

6. Which of the following statements is an example of biological determinism?
- a) Socialisation plays a dominant role in the nature–nurture debate
 - b) Social inequality is the inevitable result of human agency
 - c) Social identity characteristics are normal
 - d) The qualities of masculinity and femininity are caused by nature
7. In sociology, what does the term ‘agency’ refer to?
- a) The ability of people to influence the society in which they live
 - b) A political ideology that emphasises individual freedom in all aspects of social life
 - c) An ideology that views society as dominated by a conflict of interest between economically powerful groups
 - d) The ability of humans to engage in recurring patterns of social interaction
8. What term describes the view that people’s behaviour and beliefs are entirely shaped or determined by the social structure?
- a) Social agency
 - b) Social structure
 - c) Socialisation
 - d) Sociological determinism
9. What term describes the recurring patterns of social interaction through which people are related to each other, such as social institutions and social groups?
- a) Social agency
 - b) Social structure
 - c) Socialisation
 - d) Sociological determinism
10. Who said sociology ‘is a quality of mind that seems most dramatically to promise an understanding of the intimate realities of ourselves in connection with larger social realities’?
- a) Zygmunt Bauman
 - b) Raewyn Connell
 - c) C. Wright Mills
 - d) Michael Burawoy

Answers to multiple-choice questions for Chapter 1: 1(b), 2(b), 3(a), 4(d), 5(c), 6(d), 7(a), 8(d), 9(b), 10(c).

Chapter 2: Sociological foundations: Early theorists and theories

1. Who said life was 'solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short'?
 - a) Georg Simmel
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Charles Darwin
 - d) Thomas Hobbes

2. With which theorist are the concepts of 'status' and 'party' most closely associated?
 - a) Émile Durkheim
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Talcott Parsons
 - d) Max Weber

3. According to Émile Durkheim, the increasing division of labour led to:
 - a) Increasing social solidarity
 - b) Strengthening mechanical solidarity
 - c) A weakening of social bonds
 - d) Widespread consensus on social values

4. The concept of 'alienation' as developed by Karl Marx refers to:
 - a) The sense of isolation felt by people in modern society
 - b) The ways in which bosses treat their workers
 - c) The estrangement of workers from their products
 - d) The fact that most people do not enjoy their work

5. According to Émile Durkheim 'anomie' is likely to occur:
 - a) In societies undergoing rapid social change
 - b) In times of stability
 - c) In wartime
 - d) In societies which are undergoing political upheaval

6. Who wrote *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*?
- a) Émile Durkheim
 - b) Thomas Hobbes
 - c) Robert Merton
 - d) Max Weber
7. According to Karl Marx, the massive social changes that occurred in the nineteenth century were due to:
- a) Capitalism
 - b) National sovereignty
 - c) Democracy
 - d) Communism
8. According to Raewyn Connell, sociology has its roots in:
- a) Capitalism
 - b) Communism
 - c) Imperialism
 - d) Industrialism
9. Who developed the term 'historical materialism'?
- a) Herbert Spencer
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Harriet Martineau
 - d) Émile Durkheim
10. According to Émile Durkheim, sociology must study 'social facts' in order to become:
- a) More scientific
 - b) More theoretical
 - c) Easier to understand
 - d) More evidence-based
11. Karl Marx saw class conflict as:
- a) Inevitable
 - b) A product of the Franco-Prussian war
 - c) An artefact of the bourgeoisie
 - d) Never likely to occur

12. The ideas of Harriet Martineau contributed to:

- a) The scientific method
- b) Sociology and feminism
- c) Class theory
- d) Symbolic interactionism

13. The work of Georg Simmel has influenced the development of which theoretical perspective?

- a) Feminism
- b) Historical materialism
- c) Positivism
- d) Symbolic interactionism

Answers to multiple-choice questions for Chapter 2: 1(d), 2(d), 3(b), 4(c), 5(a), 6(d), 7(a), 8(c), 9(b), 10(a), 11(a), 12(b), 13(d).

Chapter 3: Contemporary sociological theorists and theories

1. Which sociologist first discussed the concept of 'impression management'?
 - a) Talcott Parsons
 - b) Erving Goffman
 - c) Karl Marx
 - d) Émile Durkheim

2. The concept of 'late modernity' is drawn upon by which sociological theorist?
 - a) Talcott Parsons
 - b) Robert Merton
 - c) Anthony Giddens
 - d) Manuel Castells

3. The 'network society' is a term coined by which theorist?
 - a) George Ritzer
 - b) Ulrich Beck
 - c) Arlie Hochschild
 - d) Manuel Castells

4. Arlie Hochschild's work is an extension of which theoretical perspective?
 - a) Functionalism
 - b) Postmodern feminism
 - c) Structuration
 - d) Symbolic interactionism

5. The concepts of 'manifest and latent functions' are associated with which sociologist?
 - a) Talcott Parsons
 - b) Arlie Hochschild
 - c) Elisabeth Beck-Gernsheim
 - d) Robert Merton