

Chapter 1: The Sociological Perspective

Multiple Choice Questions

1) What sociological phrase is used to describe "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

Chapter 1 The Sociological Perspective

6) What two events most inspired people to rethink social life that led to an uprooting of what had been traditional social arrangements and the development of sociology as a science?

- A) World War I and the Great Depression
- B) the discovery of the new world and Renaissance
- C) the American Revolution and the French Revolution
- D) the Insurrection and 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: 5

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

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 is credited with being "the world's first professor of 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 was the central force in social change?

- A) economics
- B) politics
- C) family
- D) 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

Chapter 1 The Sociological Perspective

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 of social change and Weber claimed it was religion.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Applied

18) Who was the first woman to hold a Presidential cabinet post (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 1890, where did the discipline of sociology first take root in the United States?

- A) Harvard University
- B) The University of Kansas
- C) The University of California at Berkeley
- D) Princeton University

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Factual

20) Who was the pioneering sociologist at the University of Chicago who developed the symbolic interactionist perspective?

- A) Albion Small
- B) Talcott Parsons
- C) George Herbert Mead
- D) Charles Horton Cooley

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

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: 10

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. DuBois

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Factual

23) What was the name of the journal edited by W.E. B. DuBois 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) In the 1940s who was the influential sociologist who developed abstract models of society 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. DuBois
- 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: 14

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 explains 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) Many African Americans feel the flag for the Confederate States of America, "the stars and bars," is a sign of racial hatred. State rights advocates view the same flag as being "heritage, not hatred." Such a difference of opinion over the exact same material object is an illustration of which sociological perspective?

- A) symbolic interactionism
- B) functional analysis
- C) structural analysis
- D) conflict theory

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Applied

31) Which sociological perspective stresses that society is a whole unit, made up of interrelated parts that work together harmoniously?

- A) symbolic interactionism
- B) functional analysis
- C) the conflict perspective
- 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) The benefits were latent functions.
- B) The benefits would be classified as manifest dysfunctions.
- C) The benefits would be classified as manifest functions.
- D) The benefits were latent dysfunctions.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 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." Which phrase best describes what Elizabeth is doing to provide a precise way to measure the concepts of "juvenile" and "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 would be considered as being qualitative but not quantitative.
- C) They were culturally relative and ethnocentric.
- D) They lacked validity which also compromised their reliability.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 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 but they plan to only survey 2,000 of them. In view of this, the 12,000 students would be considered as 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: 24-25

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 no consistent method of choosing the participants in the study.
- D) The participants in the study are picked from volunteers.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 25

Skill: Applied

44) Cathy has developed a survey to administer to patrons of the SPCA. 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 questions
- B) rhetorical questions
- C) open-ended questions
- D) biased questions

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 25

Skill: Conceptual

45) When a researcher asks a respondent general, non-sensitive questions to gain a feeling of trust before asking questions of a more sensitive and personal nature, they are seeking to accomplish which of the following objectives?

- A) They are trying to develop rapport with the subjects under study.
- B) They are trying to increase the reliability of their study.
- C) They are emphasizing the validity of their study.
- D) They are practicing randomization so the respondents are unaware of the true purpose of the survey.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27

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: 27

Skill: Factual

47) Anthony is conducting experimental research on the effects of an educational therapy program and the conflict handling skills of inmates. He has established two groups. Group A will receive a special conflict handling therapy program. Group B will go about their routine without receiving the therapy or a therapy substitute. What is the name of 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: 28

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. In view of this, what 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 dissertation to the committee, Becky was accused of plagiarism by the chair of the department. In view of this, what was the allegation the chair was making of Becky's work?

- A) The chair believed Becky falsified the results of her data.
- 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 and trust of the sample used in her research.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29

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

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, refers to 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) Sociology first took root as an academic discipline in the United States at the University of California at Berkeley.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 9

7) As a part of his studies in sociology, W. E. B. DuBois 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 mean virtually the same thing which is the application of the scientific method to the social world.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 12

10) W. E. B. DuBois and Jane Addams are two early sociologists who 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: 14

12) In functional analysis how the parts of a society fit together to make the whole refers to *function*.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 16

13) Robert Merton and Emile Durkheim were both advocates of the concept of structural functionalism that 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 relying on macro level analysis.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 19

16) Common sense is the most logical guide on which to base sociological research.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 20

17) In a large series of scores, the mode is the most representative measure of the average score.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 24

18) Although sociological research should be value free, undesirable results should be discarded when they are contrary to the hypothesis.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 26

19) When using unobtrusive measures the researcher observes the behavior of people without the subjects' knowledge they are being studied.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 29

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

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 31

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: 5

3) What is social Darwinism?

Answer: Social Darwinism is an off shoot of the "survival of the fittest" concept applied to societies. It postulates 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 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 what is 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, people did not know if they were saved until Judgement 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 was the major contribution Harriet Martineau made to the English-speaking world as it relates to the study of sociology?

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

Page Ref: 9

7) Who were the three members of the sociology department at the University of Chicago whose ideas greatly influenced the discipline?

Answer: Robert E. Park, Ernest Burgess, George Herbert Mead

Page Ref: 9

8) Who were the two applied sociologists who developed Hull-House in 1889 and eventually won a Nobel Prize for their efforts?

Answer: Jane Addams and Ellen G. Starr

Page Ref: 10

9) What did W. E. B. DuBois mean when he referred to "the Veil"?

Answer: "The Veil" was shorthand for the Veil of Race, referring to how race colors all human relations.

Page Ref: 11

10) What organization did W. E. B. DuBois 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: 12

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

Answer: The power elite is 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: 14

14) What is the common quality that manifest and latent functions share that distinguishes them from dysfunctions?

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

Page Ref: 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 research, what is a hypothesis?

Answer: In research, a hypothesis is a statement of what one expects to find according to the prediction made based on 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, responses.

Page Ref: 21

18) What are the two basic software programs that many sociologists and undergraduate students use to record and analyze data?

Answer: Microcase and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)

Page Ref: 22

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.

Page Ref: 28

20) What are unobtrusive measures?

Answer: Unobtrusive measures are methods of research where people under study are unaware their behavior is being studied.

Page Ref: 29

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. Another quality that disqualified the study of society and social problems by members of the ancient world was a lack of empirical testing of their assumptions and conclusions.

As people became more literate they became more inquisitive and challenging. Increased observations of social conditions led to the use of the scientific method to test 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 developed by Auguste Comte. The new science applied the scientific method to the social world, a process known as positivism. The science 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 developed by Auguste Comte in France. After his initial work *Positive Philosophy* was translated into English by Martineau, the new science spread to English speaking countries and by the late 19th century it spread to the United States. In America, sociology developed for the same reasons it developed in Europe, primarily due to the industrialization of American society. This was accompanied by the immigration of people from the rural areas to the cities and urbanization. The first academic sociological programs developed at the University of Kansas, the University of Chicago, and Atlanta University in the 1890s. Of these, the program at the University of Chicago was one of the most influential in developing the discipline, stressing symbolic interactionism. 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 theoretical sociology and the development of sociological theory.

Page Ref: 5-6; 9-10

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" approach to society. 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 on 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 also did extensive work on how religious doctrine affected the development of capitalism in Europe.

Page Ref: 5-8

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: 8

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

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 come a classic among sociologists. Her most notable achievement, however, was the translation of 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 historic major contributions made by women and minorities as sociology developed in Europe and America.

Answer: Although she was not a sociologist by training, Harriet Martineau made one of the most significant contributions to the discipline when she translated Comte's *Positive Philosophy* into English. Martineau also practiced applied sociology by documenting and publishing accounts of her travels in America in which she reported on 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 Jane Frohock, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Frances Perkins.

Of all the early American sociologists, W. E. B. DuBois was one of the most significant contributors to the discipline. DuBois 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. DuBois 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 or theories. Describe the major points of each framework. List at least one sociologist who has been identified with each of these three frameworks.

Answer: The three major theoretical frameworks are symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory. The major emphasis of symbolic interactionism is communicating through symbols, analyzing 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 is a whole unit 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: 14-18

8) Based on the theoretical perspective called functional analysis, what is a "function"? What is a "dysfunction"? Describe how a function can be manifest and 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 help a system adjust. 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: 17

9) List and discuss the eight steps of the scientific research model. Why do some authors use a scientific research model with more than or 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. Include the six basic research methods. (6) Collect 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 steps. Some separate the eight and create additional steps for more than eight. Others condense the steps and have less than eight. In either case, the process accomplishes the same purpose.

Page Ref: 20-22

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. Ethics is viewed as a combination of science and morality. Subjects participating in research are not to be harmed, misled, or subjected to unwanted publicity and notoriety.

In the Humphreys research, the researcher mislead subjects by misrepresenting himself and misleading the subjects in his study. 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: 29-30

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. Smells can be symbols. Combined with appearance of the "semiliquid" that Henslin was about to consume as a homeless man resulted in the conveyance of a less than healthy and unappetizing "meal." Finding teeth marks in his cup also conveyed a symbol that someone else had used the same cup previously, something that "normal" people don't do: use styrofoam cups over. It would be safe to assume these teeth marks were made by 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, conveyed an encompassing image of hell for Henslin. But because he was determined to experience "what they experience" Henslin went through with the charade of being another destitute and homeless man and consumed the foul excuse of morning nourishment..

Page Ref: 3; 15-16

2) The social Darwinist ideas of Herbert Spencer have been discredited, yet we still wrestle with the issue of how to deal with people who are poor and disabled, those who are convicted of criminal behavior, and those who are perceived to be non-productive members of society. What social policies might Spencer have advocated to deal with such people? 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, disadvantaged, and non-productive members of society. He would have supported policies to isolate them to reduce the influence they may have on other members of society. He would have advocated long prison sentences for criminal offenders. He would have supported mandatory sterilization for these people as a part of the process of natural selection to prevent them from reproducing. Current social welfare policies are designed to provide some assistance for people who cannot provide for themselves, but to encourage people to take responsibility for their own welfare, to restrict the amount of public support for people who are physically and mentally able to support themselves, and to punish people who violate the law.

Page Ref: 6

3) Karl Marx predicted the *proletariat* would eventually overthrow the *bourgeoisie* in a violent revolution. Why does Marx's analysis and prediction of class conflict, based on Marx's observations of mid-nineteenth century England and Europe, 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. Although workers may still be "exploited," their lives are not as miserable as in the nineteenth century. The division between "capitalists" and "workers" is also less clear in contemporary society, where a large proportion of the population owns stock in corporations. A large number of workers aspire to someday be capitalists, especially in the earlier stages of their careers.

Another point that makes a decided difference in conflict theory as Marx formulated it and today's application of it is the emergence of strong unions. Although in a state of decline, the era of strong union leadership and membership placed the capitalists in check for several decades. Hoffa's leadership of the Teamsters, the United Mine Workers Union, the United Steel Workers, and rise of the AFL-CIO created better wages and benefits as well as working conditions that owners of production would have never voluntarily provided. Although union membership is in decline and the courts appear to have swung towards favoring big business, the class differences between the owners of production and worker are nowhere near the same level of difference as Marx envisioned them to be. This may be the major reason there has never been the revolt of the masses as Marx predicted.

Page Ref: 6-7, 18-19

4) Using Table 1.1 *Major Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology* found on page 19, choose a social issue (other than divorce) and apply the three sociological perspectives to the chosen issue.

Answer: A few topics that can be examined from the three sociological perspectives include racial integration, the importance of religion in society, dual-income families, and the tendency for social institutions such as universities to develop a multicultural approach. For example, racial integration can be examined from what skin color symbolizes (symbolic interactionism), how integration leads to a more balanced society (functionalism), and how there continues to be conflict between racial groups for scarce but valuable resources (power, well-paying jobs, and so on).

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 previously*?

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. In areas such as recreation, family has greatly expanded its activity, transporting children to various athletic practices, clubs, scouts, and so on and at the same time providing some time for mom and dad for their own recreational activity, some together and some with others.

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. 20-22. 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: 23-24

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 questionnaire 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 questionnaire. 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. For research such as this, is either type of question exclusively advantageous over the other? Why or why not?

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 are there about this person that 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 | c. 2.5 to 2.999 |
| b. 3.0 to 3.499 | 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 | c. five to ten | c. sixteen or more |
| b. one to five | d. ten to fifteen | |

(6) What is the average number of credits you prefer to carry per semester?

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| a. less than 9 | c. 13 to 15 | e. over 18 |
| b. 9 to 12 | d. 16 to 18 | |

Page Ref: 25; 27

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, and 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, 27-29

Line Art Questions

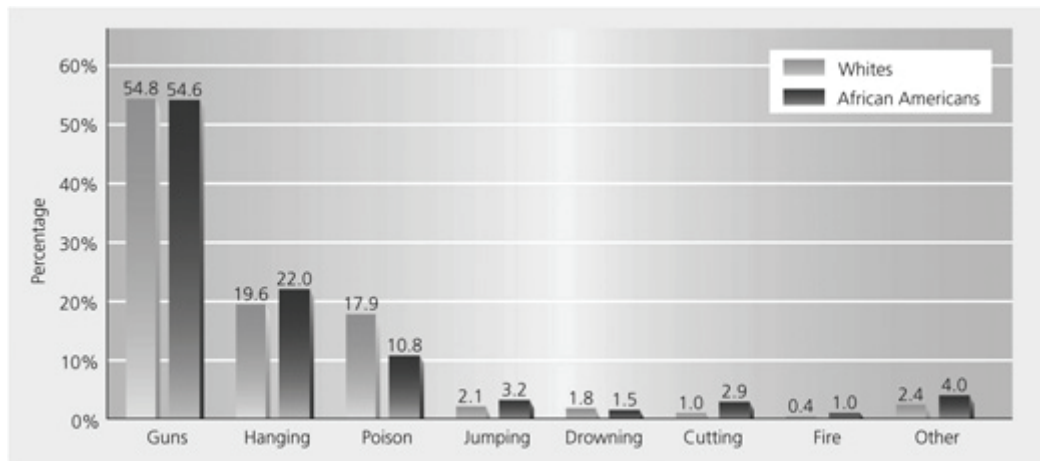


Figure 1.1

1) Based on Figure 1.1, *How Americans Commit Suicide*, (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 (54.8%) and African Americans (54.6%). 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 an 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

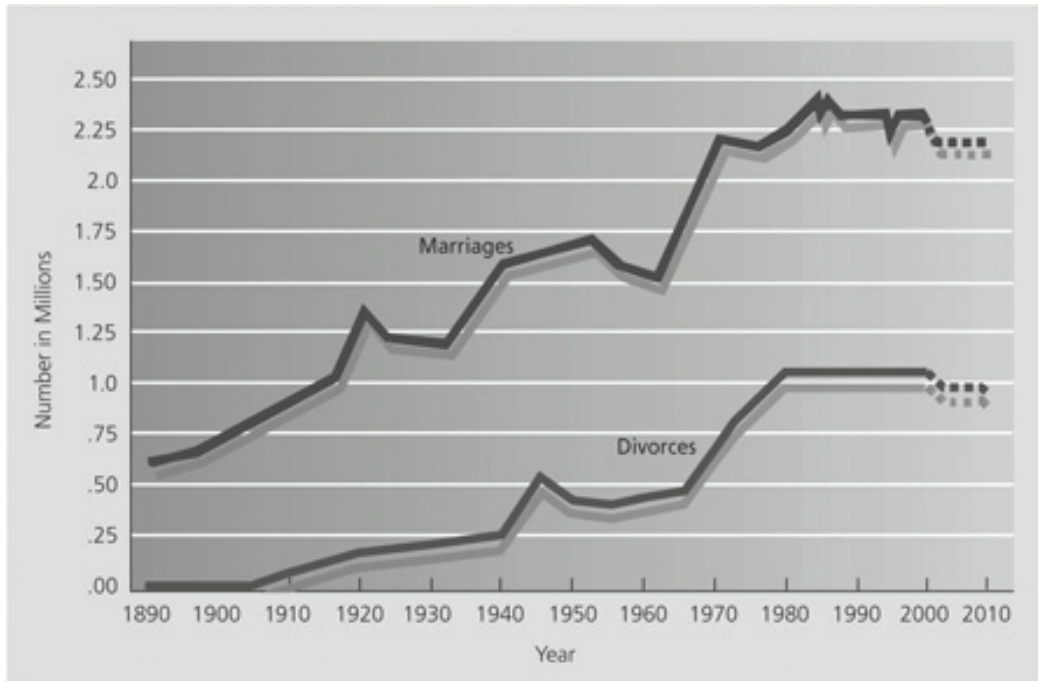


Figure 1.4

2) Based on the data provided in Figure 1.4 *U.S. Marriage, U.S. Divorce* (page 16), which statement is most accurate?

- A) Marriage and divorce rates have risen with 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: 16

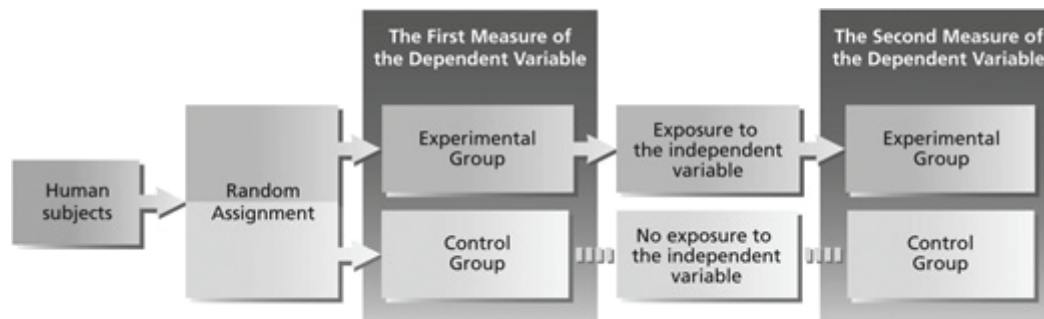


Figure 1.6

3) Examine Figure 1.6 *The Experiment* on page 28. 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?

- A) Dennis committed research fraud by not conducting the experiment according to established methodology.
- B) The treatment or independent variable was ineffective in making the predicted change.
- C) The control group was randomly elected but the experimental group was based on an accidental sample.
- D) Dennis overexposed the experimental group to the independent variable which corrupted the experiment.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 28