

Student name: _____

- 1) A problem that can be explained in terms of the qualities of the individual is called a(n) _____.
- 2) A problem whose causes and solutions lie outside the individual and the immediate environment is called a(n) _____.
- 3) There are three major theoretical perspectives in sociology. They are structural functionalism, conflict theory, and _____.
- 4) A sociological theory that focuses on social systems and how their interdependent parts maintain order is called _____.
- 5) A theory that focuses on contradictory interests, inequalities between social groups, and the resulting conflict and change is called _____.
- 6) A theory that focuses on the interaction between individuals, the individual's perception of situations, and the ways in which social life is constructed through interaction is called _____.

7) A(n) _____ is the behavior associated with a particular position in the social

8) A(n) _____ is the arrangement of society into groups that are unequal with regard to such resources as wealth, power, and prestige.

9) A predisposition about something in one's environment is called a(n) _____.

10) A set of ideas that explain or justify some aspect of social reality is called a(n) _____.

11) Social problems can be manifested at multiple levels of social life. They can be manifested at the individual level, _____, the group level, and the _____.

12) The process of carefully attending to spoken or written information in order to evaluate its validity is called _____.

13) The tendency to overgeneralize, that is to use one, two, or three cases to support an entire argument, is called _____.

14) The _____ is the argument that things could not have worked out any other way than the way they did.

15) A tactic among debaters is to attack the

opponent personally when they can't support their position by reason, logic, or facts. This is called the _____.

16) When a person uses conclusions to support the assumptions that where necessary to make the conclusions, it is an example of the _____.

17) In the context of critical thinking, _____ is the process of defining what is abstract as something concrete.

18) The fallacy of authority means _____.

19) The assertion that what is true of the part is necessarily true of the whole is called _____.

20) _____ is designed to gain information about social problems so that one can have a valid understanding of them and employ realistic efforts in resolving them.

21) The variables in an experiment that are manipulated to see how they affect changes in the other variables are called _____.

22) The variables in an experiment that are influenced by the independent variables are called _____.

23) A problem that can be explained in terms of the qualities of an individual is called a(n) _____.

- A) personal problem
- B) social problem

- C) institutional problem
- D) societal problem

24) A problem that has causes and solutions which lie outside an individual and the immediate environment is called a(n) _____.

- A) personal problem
- B) social problem

- C) institutional problem
- D) societal problem

25) Which famous sociologist referred to personal problems as the "personal troubles of milieu"?

- A) Robert Merton
- B) Emile Durkheim

- C) Max Weber
- D) C. Wright Mills

26) Which famous sociologist referred to social problems as the "public issues of social structure"?

- A) Robert Merton
- B) Emile Durkheim

- C) Max Weber
- D) C. Wright Mills

27) If a problem is defined as personal, _____ are employed to cope with the problem.

- A) individual

strategies

- B) collective strategies
- C) societal strategies

D) professional strategies

28) A social problem is defined as a condition or pattern of behavior that:

A) validates some other condition or pattern of behavior.

B) is caused, facilitated, or prolonged by factors that operate at a single level of social life.

C) is defined as compatible with the desired quality of life.

D) requires social action to be resolved.

29) A sociological theory that focuses on social systems and how their interdependent parts maintain order is called ____.

- A) structural functionalism
- B) conflict theory

C) symbolic interactionism

D) cultural theory

30) A theory that focuses on contradictory interests, inequalities between social groups, and the resulting conflict

- A) structural functionalism
- B) conflict theory

and change is called ____.

C) symbolic interactionism

D) cultural theory

31) A sociological theory that focuses on the interaction between individuals, an individual's perception of situations, and the ways in which social life is constructed through interaction is called ____.

A) structural

functionalism

- B) conflict theory
- C) symbolic interactionism

D) cultural theory

32) In structural functionalism, a problem involves a system of interdependent parts, including shared expectations

- A) norms
- B) roles

about behavior called ____.

- C) contradictions
- D) values

33) The behavior associated with a particular position in the social structure is called a(n) ____.

- A) norm
- B) role

- C) expectation
- D) function

34) Things that are preferred because they are defined as having worth are called ____.

- A) attitudes
- B) ideologies

- C) beliefs
- D) values

35) The arrangement of society into groups that are unequal with regard to such valued resources as wealth,

- A) a stratification system
- B) culture

power, and prestige is called ____.

- C) society
- D) intuition

36) Which of the following is true according to the symbolic interactionist approach in sociology?

- A) A problem

involves a system of interdependent parts, including institutions, norms, roles, and values.

B) Contradictions and inequalities exist between the parts of a social system and generate conflict between groups.

C) A pattern of inequality of wealth, power, and prestige exists in all societies.

D) The perspectives of individuals, including their attitudes and ideologies, are important components of the social system.

37) A set of ideas that explain or justify some aspect of social reality is called ____.

- A) an attitude
- B) an ideology

- C) a value
- D) a role

38) Which of the following is an assumption of the structural functionalist approach in sociology?

A) Society is an integrated system of interdependent parts, bound together by shared values and norms.

B) Society is a system of diverse groups, with conflicting values and interests, vying with each other for power, wealth, and other valued resources.

C) Society is an arena of interacting individuals who behave in accord with their definitions of situations and who

create shared meanings as they interact.

D) Society is a system of the perspectives of individuals, including their attitudes and ideologies.

39) How does the conflict theory explain social problems generally?

A) Problems occur when patterns of social interaction alter the social structural factors.

B) A situation or form of behavior becomes a problem when people define it as such.

C) Problems are the result of dominance over, and exploitation of, some groups by others.

D) Problems arise out of social disorganization, a state in which consensus about norms has broken down.

40) How does structural functionalism explain poverty?

A) The upper and middle classes oppress and exploit the poor and create ideologies that blame the poor and justify their poverty.

B) Political, economic, and educational institutions are not functioning adequately, so that old arrangements are obsolete before new arrangements are in place.

C) Poverty became a social problem in the United States when people accepted that people remain poor when they define their poverty as the result of their own

deficiencies.

D) Upper- and middle-class lawmakers regularly support corporate welfare but reject such welfare ideas for the poor as a guaranteed minimum annual income.

41) The _____ uses three broad categories: basic human needs (such as nutrition, medical care, and sanitation); foundations of well-being (health, environmental quality, access to basic knowledge and information); and opportunity

(personal rights and freedom, tolerance, access to advanced education).

A) World Values Survey

B) World Happiness Report

C) Human Development Index

D) Social Progress Index

42) The idea of the globalization of the economy would be measured at what level of social life?

A) individual level

B) group level

C) societal level

D) global level

43) The process of carefully attending to spoken or written information in order to evaluate its validity is called _____.

A) the fallacy of dramatic instance

B) the fallacy of thinking

C) critical thinking

D) scientific methodology

44) The tendency to overgeneralize, that is to use one, two, or three cases to support an entire argument, is called _____.

- A) the fallacy of dramatic instance
- B) the fallacy of thinking

- C) critical thinking
- D) scientific methodology

45) The _____ is the argument that things could not have worked out any other way than the way they did.

- A) fallacy of dramatic instance
- B) fallacy of thinking
- C) fallacy of retrospective determinism

- D) fallacy of misplaced concreteness

46) In the context of critical thinking, which of the following is true of the fallacy of retrospective determinism?

- A) It is the tendency to overgeneralize, to use one, two, or three cases to support an entire argument.
- B) It asserts that what happened historically had to happen, and it had to happen just the way it did.
- C) It is an idea, a way of thinking about a particular

- collectivity of people.
- D) It attributes the cause of a particular problem to society and denies individual responsibility.

47) In the context of critical thinking, the _____ is the tendency to make something abstract into something definite.

- A) fallacy of dramatic instance
- B) fallacy of retrospective determinism
- C) fallacy of personal attack

- D) fallacy of misplaced concreteness

48) A tactic among debaters is to attack the opponent personally when they can't support their position by reason,

- A) fallacy of personal attack
- B) fallacy of misplaced concreteness
- C) fallacy of dramatic instance

logic, or facts. This is called the _____.

D) fallacy of appeal of prejudice

49) In the context of critical thinking, the _____ is the tendency of debaters to use popular preconceptions or passions to convince others of the correctness of their position.

- A) fallacy of retrospective determinism
- B) fallacy of misplaced concreteness
- C) fallacy of dramatic instance

D) fallacy of appeal to prejudice

50) When a person uses conclusions to support the assumptions that were necessary to make the conclusions, it is an example of _____.

- A) the fallacy of circular reasoning
- B) the fallacy of appeal to prejudice
- C) the fallacy of misplaced concreteness

D) the fallacy of personal attack

51) The fallacy of authority means _____.

- A) an illegitimate appeal to authority
- B) observing an experiment
- C) conducting an experiment for yourself

D) giving a lecture on research that you have conducted

- A) the fallacy of non sequitur
- B) the fallacy of personal attack
- C) the fallacy of composition

D) the fallacy of appeal to prejudice

53) The term "non sequitur" means _____.

- A) "to speak the truth"
- B) "it does not follow"

C) "it is a given"
D) "it is not possible"

54) In the context of critical thinking, the _____ is defined as something that does not follow logically from what has preceded it.

- A) fallacy of non sequitur
- B) fallacy of authority
- C) fallacy of composition

D) fallacy of appeal to prejudice

55) A method of research in which a sample of people are interviewed or given questionnaires in order to get data on

some phenomenon is called _____.

- A) an experiment
- B) a survey

C) a record study
D) an observational study

56) Your position in the social system based on economic resources, power, education, prestige, and life style is called your _____.

- A) cultural position
- B) role

C) inherited status

D) socioeconomic status

57) A _____ is any trait or characteristic that varies in value or magnitude.

- A) social trait
- B) phenomenon

- C) role
- D) variable

58) The most common research method used in sociology is _____.

- A) experiments
- B) observational studies

- C) records studies
- D) survey research

59) A statistical method for determining the probability that research findings occurred by chance is called _____.

- A) the mean
- B) a test of reliability
- C) a test of significance

- D) regression analysis

60) The organization of data to show the number of times each item occurs in a distribution is called _____.

- A) the mean
- B) the frequency distribution

- C) the median
- D) the range

61) The _____ is the score in a distribution which has half of the scores above it and half of the scores below it.

- A) mode

- B) mean

- C) median
- D) range

62) The variable in an experiment that is manipulated to see how it effects changes in the other variable is called ____.

- A) the dependent variable
- B) the independent variable
- C) the control variable

D) the spurious variable

63) The variable in an experiment that is influenced by an independent variable is called ____.

- A) the dependent variable
- B) the independent variable
- C) the control variable

D) the spurious variable

64) A problem that can be explained in terms of the qualities of an individual is called a social problem.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

65) A problem whose causes and solutions lie outside the individual and the immediate environment is called a social problem.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

66) The famous sociologist Kai Erickson referred to personal problems as the "personal troubles of milieu."

☐ true

☐ false

67) The famous sociologist C. Wright Mills referred to social problems as the "public issues of social structure."

☐ true

☐ false

68) There are three major theoretical perspectives in sociology. They are structural functionalism, conflict theory,

and symbolic interactionism.

☐ true

☐ false

69) A sociological theory that focuses on social systems and how their interdependent parts maintain order is called structural functionalism.

☐ true

☐ false

70) A theory that focuses on contradictory interests, inequalities between social groups, and the resulting conflict

and change is called structural functionalism.

☐ true

☐ false

71) A theory that focuses on the interaction between individuals, the individual's perception of situations, and the ways in which social life is constructed through interaction is called symbolic interactionism.

☐ true

☐ false

72) A symbolic interactionist approach would stress the fact that people learn criminal behavior by communicating with, and accepting for themselves the perspective of, others

who approve of such behavior.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

73) A status is the behavior associated with a particular position in the social structure.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

74) A stratification system is the arrangement of society into groups that are unequal with regard to such resources as

wealth, power, and prestige.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

75) Social problems can be manifested at multiple levels of social life. They can be manifested at the individual level,

the group level, and the cultural level.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

76) The idea of the globalization of the economy would be measured at the global level of social life.

☐ true

☐ false

77) The process of carefully attending to spoken or written information in order to evaluate its validity is called critical thinking.

☐ true

☐ false

78) The tendency to overgeneralize, that is to use one, two, or three cases to support an entire argument, is called the

fallacy of dramatic instance.

☐ true

☐ false

79) The fallacy of dramatic instance is the argument that things could not have worked out any other way than the way they did.

☐ true

☐ false

80) A tactic among debaters is to attack the opponent personally when they can't support their position by reason, logic, or facts. This is called the fallacy of personal attack.

☐ true

☐ false

81) When a person uses conclusions to support the

assumptions that where necessary to make the conclusions, it is an example of the fallacy of appeal to prejudice.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

82) The most common research method used in sociology is research experiments.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

83) In an experimental method, measurements are taken in both experimental and control groups, and both are exposed to a treatment.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

84) The variables in an experiment that are manipulated to see how they affect changes in the other variables are called the dependent variables.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

85) Participant observation is a method of research in which one directly engages and observes the social reality being studied.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Answer Key

Life Author: Lauer
14th ch1

Test name: Social Problems and the Quality of

- 1) personal problem
- 2) social problem
- 3) symbolic interactionism
- 4) structural functionalism
- 5) conflict theory
- 6) symbolic interactionism
- 7) role
- 8) stratification system
- 9) attitude
- 10) ideology
- 11) societal level
- 12) critical thinking
- 13) the fallacy of dramatic instance
- 14) fallacy of retrospective determinism
- 15) fallacy of personal attack
- 16) fallacy of circular reasoning
- 17) reification
- 18) an illegitimate appeal to authority

19) the fallacy of composition

20) Social research

21) the independent variables

22) the dependent variables

23) A

24) B

25) D

26) D

27) A

28) D

29) A

30) B

31) C

32) A

33) B

34) D

35) A

36) D

37) B

38) A

39) C

40) B

41) D

42) D

43) C

44) A

45) C

46) B

47) D

48) A

49) D

50) A

51) A

52) C

53) B

54) A

55) B

56) D

57) D

58) D

59) C

60) B

- 61) C
- 62) B
- 63) A
- 64) FALSE
- 65) TRUE
- 66) FALSE
- 67) TRUE
- 68) TRUE
- 69) TRUE
- 70) FALSE
- 71) TRUE
- 72) TRUE
- 73) FALSE
- 74) TRUE
- 75) FALSE
- 76) TRUE
- 77) TRUE
- 78) TRUE
- 79) FALSE
- 80) TRUE
- 81) FALSE

82) FALSE

83) FALSE

84) FALSE

85) TRUE