

CHAPTER 1

Understanding the Sociological Imagination

Multiple Choice

1. “Sociology” is best defined as the systematic study of
 - a. human groups and their interactions.
 - b. social problems and their causes.
 - c. face-to-face interaction.
 - d. social networks and their consequences for individuals.

Answer: A (page 4)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

2. Which of the following is the *best* definition of the *sociological perspective*?
 - a. a foundational theory of sociology
 - b. the unique way that sociologists view the world and the relationships within it
 - c. each individual’s view of the world is influenced by the society in which they live
 - d. the perspective utilized by microsociologists in their research approach

Answer: B (page 4)

Applied

Challenging

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

3. Which sociological theorist highlighted the difference between “personal troubles” and “social issues”?
 - a. Dorothy Smith
 - b. Peter Berger
 - c. Auguste Comte
 - d. C. Wright Mills

Answer: D (page 4)

Factual

Easy

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

4. C. Wright Mills defines *quality of mind* as
 - a. a person’s level of intelligence.
 - b. the educational values of a society.
 - c. the ability to influence other people with your way of thinking.
 - d. the ability to view personal circumstance within a social context.

Answer: D (page 5)

Factual

Easy

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

5. Which sociologist is responsible for developing the term *sociological imagination*?
- George Herbert Mead.
 - Herbert Blumer.
 - C. W. Mills
 - Charles Horton Cooley.

Answer: C (page 5)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

6. A sociologist would identify all of the following as possible reasons behind homelessness *except*
- a lack of affordable housing.
 - personal laziness.
 - substance abuse and mental illness.
 - societal forces.

Answer: B (page 8)

Applied

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

7. On average in Canada today, men earn approximately ___ percent more than women.
- 5
 - 10
 - 20
 - 35

Answer: D (page 9)

Factual

Easy

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

8. This term is used to describe a combination of variables to position or score people on criteria such as income level, level of education achieved, occupation, and area of residence.
- ascribed status
 - relative privilege status
 - minority status

- d. socio-economic status

Answer: D (page 9)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

9. Which of the following is the *best* definition of *ascribed status*?
- a. The status of a person has been gained through personal attributes and qualities.
 - b. A person has been assigned advantage or disadvantage through simply being born.
 - c. People should strive to achieve the most they can in life despite any disadvantages they have.
 - d. We judge the status of the people around us based on social factors such as gender and socio-economic status.

Answer: B (page 9)

Factual

Easy

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

10. Incidence of low income for female lone-parent families is approximately _____ that of two-parent families with children.
- a. the same as
 - b. double
 - c. four times higher than
 - d. 10 times higher than

Answer: C (page 10)

Factual

Easy

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

11. The term “sociology” was coined by this theorist in 1838.
- a. Plato
 - b. Peter Berger
 - c. Auguste Comte
 - d. Émile Durkheim

Answer: C (page 13)

Factual

Easy

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

12. All of the following are revolutionary events in Europe that inspired the rise of sociology *except*

- a. the political revolution.
- b. the scientific revolution.
- c. the economic revolution.
- d. the Industrial Revolution.

Answer: C (page 13)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

13. The belief that there exists an objective and knowable reality comes out of this general theoretical approach.
- a. Positivism
 - b. Negativism
 - c. Ethnomethodology
 - d. Qualitative sociology

Answer: A (page 13)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

14. Which of the following would *not* be considered an ideal of the political revolution?
- a. globalization
 - b. individual rights
 - c. equality of opportunity
 - d. democracy

Answer: A (page 14)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

15. Jean-Jacques Rousseau's notion that we can achieve more by working together than we can apart is termed
- a. the social contract.
 - b. a social issue.
 - c. the blank slate theory.
 - d. microsociology.

Answer: A (page 14)

Conceptual

Challenging

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

16. As discussed in the text, all of the following are social problems that emerged out of the Industrial Revolution and the move from rural to urban environments *except*
- a. child labour.
 - b. poverty.
 - c. globalization.
 - d. increased crime rates.

Answer: C (page 15)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

17. *Symbolic interactionism* can best be defined as
- a. a macrosociological approach to exploring social problems.
 - b. a perspective that asserts that people and societies are defined and created through the interactions of individuals.
 - c. a positivistic explanation for how knowledge and understanding are developed.
 - d. the tension between quantitative and qualitative approaches to sociological research.

Answer: B (page 16)

Conceptual

Easy

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

18. Where was the first Canadian sociology department formed in 1924?
- a. York University in Toronto
 - b. McGill University in Montreal
 - c. Queen's University in Kingston
 - d. the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg

Answer: B (page 16)

Factual

Easy

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

19. What province has had a significant influence on regionalism in Canada?
- a. British Columbia
 - b. Ontario
 - c. Quebec
 - d. Nunavut

Answer: C (page 16)

Factual

Easy

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

20. Which of the following is the *best* explanation for why Canadian sociology is more radical than the American tradition of sociology?
- a. Canada is a more liberal society.
 - b. Canadian sociology is newer than American sociology.
 - c. Canada is more influenced by European thinking.
 - d. Canadian sociology has a greater focus on macrosociology and feminist perspectives.

Answer: D (page 16)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

21. In his works *The Fur Trade in Canada* and *The Cod Fisheries*, Innis developed the *staples thesis*, which contends that
- a. all knowledge is the result of experience.
 - b. regionalism has had a major influence on the development of Canadian culture and identity.
 - c. Canadian development was based on the exploitation of raw materials that were sent to European countries.
 - d. tensions and contradictions within society form the basis for social change.

Answer: C (page 16)

Conceptual

Challenging

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

22. Which sociologist was the founder of rural sociology in Canada?
- a. Dorothy Smith
 - b. Peter Berger
 - c. C. Wright Mills
 - d. Helen Abell

Answer: D (page 17)

Factual

Challenging

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

23. Functionalists theorize which of the following
- a. Society is made up of interrelated and interdependent parts
 - b. The natural state of affairs is one of equilibrium
 - c. Structures work together for the good of the collective
 - d. All of the above

Answer: D (page 20)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

24. Durheim referred to the external collective force as the

- a. collective conscience
- b. sociological imagination
- c. verstehen
- d. social contract

Answer: A (page 20)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

25. Conflict theory is a

- a. macrosociological perspective
- b. microsociological perspective
- c. sociological imagination
- d. network theory

Answer: A (page 23)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

26. The writings of Karl Marx draw our attention to

- a. power.
- b. subjectivity.
- c. meaning.
- d. authority.

Answer: A (page 23)

Conceptual

Easy

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

27. Conflict theory is the mirror image of

- a. feminist theory
- b. dramaturgical theory
- c. symbolic interactionist theory
- d. functionalist theory

Answer: D (page 24)

Applied

Moderate

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

28. Symbolic interactionists believe in change because

- a. it can be interpreted as social activism
- b. society is the creation of interacting people
- c. it assumes that changes in one area of society lead to changes in others
- d. economic class, minority status and other structural entities define people's life opportunities

Answer: B (page 24)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

29. Sam the sociologist approaches the social world in relation to face-to-face interaction and small-group dynamics. She is approaching the world through which approach?

- a. macrosociological
- b. microsociological
- c. sociological imagination
- d. network theory

Answer: B (page 25)

Applied

Moderate

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

30. Who coined the term *looking-glass self*?

- a. Mead
- b. Marx
- c. Cooley
- d. Durkheim

Answer: C (page 26)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

31. There are many feminist approaches; however, at the core is a concern for

- a. gender oppression
- b. minority exploitation
- c. none of the above
- d. both a and b

Answer: A (page 29)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.4 CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES

32. bell hooks argues that
- race and gender are inseparable in feminism.
 - wants sociology to capture the presence of real people.
 - sociology is *androcentric*.
 - experience is a starting point of inquiry.

Answer: A (page 30)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.4 CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES

33. *Globalization* can best be defined as
- a process involving the production, distribution, and consumption of technological, political, economic, and socio-cultural goods and services.
 - the collapse of space and time due to electronic media, which has enabled people to interact and experience life on a global scale.
 - the increased difficulty of communicating with others across cultures.
 - regionalism within countries.

Answer: A (page 31)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.4 CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES

34. Renowned Canadian media scholar Marshall McLuhan is recognized for coining this term:
- globalization
 - virtual reality
 - global village
 - political economy

Answer: C (page 31)

Factual

Easy

Module 1.4 CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES

35. *Macrosociology* can best be defined as
- the study of society as a whole.
 - applying the sociological perspective to everyday problems.
 - a social movement dedicated to improving the quality of mind of Canadians.
 - the study of individual or small-group dynamics within a larger society.

Answer: A (page 34)

Factual

Easy

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

36. All of the following are considered leading theorists of microsociology *except*

- a. George Herbert Mead.
- b. Herbert Blumer.
- c. Max Weber.
- d. Charles Horton Cooley.

Answer: C (page 34)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

True and False Questions

1. Getting fired from your job because you are always late for work is an example of a social issue.

Answer: False (page 4)

Applied

Easy

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

2. Mills highlighted the difference between personal troubles, which are caused by extra-local social structural factors, and social issues, which result from largely individual challenges.

Answer: False (page 4)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

3. The sociological imagination can help improve a person's quality of mind.

Answer: True (page 5)

Conceptual

Easy

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

4. Gender inequality is no longer a social issue.

Answer: False (page 5)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

5. According to Berger, sociologists need to tune their sociological perspective by thinking about what is strange and seeing it as familiar.

Answer: False (page 6)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

6. The ability to see the general in the particular and the strange in the familiar is the cornerstone of the sociological perspective.

Answer: True (page 6)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

7. Sociology teaches us that the majority of those born poor remain poor.

Answer: True (page 10)

Applied

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

8. Oprah Winfrey's success can be attributed to her ascribed status.

Answer: False (page 10)

Conceptual

Easy

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

9. A basic premise of positivism is that truth is relative to the knower.

Answer: False (page 13)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

10. Positivism is a theoretical approach that considers all understanding to be based on science.

Answer: True (page 13)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

11. According to Hobbes, the true nature of humankind is compassion for others.

Answer: False (page 14)

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

12. Urbanization is a significant outcome of the Industrial Revolution that is still impacting our society today.

Answer: True (page 15)

Conceptual
Challenging

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

13.Karl Marx's perspective can best be described as microsociological.

Answer: False (page 15 & 34)

Conceptual

Easy

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

14.Microsociology focuses on individuals and/or small groups and how they behave in particular face-to-face social networks.

Answer: True (page 15)

Applied

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

15.Political economy can be defined as the interactions of politics, government and governing, and the social and cultural constitution of markets, institutions, and actors.

Answer: True (page 16)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

16.Canadian sociology has historically been, and remains to be, much more critical than American sociology.

Answer: True (page 16)

Factual

Challenging

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

17.Social structures exist to help people fulfill their wants and desires as defined by social values.

Answer: True (page 19)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1 3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

18.One way to understand the functionalist approach better is to think of society as being similar to the human body.

Answer: True (page 19)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1 3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

19. According to Durkheim, social facts provide the context for our thinking and by so doing constrain and coerce us to behave in established, predictable ways.

Answer: True (page 21)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

20. Marx argued that exploitation and alienation were two problems emerging from capitalism.

Answer: True (page 23)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

21. Post-structuralists challenge the view that scientific knowledge leads to the truth. They theorize that power relations define truth and that all knowledge is socially constructed.

Answer: True (page 31)

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.4 CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES

Short-Answer Questions

1. Explain what Peter Berger meant by the terms general, particular, strange, and familiar.

How do they relate to sociology?

Answer: Seeing the general in the particular is the ability to look at seemingly unique events or circumstances and then recognize the larger or general features involved (page 6). Sociologists need to tune their sociological perspective by thinking about what is familiar and seeing it as strange (page 6).

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

2. What does it mean to say that an individual has “agency”?

Answer: To say that individuals have agency is to highlight that, however limited, they do have some ability to alter their socially constructed lives (page 9).

Conceptual

Challenging

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

3. Identify the two distinct yet complementary perspectives that define the sociological perspective as developed by Peter Berger in his 1963 book *Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective*.

Answer: Berger argued that thinking sociologically requires one to see (1) the general in the particular and (2) the strange in the familiar (page 6).

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

4. Describe and explain the sociological imagination. What sociologist developed this term? Why is it important to sociology?

Answer: Mills developed the term. Answers will vary (see pages 4–5).

Applied

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

5. What is the relationship between the concepts of sociological imagination and quality of mind?

Answer: The sociological imagination improves quality of mind (page 5).

Conceptual

Challenging

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

6. What specific problem does Human Resources and Social Development Canada identify with respect to the compilation of numbers of homeless persons in Canada?

Answer: At the present time, no reliable method for counting the number of people who are homeless can be identified (page 8).

Factual

Challenging

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

7. What is the difference between “achieved” and “ascribed” status?

Answer: A person’s ascribed status refers to all attributes (advantages and disadvantages) assigned at birth, whereas their achieved status refers to all attributes developed throughout life as a result of effort and skill (pages 9-10).

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

8. Which three revolutions are associated with the emergence of the discipline of sociology?

Answer: The scientific, political, and Industrial revolutions (pages 13).

Factual

Easy

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

9. Describe Auguste Comte’s Law of Three Stages and explain why sociologists today do not give much credit to his ideas.

Answer: Comte's Law of Three Stages defines how advances of the mind created three different types of societies (3 stages – Theological, Metaphysical, and Positive). Two reasons the Law of Three Stages is not given much credibility: it assumes that human thinking is currently as good as it will get, and the idea that the third and final stage was just emerging during Comte's lifetime is somewhat self-serving (pages 13-15).

Challenging

Conceptual

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

10.State the two key elements of functionalism. Provide an example to demonstrate your understanding.

Answer: Functionalism is a macrosociological perspective. Two key elements are: 1) the social world is a dynamic system of interrelated and interdependent parts, and 2) social structures exist to help people fulfill their wants and desires as defined by social values (page 19). Answers will vary.

Challenging

Conceptual

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

11.Define verstehen. Which sociological perspective uses verstehen? Explain.

Answer: Verstehen is Weber's term for a deep understanding and interpretation of subjective social meanings. Symbolic interactionists theorize research should include social meanings of interactions and integrate this approach to understanding (page 25).

Moderate

Factual

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

12.Identify the three key theorists associated with the development of the American tradition known as "microsociology."

Answer: The works of George Herbert Mead (1863–1931), Charles Horton Cooley (1864–1929), and Herbert Blumer (1900–1987) were instrumental in establishing and promoting a microsociological perspective of the social world (page 25-26 & 34).

Factual

Moderate

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

Module 1.4 CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES

13.Define microsociology and macrosociology. Choose a theorist associated with each approach.

Answer: Macrosociology – the study of society as a whole; theorists Karl Marx, Émile Durkheim, and Max Weber (see page 15 & 34). Microsociology – the study of individual or small-group dynamics within a larger society; theorists George Herbert Mead, Charles Horton Cooley, and Herbert Blumer (see page 15-16 & 34).

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

Module 1.4 CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES

14. As a new sociologist, do you identify more with the macro or micro approach to sociology? Why?

Answer: Answers will vary (see pages 15-16).

Applied

Challenging

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

15. Name the four features of Canadian sociology that distinguish it from American sociology. Explain two of them.

Answer: Geography and regionalism, focus on political economy, Canadianization movement, and radical nature of Canadian sociology (pages 16). Answers will vary.

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

16. What does “political economy” refer to? Identify two Canadian sociologists associated with this theoretical approach.

Answer: As discussed by leading Canadian sociologist Wallace Clement, political economy is the study of the interactions of politics, government and governing, and the social and cultural constitution of markets, institutions, and actors. According to Clement, political economy-oriented sociology attempts to seek out tensions and contradictions within society to form the basis for social change. The first Canadian sociologist to investigate Canada’s political economy in a systematic way was Harold A. Innis (page 16).

Conceptual

Challenging

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

17. What was the “Canadianization movement” and what general condition gave rise to its emergence?

Answer: In the 1950s and 1960s, Canadian sociologists felt the significant need to hire and train more Canadian sociologists to study Canadian society from a distinctively Canadian perspective. This movement was largely stimulated by the dominance of American sociology in Canadian sociology departments at that time (page 16).

Factual

Challenging

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

18. Select two early Canadian sociologists and describe their contributions to the field of sociology.

Answer: Answers will vary (see page 17).

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

19. Define and discuss what McLuhan's phrase "global village" refers to.

Answer: This phrase references the collapsing of space and time through electronic media, which enable people to interact and experience life on a global scale. McLuhan argues that technology has shrunk the globe to the size of a village, to the extent that we perceive a closeness that transcends traditional boundaries of time and space (page 31).

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.4 CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES

20. Define globalization and discuss how it relates to sociology.

Answer: Globalization is a worldwide process involving the production, distribution, and consumption of technological, political, economic, and socio-cultural goods and services (page 31). Answers will vary.

Applied

Challenging

Module 1.4 CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES

Essay Questions

1. Define the "sociological imagination" and discuss how this "quality of mind" would apply to you as a university student.

Answer: The sociological imagination makes reference to the ability to understand the dynamic relationship between individual lives and the larger society. This "quality of mind" involves stepping outside of one's own immediate circumstances and utilizing a new perspective that broadly contextualizes one's life. This perspective requires one to move beyond the individual level by seeing oneself as the product of family, income level, race, and gender. As Mills discussed, when people understand themselves and others through the sociological imagination, they appreciate that very few things are black and white (pages 4-5).

Applied

Moderate

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

2. Choose a social problem and explore it from a sociological perspective, making reference to the ideas of C.W. Mills and Peter Berger. How has this exploration impacted your initial views on the social problem? Explain Peter Berger's use of the terms general, particular, strange, and familiar.

Answer: Answers will vary (see pages 4-7).

Applied

Challenging

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

3. Choose three social factors that you believe have been most influential for defining the person you have become. From a sociological perspective, discuss how these social factors have had an influence on your life.

Answer: Answers will vary (see pages 7 – 12).

Applied

Challenging

Module 1.1 THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

4. Discuss some of the key features of Canadian sociology and some key Canadian sociologists whose work embodies these features.

Answer: Essays will vary, but they should include some reference to the following key dimensions that have shaped the development of Canadian sociology: Canadian geography and regionalism (pages 16-18), the focus on political economy, Canadianization, and radical perspectives (page 16). Strong essays will include some discussion of key Canadian sociologists, including Carl Dewson, Harold Innis, Aileen Ross, Helel Abell, Kathleen Herman, John Porter, and Ruth Rittenhouse Morris (page 17).

Conceptual

Moderate

Module 1.2 THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGY

5. Merton stressed that social structures have many functions. Provide an example of a social situation and describe the manifest and latent function.

Answer: Answers will vary (see page 22).

Applied

Challenging

Module 1.3 SOCIOLOGY AND ITS CLASSICAL THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS