

True / False

[/test-bank-sociology-in-our-times-the-essentials-11e-kendall](#)

1. Sociologists are in agreement that sociological research can and should be value free.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 6

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-1 - Define sociology and explain how it can contribute to our understanding of social life.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

Rejoinder: Some sociologists do not believe it is possible or even desirable to be completely value free in one's research.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

2. Sociologists understand that there are multiple causes and effects of social issues.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 6

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-1 - Define sociology and explain how it can contribute to our understanding of social life.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

3. The sociological imagination helps us place personal troubles, such as losing our job or attempting suicide, into a larger social context, where we can distinguish whether and how personal troubles may be related to public issues.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 6

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

4. Middle-income countries are nations with highly industrialized economies; technologically advanced industrial, administrative, and service occupations; and relatively high levels of national and personal income.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 9

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

Rejoinder: This statement describes high-income countries. Middle-income countries are nations with industrializing economies, particularly in urban areas, and moderate levels of national and personal income.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

5. European thinkers began making observations about human behavior during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 9

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* New

Rejoinder: While sociology did not emerge in Europe until the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, social philosophers and religious authorities have made countless observations about human behavior throughout history.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

6. Like Auguste Comte, British social theorist Herbert Spencer was strongly influenced by the turmoil of the French Revolution.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 11

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* New

Rejoinder: Spencer was born in a more peaceful and optimistic period in his country's history.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

7. The early sociologists were in agreement that human behavior could be studied using the same techniques used in the natural sciences.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 11

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* New

Rejoinder: Both Comte and Spencer were criticized for their overemphasis on application of natural science methods. Critics argued that human behavior could not be studied using these same techniques.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 4:49 PM

8. According to Durkheim, social facts can only be explained by other social facts.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 12

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

9. Although he founded functionalism and its emphasis on social order, sociologist Emile Durkheim observed that rapid social change and a more specialized division of labor produced strains leading to a breakdown in traditional organization, values, and authority.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* True  
*POINTS:* 1  
*REFERENCES:* 12  
*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False  
*HAS VARIABLES:* False  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.  
*TOPICS:* Conceptual  
*NOTES:* Pickup  
*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM  
*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

10. Because of his radical views and emphasis on social action, not just the study of society, Karl Marx's work has been largely discredited today.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* False  
*POINTS:* 1  
*REFERENCES:* 12  
*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False  
*HAS VARIABLES:* False  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.  
*TOPICS:* Factual  
*NOTES:* Pickup  
Rejoinder: Marx is still considered one of the most profound sociological thinkers.  
*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM  
*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 4:49 PM

11. In regard to negative consequences of industrial society, sociologist Max Weber was more concerned about the impact of rational bureaucracy than of class struggle.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 13

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

12. German sociologist Georg Simmel concluded that industrialization created greater equality, thus minimizing class conflict.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 13

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* New

*NOTES:* New

Rejoinder: On the contrary, he concluded that class conflict was becoming more pronounced in modern industrial societies.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

13. The first department of sociology in the United States was established at the University of Chicago, where the faculty was instrumental in starting the American Sociological Society (now known as the American Sociological Association).
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 14

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

14. Sociologist George Herbert Mead was one of the first scholars to note that a dual heritage creates conflict for people of color. He called this duality double-consciousness—the identity conflict of being black and American.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 14

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

Rejoinder: This was the work of W. E. B. Du Bois.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

15. All sociological theories and theorists may be categorized as functionalist, conflict, or symbolic interactionist.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 14

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

Rejoinder: Not all theories and theorists fit neatly into one of these three perspectives.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

16. According to the functionalist perspective, societies develop social structures (institutions) that persist because they play a part in helping society survive. These institutions include the family, education, government, religion, and the economy.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 15

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

17. Sociologist Talcott Parsons suggested that the division of household labor between husband and wife is one of the fundamental sources of conflict in industrialized societies.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 15

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

Rejoinder: Parsons argued that the roles for men and women are complementary and contribute to the stability of society. Expressive tasks are performed by the wife/mother; the husband/father performs the instrumental tasks, which involve leadership and decision-making responsibilities in the home and employment outside the home to support the family.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

18. Sociologist Robert K. Merton stated that in order for social institutions and other social units to be considered functional, their functions must be intended and recognized by all participants.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 15

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

Rejoinder: Merton used the term latent function to refer to functions that exist and that are not intended or recognized by the participants.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

19. All conflict theorists regard race/ethnicity conflict as the central and most important source of social change.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 16

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Modified  
Rejoinder: Other conflict theorists focus on class and/or gender as sources of conflict and change.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

20. All of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology focus analysis at the macrolevel, examining whole societies, large-scale social structures, and social systems.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 17

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup  
Rejoinder: Conflict and functionalist perspectives focus on macrolevel analysis; however, the symbolic interactionist perspective is based on microlevel analysis.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

21. Quantitative research and qualitative research both follow the same research model.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 19

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-6 - Explain why sociological research is necessary and how it challenges our commonsense beliefs about pressing social issues such as suicide.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

Rejoinder: Qualitative research follows an alternative model in which gathering and analyzing of data are done concurrently, unlike in quantitative research.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

22. Sociological studies on suicide that analyze the contents of suicide notes to look for recurring patterns and themes are examples of qualitative research.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 21

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-6 - Explain why sociological research is necessary and how it challenges our commonsense beliefs about pressing social issues such as suicide.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

23. A broken thermometer that measures the same temperature every day lacks both reliability and validity.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 23

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-7 - Distinguish between quantitative research and qualitative research, and identify the steps in each method.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

Rejoinder: If the thermometer yields consistent results, it may be said to be reliable, even though it lacks validity. It is not a valid measure of temperature, despite its consistent and reliable readings.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

24. A strength of survey research is that it forces respondents to provide self-reported information, which is generally considered more reliable and valid than information gathered by third-party observation.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 27

*QUESTION TYPE:* True / False

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-8 - Describe survey research and briefly discuss three types of surveys.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* New

Rejoinder: Some respondents may be less than truthful when answering survey questions, especially on emotionally charged issues such as suicide.

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

## Multiple Choice

25. Sociology is defined as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. systematic study of human society and social interaction
  - b. analysis of deviant groups and individuals
  - c. scientific analysis of premodern people
  - d. academic discipline that examines individual human behavior

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 4

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-1 - Define sociology and explain how it can contribute to our understanding of social life.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

26. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a large social grouping that shares the same geographical territory and is subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations.
- a. culture
  - b. society
  - c. nation
  - d. country

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 5

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-1 - Define sociology and explain how it can contribute to our understanding of social life.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

27. When studying the problem of suicide, sociologists are most interested in explaining its \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. psychological dimensions
- b. relationship to the individual
- c. recurring patterns
- d. media coverage

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 6

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-1 - Define sociology and explain how it can contribute to our understanding of social life.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

28. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the fact that the lives of people everywhere are intertwined closely so that one nation's problems are part of a much larger global context.

- a. Societal cohesiveness
- b. Universal cooperation
- c. Global interdependence
- d. International interlock

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 5

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-1 - Define sociology and explain how it can contribute to our understanding of social life.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

29. People throughout the world share the same biosphere; environmental pollution in one area may have an adverse effect on people in other places. This makes environmental problems an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. commonsense knowledge
  - b. universal cooperation
  - c. the sociological imagination
  - d. global interdependence

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 5

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-1 - Define sociology and explain how it can contribute to our understanding of social life.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

30. Which of these is *not* part of the sociological approach to the study of society and social interaction?
- a. systematic research techniques
  - b. presentation of research findings
  - c. search for patterns in human behavior
  - d. application of commonsense or everyday understandings

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 6

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-1 - Define sociology and explain how it can contribute to our understanding of social life.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

31. Sociologist C. Wright Mills coined the term \_\_\_\_\_ for the ability to see the relationship between individual experiences and the larger society.
- a. conflict perception
  - b. sociological imagination
  - c. reality perception
  - d. symbolic interaction approach

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 6

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

32. According to Mills, the sociological imagination enables one to distinguish between personal troubles that must be solved within the immediate social setting and \_\_\_\_\_ that affect large numbers of people and often require solutions at the societal level.
- a. unimportant troubles
  - b. non-private difficulties
  - c. public issues
  - d. societal dysfunctions

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 6

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

33. One couple's inability to keep their marriage intact may be an example of a \_\_\_\_\_, whereas widespread divorce as a result of changes in the economy or other social factors is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. dysfunction; psychological difficulty
  - b. personal trouble; public issue
  - c. psychological difficulty; private issue
  - d. public issue; personal trouble

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 6

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

34. Emile Durkheim refused to accept that suicide was merely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. personal trouble
  - b. interdependence issue
  - c. public issue
  - d. societal dysfunction

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 8

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 4:51 PM

35. Which of these groups has the *highest* rate of suicide?

- a. males in low-income countries
- b. females in low-income countries
- c. males in high-income countries
- d. females in high-income countries

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 9

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

36. The world's \_\_\_\_\_ countries are nations with highly industrialized economies; technologically advanced industrial, administrative, and service occupations; and relatively high levels of national and personal income.

- a. high-income
- b. middle-income
- c. low-income
- d. semi-periphery

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 8

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

37. Many of the nations of Africa and Asia are considered examples of \_\_\_\_\_.

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

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 8

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

38. A significant difference between high- and low-income countries is that low-income countries tend to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. more industrialized
- b. more agrarian
- c. less populated
- d. smaller

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 8

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 4:52 PM

39. \_\_\_\_\_ is a socially constructed concept used by many people to specify groups of people based on physical characteristics such as skin color.
- a. Ethnicity
  - b. Nationality
  - c. Race
  - d. Genealogy

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 8

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 4:53 PM

40. The cultural heritage or identity of a group, based on factors such as language or country of origin, is termed \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. ethnicity
  - b. religion
  - c. race
  - d. genealogy

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 9

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

41. Sociologists use the term \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to the relative location of a person or group within the larger society, based on wealth, power, prestige, or other valued resources.
- a. caste
  - b. class
  - c. ethnicity
  - d. ranking

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 9

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

42. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the meanings, beliefs, and practices associated with sex differences.
- a. sex
  - b. biology
  - c. gender
  - d. sociobiology

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 9

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

43. Barbara was born female, which refers to her \_\_\_\_\_; she acts very feminine, which refers to her \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. gender; sex
  - b. biology; sociobiology
  - c. sex; gender
  - d. genealogy; sex

*ANSWER:* c  
*POINTS:* 1  
*REFERENCES:* 9  
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice  
*HAS VARIABLES:* False  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.  
*TOPICS:* Conceptual  
*NOTES:* Modified  
*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM  
*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

44. Interest in the systematic study of people's behavior and ideas took hold during the nineteenth century primarily in response to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the agricultural revolution
  - b. industrialization and urbanization
  - c. enlightenment and new forms of religion
  - d. increases in rural poverty

*ANSWER:* b  
*POINTS:* 1  
*REFERENCES:* 9  
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice  
*HAS VARIABLES:* False  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.  
*TOPICS:* Factual  
*NOTES:* Pickup  
*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM  
*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

45. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the process by which an increasing number of people live in cities rather than rural areas.
- a. Ruralization
  - b. Urbanization
  - c. Suburbanization
  - d. Industrialization

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 10

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

46. During the \_\_\_\_\_, massive social changes occurred as technological innovations shifted the economic base of countries in Europe, and later the United States, from agriculture to manufacturing.
- a. Renaissance
  - b. Industrial Revolution
  - c. Age of Enlightenment
  - d. Neolithic Revolution

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 10

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

47. The Industrial Revolution began in \_\_\_\_\_ between 1760 and 1850.

- a. Great Britain
- b. the United States
- c. Western Europe
- d. Japan

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 10

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

48. Which of these is *not* a change brought on by industrialization and urbanization?

- a. a rapid increase in the number and size of cities
- b. a shift from agriculture to industrial manufacturing
- c. people changing from being consumers to being producers
- d. the need for wages to buy food and lodging

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 10

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

49. French philosopher Auguste Comte's philosophy, the belief that the world can best be understood through scientific inquiry, became known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. absolutism
  - b. positivism
  - c. functionalism
  - d. specific methodology

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 10

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

50. Comte believed that societies are made up of social statics, or forces for order and stability, as well as \_\_\_\_\_ or forces for social change.
- a. social facts
  - b. social dynamics
  - c. social mores
  - d. social symbols

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 10

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

51. British sociologist \_\_\_\_\_ translated and condensed Comte's work and was noted for her study of social customs in Great Britain and the United States.
- a. Emily Durkheim
  - b. Jane Addams
  - c. Harriet Martineau
  - d. Sarah Spencer

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 11

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

52. In her work, sociologist Harriet Martineau was a strong advocate for \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. building a stronger middle class
  - b. the importance of cultural relativism
  - c. recognizing the forces for stability and change in society
  - d. social equality and reform

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 11

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

53. Based on British social theorist Herbert Spencer's theory, \_\_\_\_\_ is the belief that those species of animals, including human beings, that are the most adapted to their environment will survive and prosper, whereas those that are poorly adapted will eventually die out.
- a. social Darwinism
  - b. social eugenics
  - c. social statics and dynamics
  - d. social relativism

*ANSWER:* a  
*POINTS:* 1  
*REFERENCES:* 11  
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice  
*HAS VARIABLES:* False  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.  
*TOPICS:* Conceptual  
*NOTES:* Pickup  
*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM  
*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

54. Which of these early scientific thinkers first used the phrase "survival of the fittest" to explain his theory of society?
- a. Karl Marx
  - b. Emile Durkheim
  - c. Auguste Comte
  - d. Herbert Spencer

*ANSWER:* d  
*POINTS:* 1  
*REFERENCES:* 11  
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice  
*HAS VARIABLES:* False  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.  
*TOPICS:* Factual  
*NOTES:* Pickup  
*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM  
*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

55. A major criticism of Spencer's theory of social Darwinism is that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a. other biological organizations exercise more control over their environments than do humans
  - b. it may be used to justify racial/ethnic, gender, and class inequalities in society
  - c. it explains society in an era that is less tumultuous than that of the Industrial Revolution
  - d. he plagiarized the work of Charles Darwin

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 12

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

56. French sociologist Emile Durkheim coined the term \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to the patterns of acting, thinking, and feeling that exist outside any one individual but that exert social control over every person in society.
- a. social statics
  - b. social facts
  - c. sociological imagination
  - d. sociological generalizations

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 12

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

57. Durkheim believed that the limits of social behavior \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. are socially based, not biologically based
- b. depend primarily on physical characteristics
- c. are best understood as individual dysfunction
- d. result mainly from cultural conflict

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 11

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

58. Durkheim used the term \_\_\_\_\_ for the condition in which social control becomes ineffective as a result of the loss of shared values and a sense of purpose in society.

- a. social disorganization
- b. social dysfunctionism
- c. cultural breakdown
- d. anomie

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 12

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

59. The basis for Durkheim's theory of society is the principle that \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. people are the products of their social environments
  - b. the evolution of society is based on the concept of "survival of the fittest"
  - c. society consists of the dual processes of social statics and social dynamics
  - d. conflict between different economic classes is necessary to produce social change

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 12

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 4:54 PM

60. Critics of Durkheim have argued that \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. his work is of little sociological value or importance
  - b. he focused too heavily on social inequality and social change
  - c. his emphasis on structure overlooks the meanings that social phenomena hold for people
  - d. he was not systematic, and therefore not scientific in his approach to the study of society

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 12

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 4:54 PM

61. The basis for Marx's theory of society is the belief that \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. people are the products of their social environments
  - b. the evolution of society is based on the concept of "survival of the fittest"
  - c. society is comprised of the dual processes of social statics and social dynamics
  - d. conflict between different economic classes is necessary to produce social change

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 12

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 4:55 PM

62. In the Marxian framework, the \_\_\_\_\_ consist of those who sell their labor because they have no other way to earn a living.
- a. *bourgeoisie*
  - b. capitalist class
  - c. proletariat class
  - d. *laissez-faire* class

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 12

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

63. Marx termed the tools, land, factories, and money for investment that form the economic basis of a society the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 12

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

TOPICS: Conceptual

NOTES: Pickup

DATE CREATED: 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

DATE MODIFIED: 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

64. Tom works on the assembly line at the local Ford automobile factory. According to Marx, Tom would be considered a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ because he does not own the means of production.

- a. bourgeoisie
- b. petite bourgeoisie
- c. proletariat class
- d. laissez-faire class

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 12

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

TOPICS: Applied

NOTES: Pickup

DATE CREATED: 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

DATE MODIFIED: 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

65. Marx argued that when workers are paid less than the value of their labor, this exploitation results in \_\_\_\_\_, a feeling of powerlessness and estrangement from other people and from oneself.
- a. class conflict
  - b. alienation
  - c. *anomie*
  - d. *bourgeoisie*

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 12

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

66. A central tenet of Karl Marx's view was his \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. belief that society must be changed
  - b. idea that sociology must be value free
  - c. emphasis on race and gender
  - d. strong advocacy of stability and order

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 12

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

67. Unlike others who believed that values could not be separated from the research process, German social scientist \_\_\_\_\_ emphasized that sociology should be value free—conducted in a scientific manner to exclude the researcher’s personal values and economic interests.
- a. Emile Durkheim
  - b. Max Weber
  - c. Karl Marx
  - d. Herbert Spencer

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 12

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

68. Which of these concepts is most comparable to the contemporary concept of the sociological imagination?
- a. *verstehen*
  - b. positivism
  - c. social Darwinism
  - d. *anomie*

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 13

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

69. Which of these is *not* part of the theoretical contributions of Max Weber?

- a. insights on women's issues
- b. being value free in one's research
- c. an emphasis on class struggle
- d. concern about the impact of bureaucracy

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 13

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

70. German sociologist Georg Simmel analyzed how social interactions vary depending on the \_\_\_\_\_. He concluded that interaction patterns differed between a dyad and a triad.

- a. sex of the social group
- b. size of the social group
- c. social class of the social group
- d. race of the social group

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 13

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

71. The first departments of sociology in the United States were established at the University of Chicago and at

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the University of Michigan
  - b. Columbia University
  - c. Harvard
  - d. Atlanta University

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 15

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

72. Which of these sociologists is *not* considered a founder of sociological study within the United States?

- a. Jane Addams
- b. W. E. B. Du Bois
- c. Max Weber
- d. Robert Parks

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 15

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

73. The settlement house movement is most closely associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. W.E.B. Du Bois
- b. Jane Addams
- c. Georg Simmel
- d. Harriet Martineau

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 14

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

74. Sociologist W.E.B. Du Bois observed that a dual heritage creates conflict for people of color: an identity conflict of being black and American. Du Bois referred to this duality as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. double-consciousness
- b. the dual-labor market
- c. the double bind
- d. functional conflict

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 14

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

75. A \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a set of logically interrelated statements that attempts to describe, explain, and (occasionally) predict social events.
- a. hypothesis
  - b. law
  - c. theory
  - d. generalization

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 14

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

76. \_\_\_\_\_ perspectives are based on the assumption that society is a stable, orderly system composed of interrelated parts, each of which (ideally) contributes to the overall stability of the society.
- a. Functionalist
  - b. Conflict
  - c. Interactionist
  - d. Developmental

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 14

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

77. \_\_\_\_\_ states that societies develop social structures, or institutions, that persist because they play a part in helping society survive. These institutions include the family, education, government, religion, and the economy.
- a. Postmodernism
  - b. Symbolic interactionism
  - c. Conflict theory
  - d. Functionalism

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 15

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

78. Functionalist Talcott Parsons suggested that complementary roles for men and women in the family contribute to social stability. The wife/mother performs the \_\_\_\_\_ tasks, which involve housework, caring for the children, and providing emotional support for the entire family.
- a. expressive
  - b. instrumental
  - c. reproductive
  - d. interdependent

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 16

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

79. Robert K. Merton defined a manifest function as one that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. generates conflict between participants
- b. is intended by the participants
- c. creates a power imbalance between participants
- d. goes unacknowledged by the participants

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 15

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 4:56 PM

80. Automobiles provide transportation and independence. They also cause a great deal of air pollution and contribute to global warming. Merton would consider these negative impacts to be \_\_\_\_\_.

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

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 15

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 4:57 PM

81. When students go away to college they often make lifelong friends and may even find their spouse. According to Robert Merton, this would be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ function of education.
- a. manifest
  - b. latent
  - c. dysfunction
  - d. affective

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 15

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 4:59 PM

82. Midori attends nursing school so that she can work in health care. Merton would consider this a \_\_\_\_\_ function of Midori's education.
- a. manifest
  - b. latent
  - c. dysfunction
  - d. prerequisite

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 15

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

83. A \_\_\_\_\_ of education in the United States is the perpetuation of gender, racial, and class inequalities, which contributes to a waste of potential talent and benefit for society.
- a. manifest function
  - b. dysfunction
  - c. latent function
  - d. prerequisite function

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 16

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

84. A functionalist study has determined that \_\_\_\_\_ support was the most important factor in whether Air Force personnel experienced severe suicidal ideation.
- a. tangible
  - b. companionship
  - c. esteem
  - d. appraisal

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 16

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

85. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective, groups in society are engaged in a continuous power struggle for control of scarce resources.
- a. functionalist
  - b. interactionist
  - c. conflict
  - d. developmental

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 16

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

86. Analyzing the coal industry, which theoretical perspective would most likely look at the conflict of interests between coal companies and public health?
- a. functionalist
  - b. interactionist
  - c. conflict
  - d. developmental

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 16

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 4:59 PM

87. Karl Marx and Max Weber were in agreement that \_\_\_\_\_ was at least one source of inequality in society.
- a. economic inequality
  - b. gender inequality
  - c. power
  - d. prestige

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 16

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

88. C. Wright Mills used the term \_\_\_\_\_ in referring to a small clique composed of the top corporate, political, and military officials who hold the most power in society.
- a. oligarchy
  - b. bureaucracy
  - c. autocrats
  - d. power elite

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 16

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

89. According to feminist theorists, we live in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, a system in which men dominate women and in which things that are considered to be “male” or “masculine” are more highly valued than those considered to be “female” or “feminine.”
- a. patriarchy
  - b. autocracy
  - c. matriarchy
  - d. oligarchy

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 17

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 5:00 PM

90. A \_\_\_\_\_ analysis examines whole societies, large-scale social structures, and social systems.
- a. macrolevel
  - b. metalevel
  - c. microlevel
  - d. mesolevel

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 17

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

91. A \_\_\_\_\_ analysis focuses on small groups rather than large-scale social structures.

- a. macrolevel
- b. mesolevel
- c. microlevel
- d. metalevel

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 17

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

92. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective, society is the sum of the interactions of individuals and groups.

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

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 18

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

93. A \_\_\_\_\_ is anything that meaningfully represents something else and includes signs, gestures, written language, and shared values.
- a. symbol
  - b. sociological construct
  - c. theory
  - d. myth

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 18

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

94. Breanna believes that Jarrod is upset with her because she interprets his tone of voice as angry. Although Jarrod states that he is not angry, from a symbolic interactionist perspective it is Breanna's \_\_\_\_\_ of the situation that is most real or believable to her.
- a. prior knowledge
  - b. interpretation
  - c. trust
  - d. imagination

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 18

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 5:01 PM

95. Social-class pressures may affect rates of suicide among young people. This view is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- a. conflict theory
  - b. postmodern
  - c. functionalist
  - d. symbolic interactionist

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 17

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

96. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective, the classical theories have been unsuccessful in explaining social life in contemporary societies that are characterized by postindustrialization, consumerism, and global communications.
- a. functionalist
  - b. conflict
  - c. symbolic interactionist
  - d. postmodern

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 18

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

97. In a study of education in the United States, \_\_\_\_\_ would look at the role the schools play in maintaining the social system as a whole; how education provides the young with skills they need later in life; and how education transmits cultural values from one generation to the next.
- a. symbolic interactionists
  - b. postmodern theorists
  - c. functionalists
  - d. conflict theorists

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 18

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

98. In a study of education in the United States, \_\_\_\_\_ would emphasize the daily activities and the various forms of communication between teachers and students. They would also examine the influence of peer groups and look at the reaction when school rules are either broken or followed.
- a. conflict theorists
  - b. symbolic interactionists
  - c. postmodern theorists
  - d. functionalists

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 18

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 5:01 PM

99. In a study of homelessness in American society, \_\_\_\_\_ would emphasize the struggle between social classes, especially how the policies of the wealthy protect their interests while pushing certain groups into unemployment and homelessness.
- a. conflict theorists
  - b. functionalists
  - c. symbolic interactionists
  - d. postmodern theorists

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 17

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

100. Sociologists obtain their knowledge of human behavior through \_\_\_\_\_, which is the process of systematically collecting information for the purpose of testing an existing theory or generating a new one.
- a. commonsense thinking
  - b. research
  - c. systematic speculation
  - d. scientific laws

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 19

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-6 - Explain why sociological research is necessary and how it challenges our commonsense beliefs about pressing social issues such as suicide.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

101. With \_\_\_\_\_ research, the goal is scientific objectivity, and the focus is on data that can be measured numerically.
- a. qualitative
  - b. observational
  - c. quantitative
  - d. explanatory

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 19

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-6 - Explain why sociological research is necessary and how it challenges our commonsense beliefs about pressing social issues such as suicide.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

102. Researchers in one study found that Latinos/as consistently had lower suicide rates than whites, especially when they remained strongly attached to others in the Hispanic community. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. observational research
  - b. quantitative research
  - c. explanatory research
  - d. qualitative research

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 19

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-6 - Explain why sociological research is necessary and how it challenges our commonsense beliefs about pressing social issues such as suicide.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

103. With \_\_\_\_\_ research, interpretative description (words) rather than statistics (numbers) are used to analyze underlying meanings and patterns of social relationships.
- a. qualitative
  - b. observational
  - c. quantitative
  - d. explanatory

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 20

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-6 - Explain why sociological research is necessary and how it challenges our commonsense beliefs about pressing social issues such as suicide.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

104. Researchers in one study systematically analyzed the contents of the notes of suicide victims to determine recurring themes, such as feelings of despair or failure. They hoped to determine if any patterns could be found that would help in understanding why people might kill themselves. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. functionalist research
  - b. qualitative research
  - c. postmodern research
  - d. quantitative research

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 20

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-6 - Explain why sociological research is necessary and how it challenges our commonsense beliefs about pressing social issues such as suicide.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

105. Sociologists conducting research may formulate a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, which is a statement of the relationship between two or more variables.
- a. theory
  - b. variable
  - c. operational definition
  - d. hypothesis

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 22

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-7 - Distinguish between quantitative research and qualitative research, and identify the steps in each method.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

106. Age is a factor that can change and varies from person to person. Age is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. variable
  - b. theory
  - c. hypothesis
  - d. principle

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 22

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-7 - Distinguish between quantitative research and qualitative research, and identify the steps in each method.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

107. When designing a study, the researcher considers the \_\_\_\_\_ to be the cause of the relationship or outcome.
- a. independent variable
  - b. dependent variable
  - c. universal variable
  - d. control variable

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 22

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-7 - Distinguish between quantitative research and qualitative research, and identify the steps in each method.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

108. The first step in the “conventional” research model is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. review previous research
  - b. select and define the problem
  - c. formulate the hypothesis
  - d. control the variables

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 21

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-7 - Distinguish between quantitative research and qualitative research, and identify the steps in each method.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 5:02 PM

109. LeBron has developed the hypothesis that the stress felt by single parents increases the probability of child abuse. Stress would be considered the \_\_\_\_\_ variable and child abuse would be considered the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- a. dependent; independent
  - b. universal; control
  - c. independent; dependent
  - d. control; universal

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 22

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-7 - Distinguish between quantitative research and qualitative research, and identify the steps in each method.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

110. \_\_\_\_\_ is the extent to which a study or research instrument accurately measures what it is supposed to measure.
- a. Validity
  - b. Reliability
  - c. Predictability
  - d. Variability

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 23

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-7 - Distinguish between quantitative research and qualitative research, and identify the steps in each method.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

111. Soledad develops a scale to assess job satisfaction among temporary workers. She is afraid that workers in her study will each interpret the scale items in a different way. Soledad is concerned about the \_\_\_\_\_ of her scale.
- a. representativeness
  - b. accuracy
  - c. validity
  - d. reliability

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 23

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-7 - Distinguish between quantitative research and qualitative research, and identify the steps in each method.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

112. Compared to quantitative research, qualitative research is more likely to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. use a larger sample
  - b. collect and analyze the data simultaneously
  - c. formulate research questions that interest the participants
  - d. lend itself to statistical analysis

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 24

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-7 - Distinguish between quantitative research and qualitative research, and identify the steps in each method.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 5:02 PM

113. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the method most commonly used to study people's behavior and beliefs.

- a. survey
- b. experiment
- c. case study
- d. content analysis

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 24

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-8 - Describe survey research and briefly discuss three types of surveys.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

114. \_\_\_\_\_ are people who provide data for analysis through interviews or questionnaires.

- a. Observers
- b. Respondents
- c. Polls
- d. Control groups

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 24

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-8 - Describe survey research and briefly discuss three types of surveys.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

115. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a data-collection encounter in which a researcher asks a respondent questions and records the answers.
- a. questionnaire
  - b. interview
  - c. telephone survey
  - d. computer-assisted interview

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 26

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-8 - Describe survey research and briefly discuss three types of surveys.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

116. In \_\_\_\_\_, researchers use existing material and analyze data that were originally collected by others.
- a. primary analysis
  - b. tertiary analysis
  - c. secondary analysis
  - d. manifest analysis

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 27

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-9 - Compare and contrast research methods used in surveys, secondary analysis of existing data, field research, and experiments.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

117. Asher wants to do a study of the effectiveness of the Gardasil vaccine but lacks the time and money to gather his own data. Consequently, he analyzes data on this topic that were gathered by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In this case, Asher is conducting \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. content analysis
  - b. secondary analysis
  - c. a survey
  - d. a participant observation

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 27

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-9 - Compare and contrast research methods used in surveys, secondary analysis of existing data, field research, and experiments.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 5:03 PM

118. \_\_\_\_\_ is the systematic examination of cultural artifacts or various forms of communication to extract thematic data and draw conclusions about social life.
- a. Content analysis
  - b. Content standardization
  - c. Content validity
  - d. Content reliability

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 27

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-9 - Compare and contrast research methods used in surveys, secondary analysis of existing data, field research, and experiments.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:48 AM

119. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of social life in its natural setting: observing and interviewing people where they live, work, and play.
- a. A survey
  - b. Secondary analysis
  - c. Field research
  - d. An experiment

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 27

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-9 - Compare and contrast research methods used in surveys, secondary analysis of existing data, field research, and experiments.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:49 AM

120. To understand the process coroners use to determine whether or not a death is suicide, a sociologist works for six months in the coroner's office and spends as much time as possible observing coroners at work. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. an experiment
  - b. survey research
  - c. participant observation
  - d. secondary analysis

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 28

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-9 - Compare and contrast research methods used in surveys, secondary analysis of existing data, field research, and experiments.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:49 AM

121. In a study of Amish behavior, a researcher moves into an Amish community and lives and works there for a year, participating in the residents' daily lives. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. a correlational study
  - b. ethnography
  - c. an experiment
  - d. content analysis

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 28

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-9 - Compare and contrast research methods used in surveys, secondary analysis of existing data, field research, and experiments.

*TOPICS:* Applied

*NOTES:* Modified

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*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 5:04 PM

122. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a carefully designed situation in which the researcher studies the impact of certain variables on subjects' attitudes or behavior.
- a. case study
  - b. correlational study
  - c. experiment
  - d. participant observation

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 28

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-9 - Compare and contrast research methods used in surveys, secondary analysis of existing data, field research, and experiments.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:49 AM

123. In an experiment, the \_\_\_\_\_ contains the subjects who are exposed to an independent variable to study its effect on them.
- a. experimental group
  - b. dependent group
  - c. control group
  - d. independent group

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 28

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-9 - Compare and contrast research methods used in surveys, secondary analysis of existing data, field research, and experiments.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:49 AM

124. The American Sociological Association's *Code of Ethics* for conducting research includes which of the following?
- a. Researchers must use their best judgment with regard to confidentiality.
  - b. Researchers must attempt to maintain objectivity at all times.
  - c. Research projects can never place subjects at harm.
  - d. Researchers must keep participants enrolled in a project for the full duration of the project.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 30

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-10 - Discuss ethical issues in research and identify professional codes that protect research participants.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Modified

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

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## Subjective Short Answer

125. Define *sociology* and explain how it helps us to better understand our social world and ourselves.

*ANSWER:*

Sociology is the systematic study of human society and social interaction. Sociologists study human societies and their social interactions to develop theories of how human behavior is shaped by group life and how, in turn, group life is affected by individuals. Sociology helps us gain a better understanding of ourselves and our social world. It enables us to see how behavior is largely shaped by the groups to which we belong and the society in which we live. Because of our culture's emphasis on individualism, we often do not consider the complex connections between our own lives and the larger, recurring patterns of the society and world in which we live. Sociology helps us look beyond our personal experiences and gain insights into society and the larger world order. Sociology enables us to move beyond established ways of thinking, thus allowing us to gain new insights into ourselves and to develop a greater awareness of the connection between our own world and that of other people. Sociology provides new ways of approaching problems and making decisions in everyday life. Sociology promotes understanding and tolerance by enabling each of us to look beyond our personal experiences.

*POINTS:*

1

*REFERENCES:*

4

*QUESTION TYPE:*

Subjective Short Answer

*HAS VARIABLES:*

False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:*

SIOT.KEND.18.1-1 - Define sociology and explain how it can contribute to our understanding of social life.

*TOPICS:*

Conceptual

*NOTES:*

Pickup

*DATE CREATED:*

12/29/2016 10:44 AM

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12/30/2016 5:49 AM

126. Explain what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*ANSWER:* Mills described the sociological imagination as 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 or problems that affect individuals and the networks of people with which they associate and social (or public) issues, which are problems that affect large numbers of people and often require solutions at the societal level. For example, a person's unemployment can be understood as part of a more widespread pattern of unemployment resulting from economic changes such as outsourcing.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 6

*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-2 - Identify what is meant by the sociological imagination.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:49 AM

127. Explain how industrialization and urbanization motivated the emergence of sociology, the systematic study of society.

*ANSWER:* Massive economic, technological, and social changes occurred as machine technology and the factory system shifted the economic base from agriculture to manufacturing. A new social class of industrialists emerged in textiles, iron smelting, and related industries. Many people who had labored on the land were forced to leave their tightly knit rural communities and sacrifice well-defined social relationships to seek employment as factory workers in the emerging cities, which became the centers of industrial work. The development of the factory system led to a rapid increase in both the number of cities and the size of the population. People from very diverse backgrounds worked together in the same factory. At the same time, many people shifted from being producers to being consumers. These living and working conditions led to the development of new social problems: inadequate housing, crowding, unsanitary conditions, poverty, pollution, and crime. Wages were so low that entire families—including very young children—were forced to work, often under hazardous conditions and with no job security. As these conditions became more visible, a new breed of social thinkers turned its attention to trying to understand why and how society was changing.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 10

*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:49 AM

128. Briefly summarize the contributions of Harriet Martineau to early sociology.

*ANSWER:*

British sociologist Harriet Martineau translated and condensed the works of Auguste Comte, bringing them to a wider audience. Perhaps more importantly, she studied the social customs of Britain and the United States, analyzing the consequences of industrialization and capitalism. In addition, she strongly advocated social change, encouraging greater racial and gender equality, and was committed to creating a science of society grounded in widely accessible empirical observations.

*POINTS:*

1

*REFERENCES:*

11

*QUESTION TYPE:*

Subjective Short Answer

*HAS VARIABLES:*

False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:*

SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:*

Conceptual

*NOTES:*

New

*DATE CREATED:*

12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:*

12/30/2016 5:49 AM

129. Explain what Herbert Spencer meant by “survival of the fittest.” What are the criticisms of his approach?

*ANSWER:*

Spencer believed that societies developed through a process of “struggle” (for existence) and “fitness” (for survival), which he referred to as the “survival of the fittest.” Spencer’s view of society is known as social Darwinism—the belief that those species of animals, including human beings, best adapted to their environment will survive and prosper, whereas those poorly adapted die out. Spencer equated this process of natural selection with progress, because only the “fittest” members of society would survive the competition, and the “unfit” would be filtered out of society. Critics say that he looked at society as the same as a biological system. Also, his idea of survival of the fittest can be used to justify different kinds of inequalities.

*POINTS:*

1

*REFERENCES:*

11

*QUESTION TYPE:*

Subjective Short Answer

*HAS VARIABLES:*

False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:*

SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:*

Conceptual

*NOTES:*

Pickup

*DATE CREATED:*

12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:*

12/30/2016 5:49 AM

130. Explain Durkheim's concept of anomie.

*ANSWER:* As societies industrialized, more specialized economic activity became the basis of the social bond because people became interdependent. Durkheim observed that rapid social change and a more specialized division of labor 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.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 12

*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 5:05 PM

131. Describe the main points of Karl Marx's theory of class conflict.

*ANSWER:* German economist and philosopher Karl Marx stressed that history is a continuous clash between conflicting ideas and forces. He believed that conflict—especially class conflict—is necessary in order to produce social change and a better society. Class conflict is the struggle between the capitalist class and the working class. The capitalist class, or bourgeoisie, comprises those who own and control the means of production—the tools, land, factories, and money for investment that form the economic basis of a society. The working class, or proletariat, is composed of those who must sell their labor because they have no other means to earn a livelihood. The capitalist class controls and exploits the masses of struggling workers by paying less than the value of their labor. This exploitation results in the workers' alienation—a feeling of powerlessness and estrangement from other people and from themselves. Marx predicted that the working class would become aware of its exploitation, overthrow the capitalists, and establish a free and classless society.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 12

*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:57 AM

132. State the major assumptions of the functionalist perspectives.

*ANSWER:* Functionalism perspectives are based on the assumption that society is a stable, orderly system. This stable system is characterized by societal consensus, whereby the majority of members share a common set of values, beliefs, and behavioral expectations. A society is composed of interrelated parts, each of which serves a function and (ideally) contributes to the overall stability of the society. Societies develop social structures, or institutions that persist because they play a part in helping society survive. These institutions include the family, education, government, religion, and the economy. If anything adverse happens to one of these institutions or parts, all other parts are affected, and the system no longer functions properly.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 14

*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:58 AM

133. State the major assumptions of the conflict perspectives.

*ANSWER:* According to the conflict perspectives, groups in society are engaged in a continuous power struggle for control of scarce resources. Conflict may take the form of politics, litigation, negotiations, or family discussions about financial matters. Today, advocates of the conflict perspective view social life as a continuous power struggle among competing social groups. The conflict perspective encompasses several branches: (1) the neo-Marxist approach, which views struggle between the classes as inevitable and as a prime source of social change; (2) the branch that focuses on racial/ethnic inequalities and the continued exploitation of members of some racial/ethnic groups; and (3) the feminist approach, which focuses on gender issues.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 16

*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:58 AM

134. State the major assumptions of the symbolic interactionist perspectives.

*ANSWER:* According to symbolic interactionist perspectives, society is the sum of the interactions of individuals and groups. Symbolic interactionists focus on the process of interaction—defined as immediate, reciprocally oriented communication between two or more people—and the part that symbols play in giving meaning to human communication. Symbolic communication occurs in a variety of forms, including facial gestures, posture, tone of voice, and other symbolic gestures (such as a handshake or a clenched fist). In social encounters, each person’s interpretation or definition of a given situation becomes a subjective reality from that person’s viewpoint. Symbolic interactionists attempt to study how people make sense of their life situations and the way they go about their activities, in conjunction with others, on a day-to-day basis.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 17

*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 5:05 PM

135. Explain how the steps in the qualitative research model differ from the “conventional” quantitative model.

*ANSWER:* In a qualitative approach, reviewing the literature and developing the research design often happen simultaneously. Typically, the next step is collecting and analyzing data to assess the validity of the starting proposition. Data gathering is the foundation of the research. Researchers pursuing a qualitative approach tend to gather data in natural settings, such as where the person lives or works, rather than in a laboratory or other research setting. Data collection and analysis frequently occur concurrently, and the analysis draws heavily on the language of the persons studied, not the researcher. Additional review of the literature may occur later in the process after data have been gathered and further insights are needed to help describe, explain, or make predictions from the data that have been analyzed. Finally, the researchers draw conclusions from their research and report their findings to others.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 24

*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-7 - Distinguish between quantitative research and qualitative research, and identify the steps in each method.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* New

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

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136. Explain the process of conducting an experiment, along with its advantages and disadvantages.

*ANSWER:* An experiment is a carefully designed situation in which the researcher studies the impact of certain variables on subjects' attitudes or behaviors. An experiment has an experimental group, which is exposed to the independent variable, and a control group, whose subjects are not exposed to the independent variable. A major advantage is the experimenter's control of the process; the greatest limitation is that the experiment is artificial—the behavior takes place in an artificially created situation.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 28

*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-9 - Compare and contrast research methods used in surveys, secondary analysis of existing data, field research, and experiments.

*TOPICS:* Factual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 1/3/2017 5:06 PM

137. Describe the major ethical concerns in sociological research.

*ANSWER:* Researchers are required to obtain written “informed consent” statements from the persons they study. The American Sociological Association’s (ASA) *Code of Ethics* sets forth certain basic standards that sociologists must follow in conducting research. (1) Researchers must endeavor to maintain objectivity and integrity in their research by disclosing their research findings in full and including all possible interpretations of the data (even those interpretations that do not support their own viewpoints); (2) researchers must safeguard the participants’ right to privacy and dignity while protecting them from harm; (3) researchers must protect confidential information provided by participants, even when this information is not considered to be “privileged” (legally protected, as in the case between doctor and patient and between attorney and client) and legal pressure is applied to reveal this information; and (4) researchers must acknowledge research collaboration and assistance they receive from others and disclose all sources of financial support. Sociologists are obligated to adhere to this code and to protect research participants.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 30

*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-10 - Discuss ethical issues in research and identify professional codes that protect research participants.

*TOPICS:* Conceptual

*NOTES:* Pickup

*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM

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## Essay

138. How does sociology differ from common sense?

*ANSWER:* Will vary  
*POINTS:* 1  
*REFERENCES:* 6  
*QUESTION TYPE:* Essay  
*HAS VARIABLES:* False  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-1 - Define sociology and explain how it can contribute to our understanding of social life.  
*TOPICS:* Conceptual  
*NOTES:* New  
*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM  
*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:56 AM

139. Discuss the competing perspectives on social life—stability and social change. Explain each perspective and give an example of a theorist and how he or she contributed to that approach.

*ANSWER:* Will vary  
*POINTS:* 1  
*REFERENCES:* 9-19  
*QUESTION TYPE:* Essay  
*HAS VARIABLES:* False  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.  
SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.  
*TOPICS:* Conceptual  
*NOTES:* New  
*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM  
*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:56 AM

140. A number of Europeans were important in establishing sociology. Discuss these figures in terms of their contributions.

*ANSWER:* Will vary  
*POINTS:* 1  
*REFERENCES:* 10-13  
*QUESTION TYPE:* Essay  
*HAS VARIABLES:* False  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-3 - Describe the historical context in which sociological thinking developed.  
SIOT.KEND.18.1-4 - Identify reasons why many early social thinkers were concerned with social change.  
*TOPICS:* Conceptual  
*NOTES:* Pickup  
*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM  
*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:55 AM

141. A major difference among the theoretical perspectives is the level of analysis. Identify the focus of the four major perspectives (functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern). What are criticisms of each?

*ANSWER:* Will vary  
*POINTS:* 1  
*REFERENCES:* 14-19  
*QUESTION TYPE:* Essay  
*HAS VARIABLES:* False  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-5 - Compare and contrast functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern perspectives on social life in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.  
*TOPICS:* Conceptual  
*NOTES:* Modified  
*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM  
*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:54 AM

142. Explain the various safeguards researchers take to ensure ethical research procedures.

*ANSWER:* Will vary  
*POINTS:* 1  
*REFERENCES:* 34-36  
*QUESTION TYPE:* Essay  
*HAS VARIABLES:* False  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SIOT.KEND.18.1-10 - Discuss ethical issues in research and identify professional codes that protect research participants.  
*TOPICS:* Conceptual  
*NOTES:* Pickup  
*DATE CREATED:* 12/29/2016 10:44 AM  
*DATE MODIFIED:* 12/30/2016 5:53 AM