

Farley/Flota Test Bank 2017

**NOTE:**

**Purple highlights represent correct answer.**

**Chapter 1: Sociology: The Discipline**

**Chapt 1 Multiple Choice**

1. Most sciences and social sciences engage in inquiry that states that science accepts nothing on the basis of common sense, faith, or someone's claims. This position is called:
  - a. reactivity
  - b. organized skepticism**
  - c. sociology
  - d. applied sociology
2. The tendency of people to behave differently when they are being studied than they normally would behave is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. reactivity**
  - b. organized skepticism
  - c. regularity paradox
  - d. schemas
3. Which person first used the term "sociology" and believed that the social world could be studied and understood such as in the natural sciences?
  - a. Emile Durkheim
  - b. Karl Marx
  - c. C. Wright Mills
  - d. Auguste Comte**
4. *Anomie* is
  - a. the alignment of various institutions in a way that ensures interdependency.
  - b. adherence to social norms that determine or dictate behavior.
  - c. lack of societal consensus about rules and values that bind a society together.**
  - d. replacement of traditions with a model that works best to achieve a particular objective.
5. According to Karl Marx, those who owned the means of production in industrial society were called the:
  - a. anomie
  - b. bourgeoisie**
  - c. proletariat
  - d. subjective class
6. Which social theorist wrote about the widely recognized concept, the *sociological imagination*?
  - a. C. Wright Mills**
  - b. Karl Marx
  - c. Max Weber
  - d. Emile Durkheim
7. According to Max Weber what forces or elements heavily influenced society?
  - a. people's desire for status
  - b. economic forces
  - c. cultural forces
  - d. All of the above. (16)**
8. Karl Marx referred to the working class in modern society as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. organized skeptics
- b. bourgeoisie
- c. proletariat
- d. subjective class

9. Emile Durkheim would be considered what type of theorist?

- a. rationalist
- b. symbolic interactionist
- c. functionalist
- d. conflict theorist

10. Which of the following constitutes a set of interrelated arguments that attempt to explain cause and effect relationships?

- a. observations
- b. generalizations
- c. theories
- d. organized skepticism

### **Chapt 1: True/False**

1. Emile Durkheim argued that in modern society solidarity that is based on differentiation develops imperfectly.
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. Karl Marx focused his study on the bonds that hold society together to create cohesion and unity.
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. Human behavior is often regular and predictable.
  - a. True
  - b. False
4. Diversity of thought and approach in sociology has served to weaken its theoretical orientation.
  - a. True
  - b. False
5. Functionalism argues that society is made up of interrelated parts.
  - a. True
  - b. False
6. Conflict theory argues that society is based on consensus.
  - a. True
  - b. False
7. According to Marx, the bourgeoisie are made up of those who own the means of production that includes owners of raw materials.
  - a. True
  - b. False
8. *Applied sociology* is the application of skepticism to all aspects of social life.
  - a. True
  - b. False

### **Chapt 1 Short Answer**