaft.
- d. verstehen.

ANSWER:

d

120. Matt notices Julie laughing in the school hallway with a friend. He knows that Julie must be feeling happy or joyful. In this scenario, Matt is using Max Weber's ____ to deduce that Julie is happy.

- a. direct observational understanding
- b. explanatory understanding
- c. surveillance understanding
- d. common understanding

ANSWER:

a

121. Weber theorized that value-free sociology could not exist since values would always influence what sociologists considered worthy of study. Because they could not be completely value free, Weber believed that sociologists should

- a. not worry about whether or not their research is biased.
- b. use their research to promote particular political perspectives.
- c. acknowledge the influence of values and try to be as objective as possible.
- d. avoid research and stick to theoretical writing.

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ANSWER:

c

122. An important concept in Weber's sociology is verstehen, which refers to
- a. approaching the study of society from a value-free perspective.
 - b. a focus on the political systems of society.
 - c. viewing social behavior from the perspective of those engaged in it.
 - d. social action.

ANSWER:

c

123. According to Weber, sociological research should be used to promote political beliefs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

124. Weber believed that people's behavior could only be understood from the objective position of the outside observer.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

125. In regard to negative consequences of industrial society, sociologist Max Weber was more concerned about the impact of rational bureaucracy than of class struggle.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

126. Both Karl Marx and Max Weber were in agreement that economic conditions played a role in producing inequality in society. However, Max Weber also suggested two other sources of social inequality and conflict. These sources are _____.

- a. power and prestige
- b. gender identity and gender inequality
- c. differences in education and differences in age
- d. alienation and anomie

ANSWER:

a

Martineau

127. Harriet Martineau's book How to Observe Morals and Manners was the first

- a. to discuss observing behavior while participating in the situation.
- b. field study of folkways and mores.
- c. in-depth analysis of democratic culture.
- d. coauthored manuscript involving Auguste Comte.

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ANSWER:

a

128. British sociologist _____ translated and condensed Comte's work and was noted for her study of social customs in Great Britain and the United States.

- a. Nancy Ammerman
- b. Jane Addams
- c. Harriet Martineau
- d. Sarah Spencer

ANSWER:

c

129. In her work, sociologist Harriet Martineau strongly advocates _____.

- a. building a stronger middle class
- b. the importance of cultural relativism
- c. recognizing the forces for stability and change in society
- d. social equality and reform

ANSWER:

d

WEB Du Bois

130. Which statement about W. E. B. DuBois is true?

- a. He was a cofounder of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People).
- b. He was adamantly opposed to women being involved in professional life.
- c. Because of death threats, he published under a pseudonym.
- d. He was so involved in social activism that he did very little writing.

ANSWER:

a

131. Which of the following early sociologists believed that the study of society should involve social activism?

- a. Alexis de Tocqueville
- b. Max Weber
- c. W. E. B. DuBois
- d. Robert Merton

ANSWER:

c

132. Megan, a Black adolescent girl living in the United States, is going through the identity conflict of being Black and an American. Sociologist Du Bois would term this conflict _____.

- a. double-consciousness
- b. ethnography
- c. the double bind
- d. functionalism

ANSWER:

a

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133. Who among the following was one of the first scholars to note that a dual heritage creates conflict for people of color?

- a. Talcott Parsons
- b. Robert K. Merton
- c. W. E. B. Du Bois
- d. Herbert Spencer

ANSWER:

c

Conflict Theory

134. Conflict theorists have been criticized for overemphasizing the drive for order and stability at the expense of competition and coercion.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

135. The sociological perspective that views power struggles as the source of social change is

- a. Functionalism.
- b. conflict theory.
- c. symbolic interactionism.
- d. none of the above.

ANSWER:

b

136. Conflict theory originated in the work of

- a. Karl Marx.
- b. Emile Durkheim.
- c. Robert Park.
- d. Max Weber.

ANSWER:

a

137. Conflict theory emphasizes

- a. a person's or group's ability to exercise influence and control over others.
- b. the significance of consensus in maintaining social order.
- c. the benefits of dysfunctions that cause social change.
- d. the significance of face-to-face interactions.

ANSWER:

a

138. According to conflict theorists, social order in society is maintained by

- a. a shared system of beliefs.
- b. a shared system of values.
- c. domination by the powerful.

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- d. social consensus.

ANSWER:

c

139. Which of the following is not one of the arguments of conflict theory?

- a. Inequality exists because those with wealth work to defend their advantages.
- b. Society is fragmented into groups that compete for social and economic resources.
- c. Social order is maintained by consensus and interdependence.
- d. The dominant groups shape the beliefs of others through control of public information.

ANSWER:

c

140. A criticism of ____ is that it understates the cohesion and stability found in society.

- a. functionalism
- b. conflict theory
- c. symbolic interaction theory
- d. exchange theory

ANSWER:

b

141. The conflict perspective emphasizes the role of ____ as essential for progress to occur in society.

- a. women's movements
- b. symbolic meaning and shared understanding
- c. consensus and order
- d. conflict and uprising

ANSWER:

d

142. According to the _____, groups in society are engaged in a continuous power struggle for control of scarce resources.

- a. functionalist perspective
- b. interactionist perspective
- c. conflict perspective
- d. developmental perspective

ANSWER:

c

143. In the context of the coal industry, which of the following theoretical perspectives of sociology would most likely be useful in analyzing the disagreements between coal companies and public health advocates?

- a. functionalist perspectives
- b. interactionist perspectives
- c. conflict perspectives
- d. developmental perspectives

ANSWER:

c

144. Social-class pressures may affect rates of suicide among young people. This view is consistent with the _____.

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- a. conflict theory perspective
- b. postmodern perspective
- c. functionalist perspective
- d. symbolic interactionist perspective

ANSWER:

a

145. In a study of homelessness in American society, _____ would emphasize the struggle between social classes, especially how the policies of wealthy people protect their interests while pushing certain groups into unemployment and homelessness.

- a. conflict theorists
- b. functionalists
- c. symbolic interactionists
- d. postmodern theorists

ANSWER:

a

146. One of the common criticisms of the functionalist theory is that it

- a. is so focused on order and stability that it often ignores social change.
- b. is too focused on social change and often ignores social cohesion.
- c. often ignores the contribution of gender in understanding social change.
- d. often focuses too much on discrimination and inequality.

ANSWER:

a

147. How do functionalists view disorganization within society?

- a. They believe it must result in change to reestablish equilibrium in society.
- b. They view disorganization as normal for society.
- c. They believe that disorganization in one part of society will affect only those directly involved.
- d. They believe that change is for the worse, stemming from instability.

ANSWER:

a

148. _____ interprets each part of society in terms of how it contributes to the stability of society as a whole.

- a. Functionalism
- b. Conflict theory
- c. Symbolic interaction
- d. Positivism

ANSWER:

a

149. From a functionalist perspective, the most basic manifest function of the family is

- a. emotional support.
- b. reproduction.
- c. marriage.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

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- d. economic support.

ANSWER:

b

150. Functionalism emphasizes all of the following except

- a. the consensus that exists in society.
- b. the order that exists in society.
- c. shared public values.
- d. the role of coercion and power.

ANSWER:

d