

Chapter 1 The Sociological Perspective

1.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) Which of the following does the author of the text describe as "opening a window onto unfamiliar worlds" and "offering a fresh look at familiar worlds"?
- A) the sociological perspective
 - B) the social imperative
 - C) social integration
 - D) social location

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Conceptual

- 2) To be classified as a society, what are the two key qualities a group of people must share?
- A) a common language and a common religion
 - B) a common culture and a territory
 - C) a territory and a common political ideology
 - D) ethnicity and a common language

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Applied

- 3) What term do sociologists use to describe the corners in life that people occupy because of where they are located in a society?
- A) the sociological perspective
 - B) the social imperative
 - C) social location
 - D) the sociological framework

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Factual

- 4) Frank is examining the broad stream of events that have occurred over the past 50 years and the specific experiences of his own life. By doing so, what sociological process has Frank undertaken?
- A) social determinism
 - B) the sociological imagination
 - C) the social imperative
 - D) positivism

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Applied

- 5) What are the two components C. Wright Mills identified as being fundamental to understanding the sociological imagination?
- A) political systems and economic systems
 - B) race and ethnicity
 - C) the means of production and ownership of resources
 - D) history and biography

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Factual

- 6) What event led to an uprooting of what had been traditional social arrangements?
- A) the Great Depression
 - B) the Renaissance
 - C) the Industrial Revolution
 - D) the Enlightenment

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Factual

- 7) Which social scientist first proposed applying the scientific method to the social world, a practice known as positivism?
- A) Maximilien Robespierre
 - B) Auguste Comte
 - C) Emile Durkheim
 - D) Herbert Spencer

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Factual

- 8) What social scientist proposed that societies evolve from a lower, barbaric form to a higher, civilized form in a process he called social Darwinism?
- A) Charles Darwin
 - B) Auguste Comte
 - C) Herbert Spencer
 - D) Emile Durkheim

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Factual

- 9) Herbert Spencer believed that societies evolved from lower to higher forms because as generations pass, the most capable and intelligent members of society prosper while the less capable die out. What term did Spencer use to describe this process?
- A) the survival of the fittest
 - B) positivism
 - C) social egalitarianism
 - D) the social imperative

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Conceptual

- 10) Based on the original writings of Karl Marx, how would social change be accomplished?
- A) Society would naturally evolve from a barbaric to more civilized form.
 - B) The education of the masses would lead to social change and innovation.
 - C) The application of the scientific method would improve social conditions.
 - D) Workers would unite and overthrow the capitalists through revolution.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6-7

Skill: Conceptual

- 11) According to the *Wall Street Journal*, who were the "three greatest modern thinkers"?
- A) Thomas Edison; Herbert Spencer; Emile Durkheim
 - B) Ralph Waldo Emerson; Thomas Edison; Louis Pasteur
 - C) Karl Marx; Albert Einstein; Sigmund Freud
 - D) Albert Einstein; Thomas Edison; Auguste Comte

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Factual

- 12) Based on the theories formulated by Karl Marx, what was the ultimate goal of the proletariat?
- A) The proletariat sought to establish a democratic society and independence.
 - B) The proletariat wanted to develop a society with a strong middle class.
 - C) The proletariat sought to develop a classless society free of exploitation.
 - D) The proletariat wanted to establish capitalism and a higher standard of living for all.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Conceptual

- 13) Who was awarded the world's first academic appointment in sociology?
- A) Auguste Comte
 - B) Max Weber
 - C) Herbert Spencer
 - D) Emile Durkheim

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Skill: Factual

- 14) Based on Emile Durkheim's research on suicide, which of the following individuals would be the greatest suicide risk?
- A) Janine, a married mother of two who belongs to the Catholic church.
 - B) Herbert, a single Protestant man living in the city.
 - C) Milton, a devout Jew who is married with seven children.
 - D) Alice, a single parent supporting her daughter.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Skill: Conceptual

15) What did Max Weber believe to be the force behind the rise of capitalism?

- A) new technology
- B) the politics of social warfare
- C) the breakdown of the family
- D) changes in religion

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Factual

16) What was the "sign" Calvinists believed God would send them to indicate they were in divine favor and destined for salvation?

- A) family happiness
- B) satisfaction in their worship
- C) a long life
- D) financial success

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Applied

17) How did Karl Marx and Max Weber differ in their theoretical assumptions?

- A) Weber failed to recognize class differences in society.
- B) Marx was a theoretical sociologist and Weber strictly an applied sociologist.
- C) Weber addressed social structure, which Marx totally ignored.
- D) Marx believed economics was the central force driving social change, and Weber claimed it was religion.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Applied

18) Who was the first woman appointed to a cabinet post in the federal government (Secretary of Labor)?

- A) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- B) Frances Perkins
- C) Jane Addams
- D) Janet Reno

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Factual

19) In 1837, before Durkheim and Weber were born, who published *Society in America*?

- A) Marion Talbot
- B) Harriet Martineau
- C) Florence Kelley
- D) Frances Perkins

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Factual

20) Who was an associate editor of *The American Journal of Sociology*?

- A) Grace Abbott
- B) Alice Paul
- C) Marion Talbot
- D) Jane Addams

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Factual

21) Who was the first sociologist to win the Nobel Prize for Peace?

- A) Margaret Sanger
- B) Harriet Martineau
- C) Jane Addams
- D) Betty Freidan

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Factual

22) Who was the first African American to earn a doctoral degree from Harvard University?

- A) Booker T. Washington
- B) George Washington Carver
- C) Benjamin Anthony Quarles
- D) W. E. B. Du Bois

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Factual

23) What was the name of the journal edited by W.E. B. Du Bois that he used to advance race relations and social reform?

- A) *Sociological Viewpoints*
- B) *The Reformer*
- C) *The American Sociologist*
- D) *Crisis*

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Factual

24) Who was the influential sociologist who, in the 1940s, developed abstract models to explain how the parts of society work together harmoniously?

- A) C. Wright Mills
- B) Erving Goffman
- C) Talcott Parsons
- D) Michael Burawoy

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Factual

- 25) Which of the following social scientists serves as the best example of an applied sociologist?
- A) W. E. B. Du Bois
 - B) Herbert Spencer
 - C) Talcott Parsons
 - D) Auguste Comte

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Applied

- 26) What term describes the use of sociology to solve social problems in business, the workplace, and other aspects of society?
- A) applied sociology
 - B) pure sociology
 - C) theoretical sociology
 - D) existential sociology

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Factual

- 27) What is a general statement about how some parts of the world fit together and how they work?
- A) a theory
 - B) a concept
 - C) a correlation
 - D) an operational definition

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Applied

- 28) What is the underlying principle of symbolic interactionism?
- A) It measures how society uses sanctions to control behavior.
 - B) It states that behavior is controlled by factors beyond one's control.
 - C) It analyzes how one's behavior depends on the way they define themselves and others.
 - D) It is based on the premise that a history of man is a history of class conflict.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Conceptual

- 29) People may change their opinions about an issue such as divorce based on a restructuring of that image, the issues involved, and what they mean. This is an example of which sociological perspective?
- A) structural functionalism
 - B) the conflict perspective
 - C) symbolic interactionism
 - D) the neo-conflict perspective

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Applied

- 30) Which sociological perspective analyzes how social life depends on the ways we define ourselves and others?
- A) symbolic interactionism
 - B) functional analysis
 - C) structural analysis
 - D) conflict theory

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Applied

- 31) Which theoretical perspective stresses that society is a whole unit, made up of interrelated parts that work together harmoniously?
- A) symbolic interactionism
 - B) functional analysis
 - C) conflict theory
 - D) the neo-conflict perspective

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Applied

- 32) Which two theorists viewed society as a type of living organism and are identified as being among the earliest structural functionalists?
- A) George Herbert Mead and Charles Horton Cooley
 - B) Karl Marx and Lewis Coser
 - C) Ernest Burgess and Robert Park
 - D) Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Factual

- 33) Who was the 20th century sociologist who dismissed the organic analogy of society but maintained the essence of functionalism using the terms *functions* and *dysfunctions* to describe the consequences of people's actions?
- A) Talcott Parsons
 - B) C. Wright Mills
 - C) Robert Merton
 - D) Erving Goffman

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16-17

Skill: Factual

- 34) What term did Robert Merton use to describe human actions that hurt a system (society) that are usually unintended?
- A) manifest functions
 - B) latent functions
 - C) latent dysfunctions
 - D) manifest dysfunctions

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Applied

- 35) How would Robert Merton describe the intended beneficial consequences of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program that raised the standard of living for millions of Americans in the 1930s?
- A) They would be classified as latent functions.
 - B) They would be classified as manifest dysfunctions.
 - C) They would be classified as manifest functions.
 - D) They would be classified as latent dysfunctions.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Conceptual

- 36) Which sociological perspective views society as being composed of groups that engage in fierce competition for scarce resources?
- A) conflict theory
 - B) structural functionalism
 - C) functional analysis
 - D) symbolic interactionism

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Applied

- 37) What was the underlying assumption sociologist Lewis Coser made regarding the conflict perspective?
- A) Coser believed conflict was a reflection of society's inability to cope with normlessness.
 - B) Coser pointed out that conflict is most likely to develop among people who are in close relationships.
 - C) Coser compared conflict in society to a stage in which participants compete for roles and awards.
 - D) Coser saw conflict as being functional for society and providing certain benefits.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Conceptual

- 38) Which theoretical perspective in sociology is most aligned with micro-level analysis?
- A) symbolic interactionism
 - B) feminist theory
 - C) conflict theory
 - D) structural functionalism

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Conceptual

- 39) Cordell has done an extensive study of the increase in divorce rates in the United States since 1950. He has come to the conclusion that the transformation of American society has resulted in a redefinition of love, marriage, children, and the rate of divorce. In view of this, with which sociological perspective would Cordell's conclusion be most aligned?
- A) symbolic interactionism
 - B) the conflict perspective
 - C) structural functionalism
 - D) feminist theory

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Conceptual

- 40) Elizabeth is developing a research proposal addressing the effects of juvenile delinquency on the economic development of a community. She is using her state's crime code manual to determine what constitutes a "juvenile" and what behavior qualifies as "delinquent." What is Elizabeth doing to provide a precise way to measure the effects of juvenile delinquency?
- A) Elizabeth is developing a correlation between juvenile delinquency and economic development.
 - B) Elizabeth is selecting the proper research method to use in her proposal.
 - C) Elizabeth is engaged in multivariate analysis by formulating a hypothesis.
 - D) Elizabeth is developing operational definitions on which to base her research.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Skill: Applied

- 41) When IQ tests were first developed in the early 1900s they had a tendency to measure cultural traits more than intellectual capability. In view of this, which of the following statements best applies to the early IQ tests?
- A) They were highly valid but lacked reliability.
 - B) They were qualitative but not quantitative tests.
 - C) They were culturally relative and ethnocentric.
 - D) They lacked validity, which compromised their reliability.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20–21

Skill: Applied

- 42) Jimmy and Alex are doing a survey on the opinion undergraduate students have regarding academic services at their university. There are 12,000 undergraduate students at their university, and they plan to survey 2,000 of them. The 12,000 students would be considered the _____ and the 2,000 students surveyed would be the _____.
- A) universe; population
 - B) population; sample
 - C) sample; respondents
 - D) design; population

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22

Skill: Applied

- 43) Which of the following phrases best describes a random sample?
- A) Everyone in the population has the same chance of being included in the study.
 - B) Participants in the study are picked at the convenience of the researcher.
 - C) There is an inconsistent method of choosing participants in the study.
 - D) The participants in the study are picked from a group of volunteers.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22

Skill: Applied

- 44) Cathy has developed a survey to administer to members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Items on the survey include "Name the first five breeds of dogs that come to your mind" and "What is it about owning a dog that you enjoy the most"? After each item the respondents have a space to write their response in their own words. These two items in Cathy's surveys are examples of what type of question?

- A) close-ended
- B) rhetorical
- C) open-ended
- D) biased

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Conceptual

- 45) When a researcher asks a respondent general, non-sensitive questions to develop a feeling of trust before asking questions of a more sensitive and personal nature, she is seeking to accomplish which of the following objectives?
- A) develop rapport with the subjects
 - B) increase the reliability of the study
 - C) emphasize the validity of the study
 - D) randomize questions so the respondents are unaware of the true purpose of the study

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Applied

- 46) What is another name for the research method that is referred to as "participant observation"?

- A) fieldwork
- B) survey research
- C) secondary analysis
- D) experimentation

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Factual

- 47) Anthony is conducting experimental research on the effects of an educational therapy program and the conflict-resolution skills of inmates. He has established two groups. Group A will receive a special conflict-resolution therapy program. Group B will go about their routine without receiving the therapy or a therapy substitute. What is Group B in experimental research such as this?
- A) the control group
 - B) the treatment group
 - C) the placebo group
 - D) the reference group

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27

Skill: Applied

- 48) Jose is conducting research on organized crime. Rather than interviewing criminals or going undercover, he is examining data that someone else has collected. Which research method is Jose using?
- A) participant observation
 - B) secondary analysis
 - C) fieldwork
 - D) experimentation

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28

Skill: Applied

- 49) After submitting her completed research dissertation to her committee, Becky was accused of plagiarism by the chair of the department. What did the chair believe Becky did?
- A) Becky falsified the data in her results.
 - B) Becky failed to submit her dissertation in the appropriate form.
 - C) Becky copied major parts of her dissertation from someone else's work.
 - D) Becky violated the confidentiality of the subjects of her study.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

Skill: Applied

- 50) Who conducted the sociological research that included "tearooms," "watch queens," accusations of "sociological snooping," and a violation of research ethics as he completed his dissertation?
- A) Mario Brajuha
 - B) Talcott Parsons
 - C) Laud Humphreys
 - D) Erving Goffman

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

Skill: Factual

1.2 True/False Questions

- 1) The corners of life that people occupy because of where they are located in a society, such as their sex, occupation, and age, are known as social location.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 4

- 2) Subjectivity is a vital component of the scientific method due to the need to be spontaneous, creative, and analytical.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 5

- 3) The concept of "survival of the fittest" was coined by Herbert Spencer, the father of the philosophical view called *social Darwinism*.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 6

- 4) Marxism and communism are identical political ideologies with both leading to a classless society.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 7

- 5) Max Weber referred to the self-denying approach to life as the *Protestant ethic*.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

- 6) Female sociologists during the 1800s were highly regarded and often pursued a higher education beyond reading, writing, and math.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 8

- 7) As a part of his studies in sociology, W. E. B. Du Bois attended lectures by Max Weber at the University of Berlin.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 10

- 8) Talcott Parsons is credited with being one of the major social reformers and social activists of the 1940s, which led to a widespread acceptance of sociology as a social science in America.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 12

- 9) Pure, basic, and applied sociology are all terms that refer to the application of the scientific method to the social world.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 12

- 10) W. E. B. Du Bois and Jane Addams would be most appropriately classified as applied sociologists.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 12
- 11) Research aimed at learning more about some behavior is called basic sociology.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 12
- 12) In structural functionalism, the term *functional* refers to how the parts of a society fit together to make the whole, and *structural* refers to what each part does.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 16
- 13) Robert Merton and Emile Durkheim were both advocates of the concept of structural functionalism, which views society as being composed of many interrelated parts.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 16–17
- 14) Individuals becoming homeless because of welfare reform legislation that cuts all payments to non-working Americans after two years would be classified as a latent dysfunction of the legislation.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 17
- 15) Symbolic interactionism and structural functionalism are both theoretical perspectives that rely on macro-level analysis.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 19
- 16) Common sense is the most important aspect of designing sociological research.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 20
- 17) In a large series of scores, the mode is the most representative measure of the average.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 24
- 18) When using unobtrusive measures, the researcher observes the behavior of people without the subjects' knowledge they are being studied.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 28
- 19) Although sociological research should be value free, undesirable results should be discarded when they are contrary to the hypothesis.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 31

20) Repeating a study by other researchers to compare results is referred to as replication.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 31

1.3 Short Answer Questions

1) What is the scientific method?

Answer: The scientific method is using objective, systematic observations to test theories.

Page Ref: 5

2) What is positivism?

Answer: Positivism is the idea of applying the scientific method to the social world.

Page Ref: 6

3) What is social Darwinism?

Answer: Social Darwinism is an offshoot of the evolutionary concept of "survival of the fittest," applied to societies. It postulates that if charity, handouts, and other welfare programs were eliminated, the less fit of society will die off. This will produce a stronger gene pool and a more advanced society by the surviving, stronger, and more fit members of society.

Page Ref: 6

4) What conclusion did Emile Durkheim reach following his research on suicide rates in European countries?

Answer: Social factors underlie suicide rates more so than individual factors which accounts for a group's consistent suicide rates year after year.

Page Ref: 7

5) How did Max Weber and Karl Marx both agree and disagree on the central force of social change?

Answer: Marx claimed economics was the central force in social change. Weber disagreed and claimed it was religion. The agreement is in the application of Weber's claim. According to Weber, Protestants believed that financial success was a sign that they would be saved on Judgment Day. This inspired them to invest money for the sake of making more money (the spirit of capitalism) which, in the final analysis, is social change based on economics.

Page Ref: 8

6) What early female sociologist did research in the United States before Durkheim and Weber were born?

Answer: Harriet Martineau.

Page Ref: 9

7) Though the author of the text argues that Harriet Martineau's 1837 book *Society in America* was an insightful analysis of U.S. life that is still worth reading today, what contribution to the field of sociology was Harriet Martineau primarily known for?

Answer: Harriet Martineau translated August Comte's works from French to English.

Page Ref: 10

8) Who developed Hull–House in 1889 and eventually won a Nobel Prize for her efforts?

Answer: Jane Addams

Page Ref: 10

9) What organization did W. E. B. Du Bois help found to encourage social action to fight the exploitation of African Americans?

Answer: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Page Ref: 10

10) What did W. E. B. Du Bois mean when he referred to "the Veil"?

Answer: "The Veil" was shorthand for the Veil of Race, that concept that race colors all human relations.

Page Ref: 11

11) What did C. Wright Mills mean by the term *power elite*?

Answer: The power elite refers to the top leaders of business, politics, and the military who control much of the activity in society and also pose a threat to freedom.

Page Ref: 12

12) What is the difference between *basic* sociology and *applied* sociology?

Answer: Basic sociology consists of constructing theory and testing hypotheses, analyzing some aspect of society, and publishing findings in sociological journals. Applied sociology is using sociology to investigate and solve problems, and implementing solutions to social problems based on theory.

Page Ref: 12

13) What are the three major sociological perspectives?

Answer: Symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory

Page Ref: 15

14) What do manifest functions and latent functions have in common that distinguishes them from dysfunctions?

Answer: Manifest and latent functions are both beneficial to a system. Dysfunctions harm a system.

Page Ref: 16–17

15) What is nonverbal interaction?

Answer: Nonverbal interaction is the use of space, gestures, silence, and other forms of communication that do not utilize spoken words but convey meaning.

Page Ref: 19

16) In scientific research, what is a hypothesis?

Answer: A hypothesis is a statement predicting what one expects to find in the results of an experiment, according to a particular theory.

Page Ref: 20

17) What is the difference between validity and reliability?

Answer: Validity means the operational definitions measure what is intended to be measured. Reliability refers to the consistency of findings that occur when another researcher uses the same operational definitions and receives similar, if not identical, results.

Page Ref: 20–21

18) When should researchers establish rapport with their research subjects?

Answer: Researchers should always try to establish rapport, a feeling of trust between researcher and subject, but especially when gathering data in sensitive areas.

Page Ref: 26

19) In experimental research, what is the purpose of the control group?

Answer: The control group does not receive exposure to the independent variable. In the control group, the second measure of the dependent variable should be the same or similar to the first measure. The control group offers a standard against which to compare the effect of the independent variable.

Page Ref: 28

20) What are unobtrusive measures?

Answer: Unobtrusive measures are methods of research where the subjects under study are unaware their behavior is being observed.

Page Ref: 28

1.4 In-depth Essay Questions

1) How did sociology begin as a true science?

Answer: Although people of the ancient world studied human behavior and social problems, their study emphasized tradition, superstition, myth, and the position of the stars. They did not employ empirical testing of their assumptions and conclusions.

Social upheaval of previously accepted traditions led to political revolutions in the American colonies and France. The Industrial Revolution created an impetus for mass migration to the cities, which created a need to further understand social life and group behavior. Horrible working conditions, miserable pay, long hours, and exhausting work helped deteriorate family function.

Out of the turmoil, chaos, and change, the new "science of man" was proposed by Auguste Comte. The new field of study applied the scientific method to the social world, a process known as positivism. The science of sociology grew in Europe with the translation of Comte's works into English and was eventually brought to America at the turn of the 20th century.

Page Ref: 5–6

- 2) Trace the historical development of sociology from its beginnings in the nineteenth century to its growth as an academic discipline in the U.S. Include in your explanation the factors contributing to the emergence of sociology and how European sociology differed from sociology as it was practiced in America.

Answer: Sociology emerged in the early 19th century as the result of a number of factors. New ideas about society and the conviction that individuals possess inalienable rights led to successful political revolutions in France and America. Industrialization, urbanization, and immigration created a society much different from the traditional agrarian society that had been dominant for the previous several thousand years. The rise in urbanization created a need for drastic revisions in social policy and the manner in which people, especially groups, related to one another.

All of this set the stage for the creation of the new "science of man" proposed by Auguste Comte in France. After his initial work, *Positive Philosophy*, was translated into English by Martineau, the new science spread to the United States in the late 19th century. In America, sociology developed for the same reasons it developed in Europe, primarily to study the causes and effects of industrialization of American society, immigration, and poverty. Early American sociologists were more aligned with the practice of applied sociology and using sociological principles for the purpose of social reform. European sociologists were more aligned with pure, or basic, sociology and the development of sociological theory.

Page Ref: 5-6; 10-12

- 3) Identify the five major social thinkers who developed the basis of sociological theory in Europe. Include with each theorist their major contribution to the discipline.

Answer: The five major social thinkers to develop sociology in Europe were Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber. Comte is credited with being the father of sociology. He was the first person to apply the scientific method to the social world, a concept known as positivism. Herbert Spencer, sometimes called the "second father of sociology" was the first major English-speaking sociologist. He is credited with developing the concept of *social Darwinism* that encouraged a "survival of the fittest" theory. As a sociologist, Spencer developed a wide following of other social scientists in England and America. Karl Marx, although not actually a sociologist, had a profound influence by developing the conflict perspective. Using economics and political science, Marx developed a model of society that pitted the owners of the means of production against the exploited class of workers. Emile Durkheim was instrumental in having sociology recognized as a separate academic discipline. Durkheim concentrated on understanding the importance of social interaction and social integration, stressing that human behavior could not be understood in individualistic terms. Max Weber challenged the conclusions of Marx that economics was the central force of social change—Weber believed that role belonged to religion. Weber did extensive work on how religious doctrine affected the development of capitalism in Europe.

Page Ref: 6-8

- 4) Summarize Weber's theory which explains how the "Protestant Ethic" gave rise to the development of capitalist economic systems. Describe the evidence that Weber used to support his thesis.

Answer: The *Protestant ethic* refers to the self-denying approach to life that included living a frugal life, saving money, and investing the surplus in order to make even more money. This brought about the birth of capitalism. The Roman Catholic belief system, on the other hand, encouraged its followers to hold on to traditional ways of life that discouraged the economic change that was embraced by the Protestants. Weber termed the readiness to invest capital in order to make more money the *spirit of capitalism*. To test this theory, Weber compared the extent of capitalism in Roman Catholic and Protestant countries. In line with this theory, he found that capitalism was more likely to flourish in Protestant countries.

Page Ref: 7-8

- 5) Why would it be more accurate to classify Harriet Martineau as a "doer" and not a "thinker" in the way her contemporary European sociologists were?

Answer: Most early European sociologists were pure sociologists. They studied social conditions and formulated theory but failed to apply their findings to the social world. Rather than engaging in theory and research for the sake of research, Martineau studied social life in both Great Britain and America. She did a detailed analysis of American customs, family, race, gender, politics, and religion. Her book *Society in America*, which documented her observations of the American way of life, has become a classic among sociologists. She also translated Comte's original work into English. This made the study of sociology possible in the English-speaking world in the later part of the 19th century and expedited its foothold in America in the 1890s.

Page Ref: 9

- 6) Identify the major contributions made by women and minorities to sociology as the discipline developed in Europe and North America.

Answer: Although she was not a sociologist by training, Harriet Martineau translated Comte's *Positive Philosophy* into English. Martineau also published accounts of her travels in America in which she documented observations about the American family, race, politics, and religion. Jane Addams, although trained in medicine, practiced applied sociology with the founding of Hull-House, a refuge shelter for the homeless, sick, immigrants, and the poor. In 1931, Addams shared the Nobel Peace Prize for her efforts in the Hull-House movement. Other women who made contributions in the social sciences included Marion Talbot, Grace Abbott, Frances Perkins, Beatrice Potter Webb, Anna Julia Cooper, Florence Kelley, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Emily Greene Balch, and Alice Paul.

Of all the early American sociologists, W. E. B. Du Bois was one of the most significant contributors to the discipline. Du Bois worked to improve the relationship between whites and blacks and championed the civil rights of African Americans decades before the movement picked up momentum in the 1960s. Du Bois was also instrumental as a co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Page Ref: 9-12

- 7) Most sociologists interpret social life from one of three major theoretical frameworks. Describe the major points of each framework. List at least one sociologist who has been identified with each of these three theories.

Answer: The three major theoretical frameworks are symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory. The major emphasis of symbolic interactionism is communication through symbols, and symbolic interactionists analyze how behavior depends on the ways we define ourselves and others. The self is a symbol that conveys meaning to which others react. Early symbolic interactionists include George Herbert Mead, Charles Horton Cooley, and W. I. Thomas. Functional analysis states that society as a whole is made up of interrelated parts that work together. Functionalists address the structure of society (how the parts of a society fit together to make the whole) and function (what each part does and how it contributes to society). Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, and Robert Merton were functionalists. Conflict theory stresses that society is composed of groups that engage in fierce competition for scarce resources. Karl Marx can be considered the father of conflict theory. Additional contributions were made to this perspective by C. Wright Mills and Lewis Coser in the 20th century.

Page Ref: 14–19

- 8) Based on the theoretical perspective of functional analysis, what is a "function"? What is a "dysfunction"? Describe how a function can be manifest or latent, giving examples of each.

Answer: Functions are beneficial consequences of people's actions that help a system to remain in balance. Dysfunctions are the human actions that hurt a system. Manifest functions are planned or intended. Latent functions are unintended consequences that harm a system. An example of a manifest function for universities is to provide students the skills necessary to develop a career or to acquire skills required for further graduate study. A latent function would be to have the opportunity to discover a spouse or to keep over 15 million people (the number of college students) out of the job market. A dysfunction of college life would be an excess of partying created by a newfound independence that leads to alcoholism or eventual dismissal from the university.

Page Ref: 16–17

- 9) List and discuss the eight steps of the scientific research model. Why might a sociological researcher use less than eight steps?

Answer: (1) Selecting a topic. (2) Defining the problem: narrowing the topic and describing why it is worthy of research. (3) Reviewing the literature. What has already been published on the topic? (4) Formulating a hypothesis. Define hypothesis, variables, and operational definition as a part of this section. (5) Choose a research method. This is the means by which data will be collected. There are seven basic research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, examining documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures. (6) Collecting the data. Include the importance of validity and reliability. (7) Analyzing the results. This includes testing the hypothesis, summarizing, and comparing the data collected. (8) Sharing the results. This includes preparing reports, charts, and tables, and submitting articles for publication. Not all authors use eight distinct steps. Some condense the steps and have less than eight.

Page Ref: 20–21

- 10) Discuss the importance of ethics in social research. Define what is meant by "ethics." What were the ethical considerations involved in the research by Laud Humphreys?

Answer: Research ethics emphasize openness, honesty, and truth and condemns falsification, plagiarism, and harm to subjects. Subjects participating in research are not to be harmed, misled, or subjected to unwanted publicity and notoriety. Laud Humphrey misled subjects by misrepresenting himself. After posing as a "watch queen" (a lookout in a "tea room" (a public restroom where men often met for casual homosexual sex), Humphreys determined the identities of the men participating in casual sex and then interviewed them claiming they had been chosen to participate in a medical survey. During the interviews for the non-existent medical survey, Humphreys explored the lifestyles and sex lives of the men. To avoid suspicion of the participants in the study, Humphreys disguised himself and made no reference to his knowledge of their homosexual conduct.

Page Ref: 30-31

1.5 Open Book Questions

- 1) At the beginning of the chapter, the author describes the revulsion he feels when he sees teeth marks on the styrofoam cup from which he was drinking coffee at a shelter for homeless men. He knew the cup had been cleaned in a washtub by a man behind the counter before it was handed to him. Using symbolic interactionism, explain why the author had such a strong emotional reaction to viewing the teeth marks.

Answer: The roots of symbolic interactionism are in symbols, things to which we attach meaning, and how individuals react to the meaning these symbols convey. Finding teeth marks in his cup conveyed a symbol that someone else had used the same cup previously, probably one of the fellow homeless men at the shelter. The symbols of homelessness conveyed by the other men at the shelter, being unclean, unsanitary, and destitute, contributed to an experience of hopelessness the author documents.

Page Ref: 3; 15-16

- 2) What social policies might Herbert Spencer have advocated to deal with people who are poor and disabled? Compare Spencer's likely response to the strategy underlying current social policies toward these groups.

Answer: Spencer may have advocated refusing to provide public support to the poor. He would have supported policies to isolate them to reduce the opportunity for them to reproduce. He would oppose current social welfare policies that assist people who cannot provide for themselves because they are "unfit" and society improves only if these people do not pass along these traits to later generations.

Page Ref: 6

- 3) Karl Marx predicted the proletariat would eventually overthrow the bourgeoisie in a violent revolution. Based on his observations of mid-nineteenth century England and Europe, why does Marx's analysis and prediction of class conflict, not apply to Western, industrialized societies today?

Answer: The class divisions that exist today are not as clear and sharp as they were during Marx's lifetime. Conflict theorists such as Marx stressed that society is composed of groups that are competing with another for scarce resources, such as the proletariats and the bourgeoisie. Although it can be argued that workers may still be "exploited," their lives and living conditions are not as miserable as noted in the nineteenth century. Today, the division between "capitalists" and "workers" is less clear in contemporary society, where a large proportion of the population owns stock in corporations in which they may or may not be employed.

Page Ref: 6-7; 18

- 4) Using the three major theoretical perspectives in sociology found in Table 1.1, choose a social issue (other than divorce) and apply each theory to the chosen issue.

Answer: Answers will vary.

Page Ref: 15-19

- 5) The social history of the family clearly shows that many functions previously performed by the family are now performed by other institutions. Based on your personal experience, list the functions currently performed by most families. Do families provide fewer or different functions than in the past?

Answer: Functions currently performed by families include providing food, clothing, and shelter for young children; coordinating the work schedules of two wage earners; providing transportation to work, school, after-school, and recreational activities for adults and children; coordinating financial matters for all members; providing moral guidance and supervision for children; providing for romantic and sexual activities for marriage partners; providing for recreational activities for marriage partners and young children.

The discussion of changing functions should acknowledge that families still perform many functions, although many are different from the functions provided by families in earlier generations. For example, sex education has been designated to the school system, vocational training to institutions of higher education, and religious doctrine more to the church.

Page Ref: 16-18

- 6) Select a topic suitable for research and discuss how a student would develop this topic into a research project using the eight steps of the research model as identified in the textbook.

Answer: Follow the research model as it is presented on pp. 20-21. When selecting a topic for research, it should be broad enough so that information can be found about the topic, but narrow enough so that it challenges the student and offers the potential for in-depth study.

Page Ref: 20-22

- 7) Develop a table based on hypothetical data that you assemble on the members of a sociology class composed of 25 students. Make a class roster that includes the first name, sex, age, and grade point average of the 25 students. Then, develop a table based on this data along with all the components used in Table 1.2 on page 23. Incorporate the means, medians, and modes of the data collected when appropriate (grade point averages and ages of the members). Summarize other data in an appropriate form.

Answer: The table will summarize the data contained in the roster. The table must include a title, headnote, headings, columns, and rows. For the source, specify the university, your class number, section, semester, and year.

Page Ref: 23

- 8) Dr. Zarchov has just completed calculating the test scores of her Introduction to Sociology honors class. The 15 students in the course registered the following scores out of a maximum of 100 points: 85, 96, 86, 96, 91, 89, 87, 86, 96, 86, 85, 99, 85, 98, 85. Based on these scores, what is the mean, median, and mode? If you were Dr. Zarchov, what grading scale would you assign to the scores and why?

Answer: The range of the scores is 85 to 99. The mean or arithmetic average is 90.0 (the sum of the scores [1350] divided by the number of scores [15]). The median, the middle score, is 87. The mode is 85. The median is probably the best measure to use for comparisons. When assigning grades, Dr. Zarchov may be using a percentage scale required by the university for grading. This scale may specify a score of 93% or higher to be an "A," 90–92% an A–, 87 to 89% a B+, 83 to 86% a B, 80 to 82% a B–, and so on. If Dr. Zarchov is using a curve, she may award grades very similar to what the percentage requirements are, mainly because the grades are bunched together. It is also possible that this honors exam was more difficult than an exam for a standard class or may have had additional requirements. So, using a curve becomes more of a matter of discretion as to what the professor considers fair based on a number of factors.

Page Ref: 24

- 9) Guido is designing a survey for his senior paper on how students utilize non-classroom facilities for their studies and research. He wishes to include both open-ended and closed-ended questions in his survey. Provide three examples of open-ended questions that may be appropriate for such research and three closed-ended questions.

After establishing a set of open- and closed-ended questions, discuss the benefits and difficulties of each type of question.

Answer: Open-ended questions:

- (1) Explain how your academic achievement as an undergraduate will affect your career plans over the next five years.
- (2) Who is your favorite professor or instructor? What qualities about this person contribute to their being ranked in such high prestige?
- (3) Why did you choose your current major? If undeclared, why are you currently undeclared in regards to an academic major?

Closed-ended questions:

- (4) Based on a 4.0 grading scale, what is your approximate grade-point average?
 - a. 3.5 to 4.0
 - b. 3.0 to 3.499
 - c. 2.5 to 2.999
 - d. 2.0 to 2.499
 - e. below a 2.0
- (5) In the past semester, approximately how many classes did you cut, including all reasons (medical, personal, other commitments, etc.)?
 - a. none
 - b. one to five
 - c. five to ten
 - d. ten to fifteen
 - e. sixteen or more
- (6) What is the average number of credits you prefer to carry per semester?
 - a. less than 9
 - b. 9 to 12
 - c. 13 to 15
 - d. 16 to 18
 - e. over 18

The benefit of open-ended questions is that the respondent is allowed to answer in their own words, while the difficulty lies when comparing the overall number of responses. The benefit of closed-ended questions is that the responses are straight forwards, while the difficulty lies in lack of elaboration in response.

Page Ref: 24; 26

- 10) Henslin used the research method of participant observation (fieldwork) to conduct his study of the homeless. What were some of the advantages and disadvantages of using this research method? What would have been some of the advantages and disadvantages of using other methods of research, i.e. secondary analysis, documents, experimentation, or unobtrusive measures?

Answer: Participant observation in its most participative form is the most qualitative of research methods. Henslin used this total commitment to participation because, in his words, "I was determined...I will experience what they experience..." To put it another way, he "felt their [the homeless'] pain." None of the other research methods could have provided such an intimate and personal knowledge of homeless life. On the other hand, participant observation can be dangerous. Henslin could have been attacked by other homeless men who may have perceived him as a threat. He could have been injured in the street. He could have contracted disease through unsanitary conditions. Another danger in complete participant observation is the loss of objectivity and over-identification with the subjects being studied. Using secondary analysis, unobtrusive measures, and documents would have been a "sterile" approach to the problem and would not have offered any new insights into the social problem of homelessness. Experimentation would be quite difficult if not impossible because of the inability to manage an experimental and control group.

Page Ref: 3;26-29

1.6 Analyzing Data Questions

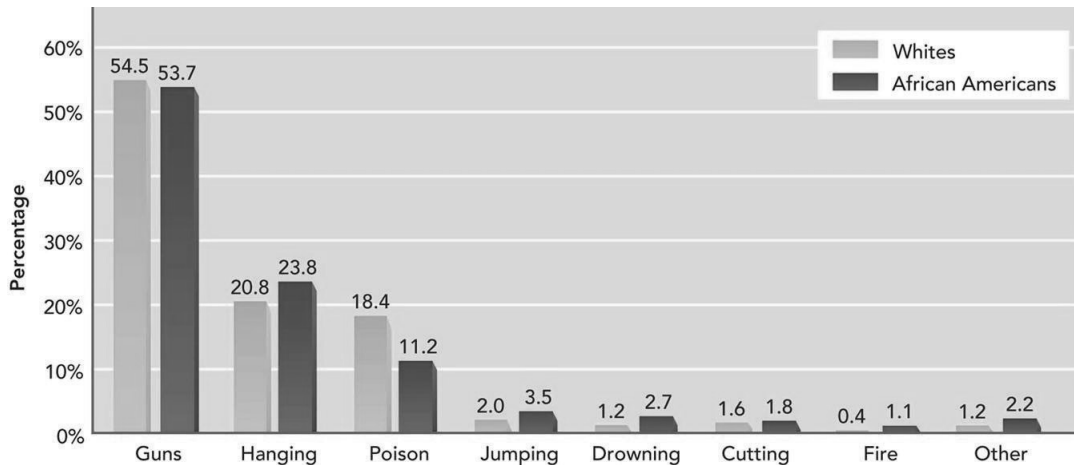


Figure 1.1

- 1) Based on Figure 1.1, "How Americans Commit Suicide" on page 8, what is the most preferred method of taking one's own life among both African Americans and whites? What reasons can account for this similarity? Identify at least two false conclusions a reader of the figure may come to if he or she did not exercise caution.

Answer: Guns are the major means to commit suicide by whites (54.5%) and African Americans (53.7%). Some of the reasons for this similarity include: (1) Firearms are the most lethal. It is difficult to "miss" or fake a suicide for attention-getting purposes once the trigger is pulled. Even hanging (the second most common method) has a much greater chance of being unsuccessful. (2) There is a prevalence of firearms in society and their availability for anyone who wishes to purchase one.

Some of the "facts" that cannot be read into the table include the following:

- (1) The number of whites and African Americans who attempt suicide and the respective percentage each number is of the overall population of each.
- (2) The number of whites and African Americans who actually commit suicide and the respective percentage each number is of the overall population of each.
- (3) The number of suicides that are classified as "accidents" for both whites and African Americans either because of a lack of evidence to verify suicide or as a courtesy to the family of the victim.

Page Ref: 8

Note: These totals are the mean of years 2001–2006. ("Mean" is explained on page 24.) Source: By the author. Based on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2009 and earlier years.

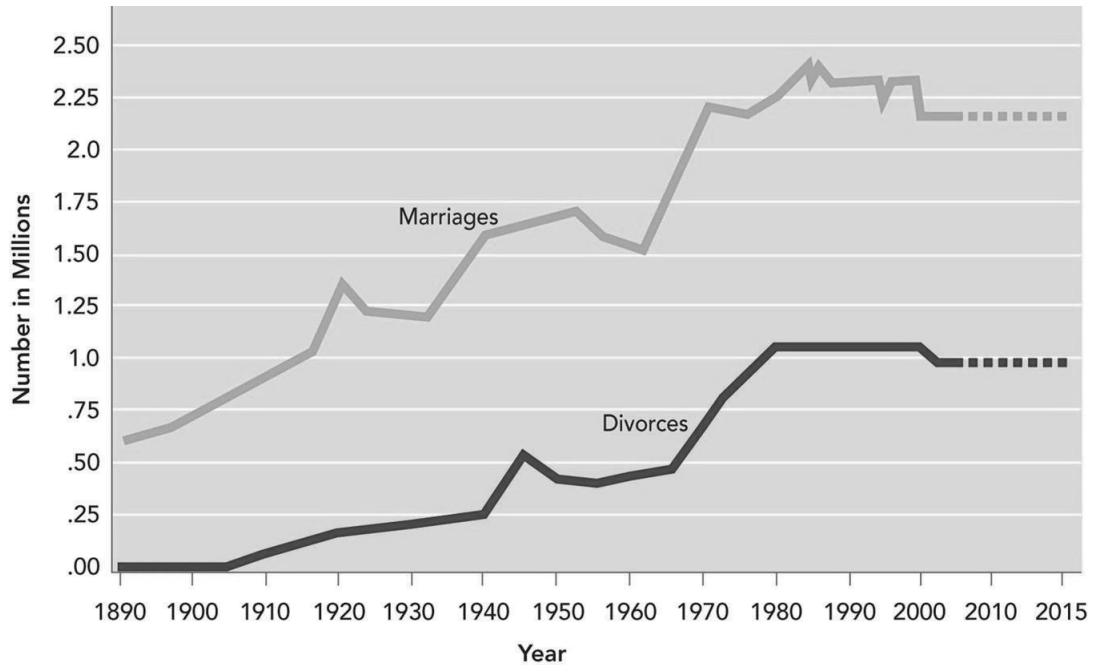


Figure 1.5

- 2) Based on the data provided in Figure 1.5, "U.S. Marriage, U.S. Divorce" on page 15, which statement is most accurate?
- A) Marriage and divorce rates have risen at identical rates since 1890.
 - B) In the year 2000, there were about half as many marriages as there were divorces.
 - C) Since 1980, both marriage and divorce rates have appeared to level off.
 - D) If the divorce and marriage rates continue at this pace, the lines illustrating each of them will eventually intersect.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 15

Source: By the author. Based on *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1998: Table 92 and 2009: Tables 77, 123; earlier editions for earlier years. The broken lines indicate the author's estimates.*

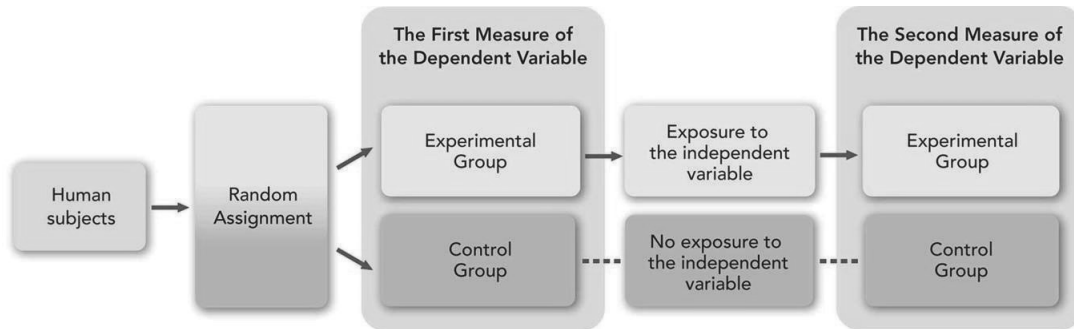


Figure 1.7

- 3) Examine Figure 1.7, "The Experiment" on page 27. Dennis is conducting an experiment on the ability of students to handle stress. If the second measure of the experimental and control groups are identical, what does this most likely indicate?
- Dennis committed research fraud by not conducting the experiment according to established methodology.
 - The treatment or independent variable was ineffective in making the predicted change.
 - The control group was randomly elected but the experimental group was based on an accidental sample.
 - Dennis overexposed the experimental group to the independent variable which corrupted the experiment.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 28

Source: By the author.

1.7 Matching Questions

Match the term with the definition.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) sociological perspective
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4</i>
<i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | A) using objective, systematic observations to test theories |
| 2) society
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4</i>
<i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | B) the application of the scientific approach to the social world |
| 3) the scientific method
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5</i>
<i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | C) people who share a culture and territory |
| 4) positivism
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6</i>
<i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | D) the encouragement of politicians and policy makers to become more aware of the sociological perspective |
| 5) bourgeoisie
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6</i>
<i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | E) a general statement about how some parts of the world fit together and how they work |
| 6) social integration
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7</i>
<i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | F) repeating a study in order to test its findings |
| 7) replication
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 31</i>
<i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | G) the use of sociology to solve problems |
| 8) values
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 31</i>
<i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | H) an examination of large-scale patterns of society |
| 9) basic sociology
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12</i>
<i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | I) Marx's term for capitalists, those who own the means of production |
| 10) applied sociology
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12</i>
<i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | J) sociological research whose purpose is to make discoveries about life in human groups |
| 11) theory
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15</i>
<i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | K) understanding human behavior by placing it within its broader social context |
| 12) micro-level analysis
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19</i>
<i>Skill: Knowledge</i> | L) the degree to which members of a group or society feel united by shared values and other social bonds |
| | M) the standards by which people define what is desirable or undesirable, good or bad, beautiful or ugly |

13) macro-level analysis

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19
Skill: Knowledge

14) participant observation

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26
Skill: Knowledge

15) public sociology

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12
Skill: Knowledge

N) the researcher participates in a research setting while observing what is happening in the setting

O) an examination of small-scale patterns of society

Answers: 1) K 2) C 3) A 4) B 5) I
 6) L 7) F 8) M 9) J 10) G
 11) E 12) O 13) H 14) N 15) D