

## **Chapter 1—Introducing Sociology**

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### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Which of the following disciplines is characterized as the systematic study of human behaviour in social context?
- sociology
  - psychology
  - geography
  - political science

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 2                      BLM: REMEMBER

2. According to the theorist C. Wright Mills, which of the following disciplines allows students to understand the interplay of biography and history?
- psychology
  - geography
  - political science
  - sociology

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 7                      BLM: REMEMBER

3. According to the functionalist view of sociology, why do fashion trends come and go?
- because they enable social inequality to persist
  - because they reflect trends in popular culture
  - because people often like the clothes their parents liked
  - because fashions allow people to express themselves

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 4                      BLM: REMEMBER

4. According to the textbook, what social function does fashion perform?
- It allows people with less education to find gainful employment.
  - It allows people of different rank to distinguish themselves from one another.
  - It provides unskilled people with jobs.
  - It provides immigrants with a legal way to earn a living.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 4                      BLM: REMEMBER

5. Which sociological theory holds that fashion helps to maintain a precarious social equilibrium that could be disrupted by the underlying tensions between consumers and big players in fashion-related industries.
- functionalism
  - conflict theory
  - symbolic interactionism
  - feminism

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 5                      BLM: REMEMBER

6. Which of the following examinations undertaken by Durkheim led to the conclusion that behaviours that we believe to be purely individual are in fact influenced by social forces?
- the study of suicide
  - the analysis of modern social organizations
  - the assessment of sociopathic behaviour
  - the study of the political climate that generates revolutions

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 10                      BLM: REMEMBER

7. What was revealed by Durkheim's sociological study of suicide?
- that only the mentally unstable commit suicide
  - that what may be the influence of social behaviour is actually the influence of individual understandings and biography
  - that what is thought to be individual behaviour is actually influenced by social forces
  - that suicide cannot be predicted

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 10                      BLM: REMEMBER

8. How does the sociological study of suicide add to our understanding of behaviour?
- The sociological approach explains individual behaviour.
  - The sociological approach emphasizes the influence of social forces.
  - The sociological approach explains imitation.
  - The sociological approach explains how drug abuse leads to suicide.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 11                      BLM: REMEMBER

9. What did Durkheim's nineteenth-century study of suicide in France demonstrate?
- that suicide was carried out mainly by "desperate" people
  - that suicide was influenced mainly by people's level of psychological distress
  - that suicide was related to an individual's level of integration into society
  - that suicide was caused by a high level of confusion when people belonged to several social networks at once

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 11                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

10. Why do most people overlook social forces as causes of suicide?
- because there are no social reasons for carrying out such an individual act
  - because people who commit suicide are generally depressed or angry
  - because suicide is rare
  - because it is generally carried out by individuals in private settings

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 11                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

11. The sociological study of suicide reveals that suicidal behaviour is complex. Which of the following statements best summarizes this complexity?
- Behaviour often thought to be motivated exclusively by an individual's state of mind is actually influenced by social forces.
  - Suicide cannot be predicted.
  - What appears to be the influence of social forces is actually the influence of individual understandings and biographical circumstances.
  - Only the mentally ill commit suicide.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 11                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

12. What did Émile Durkheim's study of suicide demonstrate?
- Suicide rates are strongly influenced by psychological disorders.

- b. Suicide rates are strongly influenced by social forces.
- c. Suicide rates decrease with advancing age.
- d. Suicide rates are tied to patterns of imitation.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 11                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

13. Émile Durkheim examined the association between rates of suicide and rates of psychological disorder for different groups. What did Durkheim conclude?
- a. The rates were not associated, so psychological disorders do not influence suicide.
  - b. The rates were associated, so psychological disorders influence suicide.
  - c. The rates were associated with race and ethnic origin.
  - d. The rates were not associated for women but were associated for men.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 11                      BLM: REMEMBER

14. Generally speaking, the more a group's members share beliefs and values, and the more they interact with one another, the more social cohesion the group has. What did Émile Durkheim call this property of groups?
- a. social solidarity
  - b. group cohesion
  - c. social organization
  - d. social structure

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 11                      BLM: REMEMBER

15. Married adults are half as likely as unmarried adults to commit suicide because marriage creates social ties and social commitments to others. What are these ties and commitments called?
- a. social structure
  - b. socialization
  - c. social organization
  - d. social solidarity

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 11                      BLM: REMEMBER

16. In Canada today, church attendance is down and unemployment rates are up. Considering Durkheim's theory of the relationship between suicide and social solidarity, which of the following statements best predicts Canadian suicide rates under the current conditions?
- a. Social solidarity will not be affected, so the suicide rate will be low.
  - b. Suicide and social solidarity are not correlated.
  - c. Social solidarity is weak, so the suicide rate will be high.
  - d. Social solidarity is strong, so the suicide rate will be low.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 11                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

17. What term is used by sociologists for stable patterns of social relations?
- a. social structure
  - b. social solidarity
  - c. social organization
  - d. group cohesion

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 11                      BLM: REMEMBER

18. Allyson is trying to make her heart-broken friend Linda feel better about Linda's impending divorce by explaining that many people get divorced because women have more economic options and higher education today than in the past. What is Allyson using?
- a. sociological mapping

- b. sociological imagination
- c. structural investigation
- d. global structural analysis

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 7                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

19. Robert has just been laid off after 30 years working for the auto industry, and he understands that his layoff was due to the company moving its manufacturing plant to Cambodia. What has Robert used to understand his situation fully?
- a. sociological imagination
  - b. social forces
  - c. social structural analysis
  - d. structural transformation theory

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 7                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

20. What relationship does the sociological imagination allow people to understand?
- a. the relationship between social structures and private troubles
  - b. the relationship between self-development and society
  - c. the relationship between politics and religion
  - d. the relationship between drive and instinct

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 10                      BLM: REMEMBER

21. Jessica is trying to decide which postsecondary institution she is most suited to attend next fall. Which of the following is best for her to activate in order to get advice that is likely to be useful and specific to her situation?
- a. microstructures
  - b. macrostructures
  - c. global structures
  - d. patriarchal structures

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 8                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

22. What do sociologists call the patterns of intimate social relations formed during face-to-face interactions?
- a. microstructures
  - b. social structures
  - c. macrostructures
  - d. global structures

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 8                      BLM: REMEMBER

23. An employment advisor tells you to ask remote acquaintances as well as close friends for job leads and contacts. Consulting both groups lets you cast a wider net. What kind of pattern of social relations is this advice exemplifying?
- macrostructure
  - infrastructure
  - global structure
  - microstructure

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 8                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

24. What do sociologists call patterns of social relations outside a person's immediate social experience?
- mesostructures
  - infrastructures
  - power structures
  - macrostructures

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 8                      BLM: REMEMBER

25. What is the definition of patriarchy?
- Patriarchy is the system that maintains heterosexism in society.
  - Patriarchy is the system that maintains male privilege in society.
  - Patriarchy is the system that maintains social stratification in society.
  - Patriarchy is the system that maintains white privilege in society.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 6                      BLM: REMEMBER

26. What kind of social structures does the social class system in Canada exemplify?
- microstructure
  - mesostructure
  - macrostructure
  - global structure

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 8                      BLM: REMEMBER

27. Consider the international organizations that shape social and individual life. What kind of structures are they?
- infrastructures
  - superstructures
  - global structures
  - macrostructures

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 8                      BLM: REMEMBER

28. The world has become more interconnected, and this high level of connectivity and communication is reflected in social organization. What term do sociologists use for these kinds of organizations?
- global structures
  - macrostructures
  - universal structures
  - infrastructures

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 8                      BLM: REMEMBER

29. What is the term used by sociologists for the ability to see the connection between personal troubles and social structures?
- globalization
  - subjective insight
  - social solidarity
  - sociological imagination

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 7                      BLM: REMEMBER

30. What does C. Wright Mills (1956) call the quality of mind that allows people to see the interplay between personal troubles and social structure?
- social solidarity
  - the principle of association
  - the sociological imagination
  - dialectical socialism

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 7                      BLM: REMEMBER

31. Which of the following movements embodied the idea of understanding society on the basis of evidence rather than speculation?
- the Scientific Revolution
  - the Demographic Revolution
  - the Democratic Revolution
  - the Industrial Revolution

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 9                      BLM: REMEMBER

32. The sociological imagination originated before C. Wright Mills even coined the term. Which of the following influenced the development of the sociological imagination?
- social solidarity, social interaction, and society
  - the Scientific Revolution, the Democratic Revolution, and the Industrial Revolution
  - micro-social contexts, macro-social contexts, and global social contexts
  - microstructures, macrostructures, and global structures

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 9                      BLM: REMEMBER

33. Which of the following events supported the development of sociology as a science?
- the rise of the British Empire from the seventeenth century onward
  - the democratic revolutions of 1750 onward
  - the Scientific Revolution, which began in Europe in the sixteenth century
  - the growth of the middle class in the early 1800s

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 9                      BLM: REMEMBER

34. What do sociologists learn by examining historical social transformations such as the Industrial Revolution?
- how to analyze and overcome social problems
  - how to use historical information
  - how to study industry
  - how to invest in strategic economic ventures

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 10                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

35. The Industrial Revolution impressed social thinkers with a host of problems demanding resolution. How did they respond?
- with encouragement for a proletariat uprising

- b. with the concept of the sociological imagination
- c. with the concept of democratic governing
- d. with observations and definitions of social structures

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 10                      BLM: REMEMBER

36. What sociological theory stresses the stability of social relations and social organization?
- a. conflict theory
  - b. functionalism
  - c. symbolic interactionism
  - d. feminism

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 5                      BLM: REMEMBER

37. What is the theory that emphasizes the importance of purposeful, shared values in shaping human behaviour?
- a. conflict theory
  - b. dramaturgical sociology
  - c. functionalism
  - d. symbolic interactionism

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 11-12                      BLM: REMEMBER

38. According to sociologists today, Émile Durkheim's theory of suicide is an example of what type of theoretical perspective?
- a. symbolic interactionism
  - b. conflict theory
  - c. functionalism
  - d. fatalism

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 11-12                      BLM: REMEMBER

39. Alex and George were discussing different theoretical perspectives in their intro to sociology class. Alex felt that most people need rules to follow or chaos was sure to follow. George felt that, as far as he could tell, the rules that have been imposed on people, at least so far in history, have always been in favour of the elites, and that given half a chance, he trusted people to be able to figure things out even better if they were allowed to organize themselves. Given their views, which of the following is the most likely scenario?
- a. Both follow symbolic interactionism.
  - b. George follows conflict theory and Alex is a functionalist.
  - c. Both are functionalists.
  - d. Alex follows conflict theory and George is a functionalist.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 10-15                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER





46. Which of the following theorists was the originator of conflict theory?
- Kingsley Davis
  - Talcott Parsons
  - Robert Merton
  - Karl Marx

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 13                      BLM: REMEMBER

47. Which of the following theories leads to the view that lessening privilege will lower the level of disharmony and lead to improved human welfare?
- functionalism
  - feminism
  - symbolic interactionism
  - conflict theory

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 13                      BLM: REMEMBER

48. Which of the following theoretical perspectives argues that social discord is the inevitable consequence of privilege and inequality?
- feminism
  - functionalism
  - symbolic interactionism
  - conflict theory

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 13                      BLM: REMEMBER

49. Which of the following theorists argued that economic inequality between the working class and the privileged class is the dominant force in society?
- Karl Marx
  - Talcott Parsons
  - Max Weber
  - Robert Merton

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 13                      BLM: REMEMBER

50. According to Marx, what did capitalist owners create when they concentrated workers in large factories to increase profits?
- a worker's paradise
  - status groups
  - a dictatorship of the proletariat
  - class conflict

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 13                      BLM: REMEMBER

51. According to Marx, what encourages the creation and proliferation of trade unions and labour parties?
- the growth of social status
  - the growth of class society
  - the growth of class consciousness
  - the growth of relative deprivation

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 13                      BLM: REMEMBER



57. Sami is taking his first sociology class and to his considerable surprise he is finding it very interesting. He is especially interested in conflict theory, and would like to learn about specifically Canadian perspectives on sociological issues. Which of the following books mentioned in the textbook should he read?
- The Rules of Sociological Method*
  - Canadian Society and the Sociological Imagination*
  - The Vertical Mosaic*
  - The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 14                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

58. What was the main point of Max Weber's study of Protestantism and the development of capitalism?
- that religion slows the development of capitalism
  - that capitalism developed where the Protestant ethic took hold
  - that the primary consequence of the Protestant work ethic was the enrichment of Protestants
  - that religious ideas do not influence the development of capitalism

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 13-14                      BLM: REMEMBER

59. According to the textbook, many contemporary leading sociologists attended graduate school in the 1960s and 1970s. Considering this fact, which theoretical perspective are they most likely to subscribe to?
- functionalism
  - conflict theory
  - symbolic interactionism
  - social Darwinism

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 13-14                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

60. Which of the following theoretical perspectives is characterized by the view that people attach subjective meanings to their actions?
- conflict theory
  - feminism
  - symbolic interactionism
  - functionalism

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 15                      BLM: REMEMBER

61. Which of the following *best* illustrates the way the film *Avatar* can help in understanding the symbolic interactionist perspective?
- the earth corporation's plan to extract unobtainium at the expense of the interests of the inhabitants of Pandora
  - Jake's developing ability to see the world of Pandora from the point of view of others
  - Jake's integration into Na'vi society by falling in love with Neytiri
  - the important role that a female character, Neytiri, plays in resisting the exploitation of the earth corporation

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 16                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

62. Jane is interested in studying domestic violence and believes that, in order to fully understand this phenomenon, she needs to look at the interactions between individual members of heterosexual couples and at the overarching gender ideology of her society. Which theoretical framework are her beliefs most consistent with?
- symbolic interactionism

- b. feminist theory
- c. queer theory
- d. social constructionism

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 17                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

63. Which of the following theoretical perspectives emphasizes that social life is possible only because people attach meanings to things?
- a. symbolic interactionism
  - b. dramaturgical analysis
  - c. conflict theory
  - d. functionalism

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 15                      BLM: REMEMBER

64. According to your textbook, which of the following was a reason that so few women figured prominently in the early history of sociology?
- a. the availability of other career options
  - b. functional necessity
  - c. income equality
  - d. family responsibilities

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 15-17                      BLM: REMEMBER

65. According to your textbook, which of the following scholars is often called the first woman sociologist?
- a. Harriet Martineau
  - b. Mary Mills
  - c. Mary Wollstonecraft
  - d. Marianne Weber

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 17                      BLM: REMEMBER

66. Which of the following sociologists was one of the first scholars to conduct sociological research investigating slavery, factory laws, and gender inequality?
- a. Robert Merton
  - b. Max Weber
  - c. Émile Durkheim
  - d. Harriet Martineau

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 17                      BLM: REMEMBER

67. Which sociologist first investigated previously overlooked issues such as factory reform and gender issues?
- Mary Wollstonecraft
  - Auguste Comte
  - C. W. Mills
  - Harriet Martineau

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 17                      BLM: REMEMBER

68. Feminist thinking had little impact on sociology until the mid-1960s. What happened in the 1960s to change this state of affairs?
- the development of scientific research models
  - the sudden growth of popular culture
  - the decline of functionalism
  - the rise of the modern women's movement

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 17                      BLM: REMEMBER

69. Which of the following theoretical perspectives focuses on various aspects of male domination in society?
- symbolic interactionism
  - conflict theory
  - dramaturgical sociology
  - feminism

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 17                      BLM: REMEMBER

70. According to feminist theory, which of the following factors contributes to women's subordination to men in contemporary society?
- biological necessity
  - the need for stability in modern society
  - historical precedent
  - structures of power and social convention

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 17                      BLM: REMEMBER

71. Which of the following is one of the reasons that sociologists conduct research?
- because other forms of research are more biased
  - to test questions of faith
  - to see how well theories fit the real world
  - so they can apply theories to control the biases in research

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 18                      BLM: REMEMBER

72. How would social-science researchers most likely control bias and personal influence when performing an analysis of society?
- by conducting preliminary reviews of other studies before beginning their own
  - by using scientific research methods
  - by analyzing data with a computer
  - by submitting their work to peer review

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 18                      BLM: REMEMBER

73. Sociological research attempts to overcome non-scientific thinking by following a rigorous six-step model. What is usually the first step in this process?
- collecting the data

- b. reviewing the literature
- c. selecting a research method
- d. formulating a research question

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 18                      BLM: REMEMBER

74. When a sociological researcher interviews workers about their opinions of their health insurance, what stage of research is the researcher engaging in?
- a. reviewing the literature
  - b. selecting a research method
  - c. formulating a research question
  - d. collecting the data

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 18                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

75. Which of the following is a variable?
- a. university student
  - b. Catholic
  - c. male
  - d. blood type

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

76. For sociologists, what is usually the first step in the research cycle?
- a. collecting data
  - b. formulating a research question
  - c. reviewing the literature
  - d. selecting a research method

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 18                      BLM: REMEMBER

77. In a sociologist's research cycle, what step follows a review of existing literature?
- a. selecting a research method
  - b. reporting results
  - c. collecting data
  - d. analyzing data

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 18-19                      BLM: REMEMBER

78. What is usually the final step in a sociologist's research cycle?
- a. operationalizing variables
  - b. reporting results
  - c. selecting appropriate statistical techniques
  - d. formulating a theory

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 19                      BLM: REMEMBER

79. What is the most important ethical consideration for sociologists conducting research on human subjects?
- respecting concrete data
  - respecting a subjects' rights
  - respecting the reputation of their university
  - respecting the public's need for information

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 19                      BLM: REMEMBER

80. When conducting research with human beings, what must sociologists be mindful of?
- respecting the reputation of their university
  - respecting the need for public information
  - respecting the advantages of technology
  - respecting the research subject's rights

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 19                      BLM: REMEMBER

81. Sociological researchers are responsible for their research subjects. Accordingly, what are research subjects entitled to?
- safety, privacy, and the power to veto
  - safety, privacy, and confidentiality
  - safety, privacy, and remuneration
  - safety, privacy, and control over question development

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 19                      BLM: REMEMBER

82. During a research study on people's views toward crime, a sociologist was careful to make up false names for the research subjects rather than use their real names in the research. Why is this important?
- People's rights to confidentiality must be ensured.
  - People's rights to anonymity must be ensured.
  - People's rights to privacy must be ensured.
  - People's rights to impartiality must be ensured.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 19                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

83. According to your textbook, plagiarism is, in part, a consequence of what popular perception?
- that modern technology makes plagiarism impossible
  - that there should be freedom of access to all published material
  - that everything on the World Wide Web is public and doesn't have to be cited
  - that purchased resources are exempt from being cited

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 19                      BLM: REMEMBER

84. What is the main concern when sociologists consider whether Researcher A would interpret or measure a variable in the same way as Researcher B?
- reliability
  - causality
  - validity
  - generalizability

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: REMEMBER

85. What is the main concern when sociologists consider whether research actually measures what it was supposed to measure?
- reliability
  - validity
  - generalizability
  - accuracy

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: REMEMBER

86. In a study of the effect of tutoring on students' grades in sociology, a researcher divides the class into two groups and arranges tutoring for one of the groups. What do we call the group receiving the tutoring?
- the experimental group
  - the randomization group
  - the variable group
  - the control group

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

87. In sociology experiments, how are members of the experimental and control groups selected?
- by using representative samples
  - by using probability samples
  - by using randomization techniques
  - by using sampling frames

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: REMEMBER

88. Which outcome results from the process of randomization?
- The experimental group receives the independent variable.
  - The control group receives the independent variable.
  - The experimental and control groups are equivalent on all variables.
  - The experimental and control groups are equivalent except for the independent variable.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

89. In an experiment, how do the experimental and control groups differ?
- Only the experimental group is measured on the dependent variable.
  - Only the control group is measured on the dependent variable.
  - Only the experimental group is administered the independent variable.
  - Only the control group is administered the dependent variable.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

90. What do sociologists call a carefully controlled, artificial situation that allows researchers to isolate hypothesized causes and measure their effects precisely?
- a population
  - a variable
  - an experiment
  - a random sample

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: REMEMBER



91. In an experiment, what is the process whereby individuals are assigned by chance to research groups?
- operationalization
  - randomization
  - variation
  - sampling

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: REMEMBER

92. What is taking place when research subjects have an equal chance to be assigned to a research group in an experiment?
- experimentation
  - randomization
  - operationalization
  - sampling

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: REMEMBER

93. If a researcher believes that colder temperatures lead to more snowfall, what type of variable is the amount of snowfall?
- the independent variable
  - the dependent variable
  - the causal variable
  - the correlational variable

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: REMEMBER

94. A sociologist believes that high levels of education create the opportunity for better-paid work after graduation. In this hypothesis, what type of variable is the level of education?
- the dependent variable
  - the independent variable
  - the categorical variable
  - the correlational variable

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

95. Behaviours that occur in social life may not be replicated in a laboratory setting. What is this problem with experimentation due to?
- the dependent nature of the laboratory
  - the artificial nature of the laboratory
  - the organizational nature of the laboratory
  - the disciplinary nature of the laboratory

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: REMEMBER

96. In an experiment, how do the experimental and control groups differ?
- Only the experimental group is measured on the dependent variable.
  - Only the control group is measured on the dependent variable.
  - Only the experimental group is administered the independent variable.
  - Only the control group is administered the independent variable.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

97. Two different sociologists are studying the same religious movement and are wondering whether their interpretations are consistent. What are they concerned about?
- validity
  - reliability
  - variability
  - operationalization

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

98. When a researcher who is studying IQ focuses on ensuring that her questions measure intelligence and not other factors, what is she concerned with?
- reliability
  - validity
  - operationalization
  - hypotheses

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

99. When a sociological researcher interviews workers about their opinions on their health insurance, what stage of research is he or she engaging in?
- selecting a research method
  - collecting the data
  - analyzing the data
  - formulating a research question

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

100. Which of the following statements *best* describes why people interviewed haphazardly on a street corner do not constitute a representative sample of Canadian adults?
- The sample does not include people who live outside the urban core.
  - The sample is too diverse.
  - The sample will overlook children.
  - The Hawthorne effect will ruin the sample.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 21                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

101. What do sociologists call the part of the population that a researcher examines?
- a population
  - a sample
  - a survey
  - a subset

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 21                      BLM: REMEMBER

102. In a survey showed that 60 percent of respondents reported spending between zero and two hours per day on social media, with an  $n = 3215$ , how many people in the survey does that represent?
- 324
  - 983
  - 1382
  - 1929

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 21                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

103. What method is being used by a researcher who examines a social setting from the viewpoint of the participants?
- surveying

- b. participant experimentation
- c. validation
- d. participant observation

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 23                      BLM: REMEMBER

104. When people artificially pose for a photograph, what type of bias is occurring?
- a. detached observation
  - b. attached observation
  - c. reactivity
  - d. sensitivity

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 23                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

105. Zachary is doing a survey on television sets. The question on preferred screen size allows four options: 12" screen, 19" screen, 21" screen, and 25" screen. This is an example of what kind of question?
- a. a variable question
  - b. a closed-ended question
  - c. an open-ended question
  - d. an essay question

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 23                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

106. A researcher who spends time with subjects in the places where they naturally congregate is engaged in what type of research?
- a. validation
  - b. surveying
  - c. field research
  - d. experimentation

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 23                      BLM: REMEMBER

107. What is the type of research in which the researcher observes interactions in natural surroundings without participating or interacting?
- a. surveying
  - b. secondary data analysis
  - c. detached observation
  - d. non-interactive fieldwork

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 23                      BLM: REMEMBER

108. Dr. Fitzgerald conducts research on a small group of francophones in a sparsely populated town in Nova Scotia. She then publishes a book based on her observations of the group. Several colleagues are concerned that her book seems to be written about all francophones in the Maritimes but is based on only this one small group. What is the problematic issue for Dr. Fitzgerald's colleagues?
- a. causality
  - b. the Hawthorne effect
  - c. operationalization
  - d. generalizability

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 23                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

109. Participant observation is deficient when it comes to establishing reliability, generalizability, and general causality. Therefore, it is better suited for what kind of research, according to your textbook?
- a. statistical research
  - b. corporate research

- c. exploratory research
- d. survey research

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 23                      BLM: REMEMBER

110. Interested in how a large hospital functions, a sociologist conducts research in the hospital by volunteering, in order to get a sense of the hospital, and conducting interviews with doctors, nurses, and other staff when time allows. What type of research does this exemplify?
- a. surveying
  - b. participant observation
  - c. validation
  - d. experimentation

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 23                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

111. Which of the following methods would be the best suited for the investigation of the rationalizations and motives of criminals in order for sociologists to understand the meaning and consequences of their actions?
- a. statistical analysis
  - b. participant observation
  - c. surveying
  - d. observation

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 23                      BLM: REMEMBER

112. Which of the following statements best exemplifies postindustrialism?
- a. the shift in a worker's career from lower wages to higher wages
  - b. the shift from localized production to globalized production
  - c. the shift from cottage industry to mass production
  - d. the shift from employment in factories to employment in offices

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 24-26                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

113. Which of the following is an example of globalization?
- a. the world-wide movement to boycott garments made in Bangladesh as a protest to the fire in the factory that killed more than 220 workers
  - b. the Russian government's decision to enforce an anti-gay law during the winter Olympics
  - c. the U.S. government's decision to seek extradition of Edward Snowden to face espionage charges
  - d. the Canadian government's decision to restore the word "Royal" in the name of the Canadian air force

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 24-26                      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

114. Which of the following *best* exemplifies what some sociologists see as likely positive consequences of postindustrialism?
- less inequality between the rich and the poor
  - less-routine jobs
  - more equality in access to education
  - more opportunity for travel

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 24-26      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

115. Some sociologists argue that globalization and postindustrialism will lead to a future in which people's freedom is ever more constrained. Which of the following *best* exemplifies their concern?
- the pressure older people are under to continue working even after they reach old age
  - the pressure young people are under to have a smart phone in order to be able to participate in everyday social activities
  - the access younger people have to information via the World Wide Web
  - the access older parents have to their grown children through social media

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 24-26      BLM: HIGHER ORDER

### TRUE/FALSE

1. Sociology is the systematic study of human behaviour in social context.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 4

2. Émile Durkheim's analysis of suicide demonstrates how the process of taking one's life through violent means is an isolated and individualistic act.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 10-11

3. The hometown football team has a tight-knit group of players who care about each other on and off the field. A sociologist would conclude that the team has a high degree of social solidarity.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 10

4. In his research on suicide, Émile Durkheim showed that unmarried adults are half as likely to commit suicide as married adults because there are fewer social regulations limiting their life choices.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 12

5. The stable patterns of social relations in our lives, such as the organization of work and emotions, are called global structures.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 8

6. According to your textbook, the third level of social organization is called mesostructures. This is the level of society that comprises international organizations, patterns of worldwide travel, and communication.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 8

7. Karl Marx used the term *sociological imagination* to identify the relationship between personal troubles and social structures.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 7

8. The origin of the sociological imagination occurred in the historic events of scientific, democratic, and industrial revolutions.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 9-10

9. Aaron and Roberta dated for several years and fell in love. This social interaction would be an example of a microstructure.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 8

10. According to your textbook, the third level of social organization is called macrostructures. This is the level of society that comprises international organizations, patterns of worldwide travel, and communication.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 8

11. The ability to see the connection between personal troubles and social structures (e.g., personal problems and public issues related to unemployment) is known as the sociological imagination.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 7

12. The French social thinker who coined the term sociology in 1838 was Émile Durkheim.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 10

13. Karl Marx was known as an important early symbolic interactionist.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 13

14. Max Weber argued that religious ideas could support the development of capitalism.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 13-14

15. The study of the subjective meanings that people attach to their actions and social life is part of the functionalist theory.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 15

16. The idea that patterns of gender inequality can and should be changed for the benefit of all members of society is one of the main features of feminist theory.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 17

17. Jonathan believes that men are superior to women in every way. This would be an example of unquestioned male domination of women that stems from a system—called patriarchy by sociologists—that gives Jonathan advantages and privileges.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 6

18. Dr. Smith is involved in a project to observe how college students interact with one another as they come from and go to their classes. He believes that students will deal with stress by engaging in boisterous behaviour. With permission from the university, he watches students and records the types of interactions they have as they walk past him. Because Dr. Smith is involved in a careful process of observing social reality and testing the validity of his ideas, he is engaged in research.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 18

19. In an experiment, the experimental group is the group exposed to the independent variable, and the control group is the group not exposed to the independent variable.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20-21

20. As long as researchers successfully ensure that their test subjects are unharmed by participation in sociological experiments, the sociologists have met all of their ethical obligations.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 19

21. To conclude that the relationship between two variables is causal, there must be an association between the two variables. The presumed cause has to precede the presumed effect, and when a control variable is introduced the original association has to disappear.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 20

22. Sociologists engage in participant observation when they attempt to objectively observe a social milieu and take part in the activities of the people they are studying.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 23

23. Survey researchers must carefully select their sample so that they do not exclude part of the population.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 21

24. There are three kinds of questions used in questionnaires: closed-ended, open-ended, and mixed mode.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 22

25. One of the weaknesses of the analysis of existing documents and official statistics is that it is often very expensive.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 23

26. Census data in Canada have always counted certain kinds of people and excluded others, so a researcher must recognize their potential bias.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 25

27. The postindustrial revolution refers to the shift from service industries to manufacturing, and the consequences of that shift for virtually all human activities.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: Page 25

### **SHORT ANSWER**

1. Define the sociological imagination.

ANS:  
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

2. Define sociology.

ANS:  
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

3. Define the symbolic interactionist perspective.

ANS:  
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

4. Define feminism. How is this perspective useful for sociologists?

ANS:  
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

5. What are mesostructures? Illustrate with an example from today's world.

ANS:  
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1



6. Explain how Max Weber disagreed with Karl Marx. Why is that disagreement important?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

7. Give an example of how sociology can change the way you look at the social world.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

8. What are microstructures? Illustrate with an example from your life.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

9. What is the Scientific Revolution?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

10. Choose a sociological term or concept from Chapter 1 and define it. Points will be awarded for both the question and the answer.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

11. Compare and contrast participant observation and surveys.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

12. What is the difference between validity and reliability?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

13. What is a variable? Be sure to illustrate your answer.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

14. What are the limits of participant observation?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

15. What steps should sociologists take to ensure a representative sample for their research?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

16. Compare and contrast a dependent and an independent variable.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

17. The textbook identifies four rights that subjects involved in sociological research have. Choose one and briefly explain it.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

18. What is postindustrialism and how does it differ from the Industrial Revolution?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

19. List and briefly describe some of the possible positive consequences of globalization and postindustrialism that some sociologists believe will improve our quality of life in the years to come.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

20. List and briefly describe some of the possible negative consequences of globalization and postindustrialism that some sociologists believe will impact our quality of life in the years to come.

ANS:  
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

## ESSAY

1. Explain the three pillars of the sociological imagination. Use examples.

ANS:  
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

2. Explain the nature of sociology. What is the most distinctive aspect of a sociological perspective?

ANS:  
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

3. Compare and contrast functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism, and feminism.

ANS:  
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

4. What is patriarchy? Describe its influence on sociology. Then explain the relationship between patriarchy and feminism.

ANS:  
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

5. Identify and briefly discuss the distinguishing features of the sociological perspective.

ANS:  
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

6. Define and explain why Durkheim believed that suicide was influenced by social factors.

ANS:  
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

7. Write a proposal for a participant observation research project the purpose of which is to investigate some aspect of the current fashion world.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

8. Discuss the specifically ethical responsibilities of a sociologist investigating the possible relationship between student use of Internet technology in the classroom and academic success.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

9. Write of proposal for a research project to investigate the issue of rapidly rising tuition costs for postsecondary institutions in Canada.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

10. Compare and contrast the functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and feminist approaches to a social institution or cultural practice.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

11. Explain the relationship between social context and social structure.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

12. Distinguish micro-, macro-, and global social structures. Explain with examples how microstructures can influence macrostructures and in turn global structures, and then explain how global structures can influence macrostructures, and in turn microstructures.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

13. What is significant about the scientific revolution to sociology?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

14. Explain the importance of Weber's analysis of religion in criticism of Marx's explanation of the origins of capitalism.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

15. Describe the benefits of having a sociological perspective by using the analogy of a map of social relations.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

16. Explain the role that randomization plays in experiments.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

17. Set up a research project in which you wish to determine the motivations for watching a popular television program. How would you conduct your project?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

18. Compare and contrast participant observation and survey research. What are the strengths and weaknesses of each? How are they similar? How are they different?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

19. Explain all the stages of research involved in investigating a social problem that interests you.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

20. Discuss strengths and weaknesses of the various types of research technologies available.

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ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1