

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 moncausal (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