

Test Questions

Part I. Matching Items

Match the term to its definition by filling in the letter before the term in the appropriate blank.

A. Organizations	H. Symbolic interactionism	O. Breaching experiments
B. Social psychology	I. Social institution	P. Psychology
C. Social structure	J. Group processes	Q. Macrosociology
D. Roles	K. Microsociology	R. Sociology
E. Sociological imagination	L. Social structure and personality	S. Culture
F. Ethnomethodology	M. Social norms	
G. Values	N. Status	

- _____ The study of the effects of society on social-psychological processes, also known as sociological social psychology. [Answer: K]
- _____ A society's set of unique patterns of behavior and beliefs. [Answer: S]
- _____ A method of studying society through observation of people's typical day-to-day interactions. [Answer: F]
- _____ Experiments that violate the established social order to assess how people construct social reality. [Answer: O]
- _____ A perspective within sociological social psychology that examines how basic social processes operate in group contexts. [Answer: J]
- _____ The study of large-scale social processes. [Answer: Q]
- _____ Groups that share a common purpose and contain a formal set of rules and an authority structure. [Answer: A]
- _____ The study of human thought processes and behaviors. [Answer: P]
- _____ A set of expectations about how to behave, think, or feel. [Answer: D]
- _____ Patterns of interactions in which behavior within a large group is guided by a common set of norms and roles. [Answer: I]
- _____ Persisting patterns of behavior and interaction between people within identified social positions. [Answer: C]
- _____ A perspective within sociological social psychology that focuses on the connections between larger societal conditions and the individual. [Answer: L]
- _____ The systematic study of people's thoughts, feelings, and behavior in social contexts. [Answer: B]
- _____ Deeply held ideals and beliefs. [Answer: G]

- _____ The ability to see personal lives in the context of the larger society—its history, culture, and social structure. [*Answer: E*]
- _____ The rules that regulate our behavior in relationships. [*Answer: M*]
- _____ The systematic study of society. [*Answer: R*]
- _____ A perspective within sociological social psychology that emphasizes the study of how people negotiate the meaning of social life during their interactions with other people. [*Answer: H*]
- _____ A person's position in a group or society that is associated with varying levels of esteem and respect. [*Answer: N*]

Part II. Multiple-Choice Questions

Circle the response that best answers the question.

1. How can macrosociological perspectives be used to study individual-level, or micro-level, interactions?
- A) Macrosociological conditions may cause some individual-level conditions to exist in the first place.
 - B) Differences in our macrosociological conditions are irrelevant to the way we react to life events.
 - C) Life events that affect us the most are never caused by societal conditions.
 - D) Macrosociological perspectives cannot be used to study individual-level interactions.

Answer: A Page Ref: 6-7

2. Janna wanted to study the effects of a larger social condition—population size—on an individual's decision to commit suicide. Which social-psychological perspective is she most likely to use?
- A) psychology
 - B) sociology
 - C) sociological social psychology
 - D) psychological social psychology

Answer: C Page Ref: 3

3. A comparison of poverty rates across countries is common to the study of _____.
- A) microsociology
 - B) macrosociology
 - C) psychology
 - D) social psychology

Answer: B Page Ref: 5

4. Which macrosociological perspective views society as a biological organism in which each part of the body has a function that promotes the survival of the whole?
- A) conflict perspective

- B) symbolic interactionism
- C) behavioralism
- D) structural functionalism

Answer: D Page Ref: 6, Box 1.2

5. Joe started noticing that kids from higher social classes tend to get accepted to better colleges than kids from middle and lower social classes. His analysis is probably rooted in which macrosociological perspective?

- A) conflict perspective
- B) symbolic interactionism
- C) behavioralism
- D) structural functionalism

Answer: A Page Ref: 6, Box 1.2

6. Structural functionalism is associated with _____, whereas the conflict perspective is associated with _____.

- A) Karl Marx; Emile Durkheim
- B) C. Wright Mills; Emile Durkheim
- C) Emile Durkheim; Auguste Comte
- D) Emile Durkheim; Karl Marx

Answer: D Page Ref: 6, Box 1.2

7. Sociological social psychology is different from psychological social psychology in that _____.

- A) it focuses on the effects of biology on individual behavior
- B) it is always more scientific
- C) it is a subfield of psychology
- D) it is more likely to take into account the effects of structural forces and statuses

Answer: D Page Ref: 8-9

8. Social psychology is the systematic study of individual thoughts, feelings, and behavior in a social context. Which of the following social contexts is more likely to be studied by sociologists than psychologists?

- A) a small group
- B) a family group
- C) an ethnic group
- D) a friendship group

Answer: C Page Ref: 3

9. The term “sociology” was first defined by _____.

- A) Emile Durkheim
- B) Herbert Blumer
- C) C. Wright Mills
- D) Auguste Comte

Answer: D Page Ref: 9

10. In what year was the term “sociology” coined?

- A) 1776
- B) 1895
- C) 1838
- D) 1901

Answer: C Page Ref: 9

11. Which early sociologist emphasized the role of society in the development of the self?

- A) George Herbert Mead
- B) Karl Marx
- C) Georg Simmer
- D) Herbert Blumer

Answer: A Page Ref: 11-12

12. Which sociological social-psychology perspective emphasizes the role of meaning and how people negotiate meaning?

- A) symbolic interactionism
- B) social structure and personality
- C) group processes
- D) structural functionalism

Answer: A Page Ref: 13-14

13. Which sociological social-psychology perspective emphasizes the importance of relationships and positions?

- A) symbolic interactionism
- B) social structure and personality
- C) group processes
- D) structural functionalism

Answer: B Page Ref: 14

14. Which sociological social-psychology perspective emphasizes the importance of interactions within groups?

- A) symbolic interactionism
- B) social structure and personality
- C) group processes
- D) structural functionalism

Answer: C Page Ref: 14

15. The term “sociological imagination” is associated with which social theorist?

- A) Emile Durkheim

- B) Max Weber
- C) C. Wright Mills
- D) Auguste Comte

Answer: C Page Ref: 16-17

16. The expectation to look someone in the eye when talking with them refers to a _____.
- A) norm
 - B) role
 - C) value
 - D) belief

Answer: A Page Ref: 18-19

17. Derek's job as a supervisor refers to his relative _____ in the company, whereas the expectations for how to behave on the job refers to his _____.
- A) role; status
 - B) job; role
 - C) status; role
 - D) status; job

Answer: C Page Ref: 19

18. Which institution regulates sexual relations and childrearing in society?
- A) economy and work
 - B) politics
 - C) family
 - D) religion

Answer: C Page Ref: 20

19. Which institution refers to the rituals and beliefs regarding sacred things?
- A) economy and work
 - B) politics
 - C) family
 - D) religion

Answer: D Page Ref: 20

20. Country flags represent which elements of culture?
- A) languages
 - B) norms
 - C) symbols
 - D) values and beliefs

Answer: C Page Ref: 21

Part III. Essay Questions