

Soc chap 1

Sociology



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Your quiz has been submitted successfully. Question 1 | | 1 / 1 point |

Sociology is the study of _____. | | what seems natural or normal to a given group of people | | | human society | | | how groups interact with one another | | | all of the above | | | none of the above | Question 2 | | 1 / 1 point |

Paradoxically, using our sociological imagination helps us _____. | | create an image of how people in other societies live | | | develop hypotheses that we can test with statistical data | | | make the familiar strange | | | understand the theories developed by Marx, Weber, and Durkheim | Question 3 | | 0 / 1

point | Which of the following is an example of using one's sociological imagination? | | being in unfamiliar surroundings and imagining being in a more comfortable place | | | creating different hypotheses to explain an individual's behavior | | | creating a story to explain unfamiliar social customs | | | being puzzled by how people in another country greet one another and then thinking about how people in your own country greet one another and why they do it the way they do | Hide Feedback | | Feedback: Using your

sociological imagination allows you to recognize how the social world works and why. | Question 4 | | 1 / 1 point | Questioning the reasons why people choose to attend college and the importance of a college degree is an example of _____. | | using the sociological imagination | | | typical adolescent rebelliousness | | | interpretive sociology | | | exploring one's social identity | Hide Feedback | | Feedback: Using your sociological imagination allows you

to recognize how the social world works and why. | Question 5 | | 1 / 1 point | Social identity is _____. | | a construct that no longer has meaning in the postmodern era | | | a collection of social roles that a person might fill | | | a way that individuals define themselves in relation to groups they are a part of or groups they choose not to be a part of | | | determined by the social

group into which a person is born | Question 6 | | 1 / 1 point | A social institution can be described as _____. | | an organization established by the government to provide social services | | | a group of social positions, connected by social relations, that perform a social role | | | an organization where different social groups gather to exchange ideas and information | | | a monolithic system of interconnected social identities | Question 7 | | 0 / 1 point | Which of the following is an example of a social institution? | | education system | | | government | | | marriage | | | all of the above | | | none of the above | Hide Feedback | | Feedback: Social institutions do not have to be established by any particular organization or group and do not necessarily have physical locations. | Question 8 | | 1 / 1 point | Which of the following contributors to the development of sociology argued for the importance of identifying scientific laws that govern human behavior? | | Jane Addams | | | Émile Durkheim | | | Auguste Comte | | | Talcott Parsons | Question 9 | | 0 / 1 point | According to Karl Marx, throughout history social change has been sparked by _____. | | discoveries made by explorers | | | racial discrimination | | | class conflict | | | leaders' desire for more territory | Question 10 | | 1 / 1 point | Which of the "founding fathers" of sociology put forth the idea that sociologists should examine social behavior from the perspective of those engaging in the behavior? | | Émile Durkheim | | | Georg Simmel | | | Karl Marx | | | Max Weber | Question 11 | | 0 / 1 point | The Chicago School of American Sociology emphasized the importance of _____. | | the social and moral consequences of the division of labor. | | | the environment in shaping people's behavior and personalities. | | | heavy statistical research. | | | large technical organizations | Question 12 | | 1 / 1 point | Which of the following American sociologists applied Durkheim's theory of anomie to explain African

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American crime rates? | | George Herbert Mead | | | Louis Wirth | | | Jane Addams | | | W. E. B. DuBois | Question 13 | | 1 / 1 point | Justin enters a clothing store and a security guard immediately notices him and follows Justin's actions on a security monitor. Justin is aware of the security guard's actions and adjusts his own behavior to avoid potential confrontation with the security guard. This is an example of which sociological concept? | | the generalized other | | | double consciousness | | | anomie | | | positivism | Hide Feedback | | Feedback: Recall that having a double consciousness takes the external opinions of an often racially prejudiced onlooker into consideration. | Question 14 | | 0 / 1 point | Your friend Allison is concerned with the messages that young girls and boys receive about careers that are suitable for them from their elementary school teachers. Based on Allison's position, it is likely that she is a(n) _____. | | functionalist | | | positivist | | | conflict theorist | | | feminist | Hide Feedback | | Feedback: Feminist research focuses on inequalities based on gender categories and researchers study women's experiences at home and in the workplace. | Question 15 | | 1 / 1 point | Examining the interactions between people with a focus on how the people talk, dress, and use body language is an example of which theory? | | | postmodernism | | | conflict theory | | | symbolic interactionism | | | midrange theory | Hide Feedback | | Feedback: Symbolic interactionism is a micro-level approach that focuses on how face-to-face interactions create the social world. | Question 16 | | 1 / 1 point | Which of the following is an example of an application of midrange theory? | | | analyzing how a shopkeeper interacts with customers | | | exploring the role of churches in rural areas | | | examining the origins of World War II in terms of class conflict | | | none of the above | Hide Feedback | | Feedback: Recall that midrange

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theory attempts to predict how certain social institutions tend to function. |

Question 17 | | 1 / 1 point | Postmodern theorists argue that _____. | | all phenomena have multiple meanings and no one meaning can be more valid than another | | | the grand narratives of history must be reframed | | | people cannot agree on how to define basic terms | | | deconstruction is the only path to true meaning | Question 18 | | 1 / 1 point | Sociology is distinct from other academic disciplines in its attempt to _____. | | embrace quantitative and qualitative research | | | ask probing questions about how societies function | | | detect patterns in how different societies handle or respond to similar phenomena | | | examine human interaction on the micro level | Question 19 | | 1 / 1 point | Which of the following describes a difference between sociology and psychology? | | Sociology focuses on external factors, while psychology focuses on internal ones. | | | Sociology focuses on group dynamics, while psychology focuses on one-on-one interactions. | | | Sociology focuses on the individual in society, while psychology focuses on the individual in private life. | | | Sociology focuses on social structures and group interactions, while psychology focuses on the urges, instincts, and mind of the individual. | Question 20 | | 0 / 1 point | The examination of everyday human social interactions on a small scale describes _____. | | microsociology | | | macrosociology | | | cultural anthropology | | | functionalism | Question 21 | | 1 / 1 point | Justin decides to conduct research for a class project by recording and assessing how people choose where to sit on a public bus. Which type of sociology is this? | | quantitative | | | positivist | | | microsociology | | | macrosociology |