

CHAPTER 1 SOCIOLOGY

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1) When asked what he was majoring in, Randy replied, “I am majoring in the science guided by the basic understanding that our lives are affected not only by our individual characteristics but by our place in the social world.” Randy is majoring in:

- a. theology
- b. social work
- c. psychology
- d. sociology

Answer: d

Diff: easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 5

2) Sharonda is a sociology student who tutors two of her classmates. One tutee is doing very well, while the other has showed no signs of improvement. Sharonda looks beyond each individual to explain their success and failure, believing that the various opportunities offered by society explain the differences. Sharonda’s thought process illustrates:

- a. the sociological imagination
- b. social statics
- c. social dynamics
- d. social Darwinism

Answer: a

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 5

3) Which term describes a group of people who live in a defined territory and who share social structures and who interact with each other?

- a. Culture
- b. Society
- c. Commune
- d. Institution

Answer: b
Diff: moderate
Type: MC
Page Reference: 5

- 4) Which perspective focuses on the personal problems of individuals?
- a. Mechanical
 - b. Organic
 - c. Macro
 - d. Micro

Answer: d
Diff: easy
Type: MC
Page Reference: 6

- 5) Which perspective focuses on how the social structure influences individuals?
- a. Macro
 - b. Manifest
 - c. Organic
 - d. Micro

Answer: a
Diff: easy
Type: MC
Page Reference: 6

- 6) In Durkheim's study on suicide, he focused on which factors that influence suicide rates?
- a. Economic
 - b. Religious
 - c. Psychological
 - d. Social

Answer: d
Diff: easy
Type: MC

Page Reference: 7

7) Today, Professor Lavoie will lecture on age and suicide in her class. The professor will explain that:

- a. The highest rate of suicide is among those aged 30 to 59.
- b. The highest rate of suicide is among those aged 15 to 29.
- c. The highest rate of suicide is among those aged 60 to 79.
- d. The highest rate of suicide is among those aged 80 to 89.

Answer: a

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 7

8) Which term describes the practice of looking beyond the surface or obvious explanation and seeking out deeper explanations?

- a. Visioning
- b. Extrapolating
- c. Debunking
- d. Social Darwinism

Answer: c

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 6

9) Marie views society as an unequal system that brings about conflict and change. Marie's beliefs are in line with:

- a. feminist theory
- b. social Darwinism
- c. conflict theory
- d. symbolic interactionism

Answer: c

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 8

10) Falen believes that society is best viewed as a system of interrelated parts. Falen's beliefs are in line with:

- a. social Darwinism
- b. conflict theory
- c. symbolic interactionism
- d. functionalism

Answer: d

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 8

11) Samir is interested in how students interact with others in their everyday lives on campus. Samir's interest is in line with:

- a. conflict theory
- b. feminist theory
- c. functionalism
- d. symbolic interactionism

Answer: d

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 8

12) After attending a few sociology classes, Roberto can see how many things in society are controlled by and benefit men. Roberto is looking at society from the perspective of:

- a. conflict theory
- b. functionalism
- c. symbolic interactionism
- d. feminist theory

Answer: d

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 8

13) Tonisha and Samantha are discussing the collapse of Mayan civilization. Tonisha says, “Only weak societies become extinct, so the Mayans must have been weak.” Tonisha’s views are in line with:

- a. social Darwinism
- b. social laws
- c. social statics
- d. social dynamics

Answer: a

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

14) Yoshimi is writing a paper on the changes in the structural elements of society. Yoshimi’s paper focuses on:

- a. social laws
- b. social dynamics
- c. social statics
- d. social Darwinism

Answer: b

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

15) Pamela is studying the existing structural elements of society. She is focusing on:

- a. social laws
- b. social statics
- c. social dynamics
- d. social Darwinism

Answer: b

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

16) Comte felt that sociology should strive to discover statements of fact that are unchanging under given conditions and can be used as ground rules for any study of society. He referred to these statements as:

- a. social laws
- b. social statics
- c. social dynamics
- d. social statistics

Answer: a

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

17) Durkheim believed that a vital component held society together. Which term did he use to identify this component?

- a. Class consciousness
- b. Anomie
- c. Contagion
- d. Solidarity

Answer: d

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

18) The expected outcome of the health care system is a lower rate of sickness. A lower rate of sickness is an example of a(n) _____ function of the health care system.

- a. manifest
- b. mechanical
- c. latent
- d. organic

Answer: a

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

19) Because children are in school for most of the day, this makes it easier for parents to work. More parents working is a(n) _____ function of the public school system.

- a. mechanical
- b. manifest
- c. latent
- d. organic

Answer: c

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

20) Sam owns a large factory that creates toys for children. According to Karl Marx, Sam is a member of the:

- a. bourgeoisie
- b. dramaturgy
- c. contagion
- d. proletariat

Answer: a

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 12

21) Marcus is a poor factory worker. According to Karl Marx, Marcus is a member of the:

- a. bourgeoisie
- b. contagion
- c. dramaturgy
- d. proletariat

Answer: d

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 12

22) At a recent labour union meeting, the union leader told workers that each person must understand their position in society so that the workers could unite. This sentiment reflects:

- a. false consciousness
- b. mechanical solidarity
- c. class consciousness
- d. organic solidarity

Answer: c

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 12

23) Millicent is a poor labourer. She works in the same industrial fish-processing plant that her mother and grandmother worked in and retired from. Millicent believes that if she works hard at the plant, she can become rich. She has an unrealistic belief about her place in society. Millicent's view reflects:

- a. organic solidarity
- b. mechanical solidarity
- c. false consciousness
- d. class consciousness

Answer: c

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 12

24) When W.E.B. Du Bois did his research, what did he identify as the primary cause of poverty among African Americans in the United States?

- a. False consciousness
- b. Discrimination
- c. Lack of motivation
- d. Double consciousness

Answer: b

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 13

25) The functionalist perspective studies the structural elements of society. This perspective reflects a _____ approach.

- a. macro
- b. micro
- c. latent
- d. manifest

Answer: a

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 9

26) The conflict perspective studies how society's structures contribute to conflict. This perspective reflects a _____ approach.

- a. macro
- b. micro
- c. latent
- d. manifest

Answer: a

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 12

27) The symbolic interactionist perspective studies how people's interactions with each other create the social world in which we live. This perspective reflects a _____ approach.

- a. macro
- b. micro
- c. latent
- d. manifest

Answer: b

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 14

28) The principle that states “If men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences” is called:

- a. the sociological imagination
- b. the Thomas theorem
- c. social Darwinism
- d. dramaturgy

Answer: b

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 15

29) Veronica feels that she is always acting. Depending on the situation, sometimes she is playing the part of a student, sometimes a store clerk, sometimes a daughter, and sometimes a girlfriend. Veronica’s view is in line with:

- a. symbolic interactionism
- b. functionalism
- c. dramaturgy
- d. conflict theory

Answer: c

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 17

30) According to Mead, what is the root of society that teaches us to understand the world?

- a. Sociology
- b. The sociological imagination
- c. Symbols
- d. Solidarity

Answer: c

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 15

31) Through interactions with others, Vera is learning her personal identity and what makes her different from others. Vera is in the process discovering:

- a. dramaturgy
- b. the self
- c. contagion
- d. functions

Answer: b

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 16

32) Wu was watching a basketball game, and his school's team was winning. Although he is normally quiet and shy, Wu was standing up and yelling encouragement to his team. Wu's behaviour is an example of:

- a. collective excitement
- b. dramaturgy
- c. solidarity
- d. community learning

Answer: a

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 17

33) Which term is used by the feminist theory to describe the nature of most social structures?

- a. Patriarchy
- b. Matriarchy
- c. Manifest function
- d. Social statics

Answer: a

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 8

34) Which term is used to describe the focus on men that influences sociology in terms of how social research is done and which issues and topics are studied?

- a. Androcentric bias
- b. The sociological imagination
- c. Thomas theorem
- d. Patriarchy

Answer: a

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19

35) _____ was an African American conflict theorist.

- a. Jane Addams
- b. W.E.B. Du Bois
- c. Dorothy Smith
- d. Karl Marx

Answer: b

Diff: easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 12

36) _____ contributed an understanding of manifest and latent functions to the functionalist perspective.

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

Answer: c

Diff: easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

37) The idea that people live up to the labels and expectations placed on them by others was suggested by:

- a. Herbert Blumer
- b. George Herbert Mead
- c. Erving Goffman
- d. Howard Becker

Answer: d

Diff: easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 17

38) _____ created a settlement house in Chicago and won the Nobel peace prize for a lifetime of service and dedication to peace.

- a. Harriet Martineau
- b. W.E.B. Du Bois
- c. Jane Addams
- d. Karl Marx

Answer: c

Diff: easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19

39) _____ critiqued traditional sociology for adopting an “objectifying discourse.”

- a. Herbert Blumer
- b. Harriet Martineau
- c. Karl Marx
- d. Dorothy Smith

Answer: d

Diff: easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19

40) _____ used data to test theories and introduced the ideas of mechanical and organic solidarity to the field.

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

Answer: b

Diff: easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

41) _____ was a German theorist, social activist, and writer who suggested that capitalistic societies would move to socialism once workers developed class consciousness and united.

- a. Max Weber
- b. Émile Durkheim
- c. Erving Goffman
- d. Karl Marx

Answer: d

Diff: easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 12

42) The theorist who suggested that sociologists must strive to put personal values aside when they make their analyses was:

- a. Herbert Blumer
- b. Max Weber
- c. Erving Goffman
- d. Karl Marx

Answer: b

Diff: easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 22

43) The idea of social Darwinism was introduced by:

- a. Herbert Spencer
- b. Émile Durkheim
- c. Talcott Parsons
- d. Charles Darwin

Answer: a

Diff: easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

44) _____ described twentieth-century society as “post-capitalist.”

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Erving Goffman
- c. Ralf Dahrendorf
- d. Max Weber

Answer: c

Diff: easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 13

45) The term *sociology* was coined by:

- a. Charles Darwin
- b. Auguste Comte
- c. Karl Marx
- d. Max Weber

Answer: b

Diff: easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

46) Which sociological perspective would look at how differences in wealth, power, and prestige create poverty in society?

- a. Functionalism

- b. Conflict theory
- c. Symbolic interactionism
- d. Feminist theory

Answer: b

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 8

47) Which sociological perspective would look at how the structure of social institutions results in more women than men being poor?

- a. Functionalism
- b. Conflict theory
- c. Symbolic interactionism
- d. Feminist theory

Answer: d

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 8

48) Which sociological perspective would look at how the structure of social institutions creates poverty in society?

- a. Functionalism
- b. Conflict theory
- c. Symbolic interactionism
- d. Feminist theory

Answer: a

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 8

49) Which sociological perspective would look at how poverty affects the way individuals behave toward one another?

- a. Functionalism
- b. Conflict theory

- c. Symbolic interactionism
- d. Feminist theory

Answer: c

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 8

50) When individuals and groups work to identify and address issues of public concern, this is called:

- a. social dynamics
- b. social statics
- c. community learning
- d. the sociological imagination

Answer: c

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 24

51) There are many reasons why you might take a sociology class. If you think about how this personal decision might be influenced by the people around you and the experiences you have had in your life, you are practicing:

- a. social dynamics
- b. social statics
- c. the sociological imagination
- d. community learning

Answer: c

Diff: moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 5

52) How would a conflict theorist study the issue of poverty?

- a. By looking at how social institutions may contribute to poverty
- b. By looking at how we define poverty and what it means to be poor
- c. By looking at differences in wealth, power, and prestige

- d. By looking at how social structures and policies disadvantage women

Answer: c

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 23

53) How would a symbolic interactionist study the issue of poverty?

- a. By looking at how social institutions may contribute to poverty
- b. By looking at how we define poverty and what it means to be poor
- c. By looking at differences in wealth, power, and prestige
- d. By looking at how social structures and policies disadvantage women

Answer: b

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 23

54) How would a feminist theorist study the issue of poverty?

- a. By looking at how social institutions may contribute to poverty
- b. By looking at how we define poverty and what it means to be poor
- c. By looking at differences in wealth, power, and prestige
- d. By looking at how social structures and policies disadvantage women

Answer: d

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 23

55) How would a functionalist study the issue of poverty?

- a. By looking at how social institutions may contribute to poverty
- b. By looking at how we define poverty and what it means to be poor
- c. By looking at differences in wealth, power, and prestige
- d. By looking at how social structures and policies disadvantage women

Answer: a

Diff: challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 23

ESSAY

1) Explain the symbolic interactionist perspective and discuss the criticisms of symbolic interactionism.

Answer:

Diff: challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 14

2) Explain why Durkheim's study of suicide represents the sociological approach to studying social behaviour.

Answer:

Diff: challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 7

3) Create a conversation in which a functionalist, a conflict theorist, a symbolic interactionist, and a feminist theorist discuss their views on poverty.

Answer:

Diff: challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 23

4) Explain the conflict perspective and discuss the criticisms of conflict theory.

Answer:

Diff: challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 12

5) Discuss functions. Compare and contrast manifest and latent functions.

Answer:

Diff: moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 10

6) If your roommate eats your food without asking your permission, you might interpret that behaviour as disrespectful and rude. However, he might feel that his behaviour shows that the two of you are friends and share everything with one another. This principle has come to be known as the Thomas theorem. Give two other examples of the Thomas theorem.

Answer:

Diff: moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 15

7) Discuss the differences between the bourgeoisie, the proletariat, and the petite bourgeoisie.

Answer:

Diff: moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 12

8) Explain the functionalist perspective and discuss the criticisms of functionalism.

Answer:

Diff: challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 9

9) Discuss the sociological imagination and give examples of how someone might use their sociological imagination.

Answer:

Diff: challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 6

10) Explain the differences between false consciousness and class consciousness.

Answer:

Diff: moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 12

11) Explain the feminist perspective and discuss the criticisms of feminist theory.

Answer:

Diff: challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 18

12) Why is Max Weber a theorist who transcends categorization?

Answer:

Diff: challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 22

13) Describe the ideas and influence of three sociological theorists.

Answer:

Diff: moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 8

14) Why are patriarchy and androcentric bias important sociological concepts?

Answer:

Diff: moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 18–19

15) Compare and contrast the macro and micro levels of analysis.

Answer:

Diff: moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 6

16) Describe how the four theoretical perspectives are interrelated.

Answer:

Diff: challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 20

17) Which theoretical perspective do you most agree with, and explain why you prefer this perspective.

Answer:

Diff: challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 8

TRUE/FALSE

1) Marx suggested that false consciousness results from socialism.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Diff: easy

Type: TF

Page Reference: 12

2) In Canada, males are four times more likely than females to commit suicide.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: easy

Type: TF

Page Reference: 7

3) Feminist theory uses both macro and micro approaches to studying society and social behaviour.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 18

4) The micro view focuses our attention on the individual.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: easy

Type: TF

Page Reference: 6

5) Dorothy Smith argued that the work of a sociologist should be to recognize the everyday experiences of ordinary people, including women, workers, and other marginalized groups.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: easy

Type: TF

Page Reference: 19

6) Patriarchal refers to a social system that benefits the elite.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Diff: moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 8

7) Conflict theorists tend to focus on micro issues.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Diff: easy

Type: TF

Page Reference: 8

8) The manifest function of school is to teach students.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 10

9) A person working at a restaurant for minimum wage is part of the proletariat.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Diff: moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 12

10) Dramaturgy is a theory of interaction in which all social life is like acting.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Diff: easy

Type: TF

Page Reference: 17

11) Symbolic interactionism focuses on the powerful effects of the social structure.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Diff: moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 18

12) Sociology is a set of beliefs about why people choose to engage in social situations.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Diff: moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 5

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK

1) Sociology is a science guided by the understanding that our lives are affected not only by our individual characteristics but by powerful social forces and our place in the social world.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 5

2) Society refers to a group of people who live in a defined territory and who share social structures and who interact with each other.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 5

3) The ability to understand how social forces influence the lives of individuals is called the sociological imagination.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 6

4) Thomas understands that when his friend lost his job, it may have been due to larger social forces such as a downturn in the economy. Thomas is using his sociological imagination.

Diff: moderate

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 6

5) The small-scale perspective is called micro.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 6

6) The large-scale perspective is called macro.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 6

7) Debunking is the practice of looking beyond the surface or obvious explanation and seeking out deeper explanations.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 7

8) Professor Singh explains to his students that part of the reason some people don't graduate from high school is because social forces are making it more difficult for them. This deeper explanation is an example of debunking.

Diff: moderate

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 7

9) The theoretical perspective that sees society as a system of interrelated parts is called functionalism.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 8

10) The theoretical perspective that views society as various groups that are in a constant struggle over scarce resources is called conflict theory.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 8

11) The theoretical perspective that focuses on how people interact with others in their everyday lives is called symbolic interactionism.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 8

12) The theoretical perspective that focuses on gender inequalities which are built into the social structure is called feminist theory.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 8

13) A social system that benefits men is called patriarchal.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 8

14) In Canada, men earn more than women, are more represented in politics, and are more represented on the boards of the largest corporations. The feminist theory would call Canadian society patriarchal.

Diff: challenging

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 8

15) Statements of fact that are unchanging under given conditions and can be used as ground rules for any kind of society are called social laws.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 10

16) The existing structural elements of society are called social statics.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 10

17) Changes in the structural elements of society are called social dynamics.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 10

18) The belief that strong societies survive and weak ones become extinct is called social Darwinism.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 10

19) A latent function of the education system is to provide jobs for teachers.

Diff: moderate

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 10

20) A manifest function of the education system is to teach students.

Diff: moderate

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 10

21) Functions are social factors that affect people in a society.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 10

22) Andrea owns several restaurants and employs dozens of cooks, waiters, and others. Marx would have said that Andrea belongs to the bourgeoisie.

Diff: moderate

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 12

23) Sam is a driver at a large fruit and vegetable warehouse. Five days a week he punches in at 7am and punches out at 3pm. Marx would have said that Sam belongs to the proletariat.

Diff: moderate

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 12

24) Kevin is a certified electrician. He has incorporated his own small business, and he works alone getting contracts to make electrical repairs at private homes and small businesses. Marx would have said that Sam belongs to the petite bourgeoisie.

Diff: moderate

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 12

25) When people define situations as real, they are real in their consequences. This is called the Thomas theorem.

Diff: moderate

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 15

26) Self refers to a person's identity and what makes that person different from others.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 16

27) Dramaturgy is a theory of interaction in which all social life is like acting.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 17

28) Androcentric bias is a focus on men that influences sociology in terms of how social research is done and which issues and topics are studied.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 19

29) According to the text, Max Weber is a theorist who transcends categorization.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 22

30) A person's understanding of his or her position in society is called class consciousness.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 12

31) A person's lack of understanding of his or her position in society is called false consciousness.

Diff: easy

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 12

32) Marie thinks that she is in college because of the positive influence of her family, her friends, her teachers, and other social institutions. The perspective that is represented by Marie's views is functionalism.

Diff: challenging

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 23

33) Michael thinks that he is in college because both his parents went to college and they have enough money to pay for his education. The perspective that is represented by Michael's views is conflict theory.

Diff: challenging

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 23

34) Francis thinks that he is in college because it is something that is important to him. Getting a college education would symbolize success and accomplishment to his parents. The perspective that is represented by Francis' views is symbolic interactionism.

Diff: challenging

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 23

35) Laila appreciates that she is in college because she is the first woman in her family to get a post-secondary education. The perspective that is represented by Laila's views is feminist theory.

Diff: challenging

Type: FIB

Page Reference: 23

SHORT ANSWER

1) What is the difference between macro and micro approaches to studying sociology?

Answer:

Macro is large-scale and focuses on how history and social structure affect the individual. Micro is small-scale and focuses our attention on the individual.

Diff: moderate

Type: SA

Page Reference: 6

2) What is the sociological imagination?

Answer:

The sociological imagination is the ability to understand how social forces influence the lives of individuals and, at the same time, it also helps us to understand how individuals can create and change the societies they live in.

Diff: moderate

Type: SA

Page Reference: 6

3) What is the difference between manifest and latent functions?

Answer:

Manifest functions are functions that lead to an expected consequence or outcome. Latent functions are functions that lead to unforeseen or unexpected consequences.

Diff: moderate

Type: SA

Page Reference: 10

4) What is the difference between social statics and social dynamics?

Answer:

Social statics are the existing structural elements of society while social dynamics refer to changes in the structural elements of society.

Diff: moderate

Type: SA

Page Reference: 10

5) What were the three classes in the capitalist system described by Karl Marx?

Answer:

The bourgeoisie were members of the capitalist class and owned the means of production. The petite bourgeoisie had their own businesses but did not employ others. The proletariat was the working class who sold their labour for wages.

Diff: moderate

Type: SA

Page Reference: 12

6) How does the functionalist perspective study poverty?

Answer:

The functionalist perspective suggests that the structure of social institutions creates poverty in society.

Diff: moderate

Type: SA

Page Reference: 23

7) How does the conflict perspective study poverty?

Answer:

The conflict perspective suggests that differences in wealth, power, and prestige create poverty in society.

Diff: moderate

Type: SA

Page Reference: 23

8) How does the symbolic interactionist perspective study poverty?

Answer:

The symbolic interactionist perspective looks at how poverty affects the way individuals behave toward one another.

Diff: moderate

Type: SA

Page Reference: 23

9) How does the feminist perspective study poverty?

Answer:

The feminist perspective looks at how the structure of social institutions results in more women than men being poor.

Diff: moderate

Type: SA

Page Reference: 23