


**Pool Canvas**

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**Name** CHAPTER 1: THE SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

**Description**

**Instructions**

[Modify](#)

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** The text emphasizes that \_\_\_\_\_ is most responsible for a person's chance in life.

**Answer**

- human biology
- inherited traits
- social location
- individual personality

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** Sociologists may predict how different situations will affect different people because society is remarkably \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer**

- interesting
- resilient
- stable
- adaptable

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** To study human behavior, sociologists use \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer**

- reasoning
- logical analysis
- observation
- all of these
- none of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** The fundamental principle or lesson of sociology is that

**Answer**

- it is not possible to truly understand human behavior.
- the social context shapes what people do and think.
- it is easiest to study the most extreme and unusual behavior.
- sociology just restates the obvious.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** Sociology differs from media programs that feature human problems in that

**Answer**

- the media are interested in individuals—sociologists are not.
- sociologists use research techniques and theories that the media may not use to explain social issues.
- sociologists do not study the types of problems that appear on television programs.
- all of these are true

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** Applying the \_\_\_\_\_ means that one has the ability to see the societal patterns that influence individual and group life.

**Answer**

- sociological perspective
- sociological ideal
- sociological philosophy
- sociological context

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** Which of the following social thinkers is associated with the concept of the *sociological imagination*?

**Answer**

- Max Weber
- Emile Durkheim
- c.
- Wright Mills
- Charles Murray

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** A fundamental concept for using one's sociological imagination is the distinction that Mills made between

- Answer**
- mechanical and organic solidarity.
  - "troubles" and "issues".
  - the gemeinschaft and the gesellschaft.
  - social status and social dynamics.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** Sociologists refer to the organized patterns of social relationships and social institutions that make up society as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- social framework
  - sociological perspective
  - social structure
  - interactionist perspective

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** According to Mills, the specific task of sociology is to

- Answer**
- expose the exploitation of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie.
  - help individuals solve their problems.
  - comprehend human society and its influence on the lives of human beings.
  - promote the use of "verstehen" to understand social behavior from the point of view of those who engaged in it.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** The *empirical* approach to knowledge requires that conclusions be based on \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- careful and systematic observations
  - previous assumptions
  - common sense
  - one's own experience

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** When conclusions are based on systematic and careful observations the study may be said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- biased
  - empirical
  - endogamous
  - all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** The goal of the sociologists is to study controversial topics with an open mind, even if this results in the discovery of "inconvenient" or disturbing information. An example of an inconvenient fact presented in the text is that

- Answer**
- same-sex couples are more likely to be interracial than heterosexual couples.
  - the number of women prisoners is increasing at almost twice the rate for men.
  - a majority of women in prison are mothers.
  - all of these are inconvenient facts presented in the text

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** Sociologists believe that persistent problems in the U.S. are

- Answer**
- largely the result of individual behavior.
  - caused by people with psychological problems.
  - embedded in society.
  - all of these are true

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** In "Doing Sociological Research: Debunking the Myths of Black Teenage Motherhood," a summary of Elaine Bell Kaplan's research concluded that

- Answer**
- the black community condones teen pregnancy.
  - the black teens felt embarrassed and stigmatized by being pregnant.
  - black women don't value success as much as white women do.
  - all of these are true

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** Peter Berger called the process whereby sociologists question actions and ideas that are usually taken for granted \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- "unveiling"
  - "verstehen"
  - "objectification"
  - "debunking"

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 17 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** Peter Berger's concept of *debunking* refers to

- Answer**
- the ability to use common sense.
  - the "unmasking" tendency of sociology.
  - taking people's actions for granted.
  - none of these choices

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

Question 18 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Using the sociological perspective to debunk the assumptions of the education system reveals that schools

- Answer**
- are primarily a way for students to learn and get ahead.
  - provide opportunity for all students.
  - teach some children their lower status within society.
  - give girls much more attention than boys.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 19 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Sociological research on education has debunked many common assumptions. It has found that

- Answer**
- the education system is primarily a way to learn and to get ahead.
  - poor children rarely have the same resources in schools that middle-class and elite students have.
  - today, girls are achieving more rapidly than boys in the areas of math and science.
  - all of these are true

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 20 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The text includes a discussion of the practice of footbinding in China in order to demonstrate that

- Answer**
- it is easier to debunk knowledge of another's culture than of one's own.
  - behavior that is taken for granted in one society may be viewed as bizarre from the perspective of another society.
  - sociological debunking may question practices that are otherwise taken for granted.
  - all of these are illustrated by the discussion of footbinding

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 21 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** George Simmel was particularly interested in the role of "strangers" in social groups. According to Simmel, strangers have a unique perspective because while they are part of the group they also have \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- their own emotional responses
  - debunking
  - critical distance
  - functionalism

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 22 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The early sociologist who developed the concept of "critical distance" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- Karl Marx
  - Emile Durkheim
  - Alexis de Tocqueville
  - George Simmel

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 23 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** What role do sociologists play while conducting their research on society?

- Answer**
- Sociologists are usually strangers to the practices they study.
  - Sociologists must avoid studying aspects of society that they have a personal interest in.
  - Sociologists achieve critical distance through their willingness to question the forces that shape behavior.
  - all of these are true

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 24 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** What is the sociological approach to diversity in society?

- Answer**
- Sociologists believe that people are shaped by the social context around them.
  - Sociologists like to study the unusual.
  - According to sociologists, diversity seems to be disappearing.
  - none of these; diversity is not important to sociology

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 25 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** When group differences are created by the social structure of society, sociologists refer to this as \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- social institutions
  - critical distance
  - diversity
  - in-groups and out-groups

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** Which of these do sociologists consider part of the concept of diversity?

- Answer**
- studying group differences in opportunities within society
  - the process of social change
  - the formation of group identity
  - all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** Within sociology, the concept of diversity

- Answer**
- applies only to different cultural orientations.
  - encompasses a global perspective.
  - is focused exclusively on different groups within the U.S.
  - is not considered one of the most important concepts for study.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** Which of the following is *not* true about the global perspective in sociology?

- Answer**
- sociologists consider comparing and contrasting societies across cultures valuable
  - the global perspective is essential to the study of change in society
  - although societies are interconnected, their social and economic systems remain very separated
  - none of these are false; all are true about the global perspective

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** Sociology first emerged as a discipline in \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- the United States
  - western Europe
  - South America
  - eastern Europe

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** What were the conditions that led to the development of sociology?

- Answer**
- rapid social change in Europe
  - the disappearance of traditional sources of authority
  - contact between societies was increasing
  - all of these are true about the emergence of sociology

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** The Enlightenment had an enormous influence on the development of modern sociology. The Enlightenment

- Answer**
- occurred in Europe during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
  - is also known as the Age of Reason.
  - refers to the period of reMSC: NEWed faith in God and religion.
  - all of these are true of the Enlightenment in Europe.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** The Enlightenment had an enormous influence on the development of modern sociology because it was characterized by

- Answer**
- the spread of socialism.
  - the influence of religion as a system of authority and law.
  - faith in the ability of human reason to solve society's problems.
  - an emphasis on the supernatural.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** \_\_\_\_\_ coined the term sociology and first elaborated the positivist basis of sociology.

- Answer**
- Auguste Comte
  - Alexis de Tocqueville
  - Harriet Martineau
  - Emile Durkheim

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 34 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** *Positivism* refers to

- Answer**
- thinking very optimistically about society.
  - being very certain of one's research methods.
  - a belief system first suggested by Emile Durkheim.
  - scientific observation and description

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 35 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The system of thought that places a high value on scientific observation and description is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- epiphany
  - positivism
  - humanism
  - enlightenment

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 36 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** Alex de Tocqueville referred to the ability of the majority in a democracy to impose its will on everyone else as \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- the “tyranny of democracy”
  - “unenlightened despotism”
  - “manifest destiny”
  - the “tyranny of the majority”

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 37 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** Which of these is an observation that de Tocqueville made in his study of American society?

- Answer**  Americans had little independence of mind, despite their emphasis on individualism.
- Individual freedom was widespread despite the principle of majority rule.
  - Democratic values had little impact on American social institutions.
  - all of these are observations made by de Tocqueville about American society

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 38 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** Alexis de Tocqueville and Harriet Martineau were alike in that both were

- Answer**
- abolitionists who feared that slavery would tear a society apart.
  - feminists who were concerned about the subordination of women.
  - interested in the MSC: NEWly emerging culture in America.
  - symbolic interactionists.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 39 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** Harriet Martineau was an early sociologist and a British citizen. Her book, *Society in America*

- Answer**  was overlooked for many years.
- quickly became a classic in sociological study.
  - has never really been evaluated by sociologists.
  - made no real contribution to the field of sociology.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 40 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** Harriet Martineau’s book, *How to Observe Manners and Morals*, was the first

- Answer**  to discuss observing behavior while participating in the situation.
- field study of folkways and mores
  - in-depth analysis of democratic culture
  - co-authored manuscript involving Auguste Comte

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 41 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** What do Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, and Max Weber all have in common?

- Answer**
- They are largely discredited sociologists.
  - They are classical thinkers whose ideas continue to influence the social sciences.
  - They were all German economists.
  - none of these; these three men share nothing in common

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 42 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** According to Emile Durkheim

- Answer**
- deviance has no place in a “healthy” society.
  - people in society are held together by belief systems.
  - the best theoretical approach to the study of society is social conflict theory.
  - the economic system has the most important influence on human thought and behavior.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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**Question** Durkheim’s work is the basis for \_\_\_\_\_,

- Answer**  functionalism
- social conflict theory
  - symbolic interaction
  - feminist theory

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** According to Durkheim, public rituals, including punishment, are important because

- Answer**
- they make people afraid of authority and less likely to commit crime.
  - they create a bond among the members of society.
  - they give members of society an opportunity to meet the key figures of authority.
  - all of these were noted by Durkheim as important aspects of public ritual.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** In Durkheim's view of society, people come to believe what society expects them to believe because

- Answer**
- they internalize the existence of society in their minds.
  - they are subject to coercion and exploitation.
  - they do not believe that they have free will.
  - none of these; according to Durkheim people do not believe what society expects them to believe

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** Durkheim conceptualized *social facts* as

- Answer**
- one's personal drives and motivations.
  - social patterns that are external to individuals.
  - the embodiment of sui generic.
  - the direct outgrowth of our biological drives.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** According to the text, Durkheim's major contribution to the discipline of sociology was the discovery of

- Answer**
- the effects of capitalism on society.
  - the social basis of human behavior.
  - the relationship that exists between society's major social institutions.
  - the effect of verstehen on our conception of reality.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** Marx's work was devoted to explaining

- Answer**
- the social basis of human behavior.
  - the social laws that governed human behavior.
  - how capitalism shaped society.
  - how to observe social behavior while participating in it.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** According to Marx, capitalism is based on

- Answer**
- social solidarity and cohesion.
  - profit and private property.
  - a democratic political system.
  - a rejection of socialism and communism.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** Marx used the term \_\_\_\_\_ for those people in society who are discarded, such as the homeless.

- Answer**
- proletariat
  - lumpenproletariat
  - bourgeoisie
  - petty bourgeoisie

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

Question 51 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Which of the following statements about Marx is *true*?

- Answer**
- Marx focused more on individuals than social structure in his analysis of society.
  - Marx considered all of society to be shaped by economic forces.
  - A limitation of Marx's work was his failure to recognize the effects of class on social behavior.
  - Marx's evolutionary concept of societal development and change is almost identical to that of Durkheim's.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 52 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** According to Marx, the beliefs of the common people tend to support the interests of the capitalist system, not the workers themselves. This is because

- Answer**
- workers do not understand how capitalism works.
  - workers have no idea what their own interests are, or what would benefit them.
  - the capitalist class control the production of ideas.
  - all of these are true

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

Question 53 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** \_\_\_\_\_ is the sociologist whose work was influenced by and built upon the work of Karl Marx.

- Answer**
- Emile Durkheim
  - Auguste Comte
  - George Herbert Mead
  - Max Weber

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 54 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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

**Question** Marx's perspective of society argued that

- Answer**
- capitalists do not own the actual system by which goods are produced and distributed.
  - workers receive a fair share of the profits that they help create.
  - profit is produced through the exploitation of the working class.
  - while capitalists control the production of goods, they do not control the production of ideas.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 55 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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

**Question** While Marx saw economics as the organizing influence on society, Weber focused on

- Answer**
- three dimensions: political, economic, and cultural.
  - primarily the political system.
  - problems of cultural diversity.
  - two dimensions: the personal and the political.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 56 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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

**Question** Weber theorized that value-free sociology could not exist since values would always influence what sociologists considered worthy of study. Because they could not be completely value-free, Weber believed that sociologists should

- Answer**
- not worry about whether or not their research is biased.
  - use their research to promote particular political perspectives.
  - acknowledge the influence of values and try to be as objective as possible.
  - avoid research and stick to theoretical writing.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 57 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** Weber was concerned with the responsibility of sociologists. He stated that sociologists should

- Answer**
- use their research to promote particular political positions.
  - teach students the uncomfortable truth about the world.
  - avoid examining unpopular opinions and views.
  - theorize without trying to be empirical.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 58 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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

**Question** An important concept in Weber's sociology is *verstehen* which refers to:

- Answer**
- approaching the study of society from a value-free perspective
  - a focus on the political systems of society
  - viewing social behavior from the perspective of those engaged in it
  - social action

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 59 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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

**Question** Weber defined \_\_\_\_\_ as behavior to which people give meaning.

- Answer**
- verstehen
  - social action
  - social facts
  - gestalt

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 60 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** According to the text, a significant difference between the early American sociologists and their European counterparts was that the American sociologists were more \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- theoretical
  - practical
  - free-thinking
  - academic

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 61 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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

**Question** The early American sociologists are characterized by

- Answer**
- their extremely theoretical approach to problems.
  - their adherence to the conflict perspective primarily.
  - their belief that sociology could solve social problems.
  - their lack of interest in research.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 62 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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

**Question** The organic metaphor refers to

- Answer**
- seeing a particular society as untarnished by the influence of others.
  - sociologists working in the community, not being strictly academic.
  - seeing society as a constantly evolving organism.
  - understanding behavior from the perspective of those engaged in it.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 63 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** According to Social Darwinists

- Answer**  the “survival of the fittest” is the driving force of social evolution.
- social reform was essential for the protection of the poorest members of society.
  - the evolution of society would always create more social problems.
  - “social engineering” was necessary for society to meet the needs of its members.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 64 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Social Darwinists believed that

- Answer**
- social evolution did not work in the same way as biological evolution.
  - over time complexity would revert to simplicity and societies would become more primitive.
  - social reforms should not be implemented because they interfered with the natural progression of society.
  - all of these are true

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 65 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The type of applied sociological thinking that focused on how society shaped the mind and identity of people was called \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- the Chicago School
  - the Social Darwinist School
  - classical European theory
  - the organic metaphor

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 66 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The Chicago School sociologist who was fascinated by the design of cities, and who noted that neighborhoods were organized according to a set of concentric circles, was \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- Jane Addams
  - Robert Park
  - W.E.B. DuBois
  - George Herbert Mead

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 67 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The Chicago School sociologist who was a leader in the settlement house movement and who did systematic research geared toward improving the lives of the dispossessed groups within the city was:

- Answer**
- Jane Addams
  - Robert Park
  - Lester Ward
  - George Herbert Mead

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

Question 68 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The only practicing sociologist ever to win a Nobel Peace Prize was \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- Jane Addams
  - Marion Talbot
  - Harriet Martineau
  - Maria Durkheim

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

Question 69 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Ida B. Wells-Barnett was an early sociologist whose contributions to the field have only recently been examined. She is best known for her work

- Answer**
- on the design of cities.
  - aimed at improving the lives of urban immigrants and the homeless.
  - in the anti-lynching movement.
  - with the NAACP.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

Question 70 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The first Ph.D. ever awarded by Harvard to a Black person in any field was earned by sociologist \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- W.E.B. Du Bois
  - Ida B. Wells-Barnett
  - Jane Addams
  - Robert Parks

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

Question 71 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**



**Question** The early American sociologist who wrote that “the problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line” was \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- W.E.B. Du Bois
  - Ida B. Wells-Barnett
  - Jane Addams
  - Robert Parks

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 72 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** What is the purpose of sociological theory?

- Answer**
- To make sociology seem more academic.
  - To organize and interpret observations.
  - To provide a way to do sociology without having to conduct research.
  - To describe what sociology is.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 73 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** According to the text, Durkheim, Marx, and Weber were \_\_\_\_\_ theorists.

- Answer**
- microsociological
  - macrosociological
  - symbolic interactionist
  - conflict

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 74 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The work of which classical sociologist is considered the foundation for functionalism?

- Answer**
- Karl Marx
  - Emile Durkheim
  - Max Weber
  - Jane Adams

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 75 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Theoretical frameworks that strive to understand society as a whole are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- macrosociology
  - microsociology
  - theories of the middle range
  - universalistic sociology

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

Question 76 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Theoretical frameworks that center on face-to-face social interaction are categorized as \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- macrosociology
  - microsociology
  - theories of the middle range
  - universalistic sociology

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 77 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** When one part of society is not working, it affects the rest of society and causes social problems. This statement reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

- Answer**
- Conflict
  - Symbolic Interactionist
  - Functionalist
  - Microsociological

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 78 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** \_\_\_\_\_ interprets each part of society in terms of how it contributes to the stability of society as a whole.

- Answer**
- Functionalism
  - Conflict theory
  - Symbolic interaction
  - Positivism

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 79 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** At its most basic level, the function of the family is \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- emotional support
  - reproduction
  - marriage
  - economic support

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 80 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Functionalism emphasizes all of the following *except*

- Answer**
- the consensus that exists in society.
  - the order that exists in society.
  - shared public values.
  - the role of coercion and power.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 81 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** How do functionalists view disorganization within society?

- Answer**
- They believe it must result in change to re-establish equilibrium in society.
  - They view disorganization as a dysfunction within society.
  - They believe that disorganization in one part of society will inevitably impact other aspects of society.
  - all of these are true

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 82 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The sociologist responsible for introducing the concept of manifest and latent functions was \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- Robert Merton
  - Robert Parks
  - Talcott Parson
  - Emile Durkheim

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 83 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Merton called the unintended consequences of behavior \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- latent functions
  - manifest functions
  - hidden functions
  - indirect function

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 84 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** From a functionalist perspective, unequal distribution of resources

- Answer**
- is a reflection of who has the most power to decide how resources are distributed.
  - is fair because some roles are more important to society than others.
  - does not occur.
  - is not fair since everyone has an important role to play in society.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 85 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Critics of functionalism argue that it

- Answer**
- is inherently conservative, given its emphasis on stability.
  - understates the roles of power and conflict in society.
  - is incorrect in its belief that inequality is necessary for the equitable distribution of societal resources.
  - all of these are criticisms of functionalism

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** Critics of functionalism argue that it:

- Answer**
- fails to emphasize the fact that society's component parts work together as a whole system
  - places too much emphasis on social stability, and overlooks the roles of power and conflict in society
  - is too microsociological in its approach
  - all of the above

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** Conflict theory originated in the work of \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- Karl Marx
  - Emile Durkheim
  - Robert Parks
  - Max Weber

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** Conflict theory emphasizes

- Answer**
- a person or group's ability to exercise influence and control over others.
  - the significance of consensus in maintaining social order.
  - the benefits of dysfunctions that cause social change.
  - the significance of face-to-face interactions.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** According to conflict theorists, social order in society is maintained by

- Answer**
- a shared system of beliefs.
  - a shared system of values.
  - domination by the powerful.
  - social consensus.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** Which of the following is *not* one of the arguments of conflict theory?

- Answer**
- inequality exists because those with wealth work to defend their advantages
  - society is fragmented into groups that compete for social and economic resources
  - social order is maintained by consensus and interdependence
  - the dominant groups shape the beliefs of others through control of public information

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** A criticism of \_\_\_\_\_ is that it understates the cohesion and stability found in society.

- Answer**
- functionalism
  - conflict theory
  - symbolic interaction theory
  - exchange theory

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** Functionalist theorists and conflict theorists both share the belief that

- Answer**
- all parts of society work together.
  - social behavior originates in the structure of society.
  - theory should focus on interpersonal, face-to-face interaction.
  - power and exploitation are the basis for order in society.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** In what way does symbolic interaction theory differ from conflict theory and functionalism?

- Answer**
- Conflict theory and functionalism are theoretical frameworks and symbolic interactionism is not.
  - Conflict theory and functionalism focus on immediate social interaction and symbolic interactionism does not.
  - Symbolic interactionism does not examine society in terms of its abstract institutions, and conflict and functionalist theory do.
  - all of these are true

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** The Thomas Theorem states that people behave according to what they believe to be real, not necessarily what is objectively true. This principle is fundamental to which type of sociological theory?

- Answer**
- symbolic interactionism
  - conflict theory
  - functionalism
  - all of these; the Theorem is a central principle of all forms of theory

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** "Society is socially constructed through human interpretation." This statement is most closely associated with:

- Answer**
- conflict theory
  - functionalism
  - social interaction
  - social exchange

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** Symbolic interactionists view \_\_\_\_\_ as the primary motivation for human behavior.

- Answer**
- whether or not action is functional
  - struggles for social and economic resources
  - achieving social solidarity
  - people's definition of the situation

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** According to the text, conflict theory, functionalism, and symbolic interactionism

- Answer**
- each make a unique contribution to the study of society.
  - are very recent theoretical developments.
  - each emphasizes the same aspects of society.
  - are the only theoretical frameworks in sociology.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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

**Question** Feminist theory is a type of contemporary theory that

**Answer** analyzes the status of men and women in society  
has the goal of improving women's lives  
provides MSC: NEW ways of seeing the world  
 all of these are true

[Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory, society is not something that may be observed directly. Instead, society is found in the words and images people use to represent their ideas and behavior.

**Answer** MSC: NEW age  
modernist  
 post-modern  
media

[Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** In general, post-modern theorists are more likely than functionalists or conflict theorists to

**Answer** categorize human behavior into abstract categories like institutions.  
believe society may be studied as an objective reality.  
 examine images, music, and other forms of popular culture.  
try to understand the impact of social forces on human behavior.

[Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** All human behavior occurs within a societal context.

**Answer**  True  
 False

[Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** Sociologists focus on social change and ignore social stability.

**Answer**  True  
 False

[Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** Society is always changing, but it is also very stable.

**Answer**  True  
 False

[Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** From a sociological perspective, concerns with styles and personal appearance are the product of social forces.

**Answer**  True  
 False

[Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** Sociologists, like other social scientists, are only interested in unusual or extreme human behavior.

**Answer**  True  
 False

[Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** Social forces guide and shape human behavior.

**Answer**  True  
 False

[Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** Much of what is presented as common sense in the media and elsewhere in society is often misstated or wrong.

**Answer**  True  
 False

[Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** Sociology began as a discipline in response to the upheaval of World War I.

**Answer**  True  
 False

[Add Question Here](#)

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

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

**Question** According to Durkheim, the economic organization of society is the most important influence on what humans think and how they behave.

**Answer**

True

✓ False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 110 **True/False**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** According to Durkheim, examining social facts is the primary purpose of sociology.

**Answer**

✓ True

False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 111 **True/False**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Marx was primarily interested in the study of capitalism.

**Answer**

✓ True

False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 112 **True/False**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** The conflict perspective emphasizes the consensus and order that exist in society.

**Answer**

True

✓ False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 113 **True/False**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** According to Weber, sociological research should be used to promote political beliefs.

**Answer**

True

✓ False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 114 **True/False**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Weber believed that people's behavior could only be understood from the objective position of the outside observer.

**Answer**

True

✓ False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 115 **True/False**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** The focus of the early American sociologists was solving social problems.

**Answer**

✓ True

False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 116 **True/False**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Social Darwinists believed that social arrangements, including poverty and inequality, were natural and inevitable.

**Answer**

✓ True

False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 117 **True/False**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** The early African American and women sociologists, in particular, felt that the study of society should be combined with social activism.

**Answer**

✓ True

False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 118 **True/False**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Functions are not always intended or readily apparent to the observer of society.

**Answer**

✓ True

False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 119 **True/False**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** All functions are positive.

**Answer**

True

✓ False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 120 **True/False**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** From a conflict perspective inequality serve a purpose in society by motivating members of society to achieve more.

**Answer**

True

✓ False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 121 **True/False**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Both functionalists and conflict theorists see the source of human behavior in the structure of society.

**Answer**  True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 122 **True/False** **0 points**

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

**Question** Symbolic interactionists see meaning as constantly MSC: MODIFIED through social interaction.

**Answer**  True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 123 **True/False** **0 points**

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

**Question** Sociologists who were part of the Chicago School were primarily interested in how society shaped people's identities.

**Answer**  True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 124 **True/False** **0 points**

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

**Question** All sociological theory may be categorized as functionalist, conflict theory, or symbolic interactionism.

**Answer**  True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 125 **True/False** **0 points**

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

**Question** Postmodernism is based on the idea that society is found in the words and images that people use to represent behavior and ideas.

**Answer**  True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 126 **Essay** **0 points**

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

**Question** How does sociological knowledge differ from ideas and opinions we may get through the popular media?

**Answer** PAGE 4

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 127 **Essay** **0 points**

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

**Question** Define the 'sociological imagination.'

**Answer** PAGE 5

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 128 **Essay** **0 points**

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

**Question** Explain what makes sociology an empirical science.

**Answer** PAGE 7

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 129 **Essay** **0 points**

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

**Question** What did Peter Berger mean when he called the process of sociological investigation "debunking"?

**Answer** PAGE 7

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 130 **Essay** **0 points**

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

**Question** Explain how the Enlightenment influenced the development of modern sociology.

**Answer** PAGE 13

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 131 **Essay** **0 points**

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

**Question** What did Durkheim mean by his concept of *social facts*?

**Answer** PAGE 14

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 132 **Essay** **0 points**

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

**Question** What does Weber's concept of *verstehen* mean?

**Answer** PAGE 17

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 133 **Essay** **0 points**

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

**Question** According to the text, how was the approach of the early American sociologists different from the classical European sociologists?

**Answer** PAGE 14

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 134 **Essay** **0 points**

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

**Question** What is the difference between manifest and latent functions? Give an example.

**Answer** PAGE 17

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 135 **Essay** **0 points**

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

**Question** What is the major difference between macrosociology and microsociology?

**Answer** PAGE 18

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 136 **Essay** **0 points**

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**Question** Explain how sociologists view human behavior as social. Include in your answer an explanation of the importance of social location for a person's life, and a description of the sociological imagination.

**Answer** PAGE 6

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 137 **Essay** **0 points**

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**Question** Explain the concept of *debunking* within sociology and develop an example. How is debunking accomplished, and how do sociologists achieve the objectivity they need in order to debunk common sense understandings of social life?

**Answer** PAGE 7

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 138 **Essay** **0 points**

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

**Question** Define diversity. Discuss why the analysis of diversity is one of the central themes of sociology today (particularly among American sociologists). Include in your discussion the role that diversity plays in bringing about change.

**Answer** PAGES 10-12

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 139 **Essay** **0 points**

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

**Question** Compare and contrast functionalism and conflict theory. Note the distinctive features of each as well as common criticisms of each paradigm.

**Answer** PAGES 18-20

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 140 **Essay** **0 points**

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**Question** Explain how symbolic interactionism differs from functionalism and conflict theory. Define the symbolic interactionist perspective view of human behavior. Be sure to include a definition of the Thomas Theorem and its relevance for symbolic interactionism in your response.

**Answer** PAGE 20

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

OK