


Pool Canvas

Add, modify, and remove questions. Select a question type from the Add Question drop-down list and click **Go** to add questions. Use Creation Settings to establish which default options, such as feedback and images, are available for question creation.

Add [Creation Settings](#)

Name CHAPTER 1: THE SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Description

Instructions

[Modify](#)

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 1 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Sociology is defined as

- Answer** ✓
- the systematic study of human society and social interaction.
 - the methodological analysis of groups and individuals.
 - the scientific analysis of premodern people.
 - the academic discipline that examines individual human behavior.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 2 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A _____ is a large social grouping that shares the same geographical territory and is subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations.

- Answer**
- culture
 - society
 - nation
 - country

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 3 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A _____ is a society in which discretionary consumption is a mass phenomenon among people across diverse income categories.

- Answer**
- conflict society
 - class society
 - consumer society
 - International society

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 4 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A _____ is a popular but false notion that may be used, either intentionally or unintentionally, to perpetuate certain beliefs or "theories" even in the light of conclusive evidence to the contrary.

- Answer**
- stereo
 - myth
 - false consciousness
 - philosophical contradiction

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 5 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The belief that "money can buy happiness" is an example of a(n):

- Answer**
- racial characteristic
 - group behavior
 - myth
 - applied sociology

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 6 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The ability to see the relationship between individual experiences and the larger society is referred to as:

- Answer**
- the conflict perception
 - the sociological imagination
 - the reality perception
 - the symbolic interaction approach

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 7 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Widespread unemployment and massive, nationwide consumer debt are examples of:

- Answer**
- personal troubles
 - public issues
 - non-public issues
 - psychological difficulties

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 8 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question One person being addicted, unemployed, or running up a high credit card debt could be identified as a:

- Answer**
- non-public issue
 - societal issue
 - ✓ personal trouble
 - public issue

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 9 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Between 1990 and 2000, credit card debt _____ in the United States while savings diminished.

- Answer**
- doubled
 - ✓ tripled
 - quintupled
 - decreased

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 10 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Many low-income nations are:

- Answer** ✓ agrarian
- industrial
 - post-industrial
 - post-modern

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 11 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The world's _____ countries are nations with highly industrialized economies; technologically advanced industrial, administrative, and service occupations; and relatively high levels of national and personal income.

- Answer** ✓ high-income
- middle-income
 - low-income
 - subordinate-income

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 12 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and the countries of Western Europe are examples of _____ countries.

- Answer**
- middle-income
 - subordinate-income
 - low-income
 - ✓ high-income

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 13 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The world's _____ countries are nations with industrializing economies, particularly in urban areas, and moderate levels of national and personal income.

- Answer**
- high-income
 - ✓ middle-income
 - low-income
 - subordinate-income

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 14 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The nations of Eastern Europe and many Latin American countries are examples of _____ countries.

- Answer**
- subordinate-income
 - high-income
 - ✓ middle-income
 - low-income

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 15 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The world's _____ countries are primarily agrarian nations with little industrialization and low levels of national and personal income.

- Answer**
- high-income
 - middle-income
 - subordinate-income
 - ✓ low-income

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 16 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Many of the nations of Africa and Asia, particularly India and the People's Republic of China where people typically work the land, are examples of _____ countries.

- Answer**
- subordinate-income
 - ✓ low-income
 - middle-income
 - high-income

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 17 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ is a term used by many people to specify groups of people distinguished by physical characteristics; whereas _____ refers to the cultural heritage or identity of a group and is based on factors such as language or country of origin.

Answer

- Ethnicity, race
- Creed, religion
- ✓ Race, ethnicity
- Heritage, class

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 18 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ is the relative location of a person or group within the larger society, based on wealth, power, prestige, or other valued resources.

Answer

- Caste
- ✓ Class
- Economic position
- Social location

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 19 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ refers to the biological and anatomical differences between females and males.

Answer

- ✓ Sex
- Gender
- Biology
- Sociobiology

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 20 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Notions of femininity and masculinity are social expectations associated with one's _____.

Answer

- sex
- ✓ gender
- biology
- sociobiology

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 21 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question This social thinker provided great contributions to modern science, including the discovery of the laws of gravity and motion and the development of calculus.

Answer

- Auguste Comte
- Jacques Turgot
- ✓ Isaac Newton
- Charles Montesquieu

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 22 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The origins of sociological thinking as we know it today can be traced to the scientific revolution in the late seventeenth and mid-eighteenth centuries and to the _____.

Answer

- ✓ Age of Enlightenment
- Conservative Reaction
- End of Darkness
- Liberal Arts

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 23 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In France, the Enlightenment (also referred to as *Age of Reason*) was dominated by a group of thinkers referred to collectively as the _____.

Answer

- enlightened ones
- brilliant ones
- ✓ philosophes
- Puritans

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 24 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ is the process by which an increasing proportion of a population lives in cities rather than in rural areas.

Answer

- Suburbanization
- ✓ Urbanization
- Industrialization
- Future shock

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 25 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ is the process by which societies are transformed from dependence on agriculture and handmade products to an emphasis on manufacturing and related industries.

- Answer**
- Horticultural revolution
 - Technological revolution
 - Urbanization
 - ✓ Industrialization

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 26 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question French philosopher _____ is credited with having coined the term *sociology* to describe a new science that would engage in the study of society.

- Answer**
- Max Weber
 - Herbert Spencer
 - Emile Durkheim
 - ✓ Auguste Comte

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 27 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The “founder of sociology” is:

- Answer**
- Max Weber
 - Karl Marx
 - Emile Durkheim
 - ✓ Auguste Comte

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 28 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Auguste Comte described the *Law of the three stages*: he believed that knowledge began in the _____—explanations were based on religion and the supernatural, and kinship was the most prominent unit of society.

- Answer**
- ✓ theological stage
 - metaphysical stage
 - scientific stage
 - positive stage

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 29 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Auguste Comte described the *Law of the three stages*: he believed that knowledge moved to the _____—explanations were based on abstract philosophical speculations, and the state becomes the prominent social unit.

- Answer**
- positive stage
 - theological stage
 - ✓ metaphysical stage
 - scientific stage

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 30 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Auguste Comte described the *Law of the three stages*: he believed that knowledge would reach the _____—explanations were based on systematic observation, experimentation, comparison, and historical analysis; and industry became the prominent structural unit in society.

- Answer**
- metaphysical stage
 - ✓ scientific stage
 - theological stage
 - biological stage

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 31 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Auguste Comte, societies contain _____, forces for conflict and change.

- Answer**
- social statics
 - social functions
 - ✓ social dynamics
 - social choices

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 32 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question This British sociologist translated and condensed Comte's work and was noted for her study of social customs in Great Britain and the United States.

- Answer**
- Harriet Nelson
 - Jane Addams
 - ✓ Harriet Martineau
 - Sarah Spencer

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 33 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In *Society in America*, _____ examined religion, politics, child rearing, slavery, and immigration to the United States, paying special attention to social distinctions based on class, race, and gender.

- Answer**
- Jane Addams
 - Auguste Comte
 - Herbert Spencer
 - ✓ Harriet Martineau

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 34 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to British social theorist _____, societies developed through a process of “struggle” (for existence) and “fitness” (for survival), which he referred to as the “survival of the fittest.”

Answer

- Talcott Parsons
- Auguste Comte
- ✓ Herbert Spencer
- Emile Durkheim

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 35 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to _____ Theory of General Evolution, society, like a biological organism, has various interdependent parts (such as the family, the economy, and the government) that work to ensure the stability and survival of the entire society.

Answer

- Auguste Comte's
- Emile Durkheim's
- Charles Darwin's
- ✓ Herbert Spencer's

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 36 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ is the belief that those species of animals, including human beings, best adapted to their environment survive and prosper, whereas those poorly adapted die out.

Answer

- ✓ Social Darwinism
- Social eugenics
- Social statics
- Social facts

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 37 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ are patterned ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that exist *outside* any one individual but that exert social control over each person.

Answer

- Social networks
- Social gatherings
- Social bondings
- ✓ Social facts

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 38 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question French sociologist Emile Durkheim observed that rapid social change and a more specialized division of labor produce strain in society; these strains lead to a breakdown in traditional organization, values, and authority and to a dramatic increase in

Answer

- ✓ anomie.
- social disorganization.
- social solidarity.
- cultural conflict.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 39 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ defines a condition in which social control becomes ineffective as a result of the loss of shared values and a sense of purpose in society.

Answer

- Social disorganization
- Social dysfunctionalism
- Cultural breakdown
- ✓ Anomie

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 40 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A note left at the scene of a suicide expressed the victim's concern that he felt little sense of moral guidance. He indicated that he was uncertain about what was right or wrong in today's world. Using Emile Durkheim's theory, sociologists might conclude that the suicide victim was feeling:

Answer

- ✓ anomie
- alienation
- altruism
- assimilation

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 41 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question This sociologist is described as the founding figure of the functionalist theoretical tradition.

Answer

- Herbert Spencer
- ✓ Emile Durkheim
- Karl Marx
- Max Weber

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 42 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question This German economist and philosopher stressed that history is a continuous clash between conflicting ideas and forces. He believed that class conflict is necessary in order to produce social change and a better society.

Answer

- Frederick Schmidt
- Emile Durkheim
- Karl Marx
- Max Weber

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 43 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In the Marxian framework, the _____ comprise(s) those who own and control the means of production.

Answer

- bourgeoisie
- lower class
- proletariat
- bureaucrats

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 44 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The _____ are the tools, land, factories, and money for investment that form the economic basis of a society.

Answer

- means of production
- instruments of capitalism
- trappings of the bourgeoisie
- factory system

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 45 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question From Marx's viewpoint, the _____ is composed of those who must sell their labor because they have no other means to earn a livelihood.

Answer

- bourgeoisie
- lower class
- proletariat
- none of the above

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 46 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Robert works on the assembly line at the local automobile factory and trades his labor for wages. Robert is a _____ because he does not own the factory.

Answer

- capitalist
- zeitgeist
- bourgeoisie
- proletariat

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 47 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ is a feeling of powerlessness and estrangement from other people and from oneself.

Answer

- Class conflict
- Alienation
- Future shock
- The *bourgeoisie syndrome*

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 48 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Karl Marx coined the phrase the "fetishism of commodities" to describe the situation wherein

Answer

- workers recognize that their labor give the commodity its value.
- workers recognize that they control the production of the commodity.
- workers fail to recognize the value of the owner's cost of producing a commodity.
- workers fail to recognize that their labor gives the commodity its value.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 49 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Karl Marx's ideas, which of the following social forces was most important to create social change?

Answer

- religious
- familial
- political
- economic

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 50 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Unlike many early analysts, who believed that values could not be separated from the research process, German social scientist _____ emphasized that sociology should be value-free—research should be conducted in a scientific manner and should exclude the researcher's personal values and economic interests.

Answer

- Emile Durkheim
- Max Weber
- Karl Marx
- Herbert Spencer

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 51 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Max Weber stressed that sociologists should employ _____ (understanding or insight) to gain the ability to see the world as others see it.

Answer

- verstehen
- positivism
- social facts
- social dynamics

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 52 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Max Weber, _____ is the process by which the modern world has come to be increasingly dominated by structures devoted to efficiency, calculability, predictability, and technological control.

Answer

- industrialization
- urbanization
- rationalization
- social revolution

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 53 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which one of the below is not a part of the process of rationalization, according to Max Weber?

Answer

- efficiency
- technical alienation
- calculability
- predictability

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 54 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Formal sociology, an approach that focuses attention on the universal recurring social forms that underlie the varying content of social interaction, was articulated by this early sociologist.

Answer

- Karl Marx
- Georg Simmel
- Emile Durkheim
- Max Weber

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 55 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The first department of sociology in the United States was established _____, where the faculty was instrumental in starting the American Sociological Society (now known as the American Sociological Association).

Answer

- at Harvard University
- at the University of California at Berkeley
- at the University of Chicago
- at Yale University

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 56 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ is regarded as the founder of the symbolic interaction perspective.

Answer

- Robert Park
- Ernest Burgess
- George Herbert Mead
- Charles Horton Cooley

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 57 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Chicago School sociologist _____ is credited with the founding of Hull House, one of the most famous settlement houses in an impoverished area of Chicago.

Answer

- George Herbert Mead
- Mary Wollstonecraft
- Ernest Burgess
- Jane Addams

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 58 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question W.E.B. Du Bois observed that a dual heritage creates conflict for people of color: an identity conflict of being a black and an American. Du Bois referred to this duality as

Answer

- double-consciousness.
- the dual-labor market.
- the double bind.
- functional conflict.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 59 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ is/are defined as a set of logically interrelated statements that attempts to describe, explain, and (occasionally) predict social events.

Answer

- Hypotheses
- Hunches
- ✓ Theory
- Perspectives

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 60 **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ perspectives are based on the assumption that society is a stable, orderly system.

Answer

- ✓ Functionalist
- Conflict
- Interactionist
- Developmental

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 61 **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A set of logically interrelated statements that attempts to describe, explain, and (occasionally) predict social events is called:

Answer

- ✓ a theory
- an anomaly
- an hypothesis
- an experiment

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 62 **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question This sociologist expanded the core ideas of functionalism by distinguishing between manifest and latent functions.

Answer

- Talcott Parsons
- Emile Durkheim
- ✓ Robert Merton
- Auguste Comte

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 63 **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to the functionalist perspective, a society is

Answer

- a system characterized by conflict.
- composed of independent parts.
- ✓ composed of interrelated parts, each of which serves a function in society.
- composed of the sum of the interactions of individuals and groups.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 64 **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ is generally regarded as the most influential contemporary advocate of the functionalist perspective. He stressed that all societies must provide for meeting social needs in order to survive.

Answer

- George Herbert Mead
- Peter Berger
- Charles Horton Cooley
- ✓ Talcott Parsons

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 65 **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question From a functionalist perspective, the husband/father performs the _____ tasks, which involve leadership and decision-making responsibilities in the home and employment outside the home to support the family.

Answer

- expressive
- ✓ instrumental
- contradictory
- interdependent

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 66 **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question From a functionalist perspective, the wife/mother is responsible for the _____ tasks, including housework, caring for the children, and providing emotional support for the entire family.

Answer

- ✓ expressive
- instrumental
- compatible
- independent

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 67 **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Robert K. Merton, _____ are intended and/or overtly recognized by the participants in a social unit.

Answer

- dysfunctions
- latent functions
- prerequisite functions
- ✓ manifest functions

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

- Question 68** **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** The transmission of knowledge and skills from one generation to the next is a _____ of education.
- Answer**
- dysfunction
 - latent function
 - prerequisite function
 - ✓ manifest function
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 69** **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** According to Robert K. Merton, _____ are unintended functions that are hidden and remain unacknowledged by participants.
- Answer**
- dysfunctions
 - ✓ latent functions
 - prerequisite functions
 - manifest functions
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 70** **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Many teens “hang out,” visit with friends, and eat lunch at the food court of a shopping mall. According to the functionalist perspective, this is an example of a:
- Answer**
- dysfunction
 - ✓ latent function
 - prerequisite function
 - manifest function
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 71** **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** According to Robert K. Merton, _____ are the undesirable consequences of any element of a society.
- Answer**
- ✓ dysfunctions
 - latent functions
 - prerequisite functions
 - manifest functions
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 72** **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** This sociologist argued that some features of society may actually be dysfunctional.
- Answer**
- ✓ Robert Merton
 - Talcott Parsons
 - Max Weber
 - George Herbert Mead
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 73** **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Which of the following theoretical perspectives would argue that a booming economy benefits other social institutions, including the family, religion, and education?
- Answer**
- ✓ Functionalism
 - Conflict
 - Symbolic Interactionism
 - Postmodernism
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 74** **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** According to the _____ perspective, groups in society are engaged in a continuous power struggle for control of scarce resources.
- Answer**
- functionalist
 - interactionist
 - ✓ conflict
 - developmental
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 75** **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** In relation to the study of education, the _____ perspective would point out how social class backgrounds affect a pupil's academic achievement, would examine how school districts tend to be segregated along class and racial lines, and how employers use educational credentials to sort out individuals.
- Answer**
- ✓ conflict
 - symbolic interactionist
 - functionalist
 - postmodern
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 76** **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** According to Max Weber, _____ is the ability of a person within a social relationship to carry out his or her own will *despite resistance from others*.
- Answer**
- authority
 - ✓ power
 - obedience

compliance

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 77 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question C. Wright Mills used the term " _____ " in referring to a small clique composed of the top corporate, political, and military officials.

- Answer**
- top of the heap
 - military-industrial complex
 - oligarchy
 - power elite

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 78 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to feminists, we live in a(n) _____, a system in which men dominate women and in which things that are considered to be "male" or "masculine" are more highly valued than those considered to be "female" or "feminine."

- Answer**
- patriarchy
 - autarchy
 - matriarchy
 - monarchy

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 79 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following is TRUE regarding the feminist approach?

- Answer** The feminist approach focuses on the importance of the social construction of gender.
- The feminist approach states that women are superior to men.
 - The feminist approach states that men are superior to women.
 - The feminist approach assumes that gender roles are biologically determined.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 80 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Social scientist Thorstein Veblen described early wealthy U.S. industrialists as engaging in _____—the continuous public display of one's wealth and status through purchases such as expensive houses, clothing, motor vehicles, and other consumer goods.

- Answer**
- massive consumption
 - representative consumption
 - random consumption
 - conspicuous consumption

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 81 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A(n) _____ analysis examines whole societies, large-scale social structures, and social systems instead of looking at important social dynamics in individuals' lives.

- Answer**
- macrolevel
 - microlevel
 - interactionist
 - developmental

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 82 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Debbie is interested in how changes in society are related to homelessness. She is examining how the movement of factory jobs from the United States to overseas locations has contributed to the increase in the number of homeless. Debbie is conducting a:

- Answer**
- microlevel analysis
 - mesolevel analysis
 - macrolevel analysis
 - transactional-level analysis

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 83 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A _____ analysis focuses on small groups rather than large-scale social structures.

- Answer**
- macrolevel
 - microlevel
 - functionalist
 - developmental

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 84 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Jackson is focusing on how homeless people organize their living space in homeless shelters. His analysis is being conducted at the

- Answer**
- microlevel.
 - middle-range level.
 - macrolevel.
 - mesolevel.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 85 **Multiple Choice****0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to the _____ perspective, society is the sum of the interactions of individuals and groups.

- Answer**
- functionalist
 - developmentalist
 - ✓ symbolic interactionist
 - psychological

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 86 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question In relation to the study of education, the _____ perspective would emphasize the daily activities within the schools, the various forms of communication between teachers and pupils, examine the influence of peer groups, and look at the reaction when school rules are broken or followed.

- Answer**
- ✓ symbolic interactionist
 - postmodern
 - conflict
 - functionalist

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 87 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question This social scientist articulated the idea of the "looking-glass self."

- Answer**
- George Herbert Mead
 - ✓ Charles Horton Cooley
 - Talcott Parsons
 - George Homans

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 88 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question A _____ is anything that meaningfully represents something else. Examples include signs, gestures, written language, and shared values.

- Answer**
- ✓ symbol
 - sociological construct
 - norm
 - status

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 89 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question Becky proposes that, in a hospital setting, individuals will act differently toward each other if one person in the setting has a stethoscope on his/her neck. This is because the stethoscope is a

- Answer**
- signal that defines the relationships between individuals.
 - ✓ symbol used to define a relationship between individuals.
 - sign of power equality among the individuals.
 - sign that this is a public interaction among individuals.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 90 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question According to the _____ perspective, in social encounters, each person's interpretation or definition of a given situation becomes a subjective reality from that person's viewpoint.

- Answer**
- functionalist
 - ✓ symbolic interactionist
 - conflict
 - feminist

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 91 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question Sociologists applying a _____ framework to the study of consumerism would primarily focus on a microlevel analysis of people's face-to-face interactions.

- Answer**
- conflict
 - functionalist
 - ✓ symbolic interactionist
 - postmodern

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 92 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question According to _____ perspectives, existing theories have been unsuccessful in explaining social life in contemporary societies that are characterized by postindustrialization, consumerism, and global communications.

- Answer**
- functionalist
 - conflict
 - symbolic interactionist
 - ✓ postmodern

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 93 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question Sociologists applying a _____ framework to the study of consumerism would primarily focus on how the capitalist economy has shifted from industrial-based to information-based.

- Answer**
- pre-modern
 - modern
 - McDonaldization
 - postmodern

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 94 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question This DIF of anthropologist is interested in discovering and analyzing material artifacts—such as cave paintings, discarded stone tools, and abandoned baskets.

- Answer**
- biological anthropologist
 - archaeologist
 - linguistic anthropologist
 - cultural anthropologist

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 95 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Jeff is studying for his doctorate and is living on a Sioux Indian reservation to gather data on the use of artifacts by the Sioux on this reservation. Because of the focus of Jeff's study, he is probably studying for a doctorate in:

- Answer**
- anthropology
 - political science
 - economics
 - psychology

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 96 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ is the systematic study of behavior and mental processes— what occurs in the mind.

- Answer**
- Political science
 - Anthropology
 - Sociology
 - Psychology

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 97 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Stephanie is the personnel director for a large corporation. She has decided to give prospective employees a test that will measure the individual's problem-solving abilities. To acquire this test, Stephanie is likely to call a(n):

- Answer**
- psychologist
 - anthropologist
 - economist
 - political scientist

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 98 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ attempt to explain how the limited resources of a society are allocated among competing demands.

- Answer**
- Anthropologists
 - Psychologists
 - Political scientists
 - Economists

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 99 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question _____ is the academic discipline that studies political institutions such as the state, government, and political parties. These scientists study power relations and seek to determine how power is distributed in various DIFs of political systems.

- Answer**
- Psychology
 - Economics
 - Political science
 - Anthropology

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 100 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question David is employed by one the state senators. The senator has asked David to determine the age groups in the constituency that is most likely to vote in the upcoming election. David is most likely to contact a(n) _____ to acquire this information.

- Answer**
- political scientist
 - economist
 - psychologist
 - anthropologist

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 101 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Sociology is a systematic study because sociologists apply both theoretical perspectives and research methods to examinations of social behavior.

- Answer**
- True
 - False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 102 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The sociological imagination helps us place personal troubles, such as losing one's job or overspending on credit cards, into a larger social context, where we can distinguish whether and how personal troubles may be related to public issues.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 103 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A society is a large social grouping that shares the same geographical territory and is subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 104 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Canada and Australia are considered middle-income countries.

Answer True
 False

Correct Feedback Rationale: Canada and Australia are considered high-income countries— nations with highly industrialized economies; technologically advanced industrial, administrative, and service occupations; and relatively high levels of national and personal income.

Incorrect Feedback Rationale: Canada and Australia are considered high-income countries— nations with highly industrialized economies; technologically advanced industrial, administrative, and service occupations; and relatively high levels of national and personal income.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 105 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Social thought began to change rapidly in the seventeenth century with the scientific revolution.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 106 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Urbanization is the process by which societies are transformed from dependence on agriculture and handmade products to an emphasis on manufacturing and related industries.

Answer True
 False

Correct Feedback Rationale: This is the definition of Industrialization; Urbanization is the process by which an increasing proportion of a population lives in cities rather than in rural areas.

Incorrect Feedback Rationale: This is the definition of Industrialization; Urbanization is the process by which an increasing proportion of a population lives in cities rather than in rural areas.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 107 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question French philosopher Auguste Comte coined the term *sociology* to describe a new science that would engage in the study of society.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 108 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Max Weber believed that societies developed through a process of “struggle” (for existence) and “fitness” (for survival), which he referred to as the “survival of the fittest.”

Answer True
 False

Correct Feedback Rationale: This was Herbert Spencer's view of society known as social Darwinism.

Incorrect Feedback Rationale: This was Herbert Spencer's view of society known as social Darwinism.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 109 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Sociologist Emile Durkheim observed that rapid social change and a more specialized division of labor produce strains in society. These strains lead to a breakdown in traditional organization, values, and authority and to a dramatic increase in anomie.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 110 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In the Marxian framework, the working class, or bourgeoisie, is composed of those who must sell their labor because they have no other means to earn a livelihood.

Answer True
 False

Correct Feedback Rationale: This is the definition of the proletariat; the bourgeoisie or capitalist class comprises those who own and control the means of production.

Incorrect Feedback Rationale: This is the definition of the proletariat; the bourgeoisie or capitalist class comprises those who own and control the means of production.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 111 True/False

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Max Weber emphasized that sociology should be value-free—research should be conducted in a scientific manner and should exclude the researcher's personal values and economic interests.

Answer

✓ True
False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 112 True/False

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question One of Max Weber's most useful concepts is decentralization—the process by which the modern world has come to be increasingly dominated by structures devoted to efficiency, calculability, predictability, and technological control.

Answer

True
✓ False

Correct Feedback

Rationale: The correct term is rationalization.

Incorrect Feedback

Rationale: The correct term is rationalization.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 113 True/False

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The first department of sociology in the United States was established at the University of Chicago, where the faculty was instrumental in starting the American Sociological Society (now known as the American Sociological Association).

Answer

✓ True
False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 114 True/False

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to the conflict perspective, society nothing more than the sum of the all interactions of individuals and groups.

Answer

True
✓ False

Correct Feedback

Rationale: This was based on W.E.B. Du Bois' research.

Incorrect Feedback

Rationale: This was based on W.E.B. Du Bois' research.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 115 True/False

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to the functionalist perspective, societies develop social structures (institutions) that persist because they play a part in helping society survive. These institutions include the family, education, government, religion, and the economy.

Answer

✓ True
False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 116 True/False

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Sociologist Talcott Parsons suggested that a division of labor between husband and wife is essential for family stability and social order. The wife/mother is responsible for the domestic tasks, including housework, caring for the children, and providing emotional support for the entire family.

Answer

True
✓ False

Correct Feedback

Rationale: This is the correct description of expressive tasks performed by the wife/mother; the husband/father performs the instrumental tasks, which involve leadership and decision-making responsibilities in the home and employment outside the home to support the family.

Incorrect Feedback

Rationale: This is the correct description of expressive tasks performed by the wife/mother; the husband/father performs the instrumental tasks, which involve leadership and decision-making responsibilities in the home and employment outside the home to support the family.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 117 True/False

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Robert K. Merton, a manifest function of education is the transmission of knowledge and skills from one generation to the next; a latent function is the establishment of social relations and networks.

Answer

✓ True
False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 118 True/False

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question C. Wright Mills believed that the most important decisions in the United States are made largely behind the scenes by the power elite—a small clique composed of the top corporate, political, and military officials.

Answer

✓ True
False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 119 True/False

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The 2,400 pairs of shoes owned by Imelda Marcos, wife of the late President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, is an example of conspicuous consumption.

Answer

✓ True
False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 120 True/False

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The conflict and functionalist perspectives focus primarily on microlevel (focuses on small groups) analysis; whereas, the symbolic interactionist approaches are based on a macrolevel (examines whole societies, large-scale social structures, and social systems) analysis.

Answer True
 False

Correct Feedback Rationale: Conflict and functionalist perspectives focus on macrolevel analysis and symbolic interactionist perspective is based on microlevel analysis.

Incorrect Feedback Rationale: Conflict and functionalist perspectives focus on macrolevel analysis and symbolic interactionist perspective is based on microlevel analysis.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 121 **True/False**

0 points

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question Symbols are instrumental in helping people derive meanings from social situations. In social encounters, each person's interpretation or definition of a given situation becomes a subjective reality from that person's viewpoint.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 122 **True/False**

0 points

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question Jean Baudrillard, a well-known French social theorist, is one of the key figures in postmodern theory.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 123 **True/False**

0 points

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question A psychologist interested in studying why some individuals have excessive credit card debt might identify the specific thought processes that a person has when purchasing an expensive items that is well beyond his or her budget.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 124 **True/False**

0 points

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question Economics is divided into two different branches. Microeconomics looks at such things as the total amount of goods and services produced by a society; whereas, macroeconomics studies such things as decisions made by individual businesses.

Answer True
 False

Correct Feedback Rationale: Just the opposite, macroeconomics looks at such things as the total amount of goods and services produced by a society; and microeconomics studies such things as decisions made by individual businesses.

Incorrect Feedback Rationale: Just the opposite, macroeconomics looks at such things as the total amount of goods and services produced by a society; and microeconomics studies such things as decisions made by individual businesses.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 125 **True/False**

0 points

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question A political scientist interested in studying consumerism in the United States might examine how the political process—such as the efforts of lobbyists and interests groups to influence governmental policies—affects credit card interest rates and consumer spending in this country.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 126 **Essay**

0 points

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question Define sociology and explain how it helps us to better understand our social world and ourselves.

Answer Sociology is the systematic study of human society and social interaction. Sociologists study human societies and their social interactions to develop theories of how human behavior is shaped by group life and how, in turn, group life is affected by individuals. Sociology helps us gain a better understanding of ourselves and our social world. It enables us to see how behavior is largely shaped by the groups to which we belong and the society in which we live. Most of us take our social world for granted and view our lives in very personal terms. Because of our culture's emphasis on individualism, we often do not consider the complex connections between our own lives and the larger, recurring patterns of the society and world in which we live. Sociology helps us look beyond our personal experiences and gain insights into society and the larger world order. A society is a large social grouping that shares the same geographical territory and is subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations. Examining the world order helps us understand that each of us is affected by global interdependence—a relationship in which the lives of all people are intertwined closely and any one nation's problems are part of a larger global problem. Individuals can make use of sociology on a more personal level. Sociology enables us to move beyond established ways of thinking, thus allowing us to gain new insights into ourselves and to develop a greater awareness of the connection between our own "world" and that of other people. Sociology provides new ways of approaching problems and making decisions in everyday life. Sociology promotes understanding and tolerance by enabling each of us to look beyond our personal experiences.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 127 **Essay**

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Question Distinguish between commonsense knowledge and myths and sociological knowledge.

Answer Many of us rely on intuition or common sense gained from personal experience to help us understand our daily lives and other people's behavior. Commonsense knowledge guides ordinary conduct in everyday life. We often rely on common sense—or "what everybody knows"—to answer key questions about behavior. Why do people behave the way they do? Who makes the rules? Why do some people break rules and other people follow rules? Many commonsense notions are actually myths. A myth is a popular but false notion that may be used, either intentionally or unintentionally, to perpetuate certain beliefs or "theories" even in the light of conclusive evidence to the contrary. By contrast, sociologists strive to use scientific standards, not popular myths or hearsay, in studying society and social interaction. They use systematic research techniques and are accountable to the scientific community for their methods and the presentation of their findings.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 128 **Essay**

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Question Interpret what sociologist C. Wright Mills meant by the sociological imagination.

Answer Mills described sociological reasoning as the sociological imagination—the ability to see the relationship between individual experiences and the larger society. This awareness enables us to understand the link between our personal experiences and the social contexts in which they occur. The sociological imagination helps us distinguish between personal troubles and social (or public) issues. Personal troubles are private problems that affect individuals and the networks of people with which they associate regularly. As a result, these problems must be solved by individuals within their immediate social setting. For example, one person being unemployed or running up a high credit card debt could be identified as a personal trouble. Whereas, social (or public) issues are problems that affect large numbers of people and often require solutions at the societal level. For example, widespread unemployment or massive, nationwide consumer debt could be identified as a social (or public) issue.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 129 **Essay**

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Question In the twenty-first century, we face important challenges in a rapidly changing nation and world. Define and give examples of high-income countries, middle-income countries, and low-income countries.

Answer High-income countries are nations with highly industrialized economies; technologically advanced industrial, administrative, and service occupations; and relatively high levels of national and personal income (examples include the United States and Canada). As compared with other nations of the world, many high-income nations have a high standard of living and a lower death rate due to advances in nutrition and medical technology. In contrast, middle-income countries are nations with industrializing economies, particularly in urban areas, and moderate levels of national and personal income (examples include Brazil and Mexico). Low-income countries are primarily agrarian nations with little industrialization and low levels of national and personal income (examples include the People's Republic of China and India).

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 130 **Essay**

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Question Define the terms race, ethnicity, class, sex, and gender. Explain the relationship between these terms and the sociological imagination.

Answer The terms “race” and “ethnicity” are often used interchangeably even though there exists a clear distinction between the two. Race is a term used to identify a group of people distinguished by physical characteristics, whereas ethnicity refers to the cultural heritage or identity of a group of people based on such factors as language or country or origin. Class is a concept that involves the social location of a person or group within the greater society based on wealth, power, prestige, or other valued resources. Sex and gender are terms that are also often used interchangeably. However, once again, there exists a clear distinction between the two concepts. Sex refers to one's biological classification based on anatomic features that distinguish females and males. By contrast, gender refers to the meanings, beliefs, and practices associated with sex differences. In most societies, women are expected to act feminine while men are expected to act masculine. The sociological imagination refers to the relationship between individual experiences and the larger society. Sociologists argue that despite our individual personalities, we are often viewed by others based on our social identities. As a result, our individual sense of self is impacted by such social constructs as race, ethnicity, class, sex, and gender and we come to see ourselves through the eyes of others based on social labels.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 131 **Essay**

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Question Describe the origins of sociological thinking.

Answer Throughout history, social philosophers and religious authorities have made countless observations about human behavior, but the first systematic analysis of society is found in the philosophies of early Greek philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle. However, early thinkers such as Plato and Aristotle provided thoughts on what they believed society *ought* to be like, rather than describing how society actually was. Social thought began to change rapidly in the seventeenth century with scientific revolution. Contributions from such scientific thinkers as Isaac Newton inspired social thinkers to believe that similar advances could be made in the systematic study of human behavior.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 132 **Essay**

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Question Identify and discuss the key assumptions of the Age of the Enlightenment.

Answer In this period of European thought, emphasis was placed on the individual's possession of critical reasoning and experience. There was also widespread skepticism regarding the primacy of religion as a source of knowledge and heartfelt opposition to traditional authority. A basic assumption of the Enlightenment was that scientific laws had been designed with a view to human happiness and that the “invisible hand” of either Providence or the emerging economic system of capitalism would ensure that the individual's pursuit of enlightened self-interest would always be conducive to the welfare of society as a whole. The Enlightenment produced an intellectual revolution in how people thought about social change, progress, and critical thinking. The optimistic views of the philosophes and other social thinkers regarding progress and equal opportunity became part of the impetus for political and economic revolutions.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 133 **Essay**

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Question Define industrialization and urbanization, and explain the role of each in furthering sociological thought.

Answer Industrialization is the process by which societies are transformed from dependence on agriculture and handmade products to an emphasis on manufacturing and related industries. By the mid-nineteenth century, industrialization was well under way in the United States. Massive economic, technological, and social changes occurred as machine technology and the factory system shifted the economic base from agriculture to manufacturing. A new social class of industrialists emerged in textiles, iron smelting, and related industries. Many people who had labored on the land were forced to leave their tightly knit rural communities and sacrifice well-defined social relationships to seek employment as factory workers in the emerging cities, which became the centers of industrial work. Urbanization accompanied modernization and the rapid process of industrialization. Urbanization is the process by which an increasing proportion of a population lives in cities rather than in rural areas. The development of the factory system led to a rapid increase in both the number of cities and the size of the population. People from very diverse backgrounds worked together in the same factory. At the same time, many people shifted from being producers to being consumers. For example, families living in the cities had to buy food with their new wages because they could no longer grow their own crops to consume or to barter for other resources. Similarly, people had to pay rent for their lodging because they could no longer exchange their services for shelter. These living and working conditions led to the development of new social problems: inadequate housing, crowding, unsanitary conditions, poverty, pollution, and crime. Wages were so low that entire families—including very young children—were forced to work, often under hazardous conditions and with no job security. As these conditions became more visible, a new breed of social thinkers turned its attention to trying to understand why and how society was changing.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 134 **Essay**

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Question Identify Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer, and summarize their unique contributions to early sociology.

Answer French philosopher Auguste Comte coined the term sociology to describe a new science that would engage in the study of society. Comte's theory stated that societies contain social statics (forces for social order and stability) and social dynamics (forces for conflict and change). Comte's philosophy became known as positivism—a belief that the world can best be understood through scientific inquiry. He believed that objective, bias-free knowledge was attainable only through the use of science rather than religion. However, scientific knowledge was “relative knowledge,” not absolute and final. Comte's positivism had two dimensions: (1) methodological—the application of scientific knowledge to both physical and social phenomena—and (2) social and political—the use of such knowledge to predict the likely results of different policies so that the best one could be chosen. British social theorist Herbert Spencer's major contribution to

sociology was an evolutionary perspective on social order and social change. According to Spencer's Theory of General Evolution, society has various interdependent parts (such as the family, the economy, and the government) that work to ensure the stability and survival of the entire society. Spencer believed that societies developed through a process of "struggle" (for existence) and "fitness" (for survival), which he referred to as the "survival of the fittest." Spencer's view of society is known as social Darwinism—the belief that those species of animals, including human beings, best adapted to their environment survive and prosper, whereas those poorly adapted die out. Spencer equated this process of natural selection with progress, because only the "fittest" members of society would survive the competition, and the "unfit" would be filtered out of society.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 135 **Essay**

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Question Discuss what Emile Durkheim meant by the concepts of social facts and anomie.

Answer French sociologist Emile Durkheim stressed that people are the products of their social environment and that behavior can not be fully understood in terms of individual biological and psychological traits. Durkheim set forth the idea that societies are built on social facts. Social facts are patterned ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that exist outside any one individual but that exert social control over each person. He believed that social facts must be explained by other social facts—by reference to the social structure rather than to individual attributes. Durkheim's recurring question was: How do societies manage to hold together? He concluded that preindustrial societies were held together by strong traditions and by members' shared moral beliefs and values. As societies industrialized, more specialized economic activity became the basis of the social bond because people became interdependent on one another. Durkheim observed that rapid social change and a more specialized division of labor produce strains in society. These strains lead to a breakdown in traditional organization, values, and authority and to a dramatic increase in anomie—a condition in which social control becomes ineffective as a result of the loss of shared values and of a sense of purpose in society.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 136 **Essay**

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Question Describe the main points of Karl Marx's theory of class conflict.

Answer German economist and philosopher Karl Marx stressed that history is a continuous clash between conflicting ideas and forces. He believed that conflict—especially class conflict—is necessary in order to produce social change and a better society. Class conflict is the struggle between the capitalist class and the working class. The capitalist class, or bourgeoisie, comprises those who own and control the means of production—the tools, land, factories, and money for investment that form the economic basis of a society. The working class, or proletariat, is composed of those who must sell their labor because they have no other means to earn a livelihood. The capitalist class controls and exploits the masses of struggling workers by paying less than the value of their labor. This exploitation results in worker's alienation—a feeling of powerlessness and estrangement from other people and from themselves. Marx predicted that the working class would become aware of its exploitation, overthrow the capitalists, and establish a free and classless society.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 137 **Essay**

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Question Summarize Max Weber's concepts of verstehen and rationalization.

Answer German social scientist Max Weber acknowledged that economic interests are important in shaping human action. He thought that economic systems are heavily influenced by other factors in a society. Weber evaluated the role of the Protestant Reformation in producing a social climate in which capitalism could exist and flourish. He emphasized that sociology should be value free—research should be conducted in a scientific manner and should exclude the researcher's personal values and economic interests. Although he recognized that sociologists can not be totally value free, Weber stressed that they could employ verstehen (German for "understanding" or "insight") to gain the ability to see the world as others see it. One of Weber's most useful concepts was rationalization—the process by which the modern world has come to be increasingly dominated by structures devoted to efficiency, calculability, predictability, and technological control.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 138 **Essay**

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Question Describe the origins of sociology in the United States; identify a couple of significant early American sociologists and their significant contributions.

Answer The first department of sociology in the United States was established at the University of Chicago, where the faculty was instrumental in starting the American Sociological Society (now known as the American Sociological Association). Robert Park asserted that urbanization had a disintegrating influence on social life by producing an increase in the crime rate and in racial and class antagonisms that contributed to the segregation and isolation of neighborhoods. George Herbert Mead founded the symbolic interaction perspective. His emphasis was on the importance of studying the group ("the social") rather than starting with separate individuals. He also called attention to the importance of shared communication among people based on language and gestures. Additionally, Mead gave us important insights on how we develop our self-concept through interaction with those persons who are the most significant influences in our lives. Jane Addams founded the Hull House in an impoverished area of Chicago. Addams was one of the best-known early women sociologists in the United States. Throughout her career, she was actively engaged in sociological endeavors: she lectured at numerous colleges, was a charter member of the American Sociological Society, and published a number of articles and books. She was awarded a Nobel Prize for her assistance to the underprivileged. W.E.B. Du Bois founded the second department of sociology in the United States at Atlanta University. He created a laboratory of sociology, instituted a program of systematic research, founded and conducted regular sociological conferences on research, founded two journals, and established a record of valuable publications.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 139 **Essay**

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Question State the major assumptions of functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism, and postmodernism.

Answer Functionalist perspectives are based on the assumption that society is a stable, orderly system. This stable system is characterized by societal consensus, whereby the majority of members share a common set of values, beliefs, and behavioral expectations. A society is composed of interrelated parts, each of which serves a function and (ideally) contributes to the overall stability of the society. Societies develop social structures, or institutions that persist because they play a part in helping society survive. These institutions include the family, education, government, religion, and the economy. According to the conflict perspectives, groups in society are engaged in a continuous power struggle for control of scarce resources. Conflict may take the form of politics, litigation, negotiations, or family discussions about financial matters. Today, advocates of the conflict perspective view social life as a continuous power struggle among competing social groups. The conflict perspective encompasses several branches: (1) the neo-Marxist approach, which views struggle between the classes as inevitable and as a prime source of social change; (2) the branch that focuses on racial-ethnic inequalities and the continued exploitation of members of some racial-ethnic groups; and (3) the feminist approach, which focuses on gender issues. According to symbolic interactionist perspectives, society is the sum of the interactions of individuals and groups. Theorists using this perspective focus on the process of interaction—defined as immediate reciprocally oriented communication between two or more people—and the part that symbols play in giving meaning to human communication. A symbol is anything that meaningfully represents something else. Symbolic interaction occurs when people communicate through the use of symbols. Symbolic communication occurs in a variety of forms, including facial gestures, posture, tone of voice, and other symbolic gestures (such as a handshake or a clenched fist). Symbols are instrumental in helping people derive meanings from social situations. In social encounters, each person's interpretation or definition of a given situation becomes a subjective reality from that person's viewpoints. Symbolic interactionists attempt to study how people make sense of their life situations and the way they go about their activities, in conjunction with others, on a day-to-day basis. According to the postmodern perspectives, existing theories have been unsuccessful in explaining social life in contemporary societies that are characterized by postindustrialization, consumerism, and global communications. Postmodern societies are characterized by an information explosion and an economy in which large numbers of people either provide or apply information, or they are employed in professional occupations or service jobs.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 140 **Essay****0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question Distinguish between microlevel and macrolevel analyses and state which level of analysis is utilized by each of the major theoretical perspectives.

Answer A macrolevel analysis examines whole societies, large-scale social structures, and social systems instead of looking at important social dynamics in individuals' lives. The functionalist and conflict perspectives focus primarily on macrolevel analysis. By contrast, a microlevel analysis focuses on small groups rather than on large-scale social structures. The symbolic interactionist perspective focuses on microlevel analysis by examining people's day-to-day interactions and their behavior in groups.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 141 **Essay****0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question Use the sociological perspective to explain the effect of Wal-Mart and other "big-box" stores on local communities. What role have credit cards played in the expansion of "big-box" stores?

Answer The following are suggested areas for students to address in their essays:

Describe a brief history of Wal-Mart.

Explain, in general, how Wal-Mart grew from a small-scale, regional operation to a global empire.

Discuss the role of credit cards in the development of "big-box" stores. Be sure to include an analysis of how credit cards are aimed at young people and those with limited incomes.

Students might include personal experiences shopping at "big-box" stores and their use of credit cards.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 142 **Essay****0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question With the increasing diversity of the population, what personal troubles and public issues do you think are most important for the U.S. society to think about?

Answer The following are suggested areas for students to address in their essays:

Define the terms, sociological imagination, personal troubles, and public issues

Identify several possible personal troubles (individual experiences)

Discuss how an individual could effectively cope/alleviate personal troubles

Identify several possible public issues (societal experiences)

Discuss how society could effectively cope/alleviate public issues

Encourage students to include any personal experiences (personal troubles/public issues) in their responses.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 143 **Essay****0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question For each of us, developing a better understanding of diversity and tolerance for people who are different from us is important for our personal, social, and economic well-being. Discuss how the following elements can influence our sociological imagination: race, ethnicity, social class, sex, and gender.

Answer The following are suggested areas for students to address in their essays:

Differentiate between race and ethnicity

Describe how race and/or ethnicity can shape an individual's sociological imagination

Describe how one's social class can shape sociological imagination

Differentiate between sex and gender

Describe how sex and/or gender can shape an individual's sociological imagination

Discuss how people can learn to be more tolerant of individuals and/or groups that are different from themselves

Encourage students to include any personal experiences regarding their race, ethnicity, social class, sex, and/or gender in their responses

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 144 **Essay****0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question Trace the historical development of sociology from its beginnings in the 19th century to its growth as an academic discipline in the United States.

Answer The following are suggested areas for students to address in their essays:

Discuss, generally, the influence of ancient Greek philosophers on sociology

Elaborate on the impact of Industrialization and Urbanization on sociology

Differentiate between industrialization and urbanization

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 145 **Essay****0 points**[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question In regards to the early thinkers, discuss the major contributions of the following individuals to the field of sociology: Auguste Comte, Harriet Martineau, Herbert Spencer, and Emile Durkheim.

Answer The following are suggested areas for students to address in their essays:

Auguste Comte: differentiate between social statics and social dynamics, describe positivism, and explain the law of three stages

Harriet Martineau: identify her contributions to the development of sociology

Herbert Spencer: describe social Darwinism

Emile Durkheim: define social facts and explain anomie

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 146 **Essay**

0 points

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Question Contrast Karl Marx's perspective on social change with that of Max Weber's.

Answer The following are suggested areas for students to address in their essays:

Karl Marx's belief that social change is based almost exclusively to economic variables

Marx's analysis of class conflict and how it leads to social change

Marx's attitude regarding capitalism

Weber's expansion of Marx's ideas beyond merely economic concerns

Weber's concept of rationalization and its effect on social change

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 147 **Essay**

0 points

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[Remove](#)

Question In relation to the beginnings of sociology in the United States, discuss the major contributions of the following individuals to the field of sociology: Robert Park, George Herbert Mead, Jane Addams, and W.E.B. Du Bois.

Answer The following are suggested areas for students to address in their essays:

Robert Park: discuss theory of urbanization

George Herbert Mead: explain his emphasis on groups

Jane Addams: established Hull House

W.E.B. Du Bois: describe work on race relations and double-consciousness

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 148 **Essay**

0 points

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Question A major difference between the theoretical perspectives is the level of analysis. Identify the focus of the three major perspectives (functionalist, conflict, and symbolic interactionist) and explain how theorists from each perspective would explain the U.S. divorce rates.

Answer The following are suggested areas for students to address in their essays:

Define the functionalist perspective

Apply the concepts of manifest function, latent function, and dysfunctions

Define the conflict perspective and identify what might be the scarce resources involved in the conflict

Examine divorce from a feminist perspective

Define the symbolic interactionist perspective and describe symbols represented in divorce

Have students identify and explain which perspective they believe analyzes divorce the best

Explain what individuals can do to reduce the divorce rate in this country

Explain what society can do to reduce the divorce rate in this country

Encourage students to include any personal experiences with divorce in their responses

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 149 **Essay**

0 points

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[Remove](#)

Question A major difference between the theoretical perspectives is the level of analysis. Identify the focus of one of the three major perspectives (functionalist, conflict, or symbolic interactionist) and explain how theorists from each perspective would explain racism, sexism, or ageism in the United States.

Answer The following are suggested areas for students to address in their essays:

Define the selected topic—racism, sexism, or ageism

Define the functionalist perspective, conflict perspective, or symbolic interactionist perspective

For the Functionalist perspective: Apply the concepts of manifest function, latent function, and dysfunctions

For the Conflict perspective: Identify what might be the scarce resources involved in the conflict

For the S.I. perspective: Describe symbols represented in the selected topic (racism, sexism, or ageism)

Explain what individuals can do to reduce the selected topic (racism, sexism, or ageism) in this country, based on the perspective they chose.

Explain what society can do to reduce the selected topic (racism, sexism, or ageism) in this country, based on the perspective they chose.

Encourage students to include any personal experiences with the selected topic (racism, sexism, or ageism).

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 150 **Essay**

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Question Compare and contrast the five subfields of the social sciences: sociology, anthropology, psychology, economics, and political science. Identify the focus of each and in what aspects they are similar.

Answer The following are suggested areas for students to address in their essays:

Define anthropology

Identify and describe an area of sociology in which an anthropologist might be interested

Define psychology

Identify and describe an area of sociology in which a psychologist might be interested

Define economics

Identify and describe an area of sociology in which an economist might be interested

Define political science

Identify and describe an area of sociology in which a political scientist might be interested in

 [Add Question Here](#)

OK