

# [Sociological imagination and act of kindness](https://assignbuster.com/sociological-imagination-and-act-of-kindness/)

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#### TEST 1

1. Emile Durkheim saw society as a system " beyond us" with the power to guide our lives. Therefore, he described elements of society, including cultural norms, values, and beliefs as:

* a. false consciousness.
* b. ideal types.
* c. social facts.
* d. forms of rationality.

2. Wright Mills claimed that the " sociological imagination" transformed:

* a. scientific research into common sense.
* b. personal problems into public issues.
* c. people into supporters of the status quo.
* d. common sense into laws of society.

3. Sociologists use the term “ social marginality” to refer to:

* a. people who have little understanding ofsociology
* b. people who are especially sensitive about theirfamilybackground.
* c. being defined by others as an “ outsider. ”
* d. having special social skills.

4. A symbolic-interaction analysis focuses not on how individuals perceive a social setting but how what happens in that setting involves social inequality.

* a. True
* b. False

5. With regard to the process of measurement, which of the following statements is true?

* a. Consistency does not guarantee validity.
* b. For measurement to be reliable, it must be valid.
* c. For measurement to be valid, it must be reliable.
* d. All measurement is both reliable and valid.

6. Because there is more social isolation in rural areas of Canada than in urban areas, we would expectsuiciderates to be:

* a. high in both urban and rural areas.
* b. higher in rural areas.
* c. higher in urban areas.
* d. low in both urban and rural areas.

7. What is the term for the beliefs, values, behavior, and material objects that together make up a people’s way of life?

* a. society
* b. culture
* c. social structure
* d. social system

8. Which of the following concepts was used by Durkheim to name a condition in which society provides little moral guidance to individuals?

* a. division of labor
* b. anomie
* c. false consciousness
* d. alienation

9. Formal organizations are:

* a. small groups with elected leaders.
* b. large secondary groups with goal orientation.
* c. only agencies that are part of the government.
* d. networks that have many members.

10. Subculture refers to:

* a. people who embrace the high culture.
* b. cultural patterns that set apart some segment of a society’s population.
* c. people who embrace popular culture.
* d. a part of the population lacking culture.

11. Ethnocentrism refers to:

* a. people taking pride in their ethnicity.
* b. judging another culture using the standards of your own culture.
* c. claiming that another culture is better than your own.
* d. understanding another culture using its own standards and values.

12. Cars, computers, and iPhones are all examples of which of the following?

* a. norms.
* b. high culture.
* c. material culture.
* d. nonmaterial culture.

13\_\_\_\_\_ is a way of understanding the world based onscience.

* a. Free will
* b. Theology
* c. Positivism
* d. Metaphysics

14. The ideal of objectivity means that a researcher:

* a. must carry out research that will encourage desirable social change.
* b. must try to adopt a stance of personal neutrality toward the outcome of the research.
* c. must study issues that have no value to society as a whole.
* d. must not care personally about the topic being studied.

15. Which of the following historical changes is among the factors that stimulated the development of sociology as a discipline?

* a. a belief that our futures are defined by " fate"
* b. the founding of the Roman Catholic Church
* c. the power of tradition
* d. the rise of industrial factories and cities

16. Which of the following is a way in which people can mislead others with statistics?

* a. People select the data they present.
* b. People interpret the data to lead their readers to the desired conclusion.
* c. People use graphs to " spin" the truth.
* d. All of the above are correct.

17. Which of the following best describes the focus of the structural-functional approach?

* a. patterns of social inequality
* b. the consequences of social patterns for the operation of society
* c. the meaning people attach to their behavior
* d. All of the above are correct.

18. Sociologists use the term “ empirical evidence” to refer to:

* a. information we can verify with our senses.
* b. information that most people agree is true.
* c. information that squares with common sense.
* d. information that is based on a society’s traditions.

19. According to Peter Blau, which of the following plays a part in group dynamics?

* a. class
* b. race
* c. gender
* d. all of the above

20. The social-conflict approach draws attention to:

* a. patterns of social inequality.
* b. how elements contribute to the overall operation of society
* c. how people construct meaning in their interaction.
* d. the stable aspects of society.

21. Cultural transmission refers to the process of:

* a. assing cultural patterns from one generation to another.
* b. cultural patterns moving from one society to another.
* c. using writing to enshrine cultural patterns.
* d. using oral tradition.

22. An act of kindness, such as opening the door for an elderly man, illustrates conforming to:

* a. proscriptive norms.
* b. taboos.
* c. mores.
* d. folkways.

23. Sociologists define a symbol as:

* a. any gesture that conveys insult to others.
* b. any material cultural trait.
* c. social patterns that cause culture shock.
* d. anything that carries meaning to people who share a culture.

24. By stating that the sociological perspective shows us “ the strange in the familiar," the text argues that sociologists

* a. believe that people often behave in strange ways.
* b. reject the familiar idea that people simply decide how to act in favor of the initially strange idea that society shapes our lives
* c. focus on the bizarre elements of society.
* d. believe that even people who are most familiar to us have some very strange habits.

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to organized interaction of people within a nation, state, or other boundary who share a culture.

* a. popular culture
* b. real culture
* c. society
* d. social structure

26. Which theoretical approach claims that it is not so much what people do that matters as much as what meaning they attach to their behavior?

* a. symbolic-interaction approach
* b. structural-functional approach
* c. social-exchange approach
* d. social-conflict approach

27. Using the social-conflict approach, a sociologist might highlight which of the following?

* a. racial inequality in a company’s hiring and promotion practices
* b. gender inequality in college sports
* c. income differences among young people in high school
* d. All of the above are correct.

28. The spread of cultural traits from one society to another is called:

* a. popular culture.
* b. diffusion.
* c. immigration.
* d. cultural transmission.

29. Which discipline defines itself as “ the systematic study of human society”?

* a. history
* b. economics
* c. psychology
* d. sociology

30. Identify the three sociologists who played a part in the development of sociology’s structural-functional approach.

* a. Talbott Parsons, Karl Marx, W. E. B. Du Bois
* b. Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim
* c. Robert Merton, Karl Marx, Auguste Comte
* d. Harriet Martineau, Robert Merton, W. E. B.

31. Du Bois Which of the following founding sociologists urged sociologists to understand a social setting from the point of view of the people in it?

* a. Emile Durkheim
* b. Karl Marx
* c. Max Weber
* d. Auguste Comte

32. The social-exchange analysis is one micro-level approach to understanding social interaction.

* a. True
* b. False

33. Peter Berger described using the sociological perspective as seeing the \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* a. specific; general
* b. good; worst tragedies
* c. new; old
* d. general; particular

34. Sociologists test their theories by gathering facts in order to confirm, reject, or modify them.

* a. False
* b. True

35. The pioneering sociologist who studied patterns of suicide in Europe was:

* a. Auguste Comte.
* b. Robert K. Merton
* c. Emile Durkheim.
* d. Karl Marx

36. A statement of how and why specific facts are related is called a:

* a. theory.
* b. concept.
* c. precept.
* d. approach.

37. If marginality encourages sociological thinking, we would expect people in which category listed below to make the most use of the sociological perspective?

* a. disabled persons or people who are a racial minority
* b. politicians
* c. the middle-class
* d. the wealthy

38. The social-conflict approach argued that the point of studying society was:

* a. o bring about needed change.
* b. to foster support for a nation’s government.
* c. to understand how society really operates.
* d. to compare U. S. society to others.

39. The sociologist who called on his colleagues to be value-free was:

* a. Karl Marx.
* b. Herbert Spencer.
* c. Emile Durkheim.
* d. Max Weber.

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are rules about everyday, casual living; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are rules with great moral significance.

* a. Prescriptive norms; proscriptive norms
* b. Folkways; mores
* c. Mores; folkways
* d. Proscriptive norms; prescriptive norms