Student name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1)** The awareness that allows people to comprehend the link between their immediate, personal social settings and the remote, impersonal social world is called

 A) the sociological imagination.
 B) anthropology.
 C) a theory.
 D) *verstehen.*

**2)** Trying to understand why your roommate prefers a certain genre of music over others is an example of using one's

 A) cultural capital.
 B) conflict perspective.
 C) double consciousness.
 D) sociological imagination.

**3)** A key element in the sociological imagination is the ability to view one's own society

 A) from the perspective of personal experience.
 B) from the perspective of cultural biases.
 C) as an outsider.
 D) as an insider.

**4)** C. Wright Mills advocated the use of the sociological imagination in looking at divorce in the United States, because divorce

 A) is a serious personal problem for numerous men and women.
 B) is not just an individual's personal problem but a societal concern.
 C) may create emotional scars for divorcees.
 D) has been a serious problem throughout history.

**5)** The scientific study of social behavior and human groups is known as

 A) psychology.
 B) political science.
 C) anthropology.
 D) sociology.

**6)** The body of knowledge obtained by using methods based on systematic observation is called a(n)

 A) theory.
 B) *verstehen.*
 C) science.
 D) ideal type.

**7)** Sociology is considered a science because sociologists

 A) teach at respected universities.
 B) engage in organized and systematic study of phenomena to enhance understanding.
 C) receive government funding for research projects.
 D) construct middle-range theories to explain social behavior.

**8)** Sociology, anthropology, economics, and history are fields within the

 A) natural sciences.
 B) social sciences.
 C) medical sciences.
 D) humanities.

**9)** Which academic discipline emphasizes the influence of society on people's attitudes and behavior and the ways in which people shape society?

 A) anthropology
 B) economics
 C) sociology
 D) physics

**10)** Which social science would be interested in studying individual cases of emotional stress among workers, investors, and business owners?

 A) history
 B) economics
 C) sociology
 D) psychology

**11)** While psychologists would look at the issue of climate change by studying its impact on the well-being of individuals who live and work in areas most vulnerable to it, sociologists would more likely study how climate change impacts

 A) various parts of the population more than others due to economic, social, or political dynamics.
 B) which politicians get elected based on their positions on climate change.
 C) long-term economic growth and well-being.
 D) the stock market and investments in retirement accounts.

**12)** A social scientist would be likely to study the

 A) composition of a meteorite discovered in a remote area of Siberia.
 B) reasons for the decreasing divorce rate in the United States.
 C) newest procedure in heart transplant surgery.
 D) possibility of life on Mars.

**13)** Sociologists argue that, unlike scientific knowledge, commonsense conclusions are not

 A) published.
 B) reliable.
 C) politically correct.
 D) easily disseminated.

**14)** An attempt to explain problems, actions, or behavior in a comprehensive manner is called a(n)

 A) science.
 B) typology.
 C) theory.
 D) ideal type.

**15)** In Émile Durkheim's study of suicide, he related suicide rates to

 A) divorce rates.
 B) the genetic predisposition for depression.
 C) the extent to which people were integrated into the group life of a society.
 D) climatic conditions such as oppressive heat, heavy rain, and cold winters.

**16)** Émile Durkheim's explanation of suicide was scientific because he

 A) developed conclusions based on a systematic examination of data.
 B) carefully studied the personalities of hundreds of suicide victims.
 C) worked in a university setting.
 D) divided suicide into four distinctive categories.

**17)** Émile Durkheim is known for his classic sociological study of

 A) suicide.
 B) abortion.
 C) soccer.
 D) crowd control.

**18)** The discipline of sociology was given its name by the French thinker

 A) Émile Durkheim.
 B) Auguste Comte.
 C) Harriet Martineau.
 D) Marcel Marceau.

**19)** Which sociologist translated the works of Auguste Comte into English and emphasized the impact economies, laws, trade, and population could have on contemporary social problems?

 A) Émile Durkheim
 B) Jane Addams
 C) Harriet Martineau
 D) Talcott Parsons

**20)** Which early sociologist applied the concept of evolution to societies in order to explain how they change over time?

 A) Émile Durkheim
 B) Charles Darwin
 C) Harriet Martineau
 D) Herbert Spencer

**21)** *Anomie* refers to a

 A) construct or model for evaluating specific cases.
 B) loss of direction that is felt in a society when social control of individual behavior has become ineffective.
 C) classification scheme containing two or more categories.
 D) type of suicide caused by depression.

**22)** The concept of *anomie* was introduced into sociology by

 A) Auguste Comte.
 B) Émile Durkheim.
 C) Max Weber.
 D) C. Wright Mills.

**23)** The concept that Max Weber used to stress the need for sociologists to take into account people's emotions, thoughts, beliefs, understandings, and attitudes was

 A) *verstehen.*
 B) cultural capital.
 C) anomie.
 D) social capital.

**24)** A sociologist interviews high-salaried corporate chief executive officers (CEOs) to discover whether they feel stress in their everyday lives as a result of the pressure to produce at an unrealistic level. This sociologist is employing

 A) alienation.
 B) anomie.
 C) *verstehen.*
 D) globalization techniques.

**25)** An ideal type is a(n)

 A) body of knowledge obtained by methods based on systematic observation.
 B) construct or model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated.
 C) detailed plan or method for obtaining data scientifically.
 D) initiator of people's attitudes or behavior.

**26)** Durkheim's work was influenced by Marx, because both researchers were concerned with

 A) the lives of workers.
 B) evolution.
 C) *verstehen.*
 D) ideal types.

**27)** In *The* *Communist* *Manifesto*, Marx argued that the working class must

 A) ally with capitalists to build a better world.
 B) try to work toward a return to feudalism.
 C) overthrow the existing class system of capitalist societies.
 D) ignore all aspects of class divisions.

**28)** Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote, "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. … The \_\_\_\_\_\_ have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. WORKING MEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!"

 A) bourgeoisie
 B) proletarians
 C) Vulcans
 D) middle classes

**29)** Marx viewed the relationship between the capitalists and the exploited workers in systemic terms; that is, he believed that a system of \_\_\_\_\_\_ relationships maintained the power and dominance of the owners over the workers.

 A) environmental, economic, and cultural
 B) religious and governmental
 C) political, environmental, and historical
 D) economic, social, and political

**30)** In Karl Marx's analysis, society was fundamentally divided between

 A) separate genders that clash in pursuit of their own interests.
 B) economic classes that clash in pursuit of their own class interests.
 C) different races that clash in pursuit of their own interests.
 D) the religious and the nonreligious, who clash in pursuit of their own interests.

**31)** Which of the following sociologists advocated for the study of social problems such as those experienced by Blacks in the United States?

 A) Robert Merton
 B) Jane Addams
 C) W. E. B. DuBois
 D) C. Wright Mills

**32)** For W. E. B. DuBois, which of the following is/are essential to combat prejudice and achieve tolerance and justice?

 A) mass protests
 B) common sense
 C) knowledge
 D) surveys

**33)** W. E. B. DuBois saw the importance of religion to society and focused on religion's impact at the

 A) individual level.
 B) community level.
 C) state level.
 D) national level.

**34)** The division of an individual's identity into two or more social realities is referred to as

 A) racial fetishism.
 B) double rejection.
 C) bipolar racism.
 D) double consciousness.

**35)** To express his experience of living a dual existence in the United States, W. E. B. DuBois developed the concept of

 A) double consciousness.
 B) racial fetishism.
 C) double rejection.
 D) bipolar racism.

**36)** In his study of society, Charles Horton Cooley focused on

 A) class issues.
 B) divorce.
 C) intimate, face-to-face groups.
 D) suicide.

**37)** Early female sociologists such as Jane Addams were often active in poor urban areas as leaders of community centers known as

 A) settlement houses.
 B) communes.
 C) collective homes.
 D) utopian communities.

**38)** Who was the journalist and educator who worked with Jane Addams to successfully prevent racial segregation in the Chicago public schools?

 A) Ida Wells-Barnett
 B) Charles Horton Cooley
 C) W. E. B. DuBois
 D) Harriet Martineau

**39)** Although some of the early sociologists saw themselves as social reformers, by the middle of the 20 thcentury the focus of the discipline of sociology had shifted to

 A) theorizing and gathering information.
 B) a deemphasis on the scientific method.
 C) applied sociology.
 D) advocacy of civil rights for minorities.

**40)** In Robert Merton's theory, in which he provides explanations for deviant behavior, people who accept the goal of pursuing wealth but use illegal means to do so (like robbery, extortion and burglary) are referred to as

 A) criminals.
 B) ideal types.
 C) the proletariat.
 D) innovators.

**41)** Which of the following would be an example of cultural capital in the United States?

 A) the reciprocal trust inherent in social networks
 B) knowledge of great American authors
 C) a close network of extended relatives
 D) knowledge of Lao cuisine

**42)** Social networks built on reciprocal trust are referred to as

 A) cultural capital.
 B) latent functions.
 C) manifest functions.
 D) social capital.

**43)** Which sociologist saw society as a vast network of connected parts, each of which helps to maintain the system as a whole?

 A) Karl Marx
 B) Erving Goffman
 C) Max Weber
 D) Talcott Parsons

**44)** Sociological studies that focus on large-scale phenomena or entire civilizations are considered

 A) microsociology.
 B) interactionism.
 C) macrosociology.
 D) dramaturgy.

**45)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ stresses the study of small groups and often uses experimental study in laboratories.

 A) Microsociology
 B) Macrosociology
 C) Middle-range sociology
 D) Conflict theory

**46)** A study of divorce rates among the populations of Canada, England, the United States, and France is an example of

 A) alienation.
 B) anomie.
 C) microsociology.
 D) macrosociology.

**47)** A sociologist studies drug-use patterns among small groups of college students in a Midwestern college. This would be an example of

 A) conflict theory.
 B) functionalism.
 C) macrosociology.
 D) microsociology.

**48)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ embraces the study of formal organizations and social movements.

 A) Global sociology
 B) Microsociology
 C) Macrosociology
 D) Mesosociology

**49)** Studying the impact of the Dakota Access Pipeline on the environment is an example of

 A) mesosociology.
 B) microsociology.
 C) macrosociology.
 D) global sociology.

**50)** The study and comparison of the cultural norms of two nations is a component of

 A) mesosociology.
 B) microsociology.
 C) macrosociology.
 D) global sociology.

**51)** The study of international crime rates is an example of

 A) mesosociology.
 B) microsociology.
 C) macrosociology.
 D) global sociology.

**52)** Émile Durkheim's cross-cultural study of suicide falls into the category of

 A) mesosociology.
 B) microsociology.
 C) global sociology.
 D) psychology.

**53)** A sociologist who studies the unequal economic realities of working men and women is most likely working from which theoretical perspective?

 A) functionalist
 B) interactionist
 C) conflict
 D) global

**54)** Which sociological perspective would view society as a living organism in which each part of the organism contributes to its survival and stability?

 A) functionalist perspective
 B) conflict perspective
 C) interactionist perspective
 D) global perspective

**55)** An unconscious or unintended function that may reflect hidden purposes of an institution is referred to as

 A) manifest.
 B) conflict.
 C) dysfunction.
 D) latent.

**56)** Which sociological perspective would most likely argue that the existence of big-city political machines suggests that these political organizations satisfy certain basic social needs?

 A) functionalist perspective
 B) conflict perspective
 C) interactionist perspective
 D) global perspective

**57)** According to the functionalist perspective, an aspect of social life would be passed on from one generation to the next if it

 A) can be used by one group to subjugate another group.
 B) enhances impression management.
 C) serves some identifiably useful function.
 D) is dysfunctional.

**58)** Which of the following could be considered a manifest function of colleges?

 A) They are a place to meet future marital partners.
 B) They sometimes fail to teach students how to read or write effectively.
 C) They help to hold down unemployment.
 D) They prepare students for postcollege careers.

**59)** An element or a process of society that may actually disrupt a social system or reduce its stability is known as a

 A) latent function.
 B) manifest function.
 C) dysfunction.
 D) conflict function.

**60)** Children who experience divorce in their family are more likely to experience divorce themselves when they are adults. This could be considered an example of a

 A) dysfunction of families.
 B) latent function of families.
 C) manifest function of families.
 D) proactive function of families.

**61)** Which sociological perspective sees the social world as being in continual struggle?

 A) functionalist perspective
 B) conflict perspective
 C) interactionist perspective
 D) global perspective

**62)** Critics of the movie industry often assert that most major movie studio executives are wealthy white males who exclusively decide which movies will be produced and which actors will get jobs. This analysis reflects the

 A) functionalist perspective.
 B) conflict perspective.
 C) interactionist perspective.
 D) global perspective.

**63)** How institutions such as the government may help to maintain the privileges of some groups over others is a topic of interest for

 A) globalization theorists.
 B) conflict theorists.
 C) interactionist theorists.
 D) functionalist theorists.

**64)** Which sociological approach focuses on the macro level and sees inequity in gender as central to all behavior and organization?

 A) functionalist perspective
 B) global perspective
 C) interactionist perspective
 D) feminist perspective

**65)** Which sociologist explored what it meant to be female and Black in the United States?

 A) Jane Addams
 B) Ida Wells-Barnett
 C) Harriet Martineau
 D) Warren St. John

**66)** Theorist Eve Sedgwick (1990) argues that any analysis of society is incomplete if it does not include

 A) both macro- and micro-level inquiries of the subject of study.
 B) a consideration of the patriarchal nature of government and business management systems.
 C) the spectrum of sexual identities that people embrace.
 D) comprehensive data on the common symbology that the society has adopted.

**67)** Which sociological perspective generalizes about everyday forms of social interaction in order to understand society as a whole?

 A) functionalist perspective
 B) conflict perspective
 C) interactionist perspective
 D) global perspective

**68)** Which sociological perspective holds the view that people create their social worlds through interaction and manipulation of symbols?

 A) functionalist
 B) conflict
 C) interactionist
 D) global

**69)** Which sociologist is widely regarded as the founder of the interactionist perspective?

 A) C. Wright Mills
 B) George Herbert Mead
 C) Charles Horton Cooley
 D) Erving Goffman

**70)** Which sociological perspectives are most concerned with macro-level analysis?

 A) functionalist and interactionist perspectives
 B) global and interactionist perspectives
 C) interactionist and conflict perspectives
 D) functionalist and conflict perspectives

**71)** Inequality, capitalism, and stratification are key concepts of which theoretical perspective?

 A) functionalist perspective
 B) conflict perspective
 C) interactionist perspective
 D) global perspective

**72)** In examining any aspect of society, which sociological perspective emphasizes the contribution the given aspect makes to overall social stability?

 A) functionalist perspective
 B) conflict perspective
 C) interactionist perspective
 D) global perspective

**73)** Which sociological perspective would most likely argue that the social order is based on coercion and exploitation?

 A) functionalist perspective
 B) conflict perspective
 C) interactionist perspective
 D) global perspective

**74)** The state of Ohio has a dwindling population. In an effort to increase the birthrate in the state, it offers a $5,000 bonus to all families who have a childin the state inthe next three years. Which of the following is the latent function of this policy?

 A) an increase in the birth rate for the state of Ohio
 B) an increase in the population in the state of Ohio
 C) an increase in the demand for teachers as a result of more children in Ohio's school system
 D) an increase in the state's budget deficit due to the number of bonuses distributed to families

**75)** Which sociological approach would view sports as a medium through which people's social positions as players, coaches, and referees are defined?

 A) functionalist perspective
 B) conflict perspective
 C) interactionist perspective
 D) feminist perspective

**76)** Which sociological perspective would view sports as a form of big business in which profits are more important than the health and safety of athletes?

 A) functionalist perspective
 B) conflict perspective
 C) interactionist perspective
 D) global perspective

**77)** Which sociological perspective would view sports as a safety valve for both participants and spectators, allowing them to shed tension and aggressive energy in a socially acceptable way?

 A) functionalist perspective
 B) conflict perspective
 C) interactionist perspective
 D) feminist perspective

**78)** Which sociological perspective would most likely suggest that sports help to maintain people's physical well-being?

 A) functionalist perspective
 B) conflict perspective
 C) interactionist perspective
 D) feminist perspective

**79)** The view that sports perpetuate false ideas—such as that success can be achieved simply through hard work, opportunity is equal for everyone, and failure is the individual's fault—would most likely be held by

 A) functionalists.
 B) conflict theorists.
 C) interactionists.
 D) queer theorists.

**80)** Which sociological perspective would suggest that despite class, racial, and religious differences, teammates in sports teams may work together harmoniously, build relationships, and even abandon previously held stereotypes and prejudices?

 A) functionalist perspective
 B) queer theory
 C) interactionist perspective
 D) feminist perspective

**81)** Which sociological perspective would highlight the reluctance among professional athletes to display any sexual identity other than heterosexuality in public?

 A) interactionist perspective
 B) queer theory
 C) feminist perspective
 D) functionalist perspective

**82)** The view that laws are set up to protect only those who are in positions of power is most consistent with the

 A) functionalist perspective.
 B) conflict perspective.
 C) interactionist perspective.
 D) feminist perspective.

**83)** The sociological perspective in which human beings are viewed as living in a world of meaningful objects is called

 A) functionalism.
 B) globalism.
 C) interactionism.
 D) feminism.

**84)** Medical sociology and environmental sociology are specializations within the discipline of

 A) basic sociology.
 B) applied sociology.
 C) clinical sociology.
 D) theoretical sociology.

**85)** Which one of the following statements is true?

 A) Clinical sociologists take direct responsibility for implementing their ideas.
 B) There are no established methods for educating clinical sociologists.
 C) Applied and clinical sociology are the same.
 D) Clinical sociology has existed for only the past 20 years.

**86)** Those who use sociological research to facilitate change by altering social relationships (like practicing family therapy) or restructuring social institutions (like reorganizing a medical center) would most likely be considered

 A) basic sociologists.
 B) clinical sociologists.
 C) applied sociologists.
 D) macro sociologists.

**87)** The use of sociology with the specific intent of yielding practical applications for human behavior and organizations is referred to as

 A) pure science.
 B) clinical sociology.
 C) applied sociology.
 D) basic sociology.

**88)** George Herbert Mead was committed to social reform and sought to help policymakers by serving on committees formed to address Chicago's labor problems and public education. His work on these committees would be considered

 A) the dramaturgical approach.
 B) applied sociology.
 C) basic sociology.
 D) globalization.

**89)** What is considered to be the major theme of analysis in sociology today?

 A) social inequality
 B) individual inferiority
 C) genetic influences
 D) mental disturbances

**90)** Functionalists had the upper hand in sociology in the 1900s in the United States, but widespread social unrest since the late 1960s has made \_\_\_\_\_\_ increasingly persuasive.

 A) the conflict approach
 B) the feminist approach
 C) the interactionist approach
 D) the microsociology approach

**91)** A condition in which members of society have differing amounts of wealth, prestige, or power is referred to as

 A) social inequality.
 B) pure sociology.
 C) applied sociology.
 D) social psychology.

**92)** The impact of Hurricane Katrina on residents of the Gulf Coast drew attention to \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the United States, as the people who were hit the hardest by the massive storm were the poor, who had the greatest difficulty evacuating beforehand.

 A) social inequality
 B) globalization
 C) pure sociology
 D) anomie

**93)** Describe what C. Wright Mills meant by the term *sociological* *imagination*. Provide an example of how you would apply the tool.

**94)** Discuss what separates sociology from common sense. Be sure to give some examples of how sociological research might dispel commonly accepted views.

**95)** Summarize the contributions of Émile Durkheim, Max Weber, Karl Marx, and W. E. B. DuBois to the field of sociology. Be sure to note any theoretical differences they may have with one another.

**96)** Define the concepts *social* *capital* and *cultural* *capital*. Then, perform some reflexive thinking and list all the examples of social and cultural capital you possess so far. How does your social and cultural capital differ from that of your friends? How about your classmates?

**97)** Explain what W. E. B. DuBois meant by *double consciousness.* Does a white person have this consciousness? Why or why not? What consequences does such a consciousness have on "the self"?

**98)** Identify a social change that has both manifest and latent functions. Explain the manifest and latent functions that resulted and why you would classify them as such.

**99)** Explain the similarities and differences among the three major sociological perspectives of functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism. Identify which perspectives use a macro-level or a micro-level of analysis and why.

**100)** Describe the features shared between conflict theory and the feminist perspective. In what ways do these perspectives differ and why?

**101)** Describe how queer theory has challenged some long-standing assumptions about the nature of sexual identity and the ways in which it is understood or referenced at the macro-level of society.

**102)** Discuss why social inequality has become such a dominant theme in the field of sociology today.

**103)** Define and discuss globalization. Use the examples in the text to explain the social consequences of globalization and ways some might be seen in positive ways.

**104)** Sociology is the systematic study of social behavior and the study of individual personality differences.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**105)** A sociologist who develops theories based off his or her experiences and conversations is using common sense, rather than scientific analysis, to formulate those theories.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**106)** A key element in the sociological imagination is the ability to view one's own society as an outsider would, rather than solely from the perspective of personal experiences and cultural biases.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**107)** The most effective sociological theories tend to have both explanatory and predictive power.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**108)** Theories are attempts to explain events, forces, materials, ideas, or behavior in a comprehensive manner.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**109)** Karl Marx saw the factory as the center of conflict between society's exploiters and the exploited masses.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**110)** Very early in the 20th century, the focus of sociology shifted from theorizing and information gathering to a more active interest in transforming society.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**111)** Having a grandmother who sits on the board of trustees for your college and helps you gain admission is an example of social capital.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**112)** Knowledge of Van Gogh, Rembrandt, and the works of other celebrated painters would be an example of cultural capital.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**113)** One of Robert Merton's most significant contributions to sociology was the attempt to merge the micro-level and macro-level approaches to the study of society.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**114)** All sociologists view the world as a stable and ongoing entity.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**115)** The conflict perspective emphasizes the way in which the parts of a society are structured to maintain its stability.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**116)** The conflict perspective considers how laws reinforce the position of those in power.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**117)** Applied sociology is dedicated to facilitating change by altering social relationships or restructuring social institutions.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**118)** The goal of applied sociology is to assist in solving social problems, such as poverty and homelessness.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**Answer Key**Test name: chapter 1

1) A

2) D

3) C

4) B

5) D

6) C

7) B

8) B

9) C

10) D

11) A

12) B

13) B

14) C

15) C

16) A

17) A

18) B

19) C

20) D

21) B

22) B

23) A

24) C

25) B

26) A

27) C

28) B

29) D

30) B

31) C

32) C

33) B

34) D

35) A

36) C

37) A

38) A

39) A

40) D

41) B

42) D

43) D

44) C

45) A

46) D

47) D

48) D

49) A

50) D

51) D

52) C

53) C

54) A

55) D

56) A

57) C

58) D

59) C

60) A

61) B

62) B

63) B

64) D

65) B

66) C

67) C

68) C

69) B

70) D

71) B

72) A

73) B

74) C

75) C

76) B

77) A

78) A

79) B

80) C

81) B

82) B

83) C

84) B

85) A

86) B

87) C

88) B

89) A

90) A

91) A

92) A

104) FALSE

105) TRUE

106) TRUE

107) TRUE

108) TRUE

109) TRUE

110) FALSE

111) TRUE

112) TRUE

113) TRUE

114) FALSE

115) FALSE

116) TRUE

117) FALSE

118) TRUE