

c1

Student: _____

1. The systematic study of the relationship between the individual and society and of the consequences of difference is called what?
 - A. psychology
 - B. political science
 - C. anthropology
 - D. sociology

2. Which of the following is NOT true of sociology?
 - A. It is the systematic study of the relationship between the individual and society and of the consequences of difference.
 - B. It focuses on how social relationships influence people's behaviour.
 - C. It focuses on how major social institutions and individuals interact.
 - D. It can be used to predict the behaviour of individual members of social groups.

3. What is the awareness that allows people to comprehend the link between their immediate, personal social settings and the remote, impersonal social world called?
 - A. the sociological imagination
 - B. anthropology
 - C. a theory
 - D. anomie

4. Which of the following is most closely associated with the concept of the sociological imagination?
 - A. Émile Durkheim
 - B. Max Weber
 - C. Karl Marx
 - D. C. Wright Mills

5. A key element in the sociological imagination is the ability to view one's own society, how?
 - A. from the perspective of personal experience
 - B. from the perspective of cultural biases
 - C. as an outsider
 - D. as an insider

6. What would a sociologist observing behaviour at a college football game most probably focus on?

- A. what books the coach of the team has read during the past year
- B. a "fan" who has fallen asleep during the game's fourth quarter
- C. the interaction among fans during the pre-game ritual of tailgate parties
- D. the cleanliness of the rest room facilities in the stadium

7. Which of the following would be an example of the use of the sociological imagination?

- A. a study of an individual's sleeping patterns
- B. an analysis of the content of dreams
- C. a study that concentrates on the behaviour of people listening to a religious service compared to those listening to a rock concert
- D. an analysis of the powers of the Prime Minister of Canada to declare war

8. Which of the following statements about the sociological imagination is true?

- A. The sociological imagination factors individual psychological perspectives into the explanation of social issues.
- B. The sociological imagination factors social issues into the explanation of individual psychological perspectives.
- C. The sociological imagination is indifferent towards individual experience.
- D. The sociological imagination is relevant only to what is experienced collectively by a whole society.

9. According to C. Wright Mills, is a private trouble?

- A. a problem that is not discussed with anyone
- B. a difficulty related to a cultural taboo
- C. a problem that affects an individual
- D. a problem that can be explained wholly by an individual's personality

10. The example of preparing a hamburger, given in the textbook, best illustrates which of the following?

- A. The reliance of human beings on cumulative knowledge and collective resources.
- B. The ingenuity necessary to live independently.
- C. The benefits of vegetarianism.
- D. The precarious nature of civilization.

11. Which of the following is NOT a key component of the definition of sociology?

- A. systematic study
- B. the individual and society
- C. the hierarchy of needs
- D. the consequences of difference

12. Which of the following terms refers to the freedom individuals have to choose and to act?

- A. social statics
- B. autonomous power
- C. conditioned resourcefulness
- D. agency

13. Which statement about the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami is true?

- A. Because it occurred in a poor part of the world, global stock markets were heavily impacted.
- B. More men than women survived.
- C. The tsunami disaster cannot be related to globalization.
- D. The foreign aid received was more than adequate to rebuild.

14. One of the main tasks of sociology is to reveal and report the degree of which of the following?

- A. social inequality
- B. individual inferiority
- C. genetic influences
- D. mental disturbance

15. What is the term for a condition in which members of society have differing amounts of wealth, prestige, or power?

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

16. Which sociologist said that "Sociology teaches how groups function and how to make use of the laws governing the way they function so as to try to circumvent them"?

- A. C. Wright Mills
- B. Pierre Bourdieu
- C. W. E. B. Du Bois
- D. Max Weber

17. What is the body of knowledge obtained using methods based upon systematic observation is called?

- A. theory
- B. hypothesis
- C. science
- D. ideal type

18. Why is sociology considered a science?

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

19. Which of the following subject areas is an example of a natural science?

- A. philosophy
- B. British literature
- C. theology
- D. geology

20. Sociology, anthropology, economics, and history study various aspects of human society and are therefore considered to be what?

- A. natural sciences
- B. social sciences
- C. typologies
- D. psychological categories

21. Astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, and physics study various aspects of the physical features of nature and are therefore considered to be what?

- A. natural sciences
- B. social sciences
- C. typologies
- D. psychological categories

22. Which of the following academic disciplines would most likely explore the ways in which people produce and exchange goods?

- A. philosophy
- B. psychology
- C. economics
- D. sociology

23. Which of the following academic disciplines investigates personality and individual behaviour?

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

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

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

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

- A. biology
- B. theology
- C. anthropology
- D. astronomy

26. Which of the following would a natural scientist be most likely to study?

- A. The clothing patterns of a group of people during a 100-year period.
- B. Food preparation among a tribal group in New Guinea.
- C. Rock formations and composition in the Grand Canyon.
- D. The interaction between men and women on a college campus.

27. Which of the following would a social scientist be most likely to study?

- A. The composition of a meteorite discovered in a remote area of Siberia.
- B. The reasons for the decreasing birth rate in Canada.
- C. The newest procedure in heart transplant surgery.
- D. The possibility of life on Mars.

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

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

29. Which social scientists would be most interested in comparing the damage done by the 2009 Manitoba floods to that of other twentieth century floods in the same watershed?

- A. anthropologists
- B. geologists
- C. civil engineers
- D. historians

30. Which social science would be interested in conducting research on the cost of the damage from the 2009 Manitoba floods?

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

31. Sociologists argue that, unlike scientific knowledge, commonsense conclusions are which of the following?

- A. not published
- B. not reliable
- C. not politically correct
- D. easily disseminated

32. According to the textbook, which of the following is true?

- A. Women speak more during the course of a day than men do.
- B. Men speak more during the course of a day than women do.
- C. Men and women speak about the same amount during the course of a day.
- D. Men speak more to other men than women do to other women.

33. What is the term for a set of statements that seeks to explain problems, actions, or behaviour?

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

34. In his research on suicide, what did Émile Durkheim find?

- A. Protestants had higher suicide rates than Catholics.
- B. Married people had higher suicide rates than unmarried people.
- C. Civilians had higher suicide rates than soldiers.
- D. Suicide rates were higher during periods of war and revolution than during periods of peace.

35. Émile Durkheim's study of suicide related suicide rates to which of the following?

- A. cultural values
- B. personal stress
- C. the extent to which people were integrated into the group life of a society
- D. climatic conditions (e.g., oppressive heat, heavy rain, cold winters)

36. Why was Émile Durkheim's explanation of suicide scientific?

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

37. Which of the following statements is an example of a sociological theory?

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

38. Which of the following countries rates **HIGHEST** on the Happiness Index?

- A. Norway
- B. United States
- C. Columbia
- D. Burundi

39. Which sociologist established Europe's first university department of sociology?

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

40. The discipline of sociology was given its name by which French theorist?

- A. Émile Durkheim
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Harriet Martineau
- D. Marcel Mauss

41. Which sociologist translated the works of Auguste Comte into English and introduced the significance of inequality and power into the discipline?

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

42. Harriet Martineau argued that we could learn a lot about a culture by analyzing the ideas, themes, and images reflected in which cultural product?

- A. bestselling books
- B. children's toys
- C. television shows
- D. popular songs

43. To what does the term anomie refer?

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

44. In many Third World nations, the pace of social change is very rapid and there is significant hunger and starvation, unemployment, and family disruption. Individuals who live in Third World nations are likely to suffer from which of the following?

- A. dialecticism
- B. anomie
- C. displacement
- D. dramaturgy

45. Who introduced the concept of anomie into sociology?

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

46. Karl Marx was concerned about loss of control over our creative human capacity to produce, separation from the products we make, and isolation from our fellow workers. What did he call this?

- A. anomie
- B. segregation
- C. capitalism
- D. alienation

47. In Karl Marx's analysis, by what is social inequality determined?
- A. Men and women who clash in pursuit of their own interests.
 - B. Ownership, or lack thereof, of key material resources.
 - C. Blacks and Whites who clash in pursuit of their own racial interests.
 - D. The religious and the non-religious who clash in pursuit of their own interests.
48. Which of the following is NOT included in Max Weber's theory of power?
- A. social status
 - B. organizational resources
 - C. anomie
 - D. ownership of the means of production
49. Which of the following stresses the study of small groups?
- A. microsociology
 - B. macrosociology
 - C. middle-range sociology
 - D. conflict theory
50. Into what category do sociological studies that focus on large-scale phenomena or entire civilizations fall?
- A. microsociology
 - B. interactionism
 - C. macrosociology
 - D. dramaturgy
51. Of what is a study of divorce rates among the populations of Canada, England, the United States, and France an example?
- A. alienation
 - B. anomie
 - C. microsociology
 - D. macrosociology
52. A sociologist studies drug-use patterns among small groups of college students in a New Brunswick College. Of what would this be an example?
- A. conflict theory
 - B. functionalism
 - C. macrosociology
 - D. microsociology

53. Which of the following sociologists popularized the dramaturgical approach, which compares everyday life to the setting of the theatre?

- A. Jane Addams
- B. Émile Durkheim
- C. Erving Goffman
- D. C. Wright Mills

54. Throughout sociology's history, a recurring theme common to all perspectives has been the idea that sociological theory and research should contribute to:

- A. pure science
- B. positive social change
- C. applied sociology
- D. basic sociology

55. Which sociological perspectives are most concerned with macro level analysis?

- A. functionalist and interactionist
- B. conflict and interactionist
- C. interactionist and feminist
- D. functionalist and conflict

56. Émile Durkheim is an example of a sociologist guided by which perspective?

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

57. Which sociological perspective views society as a living organism in which each part of the organism contributes to its survival and stability?

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

58. Inequality, capitalism, and stratification would most likely be key concepts of which theoretical perspective?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. dramaturgical perspective

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

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

60. Which sociological perspective would be most likely to argue that the existence of big-city political machines suggests that these political organizations satisfy certain basic social needs?

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

61. In examining any aspect of society, which sociological perspective emphasizes the contribution that aspect makes to overall social stability?

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

62. Which sociological perspective emphasizes the distribution of power and the allocation of resources?

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

63. Critics of television often suggest that executives of major television networks and movie corporations are wealthy White males who decide which programs or movies will be produced and which directors and actors will obtain jobs in the industry. Which perspective does this analysis reflect?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. dramaturgical perspective

64. A study that examines the relationship between income and early education, which finds that children who attended schools with a maximum class size of 25 from grades K - 6 have higher average lifetime earnings than those who went to schools with larger class sizes, and which concludes by advocating educational funding reforms, is likely done from which perspective?

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

65. Which sociological perspective generalizes about everyday forms of social interaction in order to understand society as a whole?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. postmodern perspective

66. Which sociological perspective would most likely argue that the social order is based on coercion and exploitation?

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

67. Which sociological approach would view sports as an agent for defining people's social positions as players, coaches, and referees as a result of their performances and reputations?

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

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

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. postmodern perspective

69. Which sociological perspective would view sports as promoting an overall feeling of unity and social solidarity?

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

70. Which sociological perspective would most likely suggest that sports socialize young people into such values as competition and patriotism?

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

71. The view that sports serve as an "opiate" that encourages people to seek a "fix" rather than focus on personal problems and social issues would most likely be held by which group of theorists?

- A. functionalists
- B. conflict theorists
- C. interactionists
- D. postmodernists

72. Which sociological perspective would suggest that sports participants may work together harmoniously, and abandon previously held stereo

Types and prejudices despite class, racial, and religious differences?

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

73. Which of the following statements about Canadian sociology and sociologists is true?

- A. Erving Goffman, though born in the United States, spent most of his research career working in Canada.
- B. John Porter is best known for his groundbreaking work on inequality between men and women in Canada.
- C. Much of the work in early Canadian sociology focused on distinguishing between Canadians and Americans.
- D. French Canadian sociology has historically been more politically engaged than that done in English Canada.

74. Why would it be beneficial for a nursing student to take a sociology course?

- A. To use sociology in a way that provides practical knowledge relevant to human behaviour and organizations.
- B. To research the limits of social engineering.
- C. To provide knowledge and information to justify and validate political and corporate agendas.
- D. To develop a theoretical model of "the good society".

75. What is the term for the worldwide integration of government policies, cultures, social movements, and financial markets through trade and the exchange of ideas?

- A. modernization
- B. globalization
- C. internationalism
- D. pluralism

76. Judge the following statement based on the following criteria: In applying the sociological imagination to the issue of unemployment, it can be stated that a country's unemployment rate is a public issue while an individual who loses her job is experiencing private trouble. Thus we can assume that the relationship between the society and an individual is a reciprocal one.

- A. **Excellent** (the statement is correct, with a clear and correct assumption about the concept)
- B. **Good** (the statement is correct, but the assumption about the concept is incorrect)
- C. **Mediocre** (the statement is correct, and the assumption about the concept is irrelevant)
- D. **Unacceptable** (the statement is incorrect and the explanation is unclear and irrelevant)

77. Many sociologists tend to favour one sociological perspective over the others because:

- A. a theoretical orientation influences a sociologist's approach to a research problem in a number of ways.
- B. it is not possible to utilize more than one theory at a time when doing research.
- C. each theoretical orientation supports certain issues and cannot be utilized in studying all social issues.
- D. focusing on one particular theoretical orientation gives researchers the broadest understanding of an issue in society.

78. The work of Max Weber links to that of Karl Marx in which of the following ways?

- A. Weber, building on Marx's basic "laws of society" introduced the significance of inequality and power into the understanding of sociology.
- B. Weber extends Marx's work beyond the study of social class to an analysis of how issues like social class, gender, race, ethnicity, nationality and age influence the opportunities of individuals in society.
- C. Weber theorized that there are a number of determinants of power which based on Marx's concept of social class, extended to include both social status, and organizational resources.
- D. Weber argued that Marx's concept of alienation or an individual's loss of control over his world, led to an experience Weber called anomie, the loss of direction felt in society when social control of individual behaviour has become ineffective.

79. Which of the following statements does NOT represent how the study of sociology can affect social policy?

- A. sociological concepts enhance critical thinking skills which help us to better understand current public policy debates.
- B. sociology can be used to evaluate the success of public policy programs and the impact of the social changes felt by the policies.
- C. applying the sociological imagination to enhance our understanding of current social issues globally.
- D. studying the physical features of society and nature together, focusing on how they interact can lead to social policy change.

80. Which of the following statements best outlines the interrelationship between the feminist, functionalist and conflict perspectives?

- A. both the feminist and functionalist perspectives generalize about everyday forms of social interaction in order to explain society as a whole, while the conflict perspective considers how the status quo is established and maintained, and who benefits and who suffers from the existing system.
- B. the feminist perspective shares the conflict perspective's attention to inequality, going beyond its focus on social class to address the role of gender in creating and sustaining inequality. In this regard, feminist theory has little in common with the functionalist perspective which shares the conflict perspective's focus on analyzing large-scale, society-wide patterns of social behaviour.
- C. the functionalist and conflict perspectives both focus on maintaining stability in society and consensus among members of the society, while the feminist perspective emphasizes the distribution of power and the allocation of resources among the members of a society.
- D. the conflict perspective focuses on an analysis of social order, the functionalist perspective focuses on an analysis of social inequality, and the feminist perspective incorporates each of these themes into its perspective with an extended focus addressing the role of gender inequality.

81. Sociology is the systematic study of social behaviour and the study of individual personality differences.
True False

82. Women are more talkative than men.
True False

83. An effective sociological theory may have both explanatory and predictive power.
True False

84. One of Erving Goffman's most significant contributions to sociology was the attempt to merge the micro- and macro-level approaches to the study of society.
True False

85. John Porter conducted a well-known Canadian study on social inequality and ethnicity.

True False

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

True False

87. As a discipline, sociology emerged in the nineteenth century.

True False

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

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

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

91. Different sociological perspectives ask different questions of the social world. In what way are the different approaches complementary, and how can combining the insights of different perspectives lead to a more thorough knowledge and understanding of a phenomenon?

92. Explain the similarities and differences between the three major sociological perspectives of functionalism, conflict theory, and interactionism. Identify which perspectives use a macro level or a micro level of analysis.

c1 Key

1. (p. 4) The systematic study of the relationship between the individual and society and of the consequences of difference is called what?
- A. psychology
 - B. political science
 - C. anthropology
 - D.** sociology

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #1

2. (p. 4) Which of the following is NOT true of sociology?
- A. It is the systematic study of the relationship between the individual and society and of the consequences of difference.
 - B. It focuses on how social relationships influence people's behaviour.
 - C. It focuses on how major social institutions and individuals interact.
 - D.** It can be used to predict the behaviour of individual members of social groups.

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #2

3. (p. 4) What is the awareness that allows people to comprehend the link between their immediate, personal social settings and the remote, impersonal social world called?
- A.** the sociological imagination
 - B. anthropology
 - C. a theory
 - D. anomie

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Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #3

4. (p. 4) Which of the following is most closely associated with the concept of the sociological imagination?

- A. Émile Durkheim
- B. Max Weber
- C. Karl Marx
- D.** C. Wright Mills

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #4

5. (p. 4) A key element in the sociological imagination is the ability to view one's own society, how?

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

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Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #5

6. (p. 4) What would a sociologist observing behaviour at a college football game most probably focus on?

- A. what books the coach of the team has read during the past year
- B. a "fan" who has fallen asleep during the game's fourth quarter
- C.** the interaction among fans during the pre-game ritual of tailgate parties
- D. the cleanliness of the rest room facilities in the stadium

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Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #6

7. (p. 4) Which of the following would be an example of the use of the sociological imagination?

- A. a study of an individual's sleeping patterns
- B. an analysis of the content of dreams
- C.** a study that concentrates on the behaviour of people listening to a religious service compared to those listening to a rock concert
- D. an analysis of the powers of the Prime Minister of Canada to declare war

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Difficult

Witt - Chapter 01 #7

8. (p. 4) Which of the following statements about the sociological imagination is true?

- A. The sociological imagination factors individual psychological perspectives into the explanation of social issues.
- B.** The sociological imagination factors social issues into the explanation of individual psychological perspectives.
- C. The sociological imagination is indifferent towards individual experience.
- D. The sociological imagination is relevant only to what is experienced collectively by a whole society.

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Difficult

Witt - Chapter 01 #8

9. (p. 4) According to C. Wright Mills, is a private trouble?

- A. a problem that is not discussed with anyone
- B. a difficulty related to a cultural taboo
- C.** a problem that affects an individual
- D. a problem that can be explained wholly by an individual's personality

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #9

10. (p. 5) The example of preparing a hamburger, given in the textbook, best illustrates which of the following?

- A.** The reliance of human beings on cumulative knowledge and collective resources.
- B. The ingenuity necessary to live independently.
- C. The benefits of vegetarianism.
- D. The precarious nature of civilization.

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #10

11. (p. 4) Which of the following is NOT a key component of the definition of sociology?

- A. systematic study
- B. the individual and society
- C.** the hierarchy of needs
- D. the consequences of difference

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #11

12. (p. 6) Which of the following terms refers to the freedom individuals have to choose and to act?

- A. social statics
- B. autonomous power
- C. conditioned resourcefulness
- D.** agency

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #12

13. (p. 7) Which statement about the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami is true?

- A. Because it occurred in a poor part of the world, global stock markets were heavily impacted.
- B.** More men than women survived.
- C. The tsunami disaster cannot be related to globalization.
- D. The foreign aid received was more than adequate to rebuild.

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #13

14. (p. 8) One of the main tasks of sociology is to reveal and report the degree of which of the following?

- A.** social inequality
- B. individual inferiority
- C. genetic influences
- D. mental disturbance

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #14

15. (p. 8) What is the term for a condition in which members of society have differing amounts of wealth, prestige, or power?

- A.** social inequality
- B. pure sociology
- C. applied sociology
- D. social psychology

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #15

16. (p. 8) Which sociologist said that "Sociology teaches how groups function and how to make use of the laws governing the way they function so as to try to circumvent them"?

- A. C. Wright Mills
- B. Pierre Bourdieu**
- C. W. E. B. Du Bois
- D. Max Weber

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today
Type: Medium
Witt - Chapter 01 #16

17. (p. 8) What is the body of knowledge obtained using methods based upon systematic observation is called?

- A. theory
- B. hypothesis
- C. science**
- D. ideal type

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today
Type: Easy
Witt - Chapter 01 #17

18. (p. 8) Why is sociology considered a science?

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

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today
Type: Easy
Witt - Chapter 01 #18

19. (p. 8) Which of the following subject areas is an example of a natural science?

- A. philosophy
- B. British literature
- C. theology
- D. geology**

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today
Type: Easy
Witt - Chapter 01 #19

20. (p. 8) Sociology, anthropology, economics, and history study various aspects of human society and are therefore considered to be what?

- A. natural sciences
- B. social sciences**
- C. typologies
- D. psychological categories

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today
Type: Easy
Witt - Chapter 01 #20

21. (p. 8) Astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, and physics study various aspects of the physical features of nature and are therefore considered to be what?

- A. natural sciences**
- B. social sciences
- C. typologies
- D. psychological categories

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today
Type: Easy
Witt - Chapter 01 #21

22. (p. 8) Which of the following academic disciplines would most likely explore the ways in which people produce and exchange goods?

- A. philosophy
- B. psychology
- C. economics**
- D. sociology

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today
Type: Medium
Witt - Chapter 01 #22

23. (p. 8) Which of the following academic disciplines investigates personality and individual behaviour?

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

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today
Type: Medium
Witt - Chapter 01 #23

24. (p. 8) Which of the following academic disciplines is classified as a natural science?

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

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #24

25. (p. 8) Which of the following academic disciplines is classified as a social science?

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

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #25

26. (p. 8) Which of the following would a natural scientist be most likely to study?

- A. The clothing patterns of a group of people during a 100-year period.
- B. Food preparation among a tribal group in New Guinea.
- C.** Rock formations and composition in the Grand Canyon.
- D. The interaction between men and women on a college campus.

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #26

27. (p. 8) Which of the following would a social scientist be most likely to study?

- A. The composition of a meteorite discovered in a remote area of Siberia.
- B.** The reasons for the decreasing birth rate in Canada.
- C. The newest procedure in heart transplant surgery.
- D. The possibility of life on Mars.

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #27

28. (p. 9) Which of the following academic disciplines emphasizes the influence that society has on people's attitudes and behaviour and the ways in which people shape society?

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

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today
Type: Medium
Witt - Chapter 01 #28

29. (p. 9) Which social scientists would be most interested in comparing the damage done by the 2009 Manitoba floods to that of other twentieth century floods in the same watershed?

- A. anthropologists
- B. geologists
- C. civil engineers
- D. historians**

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today
Type: Medium
Witt - Chapter 01 #29

30. (p. 9) Which social science would be interested in conducting research on the cost of the damage from the 2009 Manitoba floods?

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

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today
Type: Medium
Witt - Chapter 01 #30

31. (p. 9) Sociologists argue that, unlike scientific knowledge, commonsense conclusions are which of the following?

- A. not published
- B. not reliable**
- C. not politically correct
- D. easily disseminated

Learning Objective: 01-04 Distinguish between sociological and common sense explanations
Type: Easy
Witt - Chapter 01 #31

32. (p. 9) According to the textbook, which of the following is true?
- A. Women speak more during the course of a day than men do.
 - B. Men speak more during the course of a day than women do.
 - C. Men and women speak about the same amount during the course of a day.
 - D. Men speak more to other men than women do to other women.

Learning Objective: 01-04 Distinguish between sociological and common sense explanations

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #32

33. (p. 10) What is the term for a set of statements that seeks to explain problems, actions, or behaviour?
- A. science
 - B. typology
 - C. theory
 - D. ideal type

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #33

34. (p. 10-12) In his research on suicide, what did Émile Durkheim find?
- A. Protestants had higher suicide rates than Catholics.
 - B. Married people had higher suicide rates than unmarried people.
 - C. Civilians had higher suicide rates than soldiers.
 - D. Suicide rates were higher during periods of war and revolution than during periods of peace.

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Difficult

Witt - Chapter 01 #34

35. (p. 10-12) Émile Durkheim's study of suicide related suicide rates to which of the following?
- A. cultural values
 - B. personal stress
 - C. the extent to which people were integrated into the group life of a society
 - D. climatic conditions (e.g., oppressive heat, heavy rain, cold winters)

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #35

36. (p. 12) Why was Émile Durkheim's explanation of suicide scientific?

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

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #36

37. (p. 11-12) Which of the following statements is an example of a sociological theory?

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

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Difficult

Witt - Chapter 01 #37

38. (p. 11) Which of the following countries rates **HIGHEST** on the Happiness Index?

- A. Norway
- B. United States
- C. Columbia
- D. Burundi

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Difficult

Witt - Chapter 01 #38

39. (p. 12) Which sociologist established Europe's first university department of sociology?

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

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #39

40. (p. 13) The discipline of sociology was given its name by which French theorist?

- A. Émile Durkheim
- B. Auguste Comte**
- C. Harriet Martineau
- D. Marcel Mauss

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Difficult

Witt - Chapter 01 #40

41. (p. 13) Which sociologist translated the works of Auguste Comte into English and introduced the significance of inequality and power into the discipline?

- A. Émile Durkheim
- B. Jane Addams
- C. Harriet Martineau**
- D. Talcott Parsons

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Difficult

Witt - Chapter 01 #41

42. (p. 13) Harriet Martineau argued that we could learn a lot about a culture by analyzing the ideas, themes, and images reflected in which cultural product?

- A. bestselling books
- B. children's toys
- C. television shows
- D. popular songs**

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #42

43. (p. 13) To what does the term anomie refer?

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

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #43

44. (p. 13) In many Third World nations, the pace of social change is very rapid and there is significant hunger and starvation, unemployment, and family disruption. Individuals who live in Third World nations are likely to suffer from which of the following?

- A. dialecticism
- B. anomie**
- C. displacement
- D. dramaturgy

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #44

45. (p. 13) Who introduced the concept of anomie into sociology?

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

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Difficult

Witt - Chapter 01 #45

46. (p. 14) Karl Marx was concerned about loss of control over our creative human capacity to produce, separation from the products we make, and isolation from our fellow workers. What did he call this?

- A. anomie
- B. segregation
- C. capitalism
- D. alienation**

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #46

47. (p. 14) In Karl Marx's analysis, by what is social inequality determined?

- A. Men and women who clash in pursuit of their own interests.
- B. Ownership, or lack thereof, of key material resources.**
- C. Blacks and Whites who clash in pursuit of their own racial interests.
- D. The religious and the non-religious who clash in pursuit of their own interests.

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #47

48. (p. 14) Which of the following is NOT included in Max Weber's theory of power?

- A. social status
- B. organizational resources
- C. anomie**
- D. ownership of the means of production

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #48

49. (p. 14) Which of the following stresses the study of small groups?

- A. microsociology**
- B. macrosociology
- C. middle-range sociology
- D. conflict theory

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #49

50. (p. 14) Into what category do sociological studies that focus on large-scale phenomena or entire civilizations fall?

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

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #50

51. (p. 14) Of what is a study of divorce rates among the populations of Canada, England, the United States, and France an example?

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

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #51

52. (p. 14) A sociologist studies drug-use patterns among small groups of college students in a New Brunswick College. Of what would this be an example?

- A. conflict theory
- B. functionalism
- C. macrosociology
- D. microsociology**

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #52

53. (p. 14) Which of the following sociologists popularized the dramaturgical approach, which compares everyday life to the setting of the theatre?

- A. Jane Addams
- B. Émile Durkheim
- C. Erving Goffman**
- D. C. Wright Mills

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Difficult

Witt - Chapter 01 #53

54. (p. 13) Throughout sociology's history, a recurring theme common to all perspectives has been the idea that sociological theory and research should contribute to:

- A. pure science
- B. positive social change**
- C. applied sociology
- D. basic sociology

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #54

55. (p. 16) Which sociological perspectives are most concerned with macro level analysis?

- A. functionalist and interactionist
- B. conflict and interactionist
- C. interactionist and feminist
- D. functionalist and conflict**

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #55

56. (p. 16) Émile Durkheim is an example of a sociologist guided by which perspective?

- A.** functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. feminist perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #56

57. (p. 16) Which sociological perspective views society as a living organism in which each part of the organism contributes to its survival and stability?

- A.** functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. feminist perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #57

58. (p. 16) Inequality, capitalism, and stratification would most likely be key concepts of which theoretical perspective?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B.** conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. dramaturgical perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #58

59. (p. 16, 18) Which sociological perspective would suggest that if an aspect of social life does not contribute to a society's stability, then it does not serve a useful function?

- A.** functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. feminist perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #59

60. (p. 16, 18) Which sociological perspective would be most likely to argue that the existence of big-city political machines suggests that these political organizations satisfy certain basic social needs?

- A.** functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. feminist perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives
Type: Medium
Witt - Chapter 01 #60

61. (p. 16, 18) In examining any aspect of society, which sociological perspective emphasizes the contribution that aspect makes to overall social stability?

- A.** functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. feminist perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives
Type: Medium
Witt - Chapter 01 #61

62. (p. 16, 18) Which sociological perspective emphasizes the distribution of power and the allocation of resources?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B.** conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. global perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives
Type: Medium
Witt - Chapter 01 #62

63. (p. 16, 18) Critics of television often suggest that executives of major television networks and movie corporations are wealthy White males who decide which programs or movies will be produced and which directors and actors will obtain jobs in the industry. Which perspective does this analysis reflect?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B.** conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. dramaturgical perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives
Type: Difficult
Witt - Chapter 01 #63

64. (p. 16, 18) A study that examines the relationship between income and early education, which finds that children who attended schools with a maximum class size of 25 from grades K - 6 have higher average lifetime earnings than those who went to schools with larger class sizes, and which concludes by advocating educational funding reforms, is likely done from which perspective?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective**
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. feminist perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Difficult

Witt - Chapter 01 #64

65. (p. 16, 18) Which sociological perspective generalizes about everyday forms of social interaction in order to understand society as a whole?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective**
- D. postmodern perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #65

66. (p. 16, 18) Which sociological perspective would most likely argue that the social order is based on coercion and exploitation?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective**
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. global perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #66

67. (p. 16) Which sociological approach would view sports as an agent for defining people's social positions as players, coaches, and referees as a result of their performances and reputations?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective**
- D. feminist perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Difficult

Witt - Chapter 01 #67

68. (p. 16) Which sociological perspective would view sports as a form of big business in which profits are more important than the health and safety of athletes?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective**
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. postmodern perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives
Type: Difficult
Witt - Chapter 01 #68

69. (p. 16) Which sociological perspective would view sports as promoting an overall feeling of unity and social solidarity?

- A. functionalist perspective**
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. feminist perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives
Type: Difficult
Witt - Chapter 01 #69

70. (p. 16) Which sociological perspective would most likely suggest that sports socialize young people into such values as competition and patriotism?

- A. functionalist perspective**
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. feminist perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives
Type: Difficult
Witt - Chapter 01 #70

71. (p. 16) The view that sports serve as an "opiate" that encourages people to seek a "fix" rather than focus on personal problems and social issues would most likely be held by which group of theorists?

- A. functionalists
- B. conflict theorists**
- C. interactionists
- D. postmodernists

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives
Type: Difficult
Witt - Chapter 01 #71

72. (p. 16) Which sociological perspective would suggest that sports participants may work together harmoniously, and abandon previously held stereo Types and prejudices despite class, racial, and religious differences?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective**
 - D. feminist perspective

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives
Type: Difficult
Witt - Chapter 01 #72

73. (p. 17) Which of the following statements about Canadian sociology and sociologists is true?
- A. Erving Goffman, though born in the United States, spent most of his research career working in Canada.
 - B. John Porter is best known for his groundbreaking work on inequality between men and women in Canada.
 - C. Much of the work in early Canadian sociology focused on distinguishing between Canadians and Americans.
 - D. French Canadian sociology has historically been more politically engaged than that done in English Canada.**

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives
Type: Difficult
Witt - Chapter 01 #73

74. (p. 17) Why would it be beneficial for a nursing student to take a sociology course?
- A. To use sociology in a way that provides practical knowledge relevant to human behaviour and organizations.**
 - B. To research the limits of social engineering.
 - C. To provide knowledge and information to justify and validate political and corporate agendas.
 - D. To develop a theoretical model of "the good society".

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today
Type: Medium
Witt - Chapter 01 #74

75. (p. 19) What is the term for the worldwide integration of government policies, cultures, social movements, and financial markets through trade and the exchange of ideas?
- A. modernization
 - B. globalization**
 - C. internationalism
 - D. pluralism

Learning Objective: 01-05 Develop your own "sociological imagination"
Type: Easy
Witt - Chapter 01 #75

76. (p. 4) Judge the following statement based on the following criteria: In applying the sociological imagination to the issue of unemployment, it can be stated that a country's unemployment rate is a public issue while an individual who loses her job is experiencing private trouble. Thus we can assume that the relationship between the society and an individual is a reciprocal one.

- A. Excellent** (the statement is correct, with a clear and correct assumption about the concept)
- B. Good** (the statement is correct, but the assumption about the concept is incorrect)
- C. Mediocre** (the statement is correct, and the assumption about the concept is irrelevant)
- D. Unacceptable** (the statement is incorrect and the explanation is unclear and irrelevant)

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Learning Objective: 01-05 Develop your own "sociological imagination"

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #76

77. (p. 10) Many sociologists tend to favour one sociological perspective over the others because:

- A.** a theoretical orientation influences a sociologist's approach to a research problem in a number of ways.
- B.** it is not possible to utilize more than one theory at a time when doing research.
- C.** each theoretical orientation supports certain issues and cannot be utilized in studying all social issues.
- D.** focusing on one particular theoretical orientation gives researchers the broadest understanding of an issue in society.

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #77

78. (p. 14) The work of Max Weber links to that of Karl Marx in which of the following ways?

- A.** Weber, building on Marx's basic "laws of society" introduced the significance of inequality and power into the understanding of sociology.
- B.** Weber extends Marx's work beyond the study of social class to an analysis of how issues like social class, gender, race, ethnicity, nationality and age influence the opportunities of individuals in society.
- C.** Weber theorized that there are a number of determinants of power which based on Marx's concept of social class, extended to include both social status, and organizational resources.
- D.** Weber argued that Marx's concept of alienation or an individual's loss of control over his world, led to an experience Weber called anomie, the loss of direction felt in society when social control of individual behaviour has become ineffective.

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociologists key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #78

79. (p. 15) Which of the following statements does NOT represent how the study of sociology can affect social policy?

- A. sociological concepts enhance critical thinking skills which help us to better understand current public policy debates.
- B. sociology can be used to evaluate the success of public policy programs and the impact of the social changes felt by the policies.
- C. applying the sociological imagination to enhance our understanding of current social issues globally.
- D.** studying the physical features of society and nature together, focusing on how they interact can lead to social policy change.

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Learning Objective: 01-05 Develop your own "sociological imagination"

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #79

80. (p. 14) Which of the following statements best outlines the interrelationship between the feminist, functionalist and conflict perspectives?

- A. both the feminist and functionalist perspectives generalize about everyday forms of social interaction in order to explain society as a whole, while the conflict perspective considers how the status quo is established and maintained, and who benefits and who suffers from the existing system.
- B.** the feminist perspective shares the conflict perspective's attention to inequality, going beyond its focus on social class to address the role of gender in creating and sustaining inequality. In this regard, feminist theory has little in common with the functionalist perspective which shares the conflict perspective's focus on analyzing large-scale, society-wide patterns of social behaviour.
- C. the functionalist and conflict perspectives both focus on maintaining stability in society and consensus among members of the society, while the feminist perspective emphasizes the distribution of power and the allocation of resources among the members of a society.
- D. the conflict perspective focuses on an analysis of social order, the functionalist perspective focuses on an analysis of social inequality, and the feminist perspective incorporates each of these themes into its perspective with an extended focus addressing the role of gender inequality.

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Difficult

Witt - Chapter 01 #80

81. (p. 4) Sociology is the systematic study of social behaviour and the study of individual personality differences.

FALSE

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #81

82. (p. 9) Women are more talkative than men.

FALSE

Learning Objective: 01-04 Distinguish between sociological and common sense explanations

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #82

83. (p. 10) An effective sociological theory may have both explanatory and predictive power.

TRUE

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #83

84. (p. 14) One of Erving Goffman's most significant contributions to sociology was the attempt to merge the micro- and macro-level approaches to the study of society.

FALSE

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #84

85. (p. 17) John Porter conducted a well-known Canadian study on social inequality and ethnicity.

TRUE

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #85

86. (p. 16) Despite their differences, functionalists, conflict theorists, and interactionists would all agree that there is much more to sports than exercise or recreation.

TRUE

Learning Objective: 01-03 Compare the respective emphases of sociology's key theorists gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #86

87. (p. 12) As a discipline, sociology emerged in the nineteenth century.

TRUE

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #87

88. (p. 4-5) Describe what C. Wright Mills meant by the term sociological imagination.

Answers will vary.

Feedback: The sociological imagination is a way of understanding individual life by examining it within the context of the social forces that shape it. Mills refers to this as the intersection between history and biography. It focuses on the overlap between private troubles - those things that affect you as an individual, and public issues, which shape the experiences of many individuals within your society. For example, let us say that you are a recent retiree, and you are finding that your retirement income is not adequate to meet your retirement lifestyle. You could explain this as a private trouble, which would involve focusing on the defects in your savings pattern throughout your working career and the lavishness of your desired lifestyle. However, in the current economic climate, this is not an adequate or satisfactory explanation. The recent economic meltdown has meant substantial loss of value in many of the asset classes associated with savings for retirement - publicly traded stock, and mutual funds based on publicly traded stock. The low interest rate climate is good for borrowers, but many seniors have long since paid off their mortgages and for them, low interest rates mean dismal returns on investments such as GICs and government bonds. In addition, many companies have either gone into bankruptcy protection and are defaulting on their pension obligations, or they are seeking to re-negotiate their pension returns. All of these are extremely salient to an individual's retirement income, but none of these can be accounted for by what that individual did or did not do. One individual having trouble meeting their expenses is a private trouble, but seniors all over the country struggling to make ends meet is a public issue. As C. Wright Mills point out, these different explanations invoke different remedies, and so it is important to be able to place things in the appropriate context of broad social forces.

Learning Objective: 01-01 Learn what sociology is; its foundations; and its importance today

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #88

89. (p. 9) Discuss what separates sociology from common sense. Be sure to give some examples of how sociological research might dispel commonly accepted views.

Answers will vary.

Feedback: Common sense is anecdotal. It relies on culturally-transmitted stories about the way things are. These may be the product of collective wisdom, but they are not tested in a way that can conclusively demonstrate that what they assert conforms to reality. Common sense tends to see what confirms it, and ignore what refutes it. Sociological explanations are rooted in scientific analysis, that is they are based on systematic observation rather than anecdote. For example, one piece of common sense wisdom that has been called into question by social scientific research is "spare the rod and spoil the child" - that if children are not physically punished for transgressions, they will not come to embody the values and norms of society. In fact, research across a variety of fields, including cognitive science, sociology and psychology, using direct comparisons between children who were hit by their parents and children who were not hit, but were sanctioned in other ways, has demonstrated that violence begets violence. Children who are hit learn that hitting is appropriate in some circumstances, which gives a child mixed messages if they are also being socialized into the notion that it is not acceptable to hit others. This results in more hitting behaviour as the child tries to determine what the "appropriate circumstances" are. In addition, compliance through punishment in general results in less internalization of desirable norms and values because it shifts the focus from behaving appropriately to not being caught behaving inappropriately. Sociology also looks closely at the consequences of difference, where common sense explanations paint everyone in broad general strokes.

Learning Objective: 01-04 Distinguish between sociological and common sense explanations

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #89

90. (p. 10-15) Summarize the contributions of Émile Durkheim, Max Weber, and Karl Marx to the field of sociology. Be sure to note any theoretical differences they may have had with one another.

Answers will vary.

Feedback: Durkheim's chief contribution to the field of sociology was to apply the rules of the scientific method to the study of society, which had heretofore been the domain of theologians and philosophers. In his well-known study of suicide, he developed a hypothesis about the relationship of suicide to social integration, and looked at data that had been compiled about suicide rates in order to test this hypothesis. Durkheim's focus throughout his career was social order, and how social order was to be maintained in a society that was undergoing the kind of rapid change he saw over the course of his lifetime. Durkheim also founded the first department of sociology, thus helping to pave the way for its acceptance as a legitimate academic subject. While Karl Marx was also interested in the process through which social order is maintained, he viewed it as considerably less benign than Durkheim did. For Marx, the chief issues were the ownership and control of productive resources. Marx focused on class struggle, pointing out that it is the struggle between opposing classes that leads to changes in social structure. In capitalism, which was the dominant economic system in Western Europe during his lifetime, some people had control over productive resources - land, factories, farms, mines, etc. - while other people, deprived of agricultural or artisanal self-sufficiency by the dawn of the Industrial Age, had only their labour power to sell. Because of this, this property-less class of people were forced to work for the property owners, who exploited them by appropriating the surplus value they produced. This, and the industrial mode of production, leads to a state Marx refers to as alienation, in which workers are alienated from the product they produce, from the process of production, from themselves as creative and productive beings, and from other workers. Weber was also interested in power and inequality, but unlike Marx, who believed power derived solely from differences in class position as defined by property ownership, Weber believed there were additional dimensions in which power could be gained and exercised. He introduced the triumvirate of class, status and party. Class, like in Marx, has to do with control over material resources. Status has to do with one's position within a group, and one's ability to gain respect and social standing. Party has to do with the ability to mobilize human resources, and is often associated with small "p" politics. Weber, unlike Marx and Durkheim, also had a foot in the interactionist camp, introducing the concept of *verstehen*, which emphasizes the importance of understanding the actor's perspective in making sense of the action.

91. (p. 4, 14-18) Different sociological perspectives ask different questions of the social world. In what way are the different approaches complementary, and how can combining the insights of different perspectives lead to a more thorough knowledge and understanding of a phenomenon?

Answers will vary.

Feedback: Some sociological perspectives, such as the conflict and functionalist perspectives, take a macro level approach to society. Others, like the various forms of interactionism, take a micro level approach. Combining these insights can lead to a greater understanding of a social issue than the use of either in isolation. Macro level approaches look at the big picture - aggregates, trends across the whole society. They look at social structures and their relationships to one another in society. This is useful in identifying and mapping out what C. Wright Mills calls "public issues". It doesn't provide the whole picture, however, and policy and solutions based solely on macro level analysis are likely to fall short of meeting actually human needs. Micro level approaches look at the way in which issues are experienced by individuals - the contours the issue as a "private trouble". So, for example, let us say you are interested in unemployment. A macrosociologist studying unemployment might look at the national and regional unemployment rates, the rates of job loss and job gain in different economic sectors. They might look at if particular age, ethnic, or educational groups are more likely than others to experience unemployment. They might analyze the effects of a rising unemployment rate on the gross national product. A microsociologist studying unemployment would look at much different things than their macrosociological counterpart. A microsociologist would be interested in the experience of unemployment. How did the unemployed respond to their termination? How did they narrative it to themselves and others? How does the rhythm of their life and their Interactions with other people change? Is the experience of unemployment different in different regions? Different industries? Different classes? Different genders? How do those people working in other institutions, like social service agencies, experience an increase in unemployment in their region? How do their jobs change in order to meet the new demand? Any or all of these studies can produce information about how to develop better programs to limit the financial or psychological hardships facing both the newly unemployed and the chronically unemployed, but they will be most effective in those instances where both approaches are represented.

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Medium

Witt - Chapter 01 #91

92. (p. 18) Explain the similarities and differences between the three major sociological perspectives of functionalism, conflict theory, and interactionism. Identify which perspectives use a macro level or a micro level of analysis.

Answers will vary.

Feedback: Functionalist and conflict theories are both macro level approaches, that is, they study social structures and the relationships between them in society. They produce analyses that focus on the big picture, usually employing quantitative methods. However, the picture painted by these two perspectives of the way in which society is structured, and the view of social change are very different between the two. Functionalist theorists believe that the "normal" state of society is one of equilibrium. Each social system has its function, and supports the other elements of the social system. If something exists, it is because it is functional. If there is a change in one social system, there will be a period of readjustment while other social systems adapt to restore equilibrium. Functionalist theorists believe that social order is maintained through cooperation and value consensus, which are transmitted through successful socialization. Social change is a gradual process. Conflict theorists, on the other hand, believe not in one society that exists under a broad value consensus, but in many different groups, linked by social institutions, who compete for valued resources, including wealth, power, and status. So society is characterized by tension and struggle between groups. In every society, they argue, some groups are able to maintain dominance over others through their control of valuable resources. This dominant group is able to influence social institutions to then continue to benefit itself disproportionately. Because of the ongoing tension and struggle, conflict theorists argue that social change is occurring all the time. Rather than being socialized into widely accepted values as a means of maintaining social order, conflict theorists believe that people are shaped by power, coercion, and authority, either that they exercise, or that is exercised upon them. Interactionist perspectives, on the other hand, are micro level approaches. They focus on the ways in which society is humanly created and humanly maintained by looking at the experience of social structures and everyday interaction. In the interactionist viewpoint, individuals may be buffeted about by unseen social forces, but they are not defined by them. Rather, people manipulate symbols and create their social worlds through interaction. Their view of social order is that it is maintained by a shared understanding of everyday behaviour. People act in ways that reflect their own experiences. Social change is created by the activities of individuals, and the spreading influence of those activities - it is not created by social structures.

Learning Objective: 01-02 Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives

Type: Easy

Witt - Chapter 01 #92

c1 Summary

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