

CHAPTER 1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is NOT a component of the sociological perspective?
- studying people in groups
 - individual explanations for behavior
 - the interaction between the social structure and the individual
 - different levels of analysis: micro and macro
 - patterned social behavior

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Modified

2. Sociological analysis is based on the assumption that social behavior is ____.
- patterned
 - random
 - unpredictable
 - predetermined
 - latent

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

3. How does the sociological perspective apply to individual behavior?
- All individual behavior can be explained by examining group behavior.
 - Individual behavior is not an important issue for research.
 - Individual behavior is impossible to predict.
 - Groups can be explained by knowledge of the individuals involved.
 - Individual behavior is often predictable from the categories to which the individual belongs.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Modified

4. Which of the following is NOT a focus of sociologists?
- the groups people belong to
 - the emotional make-up of a person
 - social forces that encourage conformity
 - the effects people have on social structure
 - patterns of social structure

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

5. What is the relationship between groups and individuals?
- Groups have nothing to do with individuals.
 - Individual behavior tends to conform to that of the group.
 - Individuals act in their own ways, regardless of what the group does.
 - Individual behavior is consistent, no matter what the circumstance.
 - The behavior of individual members is the best predictor of group behavior.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Modified

6. The study of sociology is based on which of the following premises?
- a. People behave according to their own beliefs, regardless of the situation.
 - b. All people will behave the same way under the same type of circumstances.
 - c. People have a tendency to conform to group expectations.
 - d. Most people only do what others tell them to do.
 - e. It is not possible to predict human behavior.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Modified

7. Why is conformity important to sociologists?
- a. Conformity is the basis for patterns of social behavior.
 - b. The existence of conformity ensures everyone will behave in the same way.
 - c. Sociology is the study of conformity among human beings.
 - d. Conformity makes it unnecessary to study social behavior.
 - e. Conformity is not important within sociology; creativity is most important.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1 TOP: Conceptual MSC: New

8. What is the relationship between the individual and the social structure?
- a. The social structure has an influence on the individual.
 - b. The individual has an influence on the social structure.
 - c. There is no relationship between the individual and the social structure.
 - d. The individual and the social structure both have an effect on each other.
 - e. The social structure only influences groups, not the individual.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

9. The level of analysis that focuses on the study of people as they interact in daily life is called ____.
- a. microsociology
 - b. macrosociology
 - c. supersociology
 - d. psychology
 - e. anthropology

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

10. Which of the following types of research examines societies and how social structures intersect with each other within societies?
- a. microsociology
 - b. macrosociology
 - c. structurology
 - d. psychology
 - e. economics

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Modified

11. Which of the following types of research investigates behavior *within* groups based on the social relationships involved?
- a. psychology

- b. societal-sociology
- c. microsociology
- d. supercrosociology
- e. macrosociology

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
 OBJ: 1 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Modified

12. Which of the following is NOT a reason cited in your text for why one should study sociology?
- a. Sociology enables you to develop the *sociological imagination*.
 - b. Sociology enables you to resolve emotional maladjustments.
 - c. Sociological theory and research can be applied to important public issues.
 - d. The study of sociology can sharpen skills useful in many occupations.
 - e. Sociology develops critical thinking skills in analysis of social issues.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective
 OBJ: 2 TOP: Applied MSC: Modified

13. Who first described and named “the sociological imagination”?
- a. Max Weber
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Emile Durkheim
 - d. C. Wright Mills
 - e. Harriet Martineau

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective
 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

14. An individual’s ability to see the relationship between events in their personal lives and events in society is called ____.
- a. intersectionality
 - b. the sociological imagination
 - c. ethnocentrism
 - d. intersociological understanding
 - e. functionalism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective
 OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

15. The notion that sociology is a debunking science suggests that
- a. sociology often leads us to question what we usually take for granted.
 - b. sociology asks questions everyone already knows the answers to.
 - c. sociology does not distinguish between fact and myth.
 - d. sociology tries to make false what is known to be true.
 - e. sociology is the same as common sense.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective
 OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Modified

16. Because the task of sociology is to study the true nature of social life, it often requires
- a. research projects conducted under questionable ethical circumstances.
 - b. the use of lower animals in research dealing with human behavior.
 - c. the use of common sense to understand social behavior completely.
 - d. employing research that, if necessary, may violate criminal statutes.
 - e. questioning things that most people take for granted as fact.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 2 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

17. Sociology may be intellectually liberating because it
- deepens our understanding of our own behavior.
 - keeps us from having to think for ourselves.
 - replaces other ways of viewing human behavior.
 - teaches us more about others than ourselves.
 - has no respect for tradition.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Modified

18. The sociological perspective that views human needs and goals as the primary concern of sociology is referred to as ____.
- liberal feminism
 - pure sociology
 - humanist sociology
 - qualitative sociology
 - the sociological imagination

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 2 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

19. Whether or not sociologists have a moral responsibility to speak against and attempt to change aspects of social life they believe to be wrong is a question of whether or not sociology can be ____.
- real
 - value neutral
 - applied
 - practical
 - systematic

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 2 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

20. The goal of liberation sociology is to
- influence public policy and programs.
 - be value-neutral in all aspects of research.
 - replace oppression with greater democracy and social justice.
 - put an end to school busing programs.
 - question the concept of social solidarity.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 2 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Modified

21. How does sociology contribute to the creation of public policy?
- Sociology promotes a liberal agenda in contrast to conservative governmental approaches.
 - Sociologists follow governmental guidelines when deciding what issues to study.
 - Sociologists contribute important knowledge about current social issues.
 - Sociology professors influence their students' voting patterns.
 - Sociologists determine what policies government should be considering.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 2 TOP: Conceptual MSC: New

22. What is clinical sociology?
- a. Clinical sociology is basically psychological, but is based within sociology departments.
 - b. Clinical sociology applies theory and research to diagnose and measure social intervention.
 - c. Clinical sociology refers to any type of sociological research that is not purely theoretical.
 - d. Clinical sociology is focused on replacing oppression with social justice and liberation.
 - e. There is no concept or practice of clinical sociology within the discipline.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 2 TOP: Conceptual MSC: New

23. Which of the following is NOT one of the occupational skills that employers are most interested in, according to the text?
- a. the ability to follow specific orders
 - b. the ability to write and speak fluently
 - c. the ability to solve problems
 - d. the ability to work well with others
 - e. the ability to analyze information

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 2 TOP: Applied MSC: Pickup

24. Which of these is NOT an example of how a specific sociology subfield can offer preparation for employment?
- a. training in race relations for work in human resources (personnel) departments, hospitals, or day-care centers
 - b. course work in juvenile delinquency for psychiatric work with teenagers
 - c. background in urban sociology for use in urban planning, law enforcement, and social work
 - d. understanding gender and race is valuable background for work in community planning, arbitration, and sexual harassment cases
 - e. criminology is desirable for jobs in criminal justice, probation, and juvenile delinquency

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 2 TOP: Applied MSC: Modified

25. Which of the following social sciences is most focused on the individual?
- a. sociology
 - b. political science
 - c. psychology
 - d. history
 - e. economics

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Social Sciences
OBJ: 3 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

26. Which of the social sciences discussed in your text would be interested in whether the nuclear family, married biological parents and their legitimate offspring, exists universally in human societies?
- a. sociologists
 - b. anthropologists
 - c. psychologists
 - d. economists
 - e. historians

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The Social Sciences

OBJ: 3 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

27. According to the text, sociology first emerged as a distinct area of study
- in Europe during the twentieth century.
 - in Europe during the early nineteenth century.
 - in Europe during the late nineteenth century.
 - in the United States during the nineteenth century.
 - in the United States during the twentieth century.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Social Sciences
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

28. Who is the 18th century philosopher (and economist) whose work first described how society influenced human behavior?
- Auguste Comte
 - Adam Smith
 - Henri Saint-Simon
 - Harriet Martineau
 - Karl Marx

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

29. Positivism, social statics, and social dynamics are concepts developed by which of these pioneering sociologists?
- Adam Smith
 - Emile Durkheim
 - Karl Marx
 - W.E.B. Du Bois
 - Auguste Comte

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Modified

30. All of the following *except* ____ are matched correctly.
- Adam Smith/*The Wealth of Nations*
 - Auguste Comte/*Positive Philosophy*
 - Harriet Martineau/*How to Observe Manners and Morals*
 - Herbert Spencer/*Society in America*
 - Max Weber/*The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

31. What pioneering sociologist used a biology-based analogy to understand social life, and compared society to the human body?
- Herbert Spencer
 - Max Weber
 - Karl Marx
 - Harriet Martineau
 - Emile Durkheim

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Modified

32. Which of these statements about Karl Marx is *false*?
- a. He divided people in modern society into two groups: proletariats and bourgeoisie.
 - b. He described the evolution of societies based on changes in the mode of production.
 - c. Marx believed that the economic system was the most important feature of society.
 - d. Marx denied being a Marxist.
 - e. Marx was the first to consider himself a sociologist.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Modified

33. All of the following terms are related to the work of Karl Marx *except* ____.
- a. bourgeoisie
 - b. symbolic interactionism
 - c. proletariat
 - d. class conflict
 - e. economic determinism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Modified

34. According to Karl Marx, class conflict
- a. occurs between proponents of mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity.
 - b. is the key to the unfolding of history.
 - c. occurs in all societies, regardless of the mode of production utilized.
 - d. occurs between any two opposing groups in a society.
 - e. is the same thing as economic determinism.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

35. The principle of economic determinism suggests that
- a. capitalism is the basis for the unfolding of history.
 - b. social unity is brought about through a society's economy.
 - c. a society's economy shapes the rest of its other systems.
 - d. social unity is based on a complex set of highly specialized roles.
 - e. the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

36. According to the text, sociologist Emile Durkheim revealed that suicide rates vary with social characteristics. Which of these characteristics did Durkheim NOT relate to rates of suicide?
- a. social integration
 - b. social isolation
 - c. level of intelligence
 - d. religious affiliation
 - e. marital status

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Modified

37. Emile Durkheim studied suicide and found that
- a. people in financial and other personal crisis always commit suicide.
 - b. suicide is a very personal choice.
 - c. social characteristics, such as degree of social isolation, are related to rates of suicide.

- d. suicide has different meanings for different people.
- e. sociologists should not study personal actions such as suicide.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

38. The type of solidarity based on tradition, pressure to conform, and consensus on values was termed _____ by Emile Durkheim.
- a. structural
 - b. traditional
 - c. mechanical
 - d. organic
 - e. social statics

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

39. What pioneering sociologist was the first to use statistical techniques to study social behavior?
- a. Karl Marx
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. Harriet Martineau
 - d. Adam Smith
 - e. Emile Durkheim

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

40. Which of Durkheim's types of suicide applies when people commit suicide during times of economic stress, sudden prosperity, or moving to a new community?
- a. egoistic
 - b. anomic
 - c. altruistic
 - d. conformist
 - e. functionalist

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Conceptual MSC: New

41. Which of the following concepts is NOT associated with Max Weber?
- a. evolution and natural selection
 - b. *verstehen*
 - c. value-free research
 - d. rationalization
 - e. the iron cage of rationality

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

42. According to your text, Weber has been credited with being the single most important influence on the development of _____.
- a. applied sociology
 - b. class conflict
 - c. sociological theory
 - d. social dynamics
 - e. the sociological imagination

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

43. The idea that sociologists should keep their personal biases out of their sociological work is referred to as ____ and was developed by ____.
- a. class conflict / Karl Marx
 - b. natural selection / Herbert Spencer
 - c. mechanical solidarity / Emile Durkheim
 - d. value-free sociology / Max Weber
 - e. the sociological imagination / C. Wright Mills

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

44. Which of these is NOT a focus found in the work of both Marx and Weber?
- a. religion
 - b. social solidarity
 - c. the economy
 - d. social stratification
 - e. social change

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: Modified

45. According to Weber, as society became more modern and industrialized tradition, emotion, superstition, and personal relationships are replaced by knowledge, reason, planning and objectivity. Weber referred to this process as ____.
- a. oligarchy
 - b. cognition
 - c. *verstehen*
 - d. rationalization
 - e. McDonalization

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

46. In which of these universities was the first American sociology department established?
- a. University of Chicago
 - b. Princeton University
 - c. Harvard University
 - d. Yale University
 - e. Howard University

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

47. All of the following are early American sociologists *except* ____.
- a. W. E. B. Du Bois
 - b. Herbert Spencer
 - c. Jane Addams
 - d. George Herbert Mead
 - e. John Dewey

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

48. The early Chicago School of sociology was closely associated with the idea of ____.
- a. division of labor
 - b. rationalization
 - c. social reform
 - d. Social Darwinism
 - e. social solidarity

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual MSC: New

49. The only sociologist to ever win a Nobel Prize was ____.
- a. W. E. B. Du Bois
 - b. Jane Addams
 - c. Harriet Martineau
 - d. Lester Ward
 - e. Talcott Parsons

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

50. The majority of the women who participated in the early years of American sociology were
- a. tenured professors.
 - b. university teachers without the status of professor.
 - c. considered social workers.
 - d. considered sociologists.
 - e. positivists

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual MSC: New

51. *The Philadelphia Negro* is a classic work of urban sociology written by ____.
- a. E. Franklin Frazier
 - b. W. E. B. Du Bois
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. Frederick Douglas
 - e. Jane Addams

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

52. Which of the following is NOT an achievement of W. E. B. Du Bois?
- a. He was the only black member of the founding board of directors of the NAACP.
 - b. He wrote a book called *The Philadelphia Negro*.
 - c. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
 - d. He studied African descendants around the world.
 - e. He earned a degree from Harvard.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual MSC: Modified

53. Why are there competing theories in sociology?
- a. Sociology is not a “hard” science; only hard sciences have theories that are consistent with each other.
 - b. Different theories pertain to different aspects of reality.

- c. Sociologists refuse to use only one theory, in though there is evidence that one is better than the others.
- d. Sociology is based on opinion, and everyone is entitled to their opinion.
- e. There are no competing theories in sociology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: New

54. How is sociological perspective related to perception?
- a. All theoretical perspectives shape perception in the same way.
 - b. There is no relationship between perspective and perception.
 - c. Each different perspective draws attention to some things and diminishes perception of others.
 - d. Any of the perspectives can help one understand all aspects of society.
 - e. Perspective is more important than perception.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: New

55. What theoretical perspective emphasizes the contributions made by each part of society?
- a. conflict theory
 - b. symbolic interactionism
 - c. functionalism
 - d. dramaturgy
 - e. Social Darwinism

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

56. Which of the following terms is NOT associated with the functionalist perspective?
- a. dynamic equilibrium
 - b. manifest functions
 - c. latent functions
 - d. dysfunction
 - e. bureaucracy

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

57. Dynamic equilibrium is a concept that
- a. is central to the conflict perspective.
 - b. describes how society changes yet maintains most of its original structure over time.
 - c. is used by symbolic interactionists to explain how different perceptions are developed over time.
 - d. describes the imbalance that social change always creates in society.
 - e. is unrelated to any particular sociological theory.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Modified

58. What theoretical perspective assumes that most parts of a society exist for the welfare and survival of society?
- a. functionalism
 - b. conflict theory
 - c. symbolic interactionism

- d. dramaturgy
- e. microsociology

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

59. Which of these statements is NOT one of the basic assumptions of functionalism?
- a. Society is an integrated whole, made up of different parts.
 - b. A change in one part of society will create change in other parts.
 - c. After an upheaval, society will return to a state of stability.
 - d. Every society is perfectly integrated.
 - e. There is consensus about values within a society.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: New

60. Changes that were demanded by student protestors in the 1960s have become a part of mainstream American life. Those students are now a part of the established middle class. This illustrates the concept of ____.
- a. a manifest function
 - b. a latent function
 - c. dynamic equilibrium
 - d. a dysfunction
 - e. disequilibrium

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: New

61. Many people fall in love and marry someone they've met while in college. Sociologists would refer to this mate-selection phenomenon as ____ of attending college.
- a. a manifest function
 - b. a latent function
 - c. dynamic equilibrium
 - d. a dysfunction
 - e. dynamic equilibrium

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

62. Which of these is NOT a name associated with the conflict perspective?
- a. Karl Marx
 - b. Emile Durkheim
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. Georg Simmel
 - e. C. W. Mills

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Factual MSC: Modified

63. Advocates of conflict theory tend to see social living as ____.
- a. a contest
 - b. a theatrical event
 - c. a living organism
 - d. meaningless
 - e. guided by spiritual dimensions

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Modified

64. ____ refers to the ability to control the behavior of others even against their will.
- Authority
 - Coercion
 - Influence
 - Consensus
 - Power

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

65. What theoretical perspective assumes that competition and constraint result in continually social change?
- functionalism
 - symbolic interactionism
 - conflict theory
 - dramaturgy
 - economic determinism

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

66. Which of the following is NOT a basic assumption of symbolic interactionism?
- People's interpretations of symbols are based on the meanings they learn from others.
 - People base their interaction on their interpretations of symbols.
 - People assume that a society tends to stabilize after any social upheaval.
 - Symbolic Interactionism is more abstract than other perspectives.
 - Groups exist because their members influence each other.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Modified

67. Within symbolic interactionism, the efforts people make in order to have others think highly of them are termed ____.
- dramaturgy
 - back stage behavior
 - a latent function
 - presentation of self
 - verstehen*

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

68. Dramaturgy, an approach that depicts human interaction as theatrical performance, was developed by which symbolic interactionist?
- Erving Goffman
 - George Simmel
 - Max Weber
 - Charles Horton Cooley
 - George Herbert Mead

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

69. Preparing for an interview by learning about the company, polishing one's shoes, and purchasing something new to wear would all be considered examples of ____.
- a. presentation of self
 - b. backstage behavior
 - c. social interaction
 - d. social drama
 - e. front stage behavior

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

70. Which of the following is a criticism of symbolic interactionism?
- a. It supports the status quo.
 - b. It is too abstract.
 - c. It may fail to account for forces beyond the control of the individual.
 - d. It fails to recognize the positive contributions of institutions.
 - e. It does not recognize social solidarity.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

71. Which of the following is the *best* way to view the three different theoretical perspectives?
- a. Conflict is best because it advocates for those with little power.
 - b. Functionalism is best because society is generally stable over time.
 - c. Macro-level analysis is more meaningful than micro-level analysis.
 - d. They complement each other because they focus on different aspects of social life.
 - e. Symbolic interactionism is the most easily applied to real life.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

72. What branch of feminist theory focuses on equal opportunity for women and heightened public awareness of women's rights?
- a. radical feminism
 - b. socialist feminism
 - c. liberal feminism
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Two Emerging Social Theories
OBJ: 7 TOP: Conceptual MSC: Pickup

73. What branch of feminist theory sees capitalism as a source of female oppression?
- a. liberal feminism
 - b. socialist feminism
 - c. radical feminism
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Two Emerging Social Theories
OBJ: 7 TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup

74. Which of these is a postmodern perspective on society?
- a. Culture shapes our opinions about what is truth.

- b. Consensus about values is the basis for social solidarity.
- c. The economic system determines all other aspects of society.
- d. Groups create stability through shared understanding of symbols.
- e. Absolute reasoning in the best approach to interpreting the world.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Two Emerging Social Theories
OBJ: 7 TOP: Conceptual MSC: New

75. What economic condition does postmodernism pertain to?

- a. socialism
- b. industrialism
- c. feudalism
- d. globalization
- e. communalism

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Two Emerging Social Theories
OBJ: 7 TOP: Conceptual MSC: New

TRUE/FALSE

1. Sociology is the scientific study of patterns of social relationships.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1

2. All human behavior in groups is determined by preexisting social structures.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1

3. Understanding the individuals who make up a group enables sociologists to predict group behavior.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1

4. Macrosociology and microsociology are conflicting perspectives.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 1

5. The sociological imagination enables the individual to understand the impact of social forces on people's lives.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 2

6. Sociology is generally the same as common sense.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 2

7. Sociologists are in agreement that they should not get involved in trying to solve social problems; sociology is the study of what is, not what should be.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 2

8. Sociological research contributed to the 1954 Supreme Court decision to make segregated schools illegal.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective
OBJ: 2

9. Psychology is the social science most closely related to sociology.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: The Social Sciences
OBJ: 3

10. The subject matter and approaches of each of the social sciences are mutually exclusive; that is, they do not overlap.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: The Social Sciences
OBJ: 3

11. Sociology is one of the newest sciences.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 3

12. Sociology emerged as a conservative response to the social chaos of the nineteenth century.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4

13. Natural selection and the organic analogy are ideas developed by Auguste Comte.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4

14. While Herbert Spencer thought noninterference in society would achieve the greatest progress, Karl Marx thought sociologists should change the world, not just study it.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4

15. Marx and Spencer were in agreement that social progress would come from unrestricted natural evolution, without intervention of human efforts.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4

16. Emile Durkheim helped us to understand different types of social unity.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4

17. Max Weber thought that rationalization would ultimately be very positive for society.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 4

18. Women have not made many contributions to the development of the field of sociology.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 5

19. Throughout the world today, most sociologists are American.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology
OBJ: 5

20. It is normal for scientific theories to compete with each other.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6

21. A perspective can both highlight and diminish attention to different aspects of society.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6

22. Functionalism is criticized for neglecting to examine social change and supporting the status quo.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6

23. Like Marx, contemporary advocates of conflict theory continue to limit their studies to investigations of class conflict.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6

24. Radical feminism is the only form of feminism that actually challenges the subordination of women in society.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 7

25. Functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism complement each other by highlighting different aspects of society.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6

26. Symbolic interactionists studying income inequality would argue that it has always existed, and that it is only recently that we have considered policies to eliminate it.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives
OBJ: 6

SHORT ANSWER

1. What is the relationship between individuals and society?

ANS:

While people are affected by social structures, individuals are active, thinking beings who also have an impact on the social structure. The influence between members of society and the social structure is a two-way street.

PTS: 1

REF: The Sociological Perspective

OBJ: 1

2. What is the difference between microsociology and macrosociology?

ANS:

Microsociology is concerned with the study of people as they interact in daily life. Macrosociology, on the other hand, focuses solely on groups without regard to the interaction of the people involved. As a result, microsociology studies relationships among people within groups, while macrosociology does not.

PTS: 1

REF: The Sociological Perspective

OBJ: 1

3. What is the sociological imagination?

ANS:

The sociological imagination is a concept, introduced by C. Wright Mills, that refers to a person's ability to place their own experience within the context of the larger society.

PTS: 1

REF: Uses of the Sociological Perspective

OBJ: 1

4. What events in the late nineteenth century contributed to the emergence of the discipline of sociology?

ANS:

The cataclysmic changes brought on by the Industrial and French Revolutions had widespread impacts on European societies. The early European sociologists sought to understand the causes and implications of these changes.

PTS: 1

REF: Founders of Sociology

OBJ: 4

5. Describe how positivism is used in the social sciences.

ANS:

Positivism is the use of scientific observation and experimentation in the study of social behavior. It is one foundation of the scientific method.

PTS: 1

REF: Founders of Sociology

OBJ: 4

6. Why didn't Herbert Spencer believe in social reform?

ANS:

Spencer was a Social Darwinist. He believed that without any intervention only the strongest members of society would survive; over time this would serve to strengthen society.

PTS: 1

REF: Founders of Sociology

OBJ: 4

7. Define the two social classes identified by Karl Marx.

ANS:

Marx identified the bourgeoisie as the class of people who owned the means of accumulating wealth in society. He called those who labored for the bourgeoisie the proletariat.

PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology OBJ: 4

8. According to Durkheim how was religious affiliation related to rates of suicide?

ANS:

According to Durkheim, Catholics displayed a higher degree of social integration. Durkheim related rates of suicide to the degree of social integration within different groups of people.

PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology OBJ: 4

9. Explain what Max Weber meant by “value-free” research.

ANS:

Weber felt that sociologists should not let their own personal biases affect the research process. He stressed that researchers should stay neutral and objective, or “value-free.”

PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology OBJ: 4

10. Why wasn't Jane Addams recognized as a sociologist during her lifetime?

ANS:

Because she did not teach in a university, Jane Addams was not considered a sociologist during her lifetime. No doubt due to the fact that she was a woman, and that she worked for social reform directly with the poor, she was considered a social worker.

PTS: 1 REF: Founders of Sociology OBJ: 5

11. Explain the concept of dynamic equilibrium.

ANS:

Dynamic equilibrium is a concept within the functionalist perspective used to describe the balance that is maintained among the parts, even as society undergoes changes.

PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives OBJ: 6

ESSAY

1. Contrast the approaches of microsociology and macrosociology. What types of phenomena can best be investigated by each approach?

ANS:

Not Provided

PTS: 1 REF: The Sociological Perspective OBJ: 1

2. Describe each of the social sciences and briefly compare them to sociology. Among all of them, explain which is most closely related to sociology, and why.

ANS:
Not Provided

PTS: 1 REF: The Social Sciences OBJ: 3

3. Describe functionalism as a theoretical perspective. On what assumptions is it based? What are the major criticisms of this perspective?

ANS:
Not Provided

PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives OBJ: 6

4. Describe conflict theory as a theoretical perspective. On what assumptions is it based? What are the major criticisms of this perspective?

ANS:
Not Provided

PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives OBJ: 6

5. Describe symbolic interactionism as a theoretical perspective. On what assumptions is it based? What are the major criticisms of this perspective?

ANS:
Not Provided

PTS: 1 REF: Major Theoretical Perspectives OBJ: 6

6. Describe the differences between the different types of feminism: radical, liberal, and socialist.

ANS:
Not Provided

PTS: 1 REF: Two Emerging Social Theories OBJ: 7