

Chapter 1: What Is Sociology of Education? Theoretical Perspectives

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. _____ theorists focus on the interpersonal dynamics of the situation and assume that individuals socially construct their lives based on the environments in which they find themselves.

- A. Feminist
- B. Functional
- C. Conflict
- D. Symbolic interaction

Ans: D

2. _____ refers to cultural practices, including language patterns and experiences.

- A. Cultural capital
- C. Social capital
- D. Conflict theory
- D. Labeling theory

Ans: A

3. Durkheim is traditionally associated with which social theory?

- A. feminist theory
- B. functional theory
- C. conflict theory
- D. rational choice theory

Ans: B

4. In Bernstein's Code theory, which group is more likely to use restricted codes?

- A. students from upper-class backgrounds
- B. students from middle-class backgrounds
- C. students from working-class backgrounds
- D. There is no social class difference in the use of restricted codes.

Ans: C

5. Which theory is most associated with the self-fulfilling prophecy?

- A. functional choice theory
- B. labeling theory
- C. symbolic theory
- D. rational choice theory

Ans: B

6. According to Durkheim, the role of education is to teach the child morality is part of what aspect of the classroom?

- A. knowledge
- B. discipline
- C. self-esteem
- D. job skills

Ans: B

7. An example of a latent function of education, according to functionalist theory is _____.

- A. training persons for specific jobs in society
- B. babysitting
- C. promoting change in society
- D. teaching children the skills they need to survive in society

Ans: B

8. The study of sociology of education is primarily concerned with _____.

- A. interactions between people
- B. structures that provide recurring organizations
- C. processes that bring the structures such as schools alive through teaching, learning, and communicating
- D. all of these

Ans: D

9. Social capital differs from cultural capital because it involves _____.

- A. the language one uses
- B. who one knows
- C. experiences one has had
- D. all of these

Ans: B

10. Parsons describes which of the following as key to the formal organization of elementary school classrooms?

- A. groups of students working together
- B. indirect teaching, through projects
- C. one teacher to a group of students
- D. all of these

Ans: D

11. According to Collins, status groups are “associational groups sharing common cultures” including similar _____.

- A. manners
- B. moral evaluations
- C. tastes
- D. all of these

Ans: D

12. Collins' argument about schools as providing status culture comes from _____.

- A. functional theory
- B. conflict theory
- C. symbolic Interactionist theory
- D. rational choice theory

Ans: B

13. The article by Rist on the process of schooling is an example of _____.

- A. functional theory
- B. conflict theory
- C. symbolic Interactionist theory
- D. rational choice theory

Ans: D

14. According to Rist's description of labeling theory, secondary deviation occurs when _____.

- A. an individual commits a deviant act the second time
- B. an observer observes the deviant act a second time
- C. stigma from a previous deviant act(s) triggers a deviant act
- D. all of these

Ans: C

15. Someone who is trying to explain why Johnny can't read by describing Johnny's family's social class situation is likely using _____.

- A. feminist theory
- B. functional theory
- C. conflict theory
- D. rational choice theory

Ans: C

True/False

1. Conflict theorists challenge the postmodern assumptions that schools are ideologically and politically neutral and operate based on meritocracy.

Ans: F

2. Feminist theories are often considered a type of functional theory.

Ans: F

3. The primary goal of social theory is to explain how social processes work.

Ans: T

4. Durkheim considers school discipline to be the morality of the classroom.

Ans: T

5. An example of a symbol in symbolic interaction theory could be a word, such as "good."

Ans: T

6. The term "status group" as used by Collins was originally defined by Marx.

Ans: F

7. Labeling theory is often used in functional theory.

Ans: F

8. An example of a latent function of education is the training of individuals for jobs.

Ans: F

9. Taking on or accepting a deviant status is an important part of labeling theory.

Ans: T

10. Feminist theorists are concerned about the number of girls who are denied educational opportunities.

Ans: T

11. The study of sociology of education is only important to teachers and other education professionals.

Ans: F