

Name

Class

Date

: _____ : _____ e: _____

chapter 1

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. According to symbolic interactionism, what we consider to be “reality” is always shared.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Dorothy Smith argues that sociological methods reflect male values.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. The conflict perspectives primarily examine people’s day-to-day interactions and their behaviour in groups.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. Sociologists attempt to discover individual differences in behaviour.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. Sociology does not share any similarities with other social sciences such as anthropology, psychology, economics, and political science.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. Georg Simmel’s ultimate concern was to protect the autonomy of the individual in society.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Most high-income countries offer a high standard of living and a lower death rate due to good nutrition and advances in medical technology.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. Karl Marx focused on the exploitation and oppression of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. C. Wright Mills coined the phrase “sociological imagination” to describe sociological reasoning.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. The feminist perspective is only concerned with macrolevel issues connected to patriarchy.
 - a. True
 - b. False

chapter 1

11. According to Marx, the proletariat includes those who own and control the means of production.
- a. True
 - b. False
12. According to Émile Durkheim, conflict is necessary to produce social change and a better society.
- a. True
 - b. False
13. According to Ralf Dahrendorf, power is the critical variable in explaining human behaviour.
- a. True
 - b. False
14. Sociologists rely on both commonsense knowledge and scientific standards to study society and social interaction.
- a. True
 - b. False
15. Feminist perspectives criticize sociology for not acknowledging the experiences of women.
- a. True
 - b. False
16. Max Weber contended that values could not be separated from the research process.
- a. True
 - b. False
17. Symbolic interactionists are most interested in objective reality when analyzing a situation.
- a. True
 - b. False
18. Sociology promotes understanding and tolerance by enabling each of us to look beyond our personal experiences.
- a. True
 - b. False
19. Karl Marx believed that the working class would eventually become aware of its exploitation, overthrow the capitalists, and establish a free and classless society.
- a. True
 - b. False
20. Sociologists study human societies and their social interactions in order to develop theories of how human behaviour is shaped by group life.
- a. True
 - b. False

chapter 1

21. Those who live in postmodern societies typically pursue individual freedom and do not want the structural constraints that are imposed by social institutions.

- a. True
- b. False

22. Overspending is a public issue because people may accumulate credit cards and spend more than they can afford, thereby affecting all aspects of their lives.

- a. True
- b. False

23. Comte believed that the best way to understand society was through the use of religion.

- a. True
- b. False

24. One criticism of social Darwinism is that it served to justify class, racial–ethnic, and gender inequalities.

- a. True
- b. False

25. The sociological imagination refers to the ability to describe how sociologists investigate topics using scientific methods.

- a. True
- b. False

26. Public issues are matters beyond an individual's own control that are caused by problems at the societal level.

- a. True
- b. False

27. Talcott Parsons stressed that all societies must make provisions for meeting social needs in order to survive.

- a. True
- b. False

28. The interactionists perspective focuses on small groups rather than large-scale social structures.

- a. True
- b. False

29. Harriet Martineau received recognition for her sociological work in her lifetime.

- a. True
- b. False

30. During the Industrial Revolution, many people shifted from being producers to being consumers.

- a. True
- b. False

chapter 1

31. Early social thinkers described how society actually was rather than what society ought to be.

- a. True
- b. False

32. A myth is a popular but false notion that may be used to perpetuate certain beliefs.

- a. True
- b. False

33. The functionalist perspective is useful in analyzing consumerism because of the way in which it examines part-to-whole relationships.

- a. True
- b. False

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

34. Which key thinker is associated with the feminist perspective?

- a. Meg Luxton
- b. Harriet Martineau
- c. Émile Durkheim
- d. Jean Baudrillard

35. Who are the bourgeoisie?

- a. those who sell their labour in order to earn a livelihood
- b. those who own and control the means of production
- c. those who are opposed to the capitalist
- d. those who are unemployed

36. Who is seen as the most crucial figure in the development of sociology as an academic discipline?

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Max Weber
- c. Émile Durkheim
- d. Auguste Comte

37. What is one finding of a microlevel feminist analysis?

- a. On average, women earn less than men.
- b. Men interrupt women more in conversation.
- c. Women are underrepresented in federal politics.
- d. Men are overrepresented at the executive level of business.

38. What distinguishes sociological inquiry from popular myths?

- a. emotional bias
- b. scientific standards

chapter 1

- c. a concern with personal troubles and public issues
- d. commonsense knowledge

39. A study that focuses on the economy rather than individual shopping habits is what kind of analysis?

- a. macrolevel
- b. microlevel
- c. conflict
- d. feminist

40. Sociologists refer to making friends on the job as what type of function of work?

- a. intended function
- b. latent function
- c. prerequisite function
- d. manifest function

41. What kind of analysis examines whole societies, large-scale social structures, and social systems?

- a. macrolevel
- b. microlevel
- c. interactionist
- d. developmental

42. What cultural value leads people to overlook the connections between personal life and larger patterns in society?

- a. passivism
- b. collectivism
- c. narcissism
- d. individualism

43. Who is widely considered to be the founder of sociology?

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Herbert Spencer
- c. Auguste Comte
- d. Émile Durkheim

44. If you took a conflict perspective, how would you characterize the workplace?

- a. a social organization characterized by struggle over interests
- b. a separate part conflicting with the wider capitalist structure of society
- c. an interrelated part that serves the wider economic system
- d. the sum of the interactions and group interactions within the workplace

45. The statement “Money can buy happiness” is an example of what?

chapter 1

- a. a falsehood
- b. a myth
- c. a misnomer
- d. commonsense knowledge

46. According to Weber, what is the most significant factor in determining the social relations among people in industrial societies?

- a. rational bureaucracy
- b. class struggle
- c. specialized division of labour
- d. gender

47. From a Marxian viewpoint, when Jessica feels powerless and estranged from the company she works for, what problem does she have?

- a. class conflict
- b. alienation
- c. *verstehen*
- d. anomie

48. What current phenomenon would Thorstein Veblen be most interested in?

- a. the Real Housewives television franchise
- b. the 2016 American election
- c. the development of the “sharing economy” exemplified by Uber and Airbnb
- d. online shopping

49. With regard to the major sociological perspectives and what they say about the nature of society, the text points out which of the following?

- a. The functionalist perspective emphasizes social tension and change.
- b. Conflict approaches focus on social cohesion and order.
- c. The symbolic interactionist perspective views society as the sum of the interactions of people and groups.
- d. The feminist perspectives seek to replace male supremacy with female dominance.

50. Which of the following theorists advocated an evolutionary perspective on social order and change?

- a. Herbert Spencer
- b. Harriet Martineau
- c. Émile Durkheim
- d. Auguste Comte

51. England, Australia, and Denmark are examples of what kind of nation?

- a. first-tier countries

chapter 1

- b. middle-income countries
- c. high-income countries
- d. developed countries

52. Which perspectives are based on the assumption that society is a stable, orderly system?

- a. functionalist
- b. conflict
- c. interactionist
- d. postmodern

53. For sociologists, what serves as an overall approach to, or viewpoint on, some subject?

- a. a hypothesis
- b. a premise
- c. a theory
- d. a perspective

54. Suppose you took a functionalist perspective. How would you describe the social organization of a school division?

- a. a dysfunctional organization characterized by conflict
- b. a separate part functioning within the bureaucratic structure of public schools
- c. an interrelated part that functions to serve the wider school system
- d. the sum of individual and group interactions within schools

55. According to the text, which of the following best defines race?

- a. a social relationship between major race groups.
- b. a biological characteristic related to country of origin
- c. a physical characteristic such as skin color
- d. a social construction used to justify social inequality

56. The purpose of the law is to maintain order in society. What would a functionalist say about this?

- a. This is a dysfunction of the law.
- b. This is the latent function of the law.
- c. This is a prerequisite function of the law.
- d. This is the manifest function of the law.

57. According to sociologists, what do most people take for granted?

- a. We take our personal lives for granted and view the world in societal terms.
- b. We take our social standing for granted and are relatively unconcerned about social mobility.
- c. We take our families for granted and discount their views.
- d. We take our social world for granted and view our lives in very personal terms.

chapter 1

58. Who founded the symbolic interactionist perspective that individual behaviour is the product of social interactions with other people?

- a. Dorothy Smith and Margrit Eichler
- b. Karl Marx and Max Weber
- c. George Herbert Mead and Herbert Blumer
- d. Charles Horton Cooley and Georg Simmel

59. According to the text, what is useful for understanding overspending on credit cards?

- a. historical analysis
- b. scientific methods
- c. commonsense knowledge
- d. sociological imagination

60. The sociological imagination provides a link between which things?

- a. individual feelings, societal issues, and global concerns
- b. personal troubles and public issues
- c. impersonal forces and public policy
- d. individual ideas, shared values, and different viewpoints

61. According to the text, which of the following best defines ethnicity?

- a. a cultural identity connected to language and place of birth
- b. a social category used to distinguish religious groups
- c. a physical characteristic related to modes of style and dress
- d. a social relationship between major ethnic groups

62. What countries are primarily agrarian in nature, with little industrialization and low levels of national and personal income?

- a. high-income countries
- b. middle-income countries
- c. low-income countries
- d. developing countries

63. According to Durkheim, what holds pre-industrial societies together?

- a. anomie
- b. shared moral beliefs and values
- c. interdependence, due to specialized economic activity
- d. kinship ties

64. In 2014, what was the approximate value of Canadian credit card debt?

- a. \$73 billion
- b. \$65 billion

chapter 1

- c. \$100 million
- d. \$100 billion

65. Problems such as inadequate housing, crowding, poverty, pollution, and crime can be connected to what social process?

- a. industrialization
- b. urbanization
- c. the Enlightenment
- d. urban sprawl

66. What are unintended functions that are hidden and remain unacknowledged by participants?

- a. dysfunctions
- b. latent functions
- c. prerequisite functions
- d. manifest functions

67. Unlike sociology, anthropology primarily focuses on what?

- a. human existence over geographic space and evolutionary time
- b. internal factors relating to the individual in explanations of human behaviour and mental processes
- c. the economy
- d. the political system

68. What do some scholars argue about Harriet Martineau's place in the history of sociology?

- a. She should be regarded primarily as the translator of Auguste Comte's work.
- b. She has always received widespread recognition for her contributions, especially being a female in a male-dominated discipline.
- c. She should be regarded as a founding member of the field of sociology.
- d. She was the first to argue that sociologists should be impartial in their assessment of society.

69. What countries are characterized by highly industrialized economies; technologically advanced industrial, administrative, and service occupations; and relatively high levels of national and per capita income?

- a. high-income countries
- b. middle-income countries
- c. low-income countries
- d. developing countries

70. Which of the following perspectives would be interested in the signs, gestures, and shared values of a religious system?

- a. feminist
- b. postmodernist
- c. conflict

chapter 1

- d. symbolic interactionist

71. Which event produced an intellectual revolution in how people thought about social change?

- a. urbanization
- b. the French Revolution
- c. the Industrial Revolution
- d. the Enlightenment

72. What countries are characterized by industrializing economies in urban areas and moderate levels of national and personal income?

- a. high-income countries
- b. middle-income countries
- c. low-income countries
- d. developing countries

73. Racism against minority groups and the wage gap between men and women are examples of which of the following, according to a functionalist?

- a. dysfunction
- b. latent function
- c. prerequisite function
- d. manifest function

74. What was Auguste Comte's positivism based on?

- a. the application of scientific knowledge to both physical and social phenomenon
- b. using commonsense knowledge to predict likely events
- c. the belief that subjective, value-based knowledge was attainable only through religion
- d. supernatural laws

75. Why is the sociological perspective unique?

- a. It helps us understand how individual differences and differences in personal choice are largely a function of physiology and inheritance.
- b. It allows sociologists to apply the same perspective and methods to the study of compelling social issues such as sexual assault.
- c. It attempts to explain human behaviour from a moral and ethical perspective.
- d. It is a point of view that helps us see how behaviour is shaped by the groups to which we belong and the society in which we live.

76. A study that focused on nursing stations rather than the entire hospital would be what kind of analysis?

- a. macrolevel
- b. microlevel

chapter 1

- c. functionalist
- d. developmental

77. Who made Comte's work more accessible?

- a. Harriet Martineau
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Max Weber
- d. Herbert Spencer

78. Richard sells his labour to the Small Shoe Factory. To which group does he belong?

- a. the bourgeoisie
- b. the lower class
- c. the proletariat
- d. the petit bourgeoisie

79. If you were to use a postmodernist perspective to understand bullying in schools, your analysis would likely focus on which of the following?

- a. How students use gestures and symbols to bully each other.
- b. How bullying creates instability in the school.
- c. How bullying results from social learning in peer groups.
- d. How the Internet facilitates new forms of bullying.

80. Both the conflict and functional perspectives have been criticized for what tendency?

- a. focusing on social dynamics in individuals' lives
- b. focusing on the negative side of society
- c. focusing on people's subjective interpretations of reality
- d. focusing on macrolevel analysis

81. A red light, waving hello, and the belief in a shared humanity are all examples of what?

- a. symbols
- b. sociological constructs
- c. norms
- d. communication

82. According to George Ritzer, why is overspending a public issue?

- a. because people may accumulate credit cards and spend more than they can afford
- b. because people's high level of debt contributes to bankruptcy, which can destabilize the economy
- c. because a lack of savings can inhibit future economic growth
- d. because the high level of debt contributes to the instability of the banking industry

chapter 1

83. Using your sociological imagination to study consumerism would involve which of the following?
- a. a summary of how much time people spend on consuming goods and services
 - b. suggestions for people who have credit card debt and other financial problems
 - c. a focus on how individual spending patterns are rooted in current economic conditions
 - d. an explanation for why university students have increased their credit card spending
84. Who believed that conflict is inevitable and necessary for producing social change?
- a. Émile Durkheim
 - b. Auguste Comte
 - c. Wright Mills
 - d. Karl Marx
85. According to Durkheim, what holds modern industrialized societies together?
- a. anomie
 - b. shared moral beliefs and values
 - c. interdependence, due to specialized economic activity
 - d. biological factors
86. What characterizes middle-income countries?
- a. highly industrialized economies
 - b. moderate levels of national and personal income
 - c. technologically advanced administrative and service occupations
 - d. little industrialization and primarily agrarian economies
87. If you were to use a conflict perspective to understand shopping and consumption, what would your analysis likely focus on?
- a. types of shopping behaviour that different groups participate in
 - b. how boys and girls have different experiences of shopping
 - c. conspicuous consumption
 - d. how consumption helps maintain the stability of society
88. According to the text, what was notable about Max Weber's wife, Marianne Weber?
- a. She was an important figure in the women's movement in Germany during the early twentieth century.
 - b. She founded the radical feminist movement.
 - c. She was a radical feminist who led a Marxist rebellion in Berlin.
 - d. She was a traditional housewife.
89. According to Auguste Comte, what are forces for social order and stability referred to as?
- a. statics
 - b. functions

chapter 1

- c. dynamics
- d. conflicts

90. If you were to use a feminist perspective to understand shopping and consumption, the focus of your analysis would likely be on what?

- a. the class differences of people's shopping behaviour
- b. differential pressures on boys and girls and differences in what each are encouraged to do
- c. the meaning that people give to their consumption habits
- d. the pressures on people to continually purchase the newest products

91. What would a functionalist call team building and an increase in morale that results after a weekend work retreat?

- a. dysfunction
- b. latent function
- c. prerequisite function
- d. manifest function

92. The O'Connor family were farmers in a small rural town in England. In 1790 they were forced to move from their rural home into a larger settlement where many strangers were living close together. What social process best describes the transition in the O'Connors' living arrangements?

- a. suburbanization
- b. urbanization
- c. industrialization
- d. rural transformation

93. Why did British theorist Herbert Spencer oppose attempts at social reform?

- a. because Comte had shown previously that such attempts were a waste of public money
- b. because he felt that attempting to fix one part of it would have no effect on society as a whole
- c. because such reform might interfere with the natural selection process and damage society by favouring its least worthy members
- d. because he believed that such attempts would upset the stability of society

94. Who believed that values could not be separated from the research process?

- a. Émile Durkheim
- b. Herbert Spencer
- c. Karl Marx
- d. Max Weber

95. Whose sociological theory was based on the notion that society contained social statics and social dynamics?

- a. Harriet Martineau

chapter 1

- b. Herbert Spencer
- c. Émile Durkheim
- d. Auguste Comte

96. How would sociologists study such topics as shopping behaviour?

- a. They would use systematic research techniques.
- b. They would use commonsense knowledge
- c. They would be completely value free.
- d. They would use experiments

97. According to the text, what happened between 1760 and 1850 beginning in Britain?

- a. the Enlightenment
- b. the Reformation
- c. the Industrial Revolution
- d. the Sociological Age

98. What do sociologists refer to as the ability to see the relationship between individual experiences and the larger society?

- a. the personal troubles approach
- b. the sociological imagination
- c. global interdependence
- d. public awareness

99. From a functionalist perspective, a mother who makes all family decisions and is the primary breadwinner is performing what kind of tasks?

- a. expressive
- b. instrumental
- c. contradictory
- d. interdependent

100. Which of the early thinkers advocated racial and gender equality?

- a. Harriet Martineau
- b. Émile Durkheim
- c. Dorothy Smith
- d. Max Weber

101. Who believed that social structural arrangements changed according to the law of the three stages?

- a. Harriet Martineau
- b. Herbert Spencer
- c. Émile Durkheim
- d. Auguste Comte

chapter 1

102. If you were to apply *verstehen* to social analysis, which of the following would you be doing?
- supporting the proletariat by bringing values into research
 - trying to enlighten others to the social facts around them
 - employing understanding to gain the ability to see the world as others see it
 - acknowledging and promoting personal beliefs and biases
103. Suppose your analysis of change in contemporary Western society focused on the influence of post-industrialization, consumerism, and global communications. What perspective are you most likely to be using?
- functionalist
 - conflict
 - postmodern
 - symbolic interactionist
104. For sociologist Ralf Dahrendorf, what is the critical variable in explaining human behaviour?
- humanitarianism
 - power
 - cooperation
 - resentment
105. Why have scholars criticized Marx?
- They believe that his analysis places too much emphasis on class relations, often to the exclusion of issues regarding race/ethnicity and gender.
 - They believe that his analysis places too little emphasis on class relations.
 - He emphasized that sociology should be value free.
 - They believe that his analysis emphasizes a dramatic increase in anomie
106. What is the definition of *sociology*?
- the systematic study of human society and social interaction
 - the methodological analysis of the politics of socialism
 - the scientific analysis of primitive people
 - the academic discipline that examines individual human behaviour
107. Siobhan has decided to study eating disorders for her Master's thesis in sociology. What will her research likely involve?
- examining individual psychoses and their relation to food
 - looking for patterns of behaviour even though individuals, and not groups, usually have eating disorders
 - identifying psychological factors that correlate with high rates of eating disorders
 - examining biological factors that promote or predispose individuals toward eating disorders
108. What do sociologists call a set of logically interrelated statements that attempts to describe, explain, and

chapter 1

(occasionally) predict social events?

- a. hypothesis
- b. premise
- c. theory
- d. perspective

109. What is one reason that sociologists might be interested in studying consumerism?

- a. Consumption patterns provide important insights into social life.
- b. Sociologists are responsible for understanding why people have financial problems.
- c. Consumption patterns are largely a matter of personal choice.
- d. Online shopping has become more popular than going to the mall.

110. Which key thinker is associated with the postmodern perspective?

- a. Meg Luxton
- b. Ralf Dahrendorf
- c. Herbert Blumer
- d. Jean Baudrillard

111. Who described sociological reasoning as the sociological imagination?

- a. Peter Berger
- b. Talcott Parsons
- c. Emile Durkheim
- d. C Wright Mills

112. What would a functionalist call the undesirable consequences of any element of a society?

- a. dysfunctions
- b. latent functions
- c. prerequisite functions
- d. manifest functions

113. Imagine living in a world in which our lives are interwoven with other people's, even those who live across the world, and world leaders try to help solve other nations' problems. What sociological term accurately describe this?

- a. global cohesiveness
- b. global symbiosis
- c. global interdependence
- d. global reliance

114. Who is generally regarded as the most influential contemporary advocate of the functionalist perspective?

- a. George Herbert Mead
- b. Peter Berger

chapter 1

- c. Charles Horton Cooley
- d. Talcott Parsons

115. What are patterned ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that exist outside any one individual?

- a. group behaviours
- b. social facts
- c. essential characteristics
- d. psychological particulars

116. How does the Weber define *prestige*?

- a. the ability of a person to carry out his or her own will despite resistance from others
- b. a positive or negative social estimation of honour
- c. the respect that is felt for someone on the basis of their achievements
- d. the prominence of a person's role in their social group

117. Whose emphasis on social stability or the "problem of order" has been criticized for obscuring the subjective meanings that individuals give to social phenomena such as religion, work, and suicide?

- a. Émile Durkheim
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Wright Mills
- d. Max Weber

118. Who argued that societies developed through a process of "struggle" for existence and "fitness" for survival, which suggested that only the fittest members of society would succeed?

- a. Herbert Spencer
- b. Auguste Comte
- c. Charles Darwin
- d. Émile Durkheim

119. According to functionalist theory, the fact that most Canadians believe that children need to be protected from violence is an example of what?

- a. a functional criminal justice system
- b. respect for the law
- c. the creation of shared meanings
- d. societal consensus

120. What is a society?

- a. a large social grouping that shares the same geographical territory and is subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations
- b. a group of wealthy elites who support the arts, especially opera, symphony, and ballet
- c. a series of social relationships that link an individual to others

chapter 1

d. a set of organized beliefs and rules that are established to meet basic social needs

121. Who put forward the idea that societies are built on social facts?

- a. Herbert Spencer
- b. Auguste Comte
- c. Émile Durkheim
- d. Max Weber

122. According to Harriet Martineau, who should lead the spread of democracy in society?

- a. political leaders
- b. upper-class citizens
- c. middle-class citizens
- d. women without children

123. If you were to use a functionalist perspective to understand shopping and consumption, the focus of your analysis would likely be on what?

- a. power relations and disparities in disposable income
- b. how people give meaning to their shopping behaviour
- c. the pressures on people to continually purchase the newest products
- d. the secondary consequences of shopping, such as providing an opportunity to socialize with friends

124. Which early theorist would be interested in studying how the size of a social group influences social interaction?

- a. Herbert Spencer
- b. Émile Durkheim
- c. Harriet Martineau
- d. Georg Simmel

125. What Marxian term could you use to describe the computers, finances, and warehouses that form the economic basis of a society?

- a. means of production
- b. instruments of capitalism
- c. trappings of the bourgeoisie
- d. factory system

126. Using your sociological imagination to study the social world would involve which of the following?

- a. a reason to separate personal experiences and the social contexts in which they occur
- b. a plan for minimizing personal troubles and public issues
- c. an excuse for why personal troubles, such as losing one's job, happen
- d. a way to connect microlevel troubles with compelling issues of our day

chapter 1

127. What is the belief that the world can best be understood through scientific inquiry?

- a. absolutism
- b. relativism
- c. functionalism
- d. positivism

128. Who defined power as the ability of a person in a social relationship to carry out his or her own will despite resistance from others?

- a. Émile Durkheim
- b. Ralf Dahrendorf
- c. Karl Marx
- d. Max Weber

129. Who theorized about society as a web of patterned interactions among people?

- a. Herbert Spencer
- b. Ferdinand Tonnies
- c. Herbert Gans
- d. Georg Simmel

130. What perspective would argue that groups in society are engaged in a continuous power struggle for control of scarce resources?

- a. functionalist
- b. interactionist
- c. conflict
- d. postmodernist

131. Who is credited with having coined the term *sociology*?

- a. Harriet Martineau
- b. Herbert Spencer
- c. Émile Durkheim
- d. Auguste Comte

132. Niger, Sudan, Afghanistan, and Ethiopia are examples of what kind of country?

- a. high-income
- b. middle-income
- c. low-income
- d. overdeveloped

133. If you were to use a postmodern perspective to understand shopping and consumption, what would likely be the focus of your analysis?

- a. different types of individual shopping behaviour

chapter 1

- b. how boys and girls have different experiences of shopping
- c. the impact of shopping on the economy
- d. how shopping behaviour is really simulated interaction

134. A sociologist drawing on the work of Marx would claim that exploitation of the proletariat arises from which of the following?

- a. that they were not allowed to own the means of production
- b. being paid less than the value of their labour
- c. having inefficient labour power
- d. failure to produce a profit

135. Many of us rely on knowledge gained from personal experience to help us understand our daily lives. What is the best term to describe this type of knowledge?

- a. sociological
- b. common sense
- c. scientific
- d. practical

136. What did Émile Durkheim conclude in *The Division of Labour in Society* (1893)?

- a. A better society would emerge if women and men were treated equally, enlightened reform occurred, and cooperation existed among people in all social classes.
- b. The capitalist economic system was responsible for the overwhelming poverty of the Industrial Revolution.
- c. Societies were held together by strong traditions in preindustrial societies and interdependence in more advanced ones.
- d. Rational bureaucracy, rather than class struggle, was the most significant factor in determining the social relations among people in industrial societies.

137. Muhammad's family owns several fast food franchises and employs several dozen employees. Which group is he a member of?

- a. the bourgeoisie
- b. the 1%
- c. the proletariat
- d. the petit bourgeoisie

138. What is the hierarchical system of power in which males possess greater economic and social privilege than females?

- a. matriarchy
- b. egalitarian
- c. patriarchy
- d. patrilocal

chapter 1

139. Andrea is studying education from a functionalist perspective. Which statement best exemplifies her views?

- a. Education reproduces class, gender, and racial–ethnic inequalities.
- b. Classroom communication patterns and educational practices can negatively affect students’ self-concept and aspirations.
- c. Education is crucial for promoting social solidarity and stability in society.
- d. Education is important for an individual’s social mobility.

140. When applied to society, the belief that those best adapted to their environment survive and prosper is also called what?

- a. social Darwinism
- b. evolution
- c. natural selection
- d. survival instinct

141. Who distinguished between manifest and latent functions of social institutions?

- a. George Herbert Mead
- b. Émile Durkheim
- c. Talcott Parsons
- d. Robert Merton

142. Which of the following statements is a common criticism of Herbert Spencer’s theory of society?

- a. His ideas led wealthy industrialists to gain control of the U.S. oil industry.
- b. His ideas do not reflect the experiences of women and children.
- c. His ideas can be used to justify social inequalities.
- d. His ideas do not sufficiently address the interdependency of social institutions.

143. The idea that individuals are wholly responsible for their own success or failure is an example of what?

- a. the sociological imagination
- b. scientific knowledge
- c. sociological knowledge
- d. commonsense knowledge

144. Brandon is studying youth crime from a symbolic interactionist perspective. Brandon is most interested in which of the following?

- a. objective phenomenon
- b. subjective reality
- c. sociological imagination
- d. objective reality

145. What is the process by which societies are transformed from dependence on agriculture and handmade

chapter 1

products to an emphasis on manufacturing?

- a. horticultural infusion
- b. technological assimilation
- c. urbanization
- d. industrialization

146. What do feminist perspectives assume?

- a. Men and women have natural tendencies to be either aggressive or nurturing.
- b. Because women are biologically capable of having babies, they should reproduce.
- c. Women will always be primary caregivers of children.
- d. Men can be primary caregivers of children if they are socialized as such.

147. Why is a global sociological imagination important?

148. What are the key features of urbanization? Define this process and identify some of the social problems that are connected to this phenomenon.

149. Explain anomie and what causes it. Give an example of anomie in today's society.

150. What is the main similarity and main difference between Karl Marx and Max Weber?

151. Define social Darwinism and provide an example of how this view is used to justify social inequality.

152. What are the key features of low-income countries? Provide examples of low-income countries.

153. Outline the main assumptions of postmodern perspectives. Using an example, explain what characterizes postmodern societies.

154. Identify the early sociological thinkers and their contributions to the discipline of sociology.

155. List the main assumptions of the functionalist, conflict, and interactionist perspectives. Using examples, describe how each perspective would view a contemporary issue.

156. Using examples, illustrate Dorothy Smith's observation that sociological methods, concepts, and analyses were products of the "male social universe."

157. What unique contribution does the feminist perspective bring to sociology? Be sure to note the main assumptions of feminist theories.

158. Describe how sociology differs from other disciplines. Using an example, explain why a sociological perspective would give more insight into an issue than another perspective.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

chapter 1

159. Discuss the elements that make up the sociological imagination. Demonstrate how to use the sociological imagination by providing examples.

160. To what extent should sociologists be responsible for solving social problems? Use specific examples to support your position.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

chapter 1

Answer Key

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. False
11. False
12. False
13. True
14. False
15. True
16. False
17. False
18. True
19. True
20. True
21. True
22. False
23. False
24. True

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

chapter 1

25. False

26. True

27. True

28. True

29. False

30. True

31. False

32. True

33. True

34. a

35. b

36. c

37. b

38. b

39. a

40. b

41. a

42. d

43. c

44. a

45. b

46. a

47. b

48. a

49. c

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

chapter 1

50. a

51. c

52. a

53. d

54. c

55. d

56. d

57. d

58. c

59. d

60. b

61. a

62. c

63. b

64. a

65. b

66. b

67. a

68. c

69. a

70. d

71. d

72. b

73. a

74. a

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

chapter 1

75. d

76. b

77. a

78. c

79. d

80. d

81. a

82. c

83. c

84. d

85. c

86. b

87. c

88. a

89. a

90. b

91. d

92. b

93. c

94. d

95. d

96. a

97. c

98. b

99. b

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

chapter 1

100. a

101. d

102. c

103. c

104. b

105. a

106. a

107. b

108. c

109. a

110. d

111. d

112. a

113. c

114. d

115. b

116. b

117. a

118. a

119. d

120. a

121. c

122. c

123. d

124. d

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

chapter 1

125. a

126. d

127. d

128. d

129. d

130. c

131. d

132. c

133. d

134. b

135. b

136. c

137. a

138. c

139. c

140. a

141. d

142. c

143. d

144. b

145. d

146. d

147. In the 21st century, we face unprecedented challenges ranging from global political and economic instability to environmental concerns, natural disasters, and terrorism. The nations of the world are not on equal footing when it comes to economics and politics. In forming a global sociological imagination and in seeing the possibilities for sociology in the 21st century, it will be helpful to understand the development of the discipline.

148. The process by which an increasing proportion of a population lives in cities rather than in rural areas.

chapter 1

Examples will vary.

149. Durkheim observed that rapid social change and a more specialized division of labour produce *strains* in society. These strains lead to a breakdown in traditional organization, values, and authority and to a dramatic increase in **anomie**—a condition in which social control becomes ineffective as a result of the loss of shared values and of a sense of purpose in society.

Examples will vary.

150. Both were concerned about the changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution. Weber disagreed with Marx's idea that economics is the central force in social change.

151. The belief that human beings best adapted to their environment survive and prosper, whereas those poorly adapted die out. Examples will vary.

152. Primarily agrarian, little industrialization, low levels of national and personal income. Examples will vary.

153. · According to postmodern perspectives, existing theories have been unsuccessful in explaining social life in contemporary societies that are characterized by post-industrialization, consumerism, and global communications.

· Postmodern social theorists reject other theoretical perspectives (e.g., conflict theory) as well as how those thinkers created the theories.

· Postmodern theories are based on the assumption that the rapid social change that occurs as societies move from modern to postmodern (or post-industrial) conditions has a harmful effect on people.

· One evident change is the significant decline in the influence of social institutions such as the family, religion, and education on people's lives.

· Those who live in postmodern societies typically pursue individual freedom and do not want the structural constraints that are imposed by social institutions.

· However, the collective ties that once bound people together become weakened, placing people at higher levels of risk.

· Postmodern (or post-industrial) societies are characterized by an information explosion and an economy in which large numbers of people either provide or apply information, or they are employed in professional occupations (such as lawyers and physicians) or service jobs (such as fast-food servers and healthcare workers).

· There is a corresponding rise of a consumer society and the emergence of a global village in which people around the world communicate with one another instantly.

· Examples will vary.

154. · Comte, considered by many to be the founder of sociology, coined the term *sociology* to describe the new science engaged in the study of society.

· Others have argued that Harriet Martineau should be viewed as a founding member of sociology due to her enlightened perspective that social progress must involve gender and social equality.

· The ideas of Émile Durkheim, Karl Marx, and Max Weber helped lead the way to contemporary sociology.

· Durkheim argued that societies are built on social facts, that rapid social change produces strains in society, and that the loss of shared values and purpose can lead to anomie.

· Marx stressed that within society there is a continuous clash between the owners of the means of production and the workers, who have no choice but to sell their labour to others.

· According to Weber, it is necessary to acknowledge the meanings that individuals attach to their own actions.

chapter 1

155. · **Functionalist perspectives:** Society is composed of interrelated parts that work together to maintain stability within society. This stability is threatened by dysfunctional acts and institutions.

· **Conflict perspectives:** Society is characterized by social inequality; social life is a struggle for scarce resources. Social arrangements benefit some groups at the expense of others.

· **Feminist perspectives:** Society is based on patriarchy—a hierarchical system of power in which males possess greater economic and social privilege than females.

· **Symbolic interactionist perspectives:** Society is the sum of the interactions of people and groups. Behaviour is learned in interactions with other people; how people define a situation becomes the foundation for how they behave.

· **Postmodernist perspectives:** Societies characterized by post-industrialization, consumerism, and global communications bring into question existing assumptions about social life and the nature of reality.

· Examples will vary.

156.

- Feminist scholar Dorothy Smith (1974) argued that sociological methods, concepts, and analyses were products of the “male social universe.”
- If women appeared at all, it was as men saw them and not as they saw themselves. In this way, feminist sociologists argued, sociology furthered the subordination and exploitation of women (Anderson, 1996).
- The first task of feminist sociology was to provide the missing half of social reality by generating research and theory “by, for, and about women” (Smith, 1987).
- In doing so, feminist sociology brought the personal problems of women, including violence against women, the poverty of women, and the invisibility of women’s reproductive labour, into the public forum.
- Examples will vary.

· Feminist scholar Dorothy Smith (1974) argued that sociological methods, concepts, and analyses were products of the “male social universe.”

· If women appeared at all, it was as men saw them and not as they saw themselves. In this way, feminist sociologists argued, sociology furthered the subordination and exploitation of women (Anderson, 1996).

· The first task of feminist sociology was to provide the missing half of social reality by generating research and theory “by, for, and about women” (Smith, 1987).

· In doing so, feminist sociology brought the personal problems of women, including violence against women, the poverty of women, and the invisibility of women’s reproductive labour, into the public forum.

· Examples will vary.

· Feminist scholar Dorothy Smith (1974) argued that sociological methods, concepts, and analyses were products of the “male social universe.”

· If women appeared at all, it was as men saw them and not as they saw themselves. In this way, feminist sociologists argued, sociology furthered the subordination and exploitation of women (Anderson, 1996).

· The first task of feminist sociology was to provide the missing half of social reality by generating research and theory “by, for, and about women” (Smith, 1987).

· In doing so, feminist sociology brought the personal problems of women, including violence against women, the poverty of women, and the invisibility of women’s reproductive labour, into the public forum.

· Examples will vary.

· Feminist scholar Dorothy Smith (1974) argued that sociological methods, concepts, and analyses were products of the “male social universe.”

· If women appeared at all, it was as men saw them and not as they saw themselves. In this way, feminist

chapter 1

sociologists argued, sociology furthered the subordination and exploitation of women (Anderson, 1996).

- The first task of feminist sociology was to provide the missing half of social reality by generating research and theory “by, for, and about women” (Smith, 1987).

- In doing so, feminist sociology brought the personal problems of women, including violence against women, the poverty of women, and the invisibility of women’s reproductive labour, into the public forum.

- Examples will

- Feminist scholar Dorothy Smith (1974) argued that sociological methods, concepts, and analyses were products of the “male social universe.”
- If women appeared at all, it was as men saw them and not as they saw themselves. In this way, feminist sociologists argued, sociology furthered the subordination and exploitation of women (Anderson, 1996).
- The first task of feminist sociology was to provide the missing half of social reality by generating research and theory “by, for, and about women” (Smith, 1987).
- In doing so, feminist sociology brought the personal problems of women, including violence against women, the poverty of women, and the invisibility of women’s reproductive labour, into the public forum.
- Examples will vary.

157. · Feminist theory first emerged as a critique of traditional sociological theory and methodology.

- The primary criticism was that sociology did not acknowledge the experiences of women.

- Written by men, sociology involved the study of men and not humankind, much less women; sociology examined only half of social reality.

- Feminist perspectives focus on the significance of gender in understanding and explaining inequalities that exist between men and women in the household, in the paid labour force, and in the realms of politics, law, and culture.

- Feminist sociology incorporates both microlevel and macrolevel analyses in studying the experiences of women.

- All feminists share the belief that women and men are equal and should be equally valued as well as have equal rights.

- According to feminists (including many men as well as women), we live in a patriarchy, a hierarchical system of power in which males possess greater economic and social privilege than females.

- Feminist perspectives emphasize that gender roles are socially created, rather than determined by one’s biological inheritance, and that change is essential for people to achieve their human potential without limits based on gender.

- Feminism views society as reinforcing social expectations through social learning: What we learn is a social product of the political and economic structure of the society in which we live.

- Feminists argue that women’s subordination can end only after the patriarchal system of male dominance is replaced with a more egalitarian system.

158. · Anthropology primarily concentrates on human existence over geographic space and evolutionary time, meaning that it focuses more on traditional societies and the development of diverse cultures.

- Unlike psychology, sociology examines the individual in relation to external factors, such as the effects of groups, organizations, and social institutions on individuals and social life; psychology primarily focuses on internal factors relating to the individual in explanations of human behaviour and mental processes—what occurs in the mind.

- Although sociology examines all major social institutions, including the economy and politics, the fields of

chapter 1

economics and political science concentrate primarily on a single institution—the economy or the political system.

· Examples will vary.

159. · The sociological imagination is the ability to see the relationship between individual experiences and the larger society.

· This awareness enables us to understand the link between our personal experiences and the social contexts in which they occur. The sociological imagination helps us distinguish between personal troubles and social (or public) issues.

· Personal troubles are private problems of individuals and the networks of people with whom they associate regularly.

· For example, one person being unemployed or running up a high credit card debt could be identified as a personal trouble.

· Public issues are problems that affect large numbers of people and often require solutions at the societal level. Widespread unemployment and massive, nationwide consumer debt are examples of public issues.

· The sociological imagination helps us place seemingly personal troubles, such as losing one's job or overspending on credit cards, into a larger social context, where we can distinguish whether and how personal troubles may be related to public issues.

· Examples will vary.

160. Answers will vary