

ch1

Student: _____

1. Which of the following was the main concern of Barbara Ehrenreich's study in *Nickel and Dimed: On (Not) Getting By in America*?
 - A. large cities
 - B. education
 - C. stratification in society
 - D. crime
2. The scientific study of social behavior and human groups is known as:
 - A. psychology.
 - B. political science.
 - C. anthropology.
 - D. sociology.
3. Sociology:
 - A. is the scientific study of social behavior and human groups.
 - B. focuses primarily on how social relationships influence people's behavior.
 - C. focuses on how societies develop and change.
 - D. all of these
4. 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*.
5. _____ is most closely associated with the concept of the sociological imagination.
 - A. Émile Durkheim
 - B. Max Weber
 - C. Karl Marx
 - D. C. Wright Mills
6. 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.
7. A sociologist observing behavior at a college football game would probably focus on:
 - A. what books the coach of the team has read during the past year.
 - B. a "fan" who has fallen asleep during the game's fourth quarter.
 - C. the interaction among fans during the pre-game ritual of tailgate parties.
 - D. the cleanliness of the rest room facilities in the stadium.

8. Which of the following would be an example of the use of the sociological imagination?
- A. a study of an individual's sleeping patterns
 - B. an analysis of the content of dreams
 - C. a study that concentrates on the behavior of people listening to a religious service compared to those listening to a rock concert
 - D. an analysis of the powers of the President of the U.S. to declare war
9. Which aspect of divorce would most likely be of interest to sociologists using the sociological imagination?
- A. the structural impact of divorce
 - B. the personal hardships of a man or woman divorcing
 - C. the average amount of child support payments for dependent children
 - D. the number of suicides connected to divorce
10. C. Wright Mills advocated the use of the sociological imagination to view 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.
11. The sociological imagination is an empowering tool because:
- A. it allows us to look beyond a limited understanding of the world.
 - B. it helps us to understand why certain people may prefer hip-hop music.
 - C. it helps open up a different way of understanding other populations in the world.
 - D. all of these
12. The body of knowledge obtained using methods based upon systematic observation is called a (an):
- A. theory.
 - B. *verstehen*.
 - C. science.
 - D. ideal type.
13. 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.
14. Which of the following subject areas is an example of a natural science?
- A. philosophy
 - B. British literature
 - C. ceramics
 - D. geology
15. Sociology, anthropology, economics, and history study various aspects of human society and are therefore considered:
- A. natural sciences.
 - B. social sciences.
 - C. typologies.
 - D. psychological categories.

16. Astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, and physics study various aspects of the physical features of nature and are therefore considered:
- A. natural sciences.
 - B. social sciences.
 - C. typologies.
 - D. psychological categories.
17. Which of the following academic disciplines would most likely explore the ways in which people produce and exchange goods?
- A. history
 - B. psychology
 - C. economics
 - D. sociology
18. Which of the following academic disciplines investigates personality and individual behavior?
- A. history
 - B. psychology
 - C. political science
 - D. sociology
19. Which of the following academic disciplines emphasizes the influence that society has on people's attitudes and behavior and the ways in which people shape society?
- A. anthropology
 - B. economics
 - C. sociology
 - D. physics
20. Which of the following academic disciplines is classified as a natural science?
- A. sociology
 - B. history
 - C. political science
 - D. biology
21. Which of the following academic disciplines is classified as a social science?
- A. biology
 - B. physics
 - C. anthropology
 - D. astronomy
22. Which social science would be interested in the stances taken by elected officials both during and in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina?
- A. history
 - B. economics
 - C. sociology
 - D. political science

23. Which social science would be interested in cost comparisons between the use of the death penalty and incarceration for criminal offenders?
- A. history
 - B. economics
 - C. sociology
 - D. political science
24. A natural scientist would be likely to study:
- A. the clothing patterns of a group of people during a hundred-year period.
 - B. food preparation among a tribal group in New Guinea.
 - C. rock formations and composition in the Grand Canyon.
 - D. the interaction between men and women on a college campus.
25. 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 U.S.
 - C. newest procedure in heart transplant surgery.
 - D. possibility of life on Mars.
26. Sociologists argue that, unlike scientific knowledge, common sense conclusions are:
- A. not published.
 - B. not reliable.
 - C. not politically correct.
 - D. easily disseminated.
27. Contrary to common sense, a 2007 study of military marriages showed:
- A. a significant rise in divorce rates.
 - B. a significant decrease in divorce rates.
 - C. no significant increase in the divorce rate.
 - D. the rate was the same as the civilian rate.
28. An attempt to explain problems, actions, or behavior in a comprehensive manner is called a (an):
- A. science.
 - B. typology.
 - C. theory.
 - D. ideal type.
29. In his research on suicide, Émile Durkheim's found that:
- A. Protestants had higher suicide rates than Catholics.
 - B. married people had higher suicide rates than unmarried people.
 - C. civilians had higher suicide rates than soldiers.
 - D. suicide rates were higher during periods of prosperity than during periods of depression.
30. Émile Durkheim's study of suicide related suicide rates to:
- A. personal depression.
 - B. personal stress.
 - 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.

31. Émile Durkheim's explanation of suicide was scientific because he:
- A. developed conclusions based on 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.
32. Which of the following statements is an example of a sociological theory?
- A. Suicide rates are a reflection of whether people are, or are not, integrated into the group life of a society.
 - B. John's suicide was probably the result of the stress he was feeling at work.
 - C. Social groups must have three or more members.
 - D. Betting on horse races increases on sunny days.
33. Émile Durkheim is known for his classic sociological study of:
- A. suicide.
 - B. abortion.
 - C. soccer.
 - D. crowd control.
34. The discipline of sociology was given its name by the French theorist:
- A. Émile Durkheim.
 - B. Auguste Comte.
 - C. Harriet Martineau.
 - D. Marcel Marceau.
35. Which sociologist translated the works of Auguste Comte into English and emphasized the impact that the economy, laws, trade, and population could have on contemporary social problems?
- A. Émile Durkheim
 - B. Jane Addams
 - C. Harriet Martineau
 - D. Talcott Parsons
36. Which early sociologist applied the concept of evolution to societies in order to explain how they change, or evolve, over time?
- A. Émile Durkheim
 - B. Charles Darwin
 - C. Harriet Martineau
 - D. Herbert Spencer
37. Anomie refers to:
- A. a model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated.
 - B. a loss of direction that is felt in a society when social control of individual behavior has become ineffective.
 - C. a classification scheme containing two or more categories.
 - D. a type of suicide that is based on depression.

38. In many Third World nations, the pace of social change is very rapid and there is significant hunger and starvation, unemployment, and family disruption. Individuals who live in Third World nations are likely to suffer:
- A. dialecticism.
 - B. anomie.
 - C. *verstehen*.
 - D. dramaturgy.
39. The concept of anomie was introduced into sociology by:
- A. Auguste Comte.
 - B. Émile Durkheim.
 - C. Max Weber.
 - D. C. Wright Mills.
40. The word 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. *Gemeinschaft*.
 - C. anomie.
 - D. *Gesellschaft*.
41. 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.
42. The concept of *verstehen* was introduced into sociology by:
- A. Auguste Comte.
 - B. Émile Durkheim.
 - C. Max Weber.
 - D. C. Wright Mills.
43. An ideal type is:
- A. a body of knowledge obtained by methods based on systematic observation.
 - B. a construct or model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated.
 - C. a detailed plan or method for obtaining data scientifically.
 - D. an initiator of people's attitudes or behavior.
44. A construct or model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated is called a (an):
- A. ideal type.
 - B. typology.
 - C. natural science.
 - D. theory.

45. A sociology instructor asks students to make lists of the characteristics of the best and worst possible instructors. These lists, which would be used to evaluate all instructors, are an example of a (an):
- A. typology.
 - B. ideal type.
 - C. *verstehen*.
 - D. hypothesis.
46. 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.
47. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels said, "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
48. 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. economic
 - B. political
 - C. social
 - D. all of these
49. In Karl Marx's analysis, society was fundamentally divided between:
- A. men and women who clash in pursuit of their own interests.
 - B. classes that clash in pursuit of their own class interests.
 - C. Blacks and Whites who clash in pursuit of their own racial interests.
 - D. the religious and the nonreligious who clash in pursuit of their own interests.
50. Which of the following sociologists advocated basic research on the lives of Blacks?
- A. Robert Merton
 - B. Jane Addams
 - C. W.E.B. Du Bois
 - D. C. Wright Mills
51. For W.E.B. Du Bois, which of the following was considered essential in combating prejudice and achieving tolerance and justice?
- A. statistics
 - B. common sense
 - C. knowledge
 - D. surveys

52. W.E.B. Du Bois conducted important social research on the lives of African Americans in which of the following cities?
- A. New York
 - B. Philadelphia
 - C. Baltimore
 - D. Albany
53. In 1909, W.E.B. Du Bois helped found which of these organizations?
- A. Black Panther Party
 - B. Nation of Islam
 - C. NAACP
 - D. Black National Congress
54. What term do we use to describe the experience of being Black in White America; a division of an individual's identity into two or more social realities?
- A. double consciousness
 - B. racial fetishism
 - C. double rejection
 - D. bipolar racism
55. Which of the following was a central focus for Charles Horton Cooley?
- A. class issues
 - B. divorce
 - C. intimate face-to-face groups
 - D. suicide
56. 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.
57. Although some of the early sociologists saw themselves as social reformers, by the middle of the twentieth century, the focus of the discipline of sociology had shifted to:
- A. theorizing and gathering information.
 - B. a de-emphasis on the scientific method.
 - C. applied sociology.
 - D. the advocacy of civil rights for minorities.
58. Which sociologist made an important contribution to the discipline by successfully combining theory and research?
- A. C. Wright Mills
 - B. Jane Addams
 - C. Harriet Martineau
 - D. Robert Merton

59. _____ stresses the study of small groups and often uses experimental study in laboratories.
- A. Microsociology
 - B. Macrosociology
 - C. Middle-range sociology
 - D. Conflict theory
60. Sociological studies that focus on large-scale phenomena or entire civilizations are defined as:
- A. microsociology.
 - B. interactionism.
 - C. macrosociology.
 - D. dramaturgy.
61. A study of divorce rates among the populations of Canada, England, the U.S., and France is an example of:
- A. alienation.
 - B. anomie.
 - C. microsociology.
 - D. macrosociology.
62. 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.
63. Which of the following would be an example of cultural capital?
- A. knowing all the names of Monster Truck drivers
 - B. knowledge of great American authors
 - C. a close network of extended relatives
 - D. knowledge of Laotian cuisine
64. Which of the following would be an example of social capital?
- A. knowledge of fine wines
 - B. your dad, the janitor
 - C. deep knowledge of Mozart
 - D. your Uncle, the powerful Senator
65. 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. all of these
66. Which sociologist saw "society as a vast network of connected parts, each of which contributes to the maintenance of the system as a whole?"
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. Erving Goffman
 - C. Max Weber
 - D. Talcott Parsons

67. Which sociological perspective would suggest that if an aspect of social life does not contribute to a society's stability, then it does not serve a useful function?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. all of these
68. Which sociological perspective would be most likely to 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
69. According to the functionalist perspective, an aspect of social life is 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. promotes value consensus among members of a society.
 - D. is dysfunctional.
70. Which of the following could be a manifest function of colleges?
- A. They are a place to meet future husbands or wives.
 - B. They sometimes fail to teach students how to read or write effectively.
 - C. They help to maintain the economic status quo in the U.S.
 - D. They prepare students for post-college careers.
71. An element or a process of society that may actually disrupt a social system or lead to a decrease in stability is known as a:
- A. latent function.
 - B. manifest function.
 - C. dysfunction.
 - D. conflict function.
72. Children who experience divorce in their family are more likely to experience divorce themselves when they are adults. This is an example of a:
- A. dysfunction of families.
 - B. latent function of families.
 - C. manifest function of families.
 - D. proactive function of families.
73. Which sociological perspective sees the social world as being in continual struggle?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. global perspective

74. Critics of television often suggest that executives of major television networks and movie corporations are wealthy White males who decide which programs or movies will be produced and which directors and actors will obtain jobs in the industry. This analysis reflects the:
- A. functionalist perspective.
 - B. conflict perspective.
 - C. interactionist perspective.
 - D. global perspective.
75. Contemporary conflict theorists are concerned with the conflict between:
- A. women and men.
 - B. cities and suburbs.
 - C. Blacks and Whites.
 - D. all of these
76. Which sociological approach focuses on the macrolevel and would tend to view inequality in gender as central to behavior and organization?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. feminist perspective
77. Which sociologist explored what it meant to be female and Black living in the U.S.?
- A. Jane Addams
 - B. Ida Wells-Barnett
 - C. Harriet Martineau
 - D. Meda Chesney-Lind
78. 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. all of these
79. 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
80. 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

81. Which sociological perspective is most concerned with macrolevel analysis?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. both functionalist and conflict perspectives.
82. Inequality, capitalism, and stratification are key concepts of which theoretical perspective?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. all of these
83. In examining any aspect of society, which sociological perspective emphasizes the contribution that aspect makes to overall social stability?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. all of these
84. 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
85. Using 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.
86. George Herbert Mead served on committees dealing with Chicago's labor problems and public education. These activities are examples of:
- A. social inequality.
 - B. applied sociology.
 - C. basic sociology.
 - D. all of these
87. Which sociological approach would view sports as an agent for defining people's social positions as players, coaches, and referees as a result of their performances and reputations?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. feminist perspective

88. 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. none of these
89. Which sociological perspective would view sports as serving 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
90. 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
91. The view that sports serve as an "opiate" for social injustices and distract people from focusing on the reality of personal problems and social issues would most likely be held by:
- A. functionalists.
 - B. conflict theorists.
 - C. interactionists.
 - D. global sociologists.
92. Which sociological perspective would suggest that sports participants may work together harmoniously, and abandon previously held stereotypes and prejudices despite class, racial, and religious differences?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. feminist perspective
93. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Clinical sociologists take direct responsibility for implementing their ideas.
 - B. There are no established procedures for certifying clinical sociologists.
 - C. Applied and clinical sociology are the same.
 - D. Clinical sociology has existed for only the last twenty years.
94. The fact that the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the U.S. led to an economic decline throughout the world is an example of:
- A. U.S. world domination.
 - B. world support for the U.S.
 - C. social inequality.
 - D. globalization.

95. Which of the following is a common view of globalization?
- A. it allows multinational corporations to expand unchecked
 - B. it is the natural outcome of advances in communications technology
 - C. it rarely impacts people in developing countries
 - D. it allows multinational corporations to expand unchecked AND it is the natural outcome of advances in communications technology.
96. Which statement about the international coffee trade is true?
- A. The coffee trade relies upon the exploitation of cheap labor.
 - B. The Starbucks success story only exists in the U.S.
 - C. Most coffee pickers are unionized and well paid.
 - D. The coffee trade relies upon the exploitation of cheap labor AND most coffee pickers are unionized and well paid.
97. What is considered to be the major theme of analysis in sociology today?
- A. social inequality
 - B. individual inferiority
 - C. genetic influences
 - D. mental disturbance
98. 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.
99. Sociology is the systematic study of social behavior and the study of individual personality differences.
- True False
100. Studies show women do talk more daily than men.
- True False
101. An effective sociological theory may have both explanatory and predictive power.
- True False
102. Herbert Spencer and W.E.B. Du Bois shared the same perspective when it came to sociological theory.
- True False
103. Herbert Spencer suggested that sociologists should be highly critical of the status quo and should work actively for social change.
- True False
104. Karl Marx saw the factory as the center of conflict between society's exploiters and its exploited masses.
- True False

105. Harriet Martineau and Ida B. Wells prevented the implementation of a racial segregation policy in the Chicago public school system in the early 1900s and helped to establish settlement houses in that city.
True False
106. In the middle of the twentieth century, the focus of sociology shifted from theorizing and information gathering to a more active interest in transforming society.
True False
107. Having a grandmother who sits on the board of trustees for your college is an example of social capital.
True False
108. Knowledge of Van Gogh, Rembrandt, and others' work would be an example of cultural capital.
True False
109. One of Robert Merton's most significant contributions to sociology was the attempt to merge the microlevel and macrolevel approaches to the study of society.
True False
110. Despite their differences, functionalists, conflict theorists, and interactionists would all agree that there is much more to sports than exercise or recreation.
True False
111. Applied sociology is dedicated to facilitating change by altering social relationships or restructuring social institutions.
True False
112. Describe what C. Wright Mills meant by the term "sociological imagination."
113. Discuss what separates sociology from common sense. Be sure to give some examples of how sociological research might dispel commonly accepted views.

114. Summarize the contributions of Émile Durkheim, Max Weber, and Karl Marx to the field of sociology. Be sure to note any theoretical differences they may have had with one another.
115. Explain the similarities and differences between the three major sociological perspectives of functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism. Identify which perspectives use a macrolevel or a microlevel of analysis.
116. Describe the similarities and differences between conflict theory and the feminist perspective.
117. Explain what W.E.B. Du Bois meant by his term "double consciousness." Does a white person have this consciousness? What consequences would such a consciousness have on "the self"?

118. 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 it differ from your friends? How about your classmates?

ch1 Key

1. Which of the following was the main concern of Barbara Ehrenreich's study in *Nickel and Dimed: On (Not) Getting By in America*?
- A. large cities
 - B. education
 - C. stratification in society**
 - D. crime

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #1
Type: I

2. The scientific study of social behavior and human groups is known as:
- A. psychology.
 - B. political science.
 - C. anthropology.
 - D. sociology.**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #2
Type: D

3. Sociology:
- A. is the scientific study of social behavior and human groups.
 - B. focuses primarily on how social relationships influence people's behavior.
 - C. focuses on how societies develop and change.
 - D. all of these**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #3
Type: D

4. 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*.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #4
Type: D

5. _____ is most closely associated with the concept of the sociological imagination.
- A. Émile Durkheim
 - B. Max Weber
 - C. Karl Marx
 - D. C. Wright Mills**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #5
Type: S

6. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #6
Type: I

7. A sociologist observing behavior at a college football game would probably focus on:
- A. what books the coach of the team has read during the past year.
 - B. a "fan" who has fallen asleep during the game's fourth quarter.
 - C. the interaction among fans during the pre-game ritual of tailgate parties.
 - D. the cleanliness of the rest room facilities in the stadium.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #7
Type: C

8. Which of the following would be an example of the use of the sociological imagination?
- A. a study of an individual's sleeping patterns
 - B. an analysis of the content of dreams
 - C. a study that concentrates on the behavior of people listening to a religious service compared to those listening to a rock concert
 - D. an analysis of the powers of the President of the U.S. to declare war

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #8
Type: C

9. Which aspect of divorce would most likely be of interest to sociologists using the sociological imagination?
- A. the structural impact of divorce
 - B. the personal hardships of a man or woman divorcing
 - C. the average amount of child support payments for dependent children
 - D. the number of suicides connected to divorce

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #9
Type: I

10. C. Wright Mills advocated the use of the sociological imagination to view 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #10
Type: I

11. The sociological imagination is an empowering tool because:
- A. it allows us to look beyond a limited understanding of the world.
 - B. it helps us to understand why certain people may prefer hip-hop music.
 - C. it helps open up a different way of understanding other populations in the world.
 - D. all of these

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #11
Type: I

12. The body of knowledge obtained using methods based upon systematic observation is called a (an):
- A. theory.
 - B. *verstehen*.
 - C.** science.
 - D. ideal type.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #12
Type: D

13. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #13
Type: I

14. Which of the following subject areas is an example of a natural science?
- A. philosophy
 - B. British literature
 - C. ceramics
 - D.** geology

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #14
Type: C

15. Sociology, anthropology, economics, and history study various aspects of human society and are therefore considered:
- A. natural sciences.
 - B.** social sciences.
 - C. typologies.
 - D. psychological categories.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #15
Type: D

16. Astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, and physics study various aspects of the physical features of nature and are therefore considered:
- A.** natural sciences.
 - B. social sciences.
 - C. typologies.
 - D. psychological categories.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #16
Type: D

17. Which of the following academic disciplines would most likely explore the ways in which people produce and exchange goods?
- A. history
 - B. psychology
 - C.** economics
 - D. sociology

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #17
Type: D

18. Which of the following academic disciplines investigates personality and individual behavior?

- A. history
- B. psychology**
- C. political science
- D. sociology

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #18
Type: D

19. Which of the following academic disciplines emphasizes the influence that society has on people's attitudes and behavior and the ways in which people shape society?

- A. anthropology
- B. economics
- C. sociology**
- D. physics

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #19
Type: D

20. Which of the following academic disciplines is classified as a natural science?

- A. sociology
- B. history
- C. political science
- D. biology**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #20
Type: I

21. Which of the following academic disciplines is classified as a social science?

- A. biology
- B. physics
- C. anthropology**
- D. astronomy

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #21
Type: I

22. Which social science would be interested in the stances taken by elected officials both during and in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina?

- A. history
- B. economics
- C. sociology
- D. political science**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #22
Type: I

23. Which social science would be interested in cost comparisons between the use of the death penalty and incarceration for criminal offenders?

- A. history
- B. economics**
- C. sociology
- D. political science

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #23
Type: I

24. A natural scientist would be likely to study:
- A. the clothing patterns of a group of people during a hundred-year period.
 - B. food preparation among a tribal group in New Guinea.
 - C.** rock formations and composition in the Grand Canyon.
 - D. the interaction between men and women on a college campus.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #24
Type: C

25. 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 U.S.
 - C. newest procedure in heart transplant surgery.
 - D. possibility of life on Mars.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #25
Type: C

26. Sociologists argue that, unlike scientific knowledge, common sense conclusions are:
- A. not published.
 - B.** not reliable.
 - C. not politically correct.
 - D. easily disseminated.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #26
Type: I

27. Contrary to common sense, a 2007 study of military marriages showed:
- A. a significant rise in divorce rates.
 - B. a significant decrease in divorce rates.
 - C.** no significant increase in the divorce rate.
 - D. the rate was the same as the civilian rate.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #27
Type: I

28. An attempt to explain problems, actions, or behavior in a comprehensive manner is called a (an):
- A. science.
 - B. typology.
 - C.** theory.
 - D. ideal type.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #28
Type: D

29. In his research on suicide, Émile Durkheim's found that:
- A.** Protestants had higher suicide rates than Catholics.
 - B. married people had higher suicide rates than unmarried people.
 - C. civilians had higher suicide rates than soldiers.
 - D. suicide rates were higher during periods of prosperity than during periods of depression.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #29
Type: I

30. Émile Durkheim's study of suicide related suicide rates to:
- A. personal depression.
 - B. personal stress.
 - 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #30
Type: I

31. Émile Durkheim's explanation of suicide was scientific because he:
- A. developed conclusions based on 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #31
Type: I

32. Which of the following statements is an example of a sociological theory?
- A. Suicide rates are a reflection of whether people are, or are not, integrated into the group life of a society.
 - B. John's suicide was probably the result of the stress he was feeling at work.
 - C. Social groups must have three or more members.
 - D. Betting on horse races increases on sunny days.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #32
Type: C

33. Émile Durkheim is known for his classic sociological study of:
- A. suicide.
 - B. abortion.
 - C. soccer.
 - D. crowd control.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #33
Type: S

34. The discipline of sociology was given its name by the French theorist:
- A. Émile Durkheim.
 - B. Auguste Comte.
 - C. Harriet Martineau.
 - D. Marcel Marceau.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #34
Type: S

35. Which sociologist translated the works of Auguste Comte into English and emphasized the impact that the economy, laws, trade, and population could have on contemporary social problems?
- A. Émile Durkheim
 - B. Jane Addams
 - C. Harriet Martineau
 - D. Talcott Parsons

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #35
Type: S

36. Which early sociologist applied the concept of evolution to societies in order to explain how they change, or evolve, over time?
- A. Émile Durkheim
 - B. Charles Darwin
 - C. Harriet Martineau
 - D. Herbert Spencer**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #36
Type: S

37. Anomie refers to:
- A. a model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated.
 - B. a loss of direction that is felt in a society when social control of individual behavior has become ineffective.**
 - C. a classification scheme containing two or more categories.
 - D. a type of suicide that is based on depression.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #37
Type: D

38. In many Third World nations, the pace of social change is very rapid and there is significant hunger and starvation, unemployment, and family disruption. Individuals who live in Third World nations are likely to suffer:
- A. dialecticism.
 - B. anomie.**
 - C. *verstehen*.
 - D. dramaturgy.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #38
Type: C

39. The concept of anomie was introduced into sociology by:
- A. Auguste Comte.
 - B. Émile Durkheim.**
 - C. Max Weber.
 - D. C. Wright Mills.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #39
Type: C

40. The word 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. *Gemeinschaft*.
 - C. anomie.
 - D. *Gesellschaft*.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #40
Type: D

41. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #41
Type: C

42. The concept of *verstehen* was introduced into sociology by:

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #42
Type: S

43. An ideal type is:

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #43
Type: D

44. A construct or model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated is called a (an):

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #44
Type: D

45. A sociology instructor asks students to make lists of the characteristics of the best and worst possible instructors. These lists, which would be used to evaluate all instructors, are an example of a (an):

A. typology.
B. ideal type.
C. *verstehen*.
D. hypothesis.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #45
Type: C

46. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #46
Type: I

47. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels said, "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
- Schaefer - Chapter 01 #47*
Type: I
48. 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. economic
 - B. political
 - C. social
 - D. all of these**
- Schaefer - Chapter 01 #48*
Type: I
49. In Karl Marx's analysis, society was fundamentally divided between:
- A. men and women who clash in pursuit of their own interests.
 - B. classes that clash in pursuit of their own class interests.**
 - C. Blacks and Whites who clash in pursuit of their own racial interests.
 - D. the religious and the nonreligious who clash in pursuit of their own interests.
- Schaefer - Chapter 01 #49*
Type: I
50. Which of the following sociologists advocated basic research on the lives of Blacks?
- A. Robert Merton
 - B. Jane Addams
 - C. W.E.B. Du Bois**
 - D. C. Wright Mills
- Schaefer - Chapter 01 #50*
Type: S
51. For W.E.B. Du Bois, which of the following was considered essential in combating prejudice and achieving tolerance and justice?
- A. statistics
 - B. common sense
 - C. knowledge**
 - D. surveys
- Schaefer - Chapter 01 #51*
Type: I
52. W.E.B. Du Bois conducted important social research on the lives of African Americans in which of the following cities?
- A. New York
 - B. Philadelphia**
 - C. Baltimore
 - D. Albany
- Schaefer - Chapter 01 #52*
Type: I

53. In 1909, W.E.B. Du Bois helped found which of these organizations?

- A. Black Panther Party
- B. Nation of Islam
- C. NAACP
- D. Black National Congress

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #53
Type: I

54. What term do we use to describe the experience of being Black in White America; a division of an individual's identity into two or more social realities?

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #54
Type: C

55. Which of the following was a central focus for Charles Horton Cooley?

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #55
Type: I

56. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #56
Type: D

57. Although some of the early sociologists saw themselves as social reformers, by the middle of the twentieth century, the focus of the discipline of sociology had shifted to:

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #57
Type: I

58. Which sociologist made an important contribution to the discipline by successfully combining theory and research?

- A. C. Wright Mills
- B. Jane Addams
- C. Harriet Martineau
- D. Robert Merton

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #58
Type: S

59. _____ stresses the study of small groups and often uses experimental study in laboratories.

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #59
Type: D

60. Sociological studies that focus on large-scale phenomena or entire civilizations are defined as:

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #60
Type: D

61. A study of divorce rates among the populations of Canada, England, the U.S., and France is an example of:

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #61
Type: C

62. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #62
Type: C

63. Which of the following would be an example of cultural capital?

- A. knowing all the names of Monster Truck drivers
- B. knowledge of great American authors
- C. a close network of extended relatives
- D. knowledge of Laotian cuisine

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #63
Type: I

64. Which of the following would be an example of social capital?

- A. knowledge of fine wines
- B. your dad, the janitor
- C. deep knowledge of Mozart
- D. your Uncle, the powerful Senator

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #64
Type: I

65. 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. all of these

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #65
Type: P

66. Which sociologist saw "society as a vast network of connected parts, each of which contributes to the maintenance of the system as a whole?"

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #66
Type: S

67. Which sociological perspective would suggest that if an aspect of social life does not contribute to a society's stability, then it does not serve a useful function?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. all of these

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #67
Type: P

68. Which sociological perspective would be most likely to 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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #68
Type: P

69. According to the functionalist perspective, an aspect of social life is 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. promotes value consensus among members of a society.
- D. is dysfunctional.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #69
Type: P

70. Which of the following could be a manifest function of colleges?

- A. They are a place to meet future husbands or wives.
- B. They sometimes fail to teach students how to read or write effectively.
- C. They help to maintain the economic status quo in the U.S.
- D. They prepare students for post-college careers.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #70
Type: P

71. An element or a process of society that may actually disrupt a social system or lead to a decrease in stability is known as a:
- A. latent function.
 - B. manifest function.
 - C. dysfunction.**
 - D. conflict function.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #71
Type: P

72. Children who experience divorce in their family are more likely to experience divorce themselves when they are adults. This is an example of a:
- A. dysfunction of families.**
 - B. latent function of families.
 - C. manifest function of families.
 - D. proactive function of families.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #72
Type: P

73. Which sociological perspective sees the social world as being in continual struggle?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective**
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. global perspective

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #73
Type: P

74. Critics of television often suggest that executives of major television networks and movie corporations are wealthy White males who decide which programs or movies will be produced and which directors and actors will obtain jobs in the industry. This analysis reflects the:
- A. functionalist perspective.
 - B. conflict perspective.**
 - C. interactionist perspective.
 - D. global perspective.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #74
Type: P

75. Contemporary conflict theorists are concerned with the conflict between:
- A. women and men.
 - B. cities and suburbs.
 - C. Blacks and Whites.
 - D. all of these**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #75
Type: P

76. Which sociological approach focuses on the macrolevel and would tend to view inequality in gender as central to behavior and organization?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. feminist perspective**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #76
Type: P

77. Which sociologist explored what it meant to be female and Black living in the U.S.?

- A. Jane Addams
- B. Ida Wells-Barnett**
- C. Harriet Martineau
- D. Meda Chesney-Lind

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #77
Type: S

78. 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. all of these

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #78
Type: I

79. 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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #79
Type: S

80. 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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #80
Type: D

81. Which sociological perspective is most concerned with macrolevel analysis?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. both functionalist and conflict perspectives.**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #81
Type: P

82. Inequality, capitalism, and stratification are key concepts of which theoretical perspective?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective**
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. all of these

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #82
Type: C

83. In examining any aspect of society, which sociological perspective emphasizes the contribution that aspect makes to overall social stability?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. all of these

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #83
Type: P

84. 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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #84
Type: P

85. Using 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #85
Type: D

86. George Herbert Mead served on committees dealing with Chicago's labor problems and public education. These activities are examples of:
- A. social inequality.
 - B. applied sociology.
 - C. basic sociology.
 - D. all of these

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #86
Type: C

87. Which sociological approach would view sports as an agent for defining people's social positions as players, coaches, and referees as a result of their performances and reputations?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. feminist perspective

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #87
Type: P

88. 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. none of these

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #88
Type: P

89. Which sociological perspective would view sports as serving 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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #89
Type: P

90. 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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #90
Type: P

91. The view that sports serve as an "opiate" for social injustices and distract people from focusing on the reality of personal problems and social issues would most likely be held by:
- A. functionalists.
 - B. conflict theorists.
 - C. interactionists.
 - D. global sociologists.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #91
Type: P

92. Which sociological perspective would suggest that sports participants may work together harmoniously, and abandon previously held stereotypes and prejudices despite class, racial, and religious differences?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. feminist perspective

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #92
Type: P

93. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Clinical sociologists take direct responsibility for implementing their ideas.
 - B. There are no established procedures for certifying clinical sociologists.
 - C. Applied and clinical sociology are the same.
 - D. Clinical sociology has existed for only the last twenty years.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #93
Type: I

94. The fact that the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the U.S. led to an economic decline throughout the world is an example of:
- A. U.S. world domination.
 - B. world support for the U.S.
 - C. social inequality.
 - D. globalization.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #94
Type: C

95. Which of the following is a common view of globalization?
- A. it allows multinational corporations to expand unchecked
 - B. it is the natural outcome of advances in communications technology
 - C. it rarely impacts people in developing countries
 - D.** it allows multinational corporations to expand unchecked AND it is the natural outcome of advances in communications technology.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #95
Type: I

96. Which statement about the international coffee trade is true?
- A.** The coffee trade relies upon the exploitation of cheap labor.
 - B. The Starbucks success story only exists in the U.S.
 - C. Most coffee pickers are unionized and well paid.
 - D. The coffee trade relies upon the exploitation of cheap labor AND most coffee pickers are unionized and well paid.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #96
Type: I

97. What is considered to be the major theme of analysis in sociology today?
- A.** social inequality
 - B. individual inferiority
 - C. genetic influences
 - D. mental disturbance

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #97
Type: I

98. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #98
Type: I

99. Sociology is the systematic study of social behavior and the study of individual personality differences.

FALSE

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #99

100. Studies show women do talk more daily than men.

FALSE

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #100

101. An effective sociological theory may have both explanatory and predictive power.

TRUE

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #101

102. Herbert Spencer and W.E.B. Du Bois shared the same perspective when it came to sociological theory.

FALSE

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #102

103. Herbert Spencer suggested that sociologists should be highly critical of the status quo and should work actively for social change.

FALSE

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #103

104. Karl Marx saw the factory as the center of conflict between society's exploiters and its exploited masses.

TRUE

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #104

105. Harriet Martineau and Ida B. Wells prevented the implementation of a racial segregation policy in the Chicago public school system in the early 1900s and helped to establish settlement houses in that city.

FALSE

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #105

106. In the middle of the twentieth century, the focus of sociology shifted from theorizing and information gathering to a more active interest in transforming society.

FALSE

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #106

107. Having a grandmother who sits on the board of trustees for your college is an example of social capital.

TRUE

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #107

108. Knowledge of Van Gogh, Rembrandt, and others' work would be an example of cultural capital.

TRUE

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #108

109. One of Robert Merton's most significant contributions to sociology was the attempt to merge the microlevel and macrolevel approaches to the study of society.

TRUE

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #109

110. Despite their differences, functionalists, conflict theorists, and interactionists would all agree that there is much more to sports than exercise or recreation.

TRUE

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #110

111. Applied sociology is dedicated to facilitating change by altering social relationships or restructuring social institutions.

FALSE

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #111

112. Describe what C. Wright Mills meant by the term "sociological imagination."

Answers will vary.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #112

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

Answers will vary.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #113

114. Summarize the contributions of Émile Durkheim, Max Weber, and Karl Marx to the field of sociology. Be sure to note any theoretical differences they may have had with one another.

Answers will vary.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #114

115. Explain the similarities and differences between the three major sociological perspectives of functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism. Identify which perspectives use a macrolevel or a microlevel of analysis.

Answers will vary.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #115

116. Describe the similarities and differences between conflict theory and the feminist perspective.

Answers will vary.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #116

117. Explain what W.E.B. Du Bois meant by his term "double consciousness." Does a white person have this consciousness? What consequences would such a consciousness have on "the self"?

Answers will vary.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #117

118. 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 it differ from your friends? How about your classmates?

Answers will vary.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #118

ch1 Summary

<i>Category</i>	<i># of Questions</i>
Schaefer - Chapter 01	118
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Type: D	19
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