

## Chapter 1 Sociology: Perspective, Theory, and Method

### *Society: The Basics, Cdn 4e (Macdonis)*

#### Quick Quiz

1) Which discipline defines itself as "the systematic study of human society"?

- A) ergonomics
- B) psychology
- C) economics
- D) history
- E) sociology

Answer: E

Page Ref: 4

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: factual

2) Making use of the sociological perspective encourages:

- A) challenging commonly held beliefs.
- B) accepting conventional ideas.
- C) the belief that society is mysterious.
- D) people to become happier.
- E) common sense thinking.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 7

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: conceptual

3) As a discipline, sociology first took root in

- A) Greece
- B) France, Germany, and England
- C) North America
- D) China
- E) South America

Answer: B

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Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

4) The term "sociology" was coined by

- A) Emile Durkheim
- B) Auguste Comte
- C) Max Weber
- D) Karl Marx
- E) Marcus Aurelius

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

5) A statement of how and why specific facts are related is a(n):

- A) approach.
- B) principle.
- C) concept.
- D) theory.
- E) variable.

Answer: D

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Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

6) In deciding what kinds of questions to ask as they begin research, sociologists are guided by:

- A) one or more theoretical approaches.
- B) their own common sense.
- C) the data they collect.
- D) sheer chance.
- E) intuition.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

7) The text describes the main point of using the structural–functional approach as:

- A) learning how people find meaning in behavior.
- B) understanding "what makes society tick."
- C) bringing about needed social change.
- D) determining the cause of conflict in society.
- E) understanding the functions of biology in society.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

8) The social–conflict approach draws attention to:

- A) the stable aspects of society.
- B) how people construct meaning through interaction.
- C) patterns of social inequality.
- D) how elements contribute to the overall operation of society.
- E) patterns of communication in society.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

- 9) Which question summarizes the focus of the symbolic-interaction approach?
- A) How is society held together?
  - B) How does society divide a population?
  - C) How do people experience society?
  - D) How do some people protect their privileges?
  - E) How does a macro-level analysis help us to better understand society?

Answer: C

Page Ref: 15-16

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

- 10) Which methodological orientation involves developing a qualitative account of the subjective sense people make of their world?
- A) critical sociology
  - B) scientific sociology
  - C) androcentric sociology
  - D) evaluative sociology
  - E) interpretive sociology

Answer: E

Page Ref: 21

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

## Introduction

- 1) From a sociological perspective, which of the following is true regarding the decision about whom to marry?
- A) It is a personal choice that significantly impacts one's life.
  - B) It illustrates the importance of luck in our everyday choices.
  - C) It illustrates how our lives are influenced by sheer chance combined with free will.
  - D) It shows us how similar people's lives are.
  - E) It demonstrates that our social world guides our actions and life choices.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 4

Topic: Introduction

Skill: conceptual

- 2) The statement that "our social world guides our actions and life choices in much the same way that the seasons influence our clothing and activities" describes:
- A) the fact that humans rely on "free will" in all their choices.
  - B) the essential wisdom of sociology.
  - C) the fact that sociologists understand the present and the future only in terms of what history tells them.
  - D) the fact that people from countries around the world make essentially identical life choices.
  - E) the fact that our destiny is determined at birth.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

Topic: Introduction

Skill: conceptual

- 3) According to sociologists, human behaviour is the product of "free will."

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 4

Topic: Introduction

Skill: conceptual

## The Sociological Perspective

- 1) What discipline may be described as the systematic study of human society?

- A) Sociology
- B) Economics
- C) Psychology
- D) International Relations
- E) Political Science

Answer: A

Page Ref: 4

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: factual

- 2) When Peter Berger characterized the sociological perspective as "seeing the general in the particular," he meant that sociology helps us:

- A) see general patterns in the behaviour of particular people.
- B) see that people in general are rather particular about their behaviours.
- C) make generalizations about individuals' particular habits.
- D) recognize that society has the same effect on all categories of people.
- E) identify exceptional people.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 4

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: conceptual

- 3) When we say that using the sociological perspective amounts to "seeing the strange in the familiar," we mean that sociologists:

- A) focus on the bizarre elements of society.
- B) work to avoid the idea that we live our lives only in terms of what we decide.
- C) understand that individuals' explanations for their behavioural choices are sufficient for our understanding of why people do the things they do.
- D) understand that even people who are familiar to us often have some very strange habits.
- E) are good at identifying what is strange and unusual.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: conceptual

4) From a sociological perspective, one of the most significant factors that determines the number of children a woman bears is

- A) genetics
- B) free choice
- C) economic opportunities
- D) personal intelligence
- E) personality characteristics

Answer: C

Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: conceptual

5) You are asked to report on suicide rates in France in the 1800s. Which author's writings should you consult?

- A) Robert K. Merton
- B) Emile Durkheim
- C) Auguste Comte
- D) Talcott Parsons
- E) Thomas Mopother

Answer: B

Page Ref: 6

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: factual

6) If the results of Durkheim's study of suicide holds true for people in Canada today, the typical person committing suicide would be:

- A) a wealthy and unmarried Protestant male.
- B) a poor and unmarried Catholic male.
- C) a poor and married Catholic female.
- D) a wealthy, unmarried Protestant female.
- E) a poor and widowed Catholic of either gender.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 6

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: applied

7) Which of the following did Durkheim believe to be a key factor in explaining why some categories of people had higher rates of suicide than others?

- A) social reactivity
- B) exclusivity
- C) intelligence
- D) relativity
- E) social integration

Answer: E

Page Ref: 6

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: factual

8) Suicide rates for people in Canada show that:

- A) males have the highest suicide rates.
- B) females have the highest suicide rates.
- C) there are no differences between the suicide rates of males and females.
- D) the difference between the genders has diminished in the last 30 years.
- E) higher levels of social integration are associated with higher suicide rates.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 6

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: factual

9) The sociological term for the state of being set apart as an "outsider" is referred to as:

- A) social reactivity.
- B) exclusivity.
- C) social marginality.
- D) redundancy.
- E) relativity.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 7

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: factual

10) Sociological thinking is most likely to be found among:

- A) the wealthy.
- B) Aboriginal people.
- C) the middle class.
- D) politicians.
- E) power brokers.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 7

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: applied

11) C. Wright Mills would say that sociological awareness is/was greatest \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) during periods of peace and prosperity.
- B) during the Great Depression of the 1930s.
- C) in non-election years.
- D) in stable households.
- E) at the start of the new millennium.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 7

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: conceptual

12) If one adopts the sociological perspective, he or she:

- A) will be a more valued member of society.
- B) will value commonly held assumptions.
- C) will challenge commonly held beliefs.
- D) will stimulate social revolution.
- E) will encourage acceptance of social norms.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 7

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: conceptual

13) Sociologists work in all of the following areas EXCEPT

- A) individual-focused therapy
- B) evaluation research
- C) public policy
- D) research
- E) law

Answer: A

Page Ref: 8

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: factual

14) What is the term for nations characterized by a standard of living about average for the world as a whole?

- A) Global Village
- B) High-income
- C) Low-income
- D) Economic tigers
- E) Middle-income

Answer: E

Page Ref: 8

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: factual

15) What is the term for nations with a low standard of living in which most people are poor?

- A) Global Village
- B) High-income
- C) Low-income
- D) Middle-income
- E) Economic tigers

Answer: C

Page Ref: 8

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: factual

- 16) What conclusion does an analysis of Global Map 1-2 reveal?
- A) Food is rarely a concern in the low-income countries.
  - B) The position of a society in the larger world affects the position of its residents.
  - C) Global income is fairly evenly divided among the residents of the various nations.
  - D) Most of the poorest inhabitants live in Africa.
  - E) Industrial technology plays a small role in providing material plenty.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 8-10

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: conceptual

- 17) Global Map 1-2, Economic Development in Global Perspective, shows:
- A) the least developed countries are in Africa.
  - B) there are large differences in development among Latin American nations.
  - C) Eastern Europe and Western Europe enjoy the same development levels.
  - D) New Zealand is now a middle-income country.
  - E) there are no high-income countries in the south.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 8-10

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: conceptual

- 18) As a sociologist, you wish to study population trends in the low-income countries. What region in the global village should you focus upon?
- A) Central Europe
  - B) Africa
  - C) Pacific Islands
  - D) Latin America
  - E) Southern Europe

Answer: B

Page Ref: 8-10

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: applied

- 19) As we look to the creation of new jobs in Canada, it is important to remember that:
- A) the jobs in our future will hinge on global understanding.
  - B) the U.S. will always have the world's best economy.
  - C) we have far too few service jobs in Canada.
  - D) industrialization will lead to full employment.
  - E) industrialization will lead to equality.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 10

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: conceptual



- 20) Which of the following is TRUE regarding the importance of a global perspective?
- A) Since the U.S. is economically strongest, Americans need not consider the international economy.
  - B) Global understanding is critical, because economic conditions in Canada are related to the economic conditions elsewhere.
  - C) Since over one half of the other nations in the global village are economically dependent, Canada can make independent decisions that will affect it beneficially.
  - D) New jobs in less economically developed countries depend on the continuing economic strength of an independent Canada.
  - E) By studying other societies, we learn little about ourselves.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 8-10

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: conceptual

- 21) Which of the following is NOT a reason why it is important to understand the world beyond our own borders?
- A) Societies the world over are increasingly interconnected.
  - B) Many problems that we face in Canada are far more serious elsewhere.
  - C) Thinking globally is a good way to learn more about ourselves.
  - D) It is important to spread material comforts to poorer parts of the world in order to increase human well-being worldwide.
  - E) Where we live makes a great deal of difference in shaping our lives.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 10

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: conceptual

- 22) Sociology is the systematic study of human society.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 4

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: factual

- 23) Observing sociologically requires accepting the idea that human lives unfold primarily as a result of what people decide to do.

Answer: FALSE

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Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: conceptual

- 24) From a sociological perspective, the number of children a woman has is largely the result of her personal decision.

Answer: FALSE

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Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: conceptual

- 25) Durkheim found that stronger social ties with others (social integration) reduce suicide.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 6  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: factual
- 26) Recent statistical evidence refutes Durkheim's theory of suicide.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 6  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: factual
- 27) The sociological perspective is most likely to be adopted in everyday life by the socially marginal.  
Answer: TRUE  
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Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: conceptual
- 28) U.S. sociologist C. Wright Mills argued that times of social disruption foster widespread sociological thinking.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 7  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: conceptual
- 29) Sociological thinking sometimes fosters social change.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 7  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: conceptual
- 30) The sociological perspective helps us assess the truth of the "common sense" beliefs we tend to take for granted.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 7  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: conceptual
- 31) A sociologist would say, "In the game of life we deal the hand and play the cards."  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 7  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: conceptual
- 32) Many sociologists have helped to shape public policy and law.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 8  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: factual

- 33) The poorest countries in the world are referred to as low-income countries.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 8  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: factual
- 34) Most of the low-income countries are in Latin America.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 8  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: factual
- 35) "Thinking globally" does not contribute to learning more about ourselves; it only teaches us about people in other countries.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 8-10  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: conceptual
- 36) What is the essential wisdom of sociology?  
Answer: The social world guides our actions and life choices (in much the same way as the seasons influence our clothing and activities).  
Page Ref: 4  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: conceptual
- 37) What did Peter Berger mean when he characterized the sociological perspective as "seeing the general in the particular"?  
Answer: He meant that sociologists identify general patterns in the behaviour of particular people.  
Page Ref: 4  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: conceptual
- 38) As stated in the text, the sociological perspective involves "seeing the strange in the familiar." What is meant by this statement?  
Answer: It means that looking sociologically means giving up the familiar idea that we live our lives only in terms of what we decide, in favour of the initially strange notion that society shapes these decisions, as it does all our experiences.  
Page Ref: 4  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: conceptual
- 39) What are the four ways that applying the sociological perspective to our daily lives benefits us?  
Answer: (1) It helps us assess the truth of "common sense."  
(2) It helps us assess both opportunities and constraints in our lives.  
(3) It empowers us to be active participants in our society.  
(4) It helps us live in a diverse world.  
Page Ref: 7  
Topic: The Sociological Perspective  
Skill: conceptual

- 40) The sociological perspective helps us recognize that the lives of individuals are shaped by the forces of society. Write your essay on the sociological approach of "seeing the general in the particular." Then write an account of the reasons you have taken this introductory sociology class. Consider then, the possible "deeper" social reasons you and others in the class have for taking this course. List these reasons, and finish your essay by comparing the "surface" reasons with the deeper reasons for enrolling in introductory sociology.

Answer: A good answer will include reference to how sociology helps us see general patterns in the behaviour of particular people, some personal reasons for taking the class (e.g., interest, required course), and social reasons for taking the class (e.g., economic, gender). Discussion should also include comparison of their reasons (i.e., are they the same or different?), illustrating the benefits of a sociological analysis.

Page Ref: 4

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: applied

- 41) In this essay show how a marginal person, such as a homeless person, is likely to perceive the effects of society more than others do. First, as a mainstream member of society, write about how, exactly, you would go about pursuing admission to a local community college. List each of the necessary steps, and note at what points the effects of society influence your chances of being admitted. Now write the essay again as a homeless person would. Note at what points the effects of society influence your admission. How does marginal status allow some people in society to better perceive societal effects?

Answer: Answer should include summary of steps involved in pursuing admission to college from mainstream perspective (e.g., getting on a bus or in a car, paying fees, etc.) and how society might influence chances of being admitted (e.g., economics). A summary of the steps from the perspective of a homeless person (e.g., no money to get on bus, no address to complete forms) and the role of society (e.g., economic disadvantage) should also be included. The marginal status of the homeless allows them to see that despite their intentions and desire to pursue admission to college, economic disadvantage poses challenges at many steps of the process.

Page Ref: 7

Topic: The Sociological Perspective

Skill: applied

## The Origins of Sociology

- 1) What were the three basic societal changes that sparked the sociological perspective?
- A) Social consensus, rural migration, biblical interpretation.
  - B) Cottage industries, agricultural living, advent of newspapers.
  - C) Cottage industries, military conquest, political stability.
  - D) Social consensus, military conquest, political stability.
  - E) Industrial technology, explosive growth of cities, new political change.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 10–11

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

2) Where would a sociological perspective likely be developed and flourish?

- A) In socially stable areas.
- B) In areas experiencing social problems, or significant social changes.
- C) In wealthy communities.
- D) In isolated villages.
- E) In communities of social equality.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 10-11

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: applied

3) The sociological perspective was developed in the areas where:

- A) traditional social patterns were undisrupted.
- B) rural areas "pulled" workers from urban areas.
- C) towns predominated over cities.
- D) the greatest changes were taking place.
- E) most people were relatively rich.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 10-11

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

4) Which of the following is related to the rise of the new science of sociology?

- A) globalization
- B) the development of sociobiology
- C) acceptance of psychology
- D) political change
- E) enhanced personal consciousness

Answer: D

Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: conceptual

5) Sociology arose in which of the following sets of societies?

- A) France, Germany and England
- B) Portugal, Spain and Italy
- C) Poland, Romania, and Prussia
- D) China, Japan and India
- E) U.S. and Canada

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

6) August Comte coined the term \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to the study of society.

- A) social science
- B) sociology
- C) social statistics
- D) social dynamics
- E) social ecology

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

7) Which of the following describes the major goal of pioneers of sociology such as Comte and Durkheim, and is shared by modern sociologists as well?

- A) To set up a system in which they can control social patterns and events.
- B) To imagine what the "ideal society" would be.
- C) To understand how society actually operates.
- D) To stop the continual change experienced by societies and discover how to maintain a societal status quo.
- E) To eliminate inequality.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: conceptual

8) According to Comte, society was seen as an expression of God's will in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of social development.

- A) theological
- B) metaphysical
- C) scientific
- D) post-industrial
- E) post-modern

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

9) According to Comte, society was viewed as natural rather than supernatural in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of social development.

- A) theological
- B) metaphysical
- C) scientific
- D) post-industrial
- E) post-modern

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

10) According to Comte, during the Middle Ages most people thought of society as:

- A) a product of the natural environment.
- B) a product of political upheaval.
- C) an expression of God's will.
- D) a scientific necessity.
- E) a product of their own imaginations.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

11) According to Comte's approach, the work of Galileo and Newton reflected the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of societal development.

- A) theological
- B) metaphysical
- C) scientific
- D) post-industrial
- E) post-modern

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: conceptual

12) \_\_\_\_\_ is a way of understanding the world based on science.

- A) Theologism
- B) Determinism
- C) Phenomenology
- D) Post-modernism
- E) Positivism

Answer: E

Page Ref: 12

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

13) When did sociology become established as an academic discipline in Canada?

- A) During the middle 1700s
- B) At the beginning of the 19th century
- C) At the beginning of the 20th century
- D) During the 1930s
- E) Only about 50 years ago

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

14) Since the emergence of sociology as an academic discipline, contemporary sociologists have agreed with Comte that science is crucial; however, they also realize that human behaviour is:

- A) far more complex than natural phenomena.
- B) somewhat more complex than natural phenomena.
- C) less complex than natural phenomena.
- D) best studied using non-scientific approaches.
- E) more easily explained by rigid "laws of society" than originally thought possible.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: conceptual

15) Sociologists are unable to develop "laws of society" that would allow them to predict all human behaviour because

- A) human behaviour is both imaginative and spontaneous.
- B) sociologists place more emphasis on changing society than understanding society.
- C) sociology has only been an accepted academic discipline for about 20 years, and more knowledge must be gained.
- D) sociologists have lost touch with society.
- E) sociologists do not have appropriate methods available.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: conceptual

16) Two of sociology's founders were:

- A) Auguste Comte and C. Wright Mills.
- B) C. Wright Mills and Karl Marx.
- C) Auguste Comte and Karl Marx.
- D) Robert Merton and Emile Durkheim.
- E) Robert Merton and C. Wright Mills.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

17) The scholar who translated the writings of Auguste Comte from French into English and revealed the evils of slavery was:

- A) Jane Addams.
- B) John Watson.
- C) Karl Marx.
- D) Harriet Martineau.
- E) W.E.B. Du Bois.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual



18) The sociological pioneer who was a supporter of suffrage for women and petitioned the government of Canada to include women in the definition of "person" was:

- A) Nellie McClung.
- B) Harriet Martineau.
- C) Karl Marx.
- D) John Watson.
- E) W.E.B. Du Bois.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

19) The U.S. sociologist who believed sociologists should try to solve social problems, studied the black community, and served as a founding member of the NAACP was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Jane Addams.
- B) Harriet Martineau.
- C) W.E.B. Du Bois.
- D) John Watson.
- E) Nellie McClung.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12-13

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

20) The fact that the works of Martineau, McClung, and Du Bois were kept at the margins of sociology due to the widespread belief in the inferiority of women and racialized groups illustrates

- A) the role of biology in shaping social history.
- B) the role of economic inequality in the history of sociology.
- C) the lack of sophisticated thought in early social history.
- D) the role of societal forces in shaping the history of sociology itself.
- E) the inability to ignore social forces that characterizes early societies.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12-13

Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: conceptual

21) Revolutionary changes in society led to the birth of sociology.

Answer: TRUE

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Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

22) As a discipline, sociology began in France, Germany, and England.

Answer: TRUE

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Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: factual

- 23) Prior to the birth of sociology, philosophers and theologians were primarily concerned with imagining the "ideal" society.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 11  
Topic: The Origins of Sociology  
Skill: conceptual
- 24) The notion that society was an expression of divine will was seriously challenged during the Middle Ages.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 11  
Topic: The Origins of Sociology  
Skill: factual
- 25) As a positivist, Auguste Comte believed society has invariable laws, just as is true of the laws of nature.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 12  
Topic: The Origins of Sociology  
Skill: conceptual
- 26) The English philosopher Thomas Hobbes felt that society reflected the basic goodness of human nature.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 11-12  
Topic: The Origins of Sociology  
Skill: conceptual
- 27) Auguste Comte and Karl Marx have approaches to sociology that are very similar.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 12  
Topic: The Origins of Sociology  
Skill: conceptual
- 28) W.E.B. Du Bois translated the writings of Auguste Comte from French into English.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 12-13  
Topic: The Origins of Sociology  
Skill: factual
- 29) Name the three social changes that were especially important to the development of sociology.  
Answer: (1) The rise of a factory-based industrial economy (the Industrial Revolution)  
(2) The growth of cities  
(3) New ideas about democracy and political rights  
Page Ref: 10-11  
Topic: The Origins of Sociology  
Skill: factual

- 30) Compare the perspectives on sociology you would adopt if you strictly followed Auguste Comte's approach as opposed to Karl Marx's approach. What would your views be on the nature of the scientific study of society? How would you interpret the role of social forces in shaping human lives? What would you identify as the most important contemporary social forces? Finally, would you say we should use our scientific knowledge to change society, or not?

Answer: Comte favoured positivism, a way of understanding based on science. Accordingly, he believed that society operates according to certain laws, similar to the physical world. By comparison, Marx focused on the inequalities in industrial societies and believed that sociology should not just focus on understanding society. He emphasized bringing about change toward social justice. Contemporary social forces should be identified (e.g., culture) followed by presentation of student's view of using scientific knowledge to change society (e.g., benefits, concerns).

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Topic: The Origins of Sociology

Skill: conceptual

## Sociological Theory

- 1) A statement of how and why specific facts are related is called a/an:

- A) anomaly.
- B) precept.
- C) concept.
- D) theory.
- E) paradigm.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

- 2) Theories are:

- A) static.
- B) tested and refined through research.
- C) by definition, accurate.
- D) a product of very recent times.
- E) controlled.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

3) When we relate the trend of high divorce and single-parent families to increases in violence, we have constructed a \_\_\_\_\_ of violence.

- A) theory
- B) concept
- C) supposition
- D) precept
- E) paradigm

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: applied

4) Theory-building is guided by:

- A) a theoretical approach.
- B) common sense.
- C) haphazard fact-finding.
- D) serendipity or accident.
- E) hypotheses.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

5) What is the term for a basic image of society that guides thinking and research?

- A) Theory
- B) Hypothesis
- C) Social fact
- D) Statistics
- E) Theoretical approach

Answer: E

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

6) How many major theoretical approaches are there in sociology?

- A) Four
- B) Three
- C) Two
- D) One
- E) None

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

7) The theoretical approach in sociology that assumes society is a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability is the:

- A) Structural-functional approach.
- B) Social-conflict approach.
- C) Symbolic-interaction approach.
- D) Social-organization approach.
- E) Neo-Marxist approach.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

8) Which term best describes relatively stable patterns of social behaviour?

- A) Critical functions
- B) Social structure
- C) Social functions
- D) Social dysfunction
- E) Manifest functions

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

9) What are two major components of the structural-functional approach?

- A) Social statistics, social functions
- B) Social statistics, social formation
- C) Social structure, social functions
- D) Social structure, social formation
- E) Social strata, social statics

Answer: C

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

10) Social structures have consequences for the operation of society as a whole. What is the term for these consequences?

- A) Social structure
- B) Social dynamics
- C) Social functions
- D) Social dysfunctions
- E) Social co-operation

Answer: C

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

11) Which sociologists contributed to the structural-functional approach?

- A) Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, W.E.B. Du Bois
- B) Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim
- C) Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Auguste Comte
- D) John D. Rockefeller, Robert Merton, W.E.B. Du Bois
- E) Nellie McClung, Robert Merton, Karl Marx

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

12) Herbert Spencer thought society has much in common with:

- A) small groups.
- B) primitive tribes.
- C) the human brain.
- D) the human body.
- E) the highway system.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

13) The recognized and intended consequences of a social pattern are referred to as:

- A) manifest functions.
- B) latent functions.
- C) critical functions.
- D) dysfunctions.
- E) overt functions.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

14) Canada's system of higher education serves to provide young people with skills and information needed to perform jobs. This is an example of a(n):

- A) manifest function.
- B) latent function.
- C) dynamic function.
- D) dysfunction.
- E) overt function.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: applied

15) Unrecognized and unintended consequences of the social structure are called:

- A) manifest functions.
- B) latent functions.
- C) static functions.
- D) dysfunctions.
- E) covert functions.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

16) In some ways, university serves as a "marriage broker," bringing young people together.

This is an example of a(n):

- A) manifest function.
- B) latent function.
- C) dynamic function.
- D) dysfunction.
- E) covert function.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13-14

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: applied

17) What is the term for a social pattern that may disrupt the operation of society?

- A) Manifest functions
- B) Latent functions
- C) Covert function
- D) Social dysfunctions
- E) Overt operations

Answer: D

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

18) Air pollution is an undesirable product of the Canadian reliance on automobiles. This is an example of a(n):

- A) covert function.
- B) social consequence.
- C) social dysfunction.
- D) social function.
- E) overt operation.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: applied

19) From the viewpoint of some sociologists, the Canadian system of higher education confers further privileges on the wealthy, who disproportionately attend college and university. For them, this is an example of a:

- A) manifest function.
- B) social consequence.
- C) social dysfunction.
- D) social function.
- E) overt function.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: applied

20) The most prominent characteristic of the \_\_\_\_\_ approach is its view of society as orderly and stable.

- A) social organization
- B) social-conflict
- C) social-interaction
- D) structural-functional
- E) symbolic-organization

Answer: D

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

21) Which of the following is an accurate criticism of the structural-functional approach?

- A) It ignores inequality that can generate tension and conflict.
- B) It focuses too much on social dysfunction.
- C) It focuses too much on power division in society.
- D) It is a liberal critique of society.
- E) It favours change.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

22) The framework for building theory that sees society as an arena of inequality that generates conflict and change is the:

- A) structural-functional approach.
- B) social-conflict approach.
- C) symbolic-interaction approach.
- D) social-organization approach.
- E) symbolic-organization approach.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual



23) The statement that social patterns benefit some people while depriving others expresses one of the insights of the:

- A) structural-functional approach.
- B) social-conflict approach.
- C) social-interaction approach.
- D) social-organization approach.
- E) symbolic-organization approach.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

24) A high school student is assigned to the vocational track because, according to the guidance counsellor, it would best fit his abilities. The fact that this is likely to perpetuate his low-income status would be emphasized by:

- A) social-conflict theorists.
- B) structural-functional theorists.
- C) social integration theorists.
- D) social Darwinists.
- E) Robert Merton.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: applied

25) Who has had an important influence upon the development of the social-conflict perspective?

- A) Marx Herbert Spencer
- B) Talcott Parsons
- C) Emile Durkheim
- D) Robert Merton
- E) Karl Marx

Answer: E

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

26) Who would chastise modern sociologists for theorizing about the world, but failing to change it?

- A) Herbert Spencer
- B) Talcott Parsons
- C) Emile Durkheim
- D) Robert Merton
- E) Karl Marx

Answer: E

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

27) Du Bois' work to raise the standing of black people closely follows the approach to social problems that would be taken by

- A) Herbert Spencer
- B) Talcott Parsons
- C) Emile Durkheim
- D) Robert Merton
- E) Karl Marx

Answer: E

Page Ref: 14–15

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

28) Which of the following is NOT a criticism of the social-conflict approach?

- A) It overemphasizes how shared values unify members of a society.
- B) The paradigm, as it pursues political goals, cannot claim scientific objectivity.
- C) Like the structural-functionalist approach, the social-conflict approach paints society in broad strokes.
- D) It largely ignores how shared values and interdependence can unify members of a society.
- E) It views society in terms of generalizations.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

29) The \_\_\_\_\_ approaches view societies in broad terms.

- A) Structural-functional and social-interaction
- B) Structural-functional and social-conflict
- C) Social-conflict and social-interaction
- D) Social-organization and social-interaction
- E) Social-conflict and social-organization

Answer: B

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

30) Which orientation is concerned with broad social structures that shape society as a whole?

- A) multi-level
- B) micro-level
- C) macro-level
- D) symbolic-interaction
- E) social-organization

Answer: C

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

31) Which orientation utilizes a close-up focus on social interaction in specific situations?

- A) multi-level
- B) micro-level
- C) macro-level
- D) symbolic-interaction
- E) social-conflict

Answer: B

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

32) The \_\_\_\_\_ approach is a framework for building theory that sees society as the product of the everyday interactions of individuals.

- A) macro-level
- B) micro-level
- C) symbolic-interaction
- D) social-conflict
- E) structural-functional

Answer: C

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

33) Select the framework that assumes society is nothing more than the shared reality that people construct as they interact with one another.

- A) Structural-functional approach
- B) Social-conflict approach
- C) Symbolic-interaction approach
- D) Social-organization approach
- E) Multi-level

Answer: C

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

34) Which sociologist greatly influenced the development of the symbolic-interaction approach?

- A) Max Weber
- B) Karl Marx
- C) Emile Durkheim
- D) Auguste Comte
- E) Robert Merton

Answer: A

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

35) Which sociological approach tends to ignore the importance of larger social structures in society?

- A) Structural-functional approach
- B) Social-conflict approach
- C) Symbolic-interaction approach
- D) Social-organization approach
- E) Multi-level approach

Answer: C

Page Ref: 16

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

36) Which of the following is a manifest function of sports?

- A) They create conflict among players.
- B) They foster social relationships.
- C) They generate many jobs.
- D) They encourage attitudes central to the society's way of life.
- E) They are a way to provide physical conditioning.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 18-19

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: applied

37) Sports are a way to establish new relationships. Making new relationships is:

- A) unimportant in Canada.
- B) a dysfunction of sports.
- C) a manifest function of sports.
- D) a latent function of sports.
- E) a misattributed function of sports.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 18-19

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: applied

38) A social-conflict analysis of sports would emphasize:

- A) that the function of sports is maintaining the status quo.
- B) the role differential that physical ability plays in sport's successes.
- C) that sports are closely linked to social inequality.
- D) the economic value of sports.
- E) the role of professional football as a social leveller.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 18-19

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: applied

39) A theory is a basic image of society that guides thinking and research.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

- 40) Social structure is not always useful or functional.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 13  
Topic: Sociological Theory  
Skill: conceptual
- 41) Keeping young people out of the labour market is a latent function of higher education.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 13  
Topic: Sociological Theory  
Skill: applied
- 42) Some structural–functional sociologists attempt not simply to understand society, but to reduce inequality.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 13–14  
Topic: Sociological Theory  
Skill: conceptual
- 43) According to Merton, social patterns affect all members of a society in the same way.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 14  
Topic: Sociological Theory  
Skill: conceptual
- 44) Canadian students are placed in post–secondary preparatory tracks due partly to the privileged background of their parents.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 14  
Topic: Sociological Theory  
Skill: applied
- 45) The symbolic–interactionist approach is a micro–level orientation.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 15  
Topic: Sociological Theory  
Skill: conceptual
- 46) Of the three theoretical approaches, social conflict is the more correct.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 16  
Topic: Sociological Theory  
Skill: conceptual
- 47) In one statement, describe the theoretical paradigm of structural–functionalism.  
Answer: It assumes that society is a complex system whose parts work together to promote stability.  
Page Ref: 13  
Topic: Sociological Theory  
Skill: conceptual

48) Briefly explain the difference between manifest and latent functions.

Answer: Manifest functions are the recognized and intended consequences of any social pattern, while latent functions are consequences that are largely unrecognized and unintended.

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

49) Briefly explain the difference between macro-level and micro-level orientation (or focus).

Answer: A macro-level orientation is a focus on broad patterns that shape society as a whole, while a micro-level orientation focuses on social interaction in specific situations.

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: factual

50) In this essay you are asked to compare the three major sociological approaches. Write a short summary of the major points of each of the approaches. Next, highlight the differences between them. How would each of the approaches explain the persistence of inequality in Canada? How is your understanding of inequality broadened by using all three approaches at the same time?

Answer: A good answer will include the major points of each paradigm (e.g., structural-functional approach sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability; emphasizes the importance of social structure). A summary of differences should also be included (e.g., structural-functional and social-conflict approaches focus on macro-level orientation while symbolic-interaction approach focuses on micro-level orientation). Inequality in Canada will be explained differently by each (e.g., social-conflict approach emphasizes how the advantaged attempt to protect their privileges; structural-functional approach emphasizes how inequalities might be functional in society). By using all three approaches, we see inequality from many different perspectives and get a multi-level (i.e., macro- and micro-) view of inequality in Canada.

Page Ref: 13-16

Topic: Sociological Theory

Skill: conceptual

### Three Ways to Do Sociology

1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a logical system that bases knowledge on direct, systematic observation.

- A) Faith
- B) Expert pronouncement
- C) Consensus
- D) Analogy
- E) Science

Answer: E

Page Ref: 16

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

2) Which of the following is true?

- A) About 40% of Canada's wealth is controlled by the wealthiest 5% of the population.
- B) People marry because they are in love.
- C) Most poor people ignore opportunities to work.
- D) Differences in the social behaviours of males and females reflect "human nature."
- E) Canada is a middle-class society in which most people are more or less equal.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 16-17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

3) A mental construct that represents some part of the world in a somewhat simplified form is a/an:

- A) variable.
- B) operationalization.
- C) concept.
- D) measurement.
- E) paradigm.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

4) You are asked to measure the age of respondents to your survey. As soon as you apply the measure to each case, you have changed your concept "age" to a/an:

- A) theory.
- B) hypothesis.
- C) variable.
- D) axiom.
- E) paradigm.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: applied

5) What is the term for a concept that has a value that changes from case to case?

- A) conceptualization
- B) measurement
- C) operationalization
- D) variable
- E) paradox

Answer: D

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

6) You are asked to determine the value of a variable in a specific case. What task have you been assigned?

- A) conceptualization
- B) measurement
- C) operationalization
- D) constructing a composite
- E) theorizing

Answer: B

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: applied

7) In a study investigating social class, a researcher assigns higher scores to participants with higher incomes. In doing so, the researcher is \_\_\_\_\_ social class.

- A) conceptualizing
- B) randomizing
- C) measuring
- D) theorizing
- E) constructing

Answer: C

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: applied

8) Specifying exactly what is to be measured in assigning a value to a variable is called:

- A) conceptualizing a variable.
- B) measuring a variable.
- C) constructing a composite.
- D) randomizing a variable.
- E) operationalizing a variable.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

9) The arithmetic average of a series of numbers is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) mode
- B) mean
- C) median
- D) average
- E) correlation

Answer: B

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual



10) The value that occurs midway in a series of numbers (or the middle case) is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) mode
- B) mean
- C) median
- D) average
- E) correlation

Answer: C

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

11) Here is a series of numbers: 1, 2, 2, 3, 7. What is the mode?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 5
- E) 6

Answer: B

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: applied

12) Here is a series of numbers: 1, 2, 2, 3, 7. What is the mean?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 5
- E) 7

Answer: C

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: applied

13) You have achieved the quality of consistency in measurement for your study. Your study now has:

- A) reliability.
- B) repeatability.
- C) validity.
- D) measurement congruence.
- E) correlation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: applied

14) A sociologist runs repeated tests on his or her measure of social status to check for consistency in measurement. His/her goal is to ensure that the status measure is:

- A) valid.
- B) reliable.
- C) internally valid.
- D) congruent.
- E) relative.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: applied

15) What is the term for the quality of measuring precisely what one intends to measure?

- A) measurement congruence
- B) reliability
- C) repeatability
- D) validity
- E) relativity

Answer: D

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

16) A sociologist thinks about using peoples' marital status to measure their satisfaction with life. He/she should be concerned that this measure may lack:

- A) reliability.
- B) validity.
- C) relativity.
- D) congruency.
- E) face reliability.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: applied

17) Higher education causes greater earnings over a lifetime. In this example, "higher education" is:

- A) an independent variable.
- B) a dependent variable.
- C) a random variable.
- D) a spurious variable.
- E) a congruent variable.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: applied

18) A relationship by which two (or more) variables change together is called:

- A) a coalition.
- B) a variation.
- C) measurement congruence.
- D) a replication.
- E) a correlation.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

19) An apparent, although false, association between two (or more) variables caused by some other variable is termed a:

- A) negative correlation.
- B) specious association.
- C) scientific control.
- D) spurious correlation.
- E) positive correlation.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

20) To be sure of a real cause-and-effect relationship, a researcher must show:

- A) that the dependent variable occurs before the independent variable in time.
- B) that the two variables are correlated.
- C) total neutrality.
- D) that the correlation is spurious to some extent.
- E) that a third variable is involved in the relationship.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

21) A state of personal neutrality in conducting research is referred to as:

- A) objectivity.
- B) distancing.
- C) subjectivity.
- D) alienation.
- E) sublimation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

22) According to Max Weber, social researchers should strive to be:

- A) subjective.
- B) value-free.
- C) concerned about social welfare.
- D) selective about their reporting of facts.
- E) goal-oriented.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 18

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

23) According to the text's discussion of the ideal of objectivity:

- A) the facts cannot speak for themselves.
- B) the personal values and biases of the researcher should not enter the investigative process.
- C) total neutrality must be achieved.
- D) the research should be as inexpensive as possible.
- E) researchers should avoid value-relevant topics

Answer: B

Page Ref: 18

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

24) Which of the following is TRUE about interpretive sociology?

- A) It focuses on action.
- B) It sees an objective reality "out there."
- C) It focuses on the meaning people attach to their social world.
- D) It favours quantitative data.
- E) It is best suited for research in a laboratory setting.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 19–20

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

25) According to \_\_\_\_\_, it is important to share in people's world of meaning in order to appreciate why they act as they do.

- A) interpretive sociology
- B) symbolic-interactionism
- C) critical sociology
- D) scientific sociology
- E) structural sociology

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

26) According to the text's discussion of critical sociology:

- A) the key question is "How does society work?"
- B) sociologists using the critical approach seek to change society
- C) sociologists should seek to change society, but not the character of research
- D) sociologists should avoid trying to change society
- E) it is best if society continues to exist in its present form

Answer: B

Page Ref: 20

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

27) The study of society that focuses on the need for social change is referred to as:

- A) critical sociology.
- B) interpretive sociology.
- C) scientific sociology.
- D) transformational sociology.
- E) visionary sociology.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

28) If you wished to conduct social research, and your underlying question was not "How does society work?" but "Should society exist in its present form?" what type of sociology would you be working in?

- A) critical sociology
- B) interpretive sociology
- C) scientific sociology
- D) transformational sociology
- E) visionary sociology

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: applied

29) In making judgments about how society should be improved, \_\_\_\_\_ sociologists would most likely reject Weber's goal that researchers be value-free.

- A) structuralist
- B) scientific
- C) critical
- D) transformational
- E) visionary

Answer: C

Page Ref: 20

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

30) Critical sociologists

- A) fail to see their research subjects as equals
- B) use their findings to support current inequalities in society
- C) avoid action based on their findings
- D) tend to have more conservative political views
- E) argue that all research is political

Answer: E

Page Ref: 20

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

31) Which methodological orientation most closely corresponds to the social-conflict approach?

- A) scientific orientation
- B) symbolic orientation
- C) interpretive orientation
- D) quantitative orientation
- E) critical orientation

Answer: E

Page Ref: 21

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

32) If a sociologist most often relies on the interpretive methodological orientation in their research, which of the following approaches are they MOST likely to identify with?

- A) social-conflict approach
- B) structural-functional approach
- C) symbolic-interactionist approach
- D) hypothetical approach
- E) critical approach

Answer: C

Page Ref: 21

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

33) If you are like most sociologists, the orientation you are MOST likely to use will be

- A) the scientific orientation
- B) the interpretive orientation
- C) the critical orientation
- D) the structural orientation
- E) a combination of the scientific, interpretive, and critical orientations

Answer: E

Page Ref: 21

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

- 34) Which of the following is NOT true according to Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association guidelines?
- A) Researchers must disclose all research findings, but may protect some significant data for later publication.
  - B) Researchers must disclose sources of funding for their research.
  - C) Researchers must protect the privacy of participants taking part in a research project.
  - D) Research must ensure the safety of participants taking part in a research project.
  - E) Every college and university seeking funding for research involving human subjects must have a committee that reviews the ethical standards of the research.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 21

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

- 35) Which of the following statements is NOT accurate, according to the text's discussion of research with minorities?
- A) All people in Canada who are of Aboriginal descent prefer to be referred to as "Aboriginal."
  - B) Aboriginal cultures have differences in family life that should be respected.
  - C) Researchers who try to rush an Aboriginal family through an interview may be perceived as rude.
  - D) Researchers should be sensitive to the meanings of different terms for different groups.
  - E) Researchers should always remain mindful of participant well-being.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 22

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

- 36) You have been accused of "androcentricity" in your research. You may be guilty of:
- A) overgeneralization.
  - B) approaching your research from a male perspective.
  - C) gender blindness.
  - D) interference.
  - E) objectivity.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 22

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: applied

- 37) Suppose a study of sex and marital happiness in Canada is conducted and only males are interviewed. Drawing conclusions about both men and women based on this research would illustrate:
- A) interference.
  - B) overgeneralization.
  - C) gender blindness.
  - D) employing double standards.
  - E) correlation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 22-23

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: applied

38) When a researcher judges women and men differently, the soundness of the research is threatened. This problem is referred to as:

- A) androcentricity.
- B) overgeneralization.
- C) gender blindness.
- D) employing double standards.
- E) paradigm reversal.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 22-23

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

39) When the variable of sex is not even considered in sociological research, which of the following problems emerges?

- A) androcentricity
- B) overgeneralization
- C) gender blindness
- D) employing double standards
- E) paradigm reversal

Answer: C

Page Ref: 23

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

40) Differences in the social behaviour of women and men reflect "human nature."

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 16

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

41) Canada is a middle-class society in which most people are more or less equal.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 16

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

42) Reliability is the quality of consistency in measurement.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

43) Validity is the quality of measurement gained by actually measuring what one intends to measure.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual



- 44) A variable that changes due to the effect of another variable is the independent variable.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 17  
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology  
Skill: factual
- 45) When two variables are statistically related, a "cause-and-effect" relationship exists.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 17  
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology  
Skill: conceptual
- 46) Sports and social inequality are mutually exclusive.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 18  
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology  
Skill: conceptual
- 47) Interpretive sociology is better suited for research in a natural setting where the researchers interact with people.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 20  
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology  
Skill: applied
- 48) In making judgments about how society should be improved, the critical sociologist rejects Weber's goal that researchers be value-free.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 20  
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology  
Skill: conceptual
- 49) The scientific orientation corresponds most closely to the social-conflict approach.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 21  
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology  
Skill: conceptual
- 50) If a sociologist emphasizes the symbolic-interactionist approach, they are most likely to use an interpretive methodology.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 21  
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology  
Skill: applied
- 51) Informed consent should be obtained from participants after the research begins.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 21  
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology  
Skill: factual

52) Androcentricity refers to a failure to consider gender at all.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 22

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

53) Interference refers to the problem of subjects reacting to the sex of the investigator in ways that interfere with the research project.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 23

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

54) Why is it important to link variables in terms of cause and effect?

Answer: Because this kind of relationship allows us to predict how one pattern of behaviour will produce another.

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

55) List the three conditions required to establish cause and effect in social scientific research.

Answer: 1) A demonstrated correlation

2) The independent variable occurs before the dependent variable in time.

3) There is no evidence to suggest that the correlation is spurious because of some third variable.

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: conceptual

56) In terms of accuracy in research, what did Max Weber believe to be a crucial element that sets science apart from politics?

Answer: The researcher must be value-free in order to study the world as it is rather than as we think it should be.

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Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

Skill: factual

## Research Methods

1) What is the term for the systematic plan for conducting research?

A) experiment

B) survey

C) questionnaire

D) research method

E) primary analysis

Answer: D

Page Ref: 23

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: factual

2) Investigations of cause-and-effect relationships under highly controlled conditions are usually called:

- A) theories.
- B) experiments.
- C) concepts.
- D) paradigms.
- E) correlations.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 23

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual

3) A \_\_\_\_\_ is really an educated guess about how variables are linked.

- A) theory
- B) hypothesis
- C) concept
- D) correlation
- E) network

Answer: B

Page Ref: 23

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual

4) Which of the following is TRUE regarding Zimbardo's Stanford Prison experiment?

- A) The prison setting was the dependent variable.
- B) The violence was the independent variable.
- C) It illustrates the potential of research to threaten the well-being of subjects.
- D) Zimbardo hypothesized that personality determines who ends up in prison.
- E) The experiment continued for much longer than expected.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 23-24

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual

5) A research method in which subjects respond to a series of items in a questionnaire or interview is a/an:

- A) random sample.
- B) target group.
- C) experiment.
- D) inquiry.
- E) survey.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 24

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: factual

6) In survey research, the people who are the focus of the research are called a:

- A) sample.
- B) population.
- C) target group.
- D) sampling frame.
- E) category.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 24

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: factual

7) A part of a population that represents the whole is called a:

- A) sample.
- B) population.
- C) target group.
- D) sampling frame.
- E) category.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 24

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: factual

8) Which of the following is TRUE regarding interviews?

- A) they are typically in written format
- B) it is the same as using a questionnaire
- C) researchers often ask follow-up questions
- D) the researcher presents a series of multiple-choice options to the subject
- E) interviews make it impossible for subjects to be influenced by the researcher

Answer: C

Page Ref: 24

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual

9) Intravenous drug users are difficult to study because there is no known list of members of this population. This is an example of a:

- A) limited sample.
- B) street population.
- C) target group.
- D) sampling frame.
- E) hidden population.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 24

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: applied

- 10) A research project by Benoit and Jansson is investigating the links between youth marginalization, sex trade activity, and injury through interviews with youth that will be conducted over a four year period. This is an example of a(n):
- A) experiment.
  - B) primary analysis.
  - C) existing sources study.
  - D) longitudinal study.
  - E) participant observation study.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 25

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: applied

- 11) A disadvantage of the interview format is that:
- A) it does not permit follow-up questions.
  - B) the subjects' answers cannot be clarified.
  - C) the questionnaire is less likely to be completed than with a mail survey.
  - D) the researcher may inadvertently influence the subject.
  - E) it gives participants little freedom to respond as they wish

Answer: D

Page Ref: 24

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual

- 12) One technique that is effective for recruiting participants from hard-to-reach populations involves research participants serving as "seeds" who hand out information to peers who may also be willing to participate. This technique is referred to as:
- A) sample building.
  - B) population scanning.
  - C) survey research.
  - D) respondent-driven sampling.
  - E) interview recruitment.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 25

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: factual

- 13) You wish to conduct exploratory and descriptive studies of people in a natural setting, using qualitative data. Your budgeted resources are meagre. What method should you use?
- A) an experiment
  - B) a survey
  - C) participant observation
  - D) existing sources
  - E) cyber research

Answer: C

Page Ref: 25

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: applied

14) Whyte's study of Cornerville illustrates

- A) the importance of having a key informant in field research.
- B) the accuracy of stereotypes related to poorer communities.
- C) the usefulness of questionnaires in participant observation.
- D) how easy it is to repeat a study which uses participant observation.
- E) the great expense associated with participant observation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 25-27

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual

15) What is the research method involving analysis of data originally collected by others?

- A) primary analysis
- B) existing sources
- C) experiment
- D) participant observation
- E) previous survey

Answer: B

Page Ref: 28

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual

16) Suppose you are interested in the relationship between foreign investments and the economic development of nations. If you use data from the World Bank, what method of research are you using?

- A) primary analysis
- B) existing sources
- C) experiment
- D) participant observation
- E) survey

Answer: B

Page Ref: 28

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: applied

17) Hallgrimsdottir, Phillips, and Benoit's study of media narratives illustrates

- A) the similarity between media narratives and the self-reported experiences of sex industry workers.
- B) the surprisingly positive cultural scripts that society has for sex industry workers.
- C) the flexibility of cultural scripts.
- D) the use of participant observation.
- E) how cultural scripts can be used to understand how stigma gets reproduced in our society.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 29

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual

18) Which sociological method is geared toward explanatory research, generates quantitative data, and provides for relatively easy research replication?

- A) an experiment
- B) a survey
- C) participant observation
- D) existing sources
- E) secondary analysis

Answer: A

Page Ref: 28

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual

19) Which sociological method provides for easy replication but has an artificial quality?

- A) an experiment
- B) a survey
- C) participant observation
- D) existing sources
- E) correlation research

Answer: A

Page Ref: 28

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual

20) You wish to observe "natural behaviour" and you are unconcerned about replication. Which method should you use?

- A) an experiment
- B) a survey
- C) participant observation
- D) existing sources
- E) secondary analysis

Answer: C

Page Ref: 28

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: applied

21) Which sociological method provides for in-depth responses but may produce a low return rate?

- A) an experiment
- B) existing sources
- C) participant observation
- D) a survey
- E) correlation research

Answer: D

Page Ref: 28

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual

22) Which sociological method saves the time and expense of data gathering, but gives the researcher no control over possible data bias?

- A) an experiment
- B) a survey
- C) participant observation
- D) correlation research
- E) existing sources

Answer: E

Page Ref: 29

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual

23) Zimbardo's Stanford Prison experiment shows that sociological research can never be harmful to subjects or communities.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 23-24

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: applied

24) A survey is a research method in which subjects respond to a series of statements or questions.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 24

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: factual

25) An interview is a series of questions or items administered personally by a researcher to respondents.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 24

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: factual

26) Whyte's study of Cornerville illustrates the use of participant observation.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 25-27

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual

27) Using data gathered by the government is referred to as participant observation.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 28

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: applied

28) Replication is relatively easy with experiments, but laboratory settings have an artificial quality.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 28

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: conceptual



- 29) Surveys may be expensive and time-consuming, but they allow data-gathering on large populations.  
Answer: TRUE  
Page Ref: 28  
Topic: Research Methods  
Skill: conceptual
- 30) Participant observation is usually expensive, but the results from it are relatively easy to replicate.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 28  
Topic: Research Methods  
Skill: conceptual
- 31) Experiments, surveys, and participant observation generate quantitative, but not qualitative, data.  
Answer: FALSE  
Page Ref: 28  
Topic: Research Methods  
Skill: conceptual
- 32) Describe the method of participant observation. Identify advantages and limitations of the method.  
Answer: Method is used for exploratory and descriptive study of people in a natural setting. This method generates qualitative data. Advantages of the method are that it is typically inexpensive and allows for the study of "natural" behaviour. Limitations include the time-consuming nature of the method, difficulty replicating the research, and boundary issues regarding roles of participant and observer.  
Page Ref: 25-29  
Topic: Research Methods  
Skill: conceptual
- 33) A sociologist is interested in determining the causal relationship between social integration and suicide. Which method of study will the sociologist need to use and why?  
Answer: The experiment would be used as it provides the greatest opportunity to specify cause-and-effect relationships.  
Page Ref: 29  
Topic: Research Methods  
Skill: applied
- 34) Outline the ten steps in the process of carrying out sociological investigation. You may use the format presented in the text; that is, asking specific questions that must be answered in the process, and then describing how and why those questions must be answered.  
Answer: Answer should include each of the ten steps including: identifying topic, review of existing research, identifying specific goals of research and operationalizing variables, resources required to carry out the research, ethical considerations, choice of methodology, data collection, data analysis, conclusions based on the data, and sharing what you have learned with others.  
Page Ref: 29-30  
Topic: Research Methods  
Skill: conceptual

## Putting It All Together: 10 Steps in Sociological Research

- 1) An exaggerated description that one applies to all people in some category is referred to as:
- A) a sociological insight.
  - B) a sociological generalization.
  - C) a stereotype.
  - D) an act of discrimination.
  - E) a formal group.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 30

Topic: Putting It All Together

Skill: conceptual

- 2) How does good sociology differ from harmful stereotyping? Sociologists:
- A) apply generalizations indiscriminately.
  - B) are not concerned about the match between facts and generalizations.
  - C) offer generalizations with an interest in getting at the truth.
  - D) offer the simplest explanations for complex phenomena.
  - E) are not concerned with fair-mindedness.

Answer: C

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Topic: Putting It All Together

Skill: conceptual

- 3) An important step in sociological research is to review existing research.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 29

Topic: Putting It All Together

Skill: factual

- 4) Evaluating the ethics of a particular study is not required and is usually only done if one has extra time and resources .

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 30

Topic: Putting It All Together

Skill: factual

- 5) Explain the difference between sociological generalizations about categories of people and simple stereotypes.

Answer: Sociology involves generalizations but sociologists do not indiscriminately apply any generalization to individuals, are careful that their generalizations square with available facts, and offer generalizations fair-mindedly with an interest in getting at the truth.

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Topic: Putting It All Together

Skill: conceptual