

Chapter 1 What Is Sociology?

1.1 Multiple Choice

- 1) Sociology is *best* described as the study of
- A) personalities.
 - B) society.
 - C) human genetics.
 - D) common sense.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) Which sociologist wrote of the "sociological imagination"?
- A) C. Wright Mills
 - B) Karl Marx
 - C) Alexis de Tocqueville
 - D) Auguste Comte

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) The "sociological imagination" classifies our lives as _____ lives.
- A) conflicted
 - B) contrasting
 - C) contextual
 - D) convoluted

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Comprehension

- 4) What type of science is sociology?
- A) physical
 - B) hard
 - C) soft
 - D) social

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Knowledge

5) Sociology uses which of the following as part of its scientific approach to interpret social behavior?

- A) bias
- B) systematic observations
- C) simple common sense
- D) preconceptions

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9-10

Skill: Comprehension

6) What was an outcome of the "Enlightenment"?

- A) use of reason to understand the relationship of the individual and society
- B) use of faith alone to understand the relationship of the individual and society
- C) a rejection of the rationalist approach
- D) an embrace of the divine authority of the monarchy

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Analysis

7) According to John Locke, which of the following plays an essential role in people joining together in a society?

- A) psychological agreements
- B) social contracts
- C) sociocultural bargains
- D) physiological contracts

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12-13

Skill: Knowledge

8) Which two sociological themes came together in the work of Thomas Jefferson?

- A) individual liberty and that society removes freedom
- B) social liberty and that individuals do not need freedom
- C) individual liberty and that society enhances freedom
- D) social freedom and that the individual does not enhance liberty

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 13

Skill: Synthesis

9) Who first coined the term *sociology*?

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

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Knowledge

10) Modernism is defined as the belief in

- A) evolutionary progress through the application of religion.
- B) de-evolution and the scientific method to explain the Divine.
- C) evolutionary progress through the application of science.
- D) de-evolution and the use of science to explain the social world.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Knowledge

11) Which of the following is NOT one of the stages that Comte believed each society passes through?

- A) metaphysical
- B) metempsychosis
- C) religious
- D) scientific

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Knowledge

12) Alexis de Tocqueville wrote about _____ in America.

- A) democracy
- B) socialism
- C) communism
- D) fascism

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Comprehension

13) Which is a central component of Karl Marx's theoretical framework?

- A) social engineering
- B) democracy
- C) corporate economy
- D) capitalism

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Comprehension

14) Marx believed that the best economic system was one that had collective ownership of all property. What economic system best fits Marx's theory?

- A) socialism
- B) communism
- C) capitalism
- D) mixed economy

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Application

15) Which term in Marx's theory would be applied to the working class?

- A) bourgeoisie
- B) petite bourgeoisie
- C) proletariat
- D) lumpenproletariat

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Application

16) What central insight was illustrated in Emile Durkheim's study of suicide?

- A) Society is held together by solidarity.
- B) Society is held together by loose social contracts.
- C) Society is held together by social stratification.
- D) Society is held together by canonical decree.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Knowledge

17) According to Durkheim, which form of solidarity shares a common culture and sense of morality?

- A) mechanical
- B) organic
- C) communal
- D) natural

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

18) According to Durkheim, which form of solidarity exists when people are interdependent, share less obvious common values, have diverse and conflicting interests, and have a more complex division of labor?

- A) mechanical
- B) communal
- C) organic
- D) natural

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

19) Which book is considered to be Max Weber's most famous work?

- A) *The Catholic Ethic and the Spirit of Liberation Theology*
- B) *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*
- C) *The Protestant Spirit and the Ethics of Communism*
- D) *The Catholic Spirit and the Ethics of Capitalism*

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

20) Which *best* describes the concept "social telesis"?

- A) Those who ruled deserved to do so because they had "adapted" best to social conditions.
- B) Those who ruled deserved to do so because they were biologically superior.
- C) Those who ruled did not deserve to do so because they were not properly "adapted" to social conditions.
- D) Those who ruled did not deserve to do so because they were biologically inferior.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

Skill: Knowledge

21) Which early American sociologist was the author of *The Philadelphia Negro*?

- A) Thorstein Veblen
- B) W.E.B. DuBois
- C) Lester Ward
- D) George Herbert Mead

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22

Skill: Evaluation

22) Which *best* describes symbolic interactionism?

- A) An individual's interactions with his or her environment help people develop a sense of "self."
- B) An individual's interactions create social cohesion, stability, and equilibrium for society.
- C) An individual is integrated into various levels of the social world via inequity.
- D) An individual is integrated into the social world through shared values and traditions alone.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Comprehension

23) Which theorist used a "dramaturgical model"?

- A) Robert K. Merton
- B) W.E.B. DuBois
- C) George Ritzer
- D) Erving Goffman

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Knowledge

24) Jane believes that social life consists of several distinct integrated levels that enable individuals to find stability, order, and meaning in the world. Jane's belief is an example of which theory?

- A) structural functionalism
- B) symbolic interactionism
- C) multicultural feminism
- D) Marxism

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24-25

Skill: Application

25) A coherent model of how society works and how individuals are socialized into their roles within it is called a(n)

- A) structure.
- B) paradigm.
- C) institution.
- D) social play.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Knowledge

26) Which sociological theorist was a central theorist of structural-functionalist analysis?

- A) Erving Goffman
- B) Lester Ward
- C) George Ritzer
- D) Talcott Parsons

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Knowledge

27) According to Robert K. Merton, what can the functions of any institution or interaction be?

- A) either manifest or latent
- B) either multiple or singular
- C) both concrete and abstract
- D) neither manifest or latent

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 25

Skill: Knowledge

28) Which theory suggests that the dynamics of society, both of social order and social resistance, were the result of conflict among different social groups?

- A) functionalist theory
- B) symbolic interactionist theory
- C) conflict theory
- D) dramaturgy

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Knowledge

29) Globalization focuses on which level of analysis when examining institutional processes?

- A) microlevel
- B) macrolevel
- C) mesolevel
- D) multilevel

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 27

Skill: Comprehension

30) Which *best* describes multiculturalism?

- A) the understanding of the dominant culture
- B) the understanding of the minority or subculture
- C) the understanding of many different cultures
- D) the understanding of counterculture movements

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27

Skill: Knowledge

31) What is the process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations?

- A) universalism
- B) globalization
- C) relativism
- D) particularism

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27

Skill: Knowledge

32) George Ritzer coined the term _____ for the increasing homogeneity around the world.

- A) McDonalidization
- B) Burger King mentality
- C) Fast Food Nation
- D) Big Bell Grande

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 31

Skill: Knowledge

33) Which political scientist stated that our world is characterized by both "McWorld" and "Jihad"?

- A) George Ritzer
- B) Thomas Friedman
- C) Harvey Molotch
- D) Benjamin Barber

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31

Skill: Comprehension

- 34) What suggestion does postmodernism make about the world we live in?
- A) The meaning of social life may not be found in the rejection of rigid patterns of development, but rather in adherence to the older traditions, beliefs, and practices that existed before the modern world.
 - B) The meaning of social life can be found only in the rigid social construction of scientific dogma that provides a narrow view of human life and interaction based on the evolutionary model.
 - C) The meaning of social life may not be found in conforming to rigid patterns of development, but rather in the creative assembling of interactions and interpretations that enable us to negotiate our world.
 - D) The meaning of social life may be found in the lived experience that exists within a paradigm shaped by something greater than ourselves, with absolutes that do not cage but set one free.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 33

Skill: Synthesis

- 35) The percentage of minorities and women within the field of sociology over the last 50 years has seen what change?
- A) decrease
 - B) increase
 - C) no change
 - D) dramatic increase before 1965 and a recent decline since 1995

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 34 -35

Skill: Evaluation

1.2 Fill in the Blank

- 1) Sociology is the study of _____.
- A) society
 - B) sociometry
 - C) social work
 - D) socialism

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) _____ is the belief in evolutionary progress through the application of science.
- A) Modernism
 - B) Premodernism
 - C) Post-enlightenism
 - D) Modualism

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Knowledge

3) _____ coined the term sociology.

- A) Emile Durkheim
- B) Alexis de Tocqueville
- C) Auguste Comte
- D) Karl Marx

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Knowledge

4) Tocqueville discussed the United States as the embodiment of _____.

- A) democracy
- B) communism
- C) socialism
- D) capitalism

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Comprehension

5) _____ economic system was Karl Marx's central interest.

- A) A secularist
- B) A capitalist
- C) A communist
- D) An egalitarian

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15-16

Skill: Comprehension

6) Marx and Engels wrote _____.

- A) *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*
- B) *Democracy in America*
- C) *The Communist Manifesto*
- D) *Suicide*

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Knowledge

7) Durkheim argued that society is held together by _____.

- A) solidarity
- B) supernatural beings
- C) regulation
- D) souls

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Knowledge

- 8) Too _____ connection in society according to Durkheim leads to "anomic" suicide.
- A) much
 - B) little
 - C) varied
 - D) None of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Comprehension

- 9) Durkheim's two forms of solidarity are _____ and _____.
- A) organic; instrumental
 - B) mechanical; solus
 - C) mechanical; organic
 - D) organic; chemical

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 10) Weber's most famous work is *The _____ Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*.
- A) *Protestant*
 - B) *Jewish*
 - C) *Catholic*
 - D) *Islamic*

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Comprehension

- 11) Weber added the concepts of "status" and _____ to class.
- A) "position"
 - B) "populism"
 - C) "party"
 - D) "puritan"

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18-19

Skill: Knowledge

- 12) Simmel believed the special task of sociology was to study the _____ of social interaction apart from their content
- A) forms
 - B) prototypes
 - C) shades
 - D) filters

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Comprehension

13) _____ is a person's notion of the common values, norms, and expectations of other people in a society.

- A) The personalized other
- B) The generalized other
- C) The nonspecific other
- D) The myopic other

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Knowledge

14) _____ wrote the book *Woman in the Nineteenth Century*.

- A) Mary Wollstonecraft
- B) Mary Shelley
- C) Jane Adams
- D) Margaret Fuller

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Knowledge

15) _____ examines how an individual's interactions with his or her environment—other people, institutions, ideas—help people develop a sense of "self."

- A) Functionalism
- B) Conflict theory
- C) Feminism
- D) Symbolic interactionism

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Knowledge

16) _____ functions are overt and obvious.

- A) Manifest
- B) Latent
- C) Hidden
- D) Multiple

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 25

Skill: Knowledge

17) _____ functions are hidden and unintended.

- A) Manifest
- B) Latent
- C) Covert
- D) Multiple

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 25

Skill: Knowledge

18) The United States, according to a conflict theorist, is a society based on structural _____.

- A) equality
- B) equity
- C) inequality
- D) incongruence

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Application

19) When nations are interconnected through economic, political, cultural and social means, bringing together different groups of people all over the world is an example of _____.

- A) universalism
- B) populism
- C) globalization
- D) pluralism

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 27

Skill: Application

20) The understanding of many different cultures is _____.

- A) polyculturalism
- B) monoculturalism
- C) multiculturalism
- D) semiculturalism

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27

Skill: Knowledge

21) Research related to globalization focuses on _____ level analysis.

- A) macro
- B) micro
- C) mono
- D) meso

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27

Skill: Application

22) George Ritzer terms the increasing homogeneity around the world as _____.

- A) McDonaldization
- B) The Big Bell
- C) Have it Your Way Syndrome
- D) Conform-a-Filet

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 31

Skill: Knowledge

23) Benjamin Barber characterized our world as both McWorld and _____.

- A) crusade
- B) jihad
- C) armageddon
- D) apocalypse

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 31

Skill: Comprehension

24) _____ suggests the meaning of social life may not be found in conforming to rigid patterns of development, but rather in the creative assembling of interactions and interpretations that enable us to negotiate our way in the world.

- A) Premodernism
- B) Modernity
- C) Mesomodernism
- D) Postmodernism

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 33

Skill: Knowledge

25) Sociology remains a deeply _____ enterprise when approaching how to improve the world.

- A) "modern"
- B) "medieval"
- C) "premodern"
- D) "mesomodern"

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 33

Skill: Comprehension

1.3 True and False

1) A sociological perspective is one that sees connections and contexts.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Comprehension

2) Sociology is a social science.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Knowledge

3) Sociology simply makes a science out of common sense.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) Comte believed sociology was a sort of "secular religion," a religion of humanity.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15
Skill: Comprehension
- 5) According to Durkheim, suicide is a social act.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17
Skill: Comprehension
- 6) The classical canon of sociology consists entirely of White females.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Comprehension
- 7) W.E.B Dubois argued that "the problem of the twentieth century was the problem of the color line."
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22
Skill: Knowledge
- 8) Merton's theory held that functions of an institution or interaction can be either manifest or latent.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 25
Skill: Knowledge
- 9) According to the conflict perspective, the U.S .would be seen as a society based on structural equality.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 26
Skill: Application
- 10) Globalization is controversial because it has helped to eliminate the class disparity that exists in the world.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 29
Skill: Analysis

1.4 Short Answer

- 1) What type of science is sociology and what does sociology study?
Answer: Sociology is a social science that studies human behavior in society.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5 and 9
Skill: Knowledge
- 2) What is modernism?
Answer: Modernism is the belief in evolutionary progress through the application of science.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Knowledge

3) According to Emile Durkheim, what are the four types of suicide?

Answer: There are four forms of suicide—egoistic, anomic, fatalistic, altruistic.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Knowledge

4) According to Max Weber, to what does "party" refer?

Answer: "Party" refers to the voluntary organizations that people enter together to make their voices heard collectively because individually they would not be able to affect real change. (political power)

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 18-19

Skill: Knowledge

5) What is the "generalized other"?

Answer: The "generalized other" is a person's notion of the common values, norms, and expectations of other people in a society.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Knowledge

6) What is the paradigm that functionalism offers?

Answer: A coherent model of how society works and how individuals are socialized into their roles within it.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Knowledge

7) What are manifest functions and latent functions?

Answer: Manifest functions are overt and obvious, the intended functions; while latent functions are hidden and unintended but nonetheless important.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 25

Skill: Knowledge

8) What does conflict theory suggest?

Answer: Conflict theory suggests that the dynamics of society, both of social order and social resistance, are the result of conflict between different social groups.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Comprehension

9) What level of analysis is stressed in the application of multiculturalism?

Answer: Multiculturalism stresses both the macrolevel analysis of unequal distribution of rewards based on class, race, region, gender and the microlevel analysis that focuses on the ways different groups of people and even individuals construct their identities based on their memberships in those groups.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 27

Skill: Application

10) What does postmodernism suggest about the meaning of social life?

Answer: Postmodernism suggests that the meaning of social life may not found in conforming to rigid patterns of development, but rather in the creative assembling of interactions and interpretations that enable us to negotiate our way in the world.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 33

Skill: Comprehension

1.5 Essay

- 1) During the 19th century after various revolutions where political, social & economic changes had taken place, there was an emergence of chief sociological themes. Please describe these themes and what questions they raised.

Answer: The chief sociological themes were: the nature of community, the nature of government, the nature of the economy, the meaning of individualism, the rise of secularism, and the nature and direction of change. The nature of community sought to understand what it means to live in a society—the rights and obligations we have to each other. The nature of government discussed who should possess power in a society. Should power reside in a king who rules by divine right or by the people? The nature of the economy discussed how economic distribution should be dealt with. It also raised the question of what economic system a society should have. The meaning of individualism dealt with the rights an individual has toward himself/herself and toward others, as well as how a society balances individual rights. The rise of secularism dealt with the increase in scientific thought that sought to define the world solely through rational thought versus thought that had previously sought to understand the world with God as well. The nature and direction of change related to where we were heading as a world; with a great amount of social change it was not clear if it was good or bad.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 13-14

Skill: Comprehension

- 2) In Karl Marx's central work, *Capital*, what is the central insight Marx offers? Please describe the theory of how capitalism works as a system in relation to Marx's insight.

Answer: The central insight was that the exchange of money and services between capital (those who own the means of production) and labor (those who sell their "labor" to capitalists for wages) is unequal. Workers must work longer than necessary to pay for the costs of their upkeep, producing what Marx called "surplus value." Due to competition, capitalists must try to increase the rate of surplus value. Capitalists do this by replacing human labor with machines, lowering wages until workers cannot afford the goods they are helping to create, and by centralizing their production until the system reaches crisis level.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Comprehension

- 3) What was Robert K. Merton's theory on manifest and latent functions an extension of? What are manifest and latent functions? Please give an example of these functions.

Answer: Merton's theory was an extension of Talcott Parsons' theory of functionalism. Merton argued that functions of any institution or interaction can be either "manifest" or "latent." Manifest functions are overt and obvious, the intended functions, while latent functions are hidden and unintended but still important. For example, when a law is passed, the manifest function is what the law intends, and the latent function is a consequence of the law that was not intended.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 25

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) How are globalization and multiculturalism interrelated forces? Define both terms, globalization and multiculturalism, in your response.

Answer: Globalization is the interconnection—economic, political, cultural, social—among different groups of people all over the world, the dynamic webs that connect us together, and the ways these connections also create cleavages among different groups of people. Multiculturalism is literally related to the understanding of many different cultures. We come to understand the very different ways in which diverse groups of people approach issues, construct identities, and create institutions that express their needs. While we are drawing closer together as a world and becoming more similar, the boundaries between groups are being drawn more sharply. This is evident in that as we learn more about the world and we share more values, we also see a rise in traditional roles, definitions of cultural identity, and exclusive behavior.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 29-31

Skill: Analysis

- 5) What is the relationship between classical sociological theorists and modernism? Is sociology still a "modern" enterprise? Please explain why it is or is not still a "modern" enterprise.

Answer: In classical sociological theory, modernism was expressed as the passage from religious to scientific forms of knowledge (Comte), from mechanical to organic forms of solidarity (Durkheim), from feudal to capitalist to communist modes of production (Marx), from traditional to legal forms of authority (Weber). Many of the founders of sociology were deeply ambivalent about progress, and today we live in an age where progress is being called into question. Yet, still sociology is a deeply "modern" enterprise. Most sociologists believe that science and reason can solve human problems and that people's lives can be improved by the application of these scientifically derived principles even as there is a reexamination of the idea of progress.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 32-33

Skill: Evaluation

1.6 Open Book

- 1) Looking at Table 1.1 *Contrasting the "Old Regime" and the New Social Order*, what led to the changes from the old regime to the new order listed in the table?

Answer: The changes were led by the Enlightenment, the American Revolution, French Revolution, and the Industrial Revolution. These caused changes in the political, social, and economic life of the Western World.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13-Table 1.1

Skill: Evaluation

- 2) What does Table 1.2 *Major Sociological Theories, 1950-2000* offer us about the difference in level of analysis between the three main theories listed?

Answer: Both structural functionalism and conflict have a macro level of analysis, while symbolic interactionism has a micro level of analysis.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28-Table 1.2

Skill: Knowledge

3) What does Figure 1.1 *An Alternative View of the World* suggest about multiculturalism?

Answer: A multiculturalist would point out that the wealthier nations in the West, particularly the U.S., export their goods to poorer nations and dominate other cultures, thus reinforcing global inequality and promoting a homogeneous Westernized global society.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29-Figure 1.1

Skill: Analysis

