

CHAPTER 2
THINKING SOCIOLOGICALLY: SPORT, PHYSICAL CULTURE, AND CRITICAL THEORY

1. In simple terms, sociological theory is:
 - a. A way of seeing and organizing the world, economically, socially, and politically based on unregulated support of free trade and markets
 - b. The world's dominant system of economic exchange, intimately tied to social relations of production and reproduction
 - c. Any activity related to influencing, making and implementing collective decisions for a political community
 - d. A proposition of set of propositions about the nature of the social world and people's engagement in that world.

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

2. Good theory:
 - a. withstands the test of time
 - b. can be neither proven nor disproven
 - c. is virtually identical to common sense
 - d. is nothing more than ideas many people hold to be true

Answer: A

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

3. When we examine sport in ancient Greece and compare it to sport today, we find that:
 - a. sport in ancient Greece was very similar to sport today
 - b. sport in ancient Greece was less violent than sport today
 - c. sport today, with its handshake at the end of a competition, was adapted from the Greek tradition of hand-slapping
 - d. sport in ancient Greece was far more violent than sport today

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Factual

4. Which of the following pairs of events stand out as laying the foundation for sociology as a discipline?
 - a. the Industrial Revolution and the Reformation

- b. the communist revolution in China and Russia and the Reformation
- c. the democratic revolutions in France and the U.S. and the Industrial Revolution
- d. the Reformation and the emergence of capitalism

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Challenging

Skill: Conceptual

5. Which of the following was NOT true of the Democratic Revolution in France in the late 18th century?
- a. Society was divided into three classes: nobility, clergy and peasantry
 - b. Social mobility (freedom of movement) between the ranks of nobility, clergy and peasantry was virtually impossible
 - c. The peasantry represented approximately 75% of the population
 - d. The peasantry was considered the lowest-ranking 'third estate'

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

6. Sociology emerged to consider two main questions – the issue of social problems and:
- a. issues related to capitalism
 - b. issues related to myths
 - c. issues related to feudalism
 - d. issues related to community, authority, and traditions

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

7. Darwin's theory of evolution had an important influence on:
- a. Functionalism
 - b. conflict theory
 - c. symbolic interactionism
 - d. critical race studies

Answer: A

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Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Factual

8. The most important figure to develop the ideas of functionalism, and the founding 'father' of French sociology, was:

- a. Michel Foucault
- b. Pierre Bourdieu
- c. Max Weber
- d. Emile Durkheim

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Factual

9. Who, of the following, would be most likely to argue that suicide is much more than a personal act of agency by an individual?
- a. Karl Marx
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. George Herbert Mead
 - d. Emile Durkheim

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Factual

10. All elements of a society contribute to the overall stability of the structure of that society. Who would most likely make this statement?
- a. a conflict theorist
 - b. a functionalist
 - c. a critical studies theorist
 - d. a symbolic interactionist

Answer: B

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Difficulty: Challenging

Skill: Applied

11. According to structural functionalist analysis, sport functions to:
- a. Unhinge group bonds
 - b. Discourage a sense of community
 - c. Integrate people into society's dominant values
 - d. Legitimize racism and sexism

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Conceptual

12. In referring to sporting events as *serialized civic rituals*, Alan Ingham is following the ideas and work of:
- a. Emile Durkheim
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. George Herbert Mead

Answer: A

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Difficulty: Challenging

Skill: Applied

13. Which sport do Kuper and Seymanski argue actually helps to curb suicide rates?
- a. Hockey
 - b. Basketball
 - c. ultimate fighting
 - d. soccer

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Factual

14. Who uttered the words: ‘The philosophers have only interpreted the world, in various ways; the point, however, is to change it’.
- a. Emile Durkheim
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. George Herbert Mead
 - d. Karl Marx

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Factual

15. All of the following are characteristics that form the foundation of Marx’s analysis of society, EXCEPT:
- a. economic conditions form the base of social life
 - b. all elements of social systems are necessary and justifiable
 - c. basic economic conditions can form a more general theory of social life
 - d. conflict plays a critical role in social and cultural life and in the history of societies

Answer: B

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

16. On which of the following modes of production did Marx focus most of his attention?

- a. Capitalist
- b. Feudalist
- c. Communist
- d. Socialist

Answer: A

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Factual

17. Which of the following would be the best example of alienation in a sporting context from a Marxist perspective?

- a. A professional athlete banding together with his teammates to form a players' union
- b. A college softball player losing control over the decisions which affect her life, and feeling isolated and detached from the social world
- c. A tennis coach physically and verbally abusing a player
- d. A high-flying executive exploiting the sportsmen and women that his company endorses, making huge profits in the process

Answer: B

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Applied

18. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* was written by:

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Emile Durkheim
- c. Max Weber
- d. George Herbert Mead

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Factual

19. Human action involving the most calculated means toward to achieving a particular end is referred to by Max Weber as:

- a. the Protestant Ethic
- b. the spirit of capitalism
- c. the mode of production
- d. goal-rational action

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

20. Which of the following would be the BEST place to look for an example of goal-rational action in sport?
- a. children's spontaneous play
 - b. high-performance athletes
 - c. mall walkers
 - d. a person's daily swimming routine

Answer: B

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Difficulty: Challenging

Skill: Applied

21. A good example of how sport reinforces class power is the cartel system in the 'big four' sports organizations (MLB, NBA, NFL and NHL), as it:
- a. Allowed team franchises to be independent but organized centrally in order to monopolize the market
 - b. Maximized profits for players through free agency rules
 - c. Reduced the costs associated with being a fan through competitive bargaining
 - d. Shifted the balance of power between owners and players toward the latter

Answer: A

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Difficulty: Challenging

Skill: Applied

22. At the core of George Herbert Mead's theory is the manner in which humans develop:
- a. Agency
 - b. social structures
 - c. a sense of self
 - d. functional social institutions

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

23. According to George Herbert Mead, macro-sociological theories
- a. grossly overestimated the role of human thought and volitional action
 - b. did not account for the symbolic nature of human thought
 - c. did fair justice to the social context and the role of social interaction in determining human behaviour
 - d. accounted fairly for the ability of humans to interpret and give meaning to the world around them through language

Answer: B

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Difficulty: Challenging

Skill: Conceptual

24. According to George Herbert Mead, that part of the self that is internal and subjectively experienced is the:

- a. Me
- b. I
- c. Id
- d. Ego

Answer: B

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Difficulty: Challenging

Skill: Conceptual

25. Through symbolic interactionism, two major themes have emerged in the sociological study of sport. These are:

- a. socialization and sport subcultures
- b. international sport culture and sport agency
- c. sport history and sport community
- d. sport subcultures and sport agency

Answer: A

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Difficulty: Challenging

Skill: Conceptual

26. Michael Robidoux's work on concussions in professional hockey revealed that:

- a. Concussions were not a problem in hockey until the 1990s
- b. Concussions were always diagnosed in the past
- c. The impact of concussions was hidden because it was considered unmanly to reveal one's injury or pain
- d. A diagnosed concussion was a sign of strength and manliness

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

27. Critical social theories are a combination, reflection, and development of two of the sociological theories discussed at length in the text. These two theories would be:

- a. symbolic interactionism and functionalism
- b. functionalism and conflict theory

- c. conflict theory and critical race studies
- d. symbolic interactionism and conflict theory

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

28. Antonio Gramsci used the term hegemony to describe:

- a. The exercise of power of one group over another by force and submission to its will
- b. The dominance of men over women through coercion
- c. The maintenance of dominance of one class over another through developing consent
- d. The exploitation of workers through their subordinate relationship within economic modes of production

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Factual

29. Which theory, would you argue, is most likely to explore the ways in which sporting experiences are affected by sex, gender, and sexuality?

- a. cultural studies
- b. functionalism
- c. symbolic interactionism
- d. feminist studies

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Conceptual

30. Ideas about what Canada is and what constitutes a true Canadian are imbued with assumptions about race. Who, of the following, would be most likely to make this statement?

- a. a functionalist theorist
- b. a critical race theorist
- c. a feminist theorist
- d. a symbolic interactionist theorist

Answer: B

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Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Conceptual