

Intro to Soc

EXAM 1

Choose the BEST answer!

1. A basic tenet of sociology is that human behavior is
 - a. shaped by social interaction.
 - b. genetically driven.
 - c. in greatest part driven by psychological drives.
 - d. not subject to being studied in a scientific manner.
2. Sociology is best understood as the study of
 - a. how people's psychological problems create social problems.
 - b. the likes and dislikes of individuals in groups.
 - c. what nineteenth century social theorists thought about society.
 - d. interactions and relations between human beings.
3. Which of the following factors helped spur the creation of sociology?
 - a. the worldwide economic depression experienced in the 1930s
 - b. people's increasing faith in the legitimacy of religious authority
 - c. the flight from urban areas that took place in the early nineteenth century
 - d. the technological and political changes experienced by industrializing societies
4. Sociology emerged in the _____ as an attempt to make sense of the chaos left in the way of the _____.
 - a. 1800s; industrial revolution
 - b. 2000s; great depression
 - c. 1950s; religious awakening
 - d. 1700s; Pilgrims' move to the New World
5. Emile Durkheim is remembered for the path-breaking research in which he found that _____ are influenced by _____, and not just by individual choices.
 - a. economic factors; investment strategies
 - b. suicide rates; social factors
 - c. ethnicities; discrimination
 - d. political factors; genocide
6. Karl Marx
 - a. divided people in modern society into two groups: capitalists and workers.
 - b. said that the only important reality was economic reality.
 - c. had a monocausal (one cause) theory of society.
 - d. all of these

7. The idea of the sociological imagination is that
- people often can understand their own experiences only by taking into account larger social factors.
 - sociology and history are entirely separate fields of inquiry.
 - individuals who experience “personal troubles” typically mistake them for “public issues.”
 - individuals who feel trapped generally lack the intelligence to solve their own problems.
8. What did C.W. Mills recommend we do with our personal problems?
- Attend counseling groups to discuss these problems in social settings.
 - Ignore them
 - Carefully examine ourselves to find the real roots of these problems.
 - Consider them in a social, historical, and economic context
9. Robert Merton (a structural functionalist) stressed that in order to understand what goes on in society, we must be able to distinguish between
- manifest and latent functions.
 - real and imagined realities.
 - nature and nurture.
 - facts and social wisdom.
10. As most sociologists understand things,
- latent functions are visible and intended, while manifest functions are frequently unseen and unintended.
 - manifest functions include many unanticipated consequences.
 - latent functions are frequently of more consequence than manifest functions.
 - latent functions tend to be especially obvious to the untrained observer.
11. Which of the following is an example of a social institution carrying out its *manifest* function?
- Colleges providing places for middle class youth to meet potential marriage partners.
 - Churches providing opportunities for people to show off their clothing.
 - Courts punishing people found guilty of crimes.
 - Industry polluting the water and air.
12. . Many people fall in love and marry someone they meet in college. Sociologists would refer to this mate selection phenomenon as _____ of attending college.
- a manifest function
 - a latent function
 - the social tragedy
 - an irrelevant function

13. The view that society is not really harmonious but is made up of groups in competition for resources is tied to which sociological paradigm or perspective?
- functional paradigm
 - dysfunctional paradigm
 - symbolic interactionist paradigm
 - conflict paradigm
14. If you are concerned with how a society remains stable and interdependent, you will most likely take which type of theoretical approach:
- The structural functional
 - The social conflict approach
 - The symbolic interaction approach
 - A micro-level approach
15. Symbolic Interaction theory finds that reality
- Is an illusion
 - Is the product of all our verbal, nonverbal communication
 - Is like the parts of a body working together
 - Is a bitter battle between those with power and those without
16. For humans, symbols can be which of the following:
- An iphone
 - A color
 - A word
 - All of above
17. A social structure is:
- A building
 - An institution
 - A repetitive practice
 - A conspiracy
18. According to Marx we value comes from:
- the sun
 - gravity
 - human labor
 - love
19. The Marxist perspective begins with the idea that:
- Society is a struggle
 - Social struggles are about who gets the benefits of human labor
 - Capitalists and workers interests are always opposed
 - All of the above

20. The industrial revolution brought about an increase in which of the following?
- a. people
 - b. problems
 - c. A loss of tradition
 - d. All of the above
21. When humans discovered how to use steam and electricity which of the following occurred:
- a. Gender roles changed
 - b. People moved to cities
 - c. People had to learn how to shop
 - d. All of the above
22. In the highest paid occupations which trend occurs:
- a. Men and women earn roughly the same amount
 - b. Minority women out-earn minority men
 - c. Men out earn women
 - d. Women out earn men
23. In the lowest paid occupations, which trend occurs:
- a. men and women earn roughly the same
 - b. minority women out earn minority men
 - c. men out earn women
 - d. women out earn men
24. The central conflict of the social conflict theory/perspective is which of the following?
- a. the conflict between men's control of property and women's control of fertility
 - b. the conflict between time working for the capitalists profits vs. time spent working for the self
 - c. the conflict between white Europeans manifest destiny and the native Americans
 - d. conflicts over who has narrative control
25. According to "Plan C" a public secret is:
- a. written off as an individual problem (at first)
 - b. something everyone knows but no one admits
 - c. changes depending on how the economy is organized
 - d. all above

26. What methods did Ashley Mears use in her study of “Models and Bottles”?
- a. demography
 - b. participate observation
 - c. unobtrusive methods
 - d. all of the above
27. What theoretical framework do you think best fits Mears’s study:
- a. social conflict
 - b. high fashion
 - c. structural functional
 - d. All of above
28. Mears argues that:
- a. models do not get paid for their labor
 - b. there is an unequal exchange between models and men
 - c. VIP clubs are fun for models
 - d. all of the above
29. The public secret of the Industrial Revolution was:
- a. most people were miserable
 - b. life was grand
 - c. people were bored
 - d. everyone was anxious
30. The public secret of the post war years was:
- a. misery
 - b. riches
 - c. boredom
 - d. anxiety
31. Which of the following is NOT a methodological approach used by sociologists?
- a. Qualitative
 - b. Quantitative
 - c. Scientific
 - d. Private Counseling
32. Most sociologists who use quantitative methods practice which of the following:
- a. Hypothesis testing
 - b. Operationalizing variables
 - c. Checking for correlations between variables
 - d. All of the above

33. What is a limitation of conducting participant observation research?
- a. You can study natural behaviors
 - b. You can understand how meaning is made
 - c. Your study can easily be repeated by others
 - d. None of the above
34. What is an advantage of survey research?
- a. You can find out what people really think
 - b. You can generate big samples
 - c. You can get at natural behaviors
 - d. You can predict social behavior
35. If eating chocolate everyday increases anxiety, what type of relationship exists?
- a. A latent relationship between chocolate and anxiety
 - b. A natural relationship
 - c. A positive relationship
 - d. An abusive relationship
36. If eating chocolate everyday decreases the health of my teeth, what type of relationship exists?
- a. A causative relationship
 - b. A negative relationship
 - c. A capitalist relationship
 - d. All of the above
37. What must you do to quantitatively measure social phenomena and test a hypothesis?
- a. Reflect on your motivations
 - b. Ask people open ended questions about reality
 - c. Move in with the people you're trying to study
 - d. Operationalize the variables
- 38 Which of the following should you do when writing survey questions?
- a. Write at a level suitable for your intended respondents
 - b. Write at a level suitable for statistical conversion
 - c. Write questions that lead respondents to certain answers
 - d. Write questions that other academics in your field understand

39. What is one problem with using “unobtrusive” methods?
- a. There are no problems with this method
 - b. You have little control on the condition of the data
 - c. The researcher can only access data from government agencies
 - d. You do not have to bother people with surveys and questions
40. Studying “narratives” is important because:
- a. We learn the meaning people give to their realities
 - b. Narratives showcase latent assumptions about the world
 - c. Narratives work to maintain the status quo
 - d. All of the above
41. Which of the following contribute to our collective anxiety, according to Plan C?:
- a. Insecurity on the job market
 - b. Nonstop surveillance
 - c. Increases in the cost of living
 - d. All of above
42. Why were people so bored during the 1950s?
- a. Mass production of goods
 - b. The civil rights movement
 - c. The feminists
 - d. No one had a job
43. Why did the hippies dress in crazy patterns and stop shaving everything?
- a. They were too high
 - b. They were too rich
 - c. They were protesting mass consumption
 - d. They were international
44. According to Abi Ishola, clothing worn by leaders of the Civil Rights Movement was used to convey:
- a. The dignity of African Americans
 - b. The seriousness of the movement
 - c. That they meant business
 - d. All of the above
45. For Durkheim, modern society remains stable because:
- a. Anyone who is different is kicked out
 - b. Difference is not tolerated
 - c. Everyone does the same thing
 - d. We depend on one another

46. What are the symbols that convey “New York City” (choose all that apply):
- a. Wearing black
 - b. Walking fast
 - c. Ignoring people
 - d. Ordering take out
47. Symbolic interaction theory helps us understand:
- a. Not much
 - b. Time
 - c. Why inequalities persist when discrimination is illegal
 - d. How capitalists control the economy
48. Which best describes the type of analysis of our personal problem document:
- a. Statistical
 - b. Demographic
 - c. Textual
 - d. Participant observation
49. Qualitative research is more focused on:
- a. The ways people describe their worlds
 - b. The money hoarded by capitalists
 - c. Superior data
 - d. Variables