

Chapter 1 How Sociologists View Social Problems: The Abortion Dilemma

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Who developed the concept of the sociological imagination?

- A) Emile Durkheim
- B) Max Weber
- C) Karl Marx
- D) C. Wright Mills

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand the sociological imagination (sociological perspective) and explain the difference between personal and social problems.

Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

2. The sociological imagination is also called _____.

- A) reinforcement theory
- B) scientific sociology
- C) historical and biographical analysis
- D) the sociological perspective

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand the sociological imagination (sociological perspective) and explain the difference between personal and social problems.

Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

3. When researchers focus on historical and current events such as war and peace, economic booms and busts, and depression and prosperity, they are examining a(n) _____.

- A) broad social context
- B) narrow social context
- C) intimate social context
- D) close social context

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand the sociological imagination (sociological perspective) and explain the difference between personal and social problems.

Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

4. Professor Fuentes encourages her students to consider how laws, education, religion, and the media influence how people think, feel, and act. As such, she wants her students to use _____.

- A) the sociological imagination
- B) reinforcement theory

- C) common sense
- D) historical and biographical analysis

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand the sociological imagination (sociological perspective) and explain the difference between personal and social problems.

Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

5. When Michael considers how his race, age, marital status, and income compare to that of other Americans, he is considering his _____.

- A) personal troubles
- B) common sense
- C) social problems
- D) social location

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict *group* behavior but not *individual* behavior.

Topic/A-head: Social Location

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

6. What is the ability to get one's way despite resistance called?

- A) Values
- B) Social problem
- C) Power
- D) Subjective concern

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

7. A shared belief about whether something is good or bad is a _____.

- A) value
- B) document
- C) social problem
- D) personal trouble

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

8. What are the aspects of society that can be measured or experienced?

- A) Objective conditions
- B) Social problems
- C) Personal problems
- D) Subjective concerns

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

9. Which of the following Supreme Court rulings legalized abortion in the United States?

- A) *Webster v. Reproductive Services*
- B) *Roe v. Wade*
- C) *Casey v. Planned Parenthood*
- D) *Brown v. the Board of Education*

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

10. The teenagers who participate in a weekly bible study class believe that abortion is bad. Their shared belief is an example of a(n) _____.

- A) value
- B) social problem
- C) personal trouble
- D) experiment

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

11. A significant number of people worry about the conditions of public schools in urban areas. Such unease illustrates the _____ associated with a social problem.

- A) subjective concerns
- B) objective conditions
- C) moral decay
- D) value neutrality

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

12. Whether or not marijuana is legal, who obtains it and under what circumstances it is obtained are examples of the _____ associated with a social problem.
- A) objective conditions
 - B) subjective concerns
 - C) social solutions
 - D) moral dilemmas

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

13. When Rhonda arrived at the abortion clinic, she was surprised to find dozens of protestors blocking her way. Rhonda pushed her way through the crowd and was able to see a physician at the clinic. Rhonda was able to get what she wanted, despite resistance. This is an example of Rhonda's _____.
- A) values
 - B) power
 - C) sociological imagination
 - D) subjective concern

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

14. How many stages are there in the natural history of social problems?
- A) Two
 - B) Three
 - C) Four
 - D) Five

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

15. Crafting an official response occurs during which stage in the natural history of social problems?
- A) First

- B) Second
- C) Third
- D) Fourth

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

16. The emergence of leaders occurs during which stage in the natural history of social problems?

- A) First
- B) Second
- C) Third
- D) Fourth

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

17. Antiabortionists who forward e-mails to their friends, run newspaper ads, and post blogs are known as _____.

- A) radicals
- B) feminists
- C) conservatives
- D) moderates

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

18. Connie believes that a fetus is a human being. Connie is _____.

- A) a proabortionist
- B) an antiabortionist
- C) value free
- D) generalized

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

19. A key effort of the proabortionists is to _____.

- A) eliminate the antiabortionists