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Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 1
1) What does it mean to say that all people are sociologists?
Feedback: In order to survive and thrive in the social world, you have to pay attention to how other people act. We navigate our social world based on these observations.
Page reference: p. 23 “Thinking Like a Sociologist”
***a.** We use ideas about our social world to navigate our way through life.
b. High school students who study sociology are more likely to say they enjoy making observations about human behaviors.
c. More jobs than ever require employees to understand how people relate to each other.
d. We can rely on common sense to help us understand the world accurately.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 2
2) What is the difference between common sense and sociology?
Feedback: Common sense is haphazard, unreliable, imprecise, and often inaccurate.
Page reference: p. 23 “Thinking Like a Sociologist”
***a.** Sociologists use specific theories and methods to ask critical questions about social life.
b. Common sense is reliably accurate.
c. Common sense is based on precise measurement.
d. Sociological conclusions are based on haphazard observations.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 3
3) Which U.S. government agency collects data on employment?
Feedback: The U.S. Department of Labor collects data on employment. Here, the word *labor* means *paid employment*.
Page reference: p. 24 “Thinking Like a Sociologist”
***a.** Department of Labor
b. Department of Education
c. Department of the Interior
d. The Federal Reserve

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 4
4) Which of the following examples illustrates that individuals’ lives are not entirely shaped by social structures?
Feedback: When an individual’s outcomes defy the constraints that social life attempts to put on them, we see that life has opportunities for contingency.
Page reference: p. 24 “Thinking Like a Sociologist”
a. The children of movie stars often go on to become movie stars.
***b.** Oprah Winfrey was born into poverty but rose to become one of the wealthiest people in America.
c. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was related to 11 other presidents.
d. In the U.S., upward economic mobility—the ability to enter a social class that is higher than the one you were born into—is relatively weak.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 5
5) A question that investigates why a social phenomenon happened as it did and not otherwise is called a
Feedback: While questions appropriate for sociological inquiry are measurable and researchable, it is their critical dimension that invites us to think about why things are as they are and not otherwise.
Page reference: p. 25 “Thinking Like a Sociologist”
a. measurable question
b. researchable question
***c.** critical question
d. reflexive question

Type: multiple choice question

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Title: Chapter 2 Question 6
6) Central to the sociological imagination is the recognition that
Feedback: People exercising their sociological imagination understand that their position in society determines what is available for them to observe.
Page reference: p. 25 “Thinking Like a Sociologist”
a. people become less biased the older they get
b. all people share common insights simply by the fact of being human
c. the more similar two people are, the less likely they will be to see the world similarly
*__d.__ where you stand in the social world shapes what you perceive

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 6
7) Every person’s perceptions are limited because
Feedback: All people experience limitations on their perception because all people’s abilities to see and understand a situation are shaped by their social position.
Page reference: p. 25 “Thinking Like a Sociologist”
*__a.__ every person occupies a specific social position that makes it more likely that they will see some things and ignore others
b. no two people are alike in ways that are meaningful
c. it is impossible to recognize our prejudices
d. people are embarrassed to admit when they don’t know something

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 8
8) Reflexivity is the
Feedback: Reflexivity is the ability to see yourself from outside of your own perspective in order to understand yourself as part of a wider social scene.
Page reference: p. 25 “Thinking Like a Sociologist”
a. willingness to confess publicly to your own biases
b. ability to see from the perspective of someone you disagree with
*__c.__ ability to see yourself from outside of your own perspective in order to understand yourself as part of a wider social scene
d. ability to hold two contradictory opinions in your mind at the same time

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 9
9) In contrast to the past, today sociology seeks to develop theories that
Feedback: Contemporary sociologists eschew grand theories in favor of those that focus on a specific problem in a specific context.
Page reference: p. 25 “Thinking Like a Sociologist”
a. will explain all historical events through a single lens
b. are equally applicable to people in all societies
c. push toward a global unification of culture
*__d.__ focus on specific situations in a given place and at a given time

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 10
10) Why did French sociologist Auguste Comte argue that sociology was the most important of the sciences?
Feedback: Comte argued that social phenomena are more complex than those in the natural sciences, so sociology had to integrate the most complex information.
Page reference: p. 26 “Sociology, Theory, and the Social Sciences”
a. Basic sociological principles are relatively easy to learn, which makes the discipline easy to spread.
b. Sociology helps people in both their personal and public lives.
*__c.__ Social phenomena are the most complex phenomena, and thus sociology must integrate the most complex information.
d. Sociology has the most profitable applications to the industrial world.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 11

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11) The social sciences are those disciplines that
Feedback: Disciplines that use systematic scientific and culture methods to study the social world comprise the social sciences.
Page reference: p. 26 “Sociology, Theory, and the Social Sciences”
a. ignore stringent methods in favor of relying on common sense
b. gather knowledge through experiments on humans
c. deal with human experiences
*__d.__ use systematic scientific and cultural methods to study the social world, as distinct from the natural and physical world

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 12
12) According to French sociologist Émile Durkheim, sociology is different from other fields of study because
Feedback: Durkheim saw sociology as uniquely relying on social facts.
Page reference: p. 26 “Sociology, Theory, and the Social Sciences”
a. it argues that people are unable to influence their social worlds
b. sociologists rely on intuition to make conclusions
c. it is limited to applications in the present and future, and cannot help us understand the past
*__d.__ it relies on social facts, which are external to people, unlike biological or psychological ones

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 13
13) Social facts
Feedback: Social facts are measurable pieces of information that, when studied together, reveal the collective nature of social life.
Page reference: p. 26 “Sociology, Theory, and the Social Sciences”
a. disguise patterns in human behavior
b. reflect individual choices and behaviors
c. hide differences among people
*__d.__ reveal the collective nature of social life

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 14
14) During the late 18th century and through the 19th century, as sociology developed as a discipline, Western societies were experiencing
Feedback: Sociology developed during a time of tremendous social change.
Page reference: p. 27 “Classical Sociology”
a. stability
b. continuity
*__c.__ major social change
d. equality

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 15
15) Which of the following was a social change produced by the Industrial Revolution?
Feedback: The Industrial Revolution brought more people into cities, where factories were located.
Page reference: p. 28 “Classical Sociology”
*__a.__ Urbanization
b. Decentralization
c. Diminishing bureaucracies
d. Reduced gender inequality

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 16
16) Which of the following is not one of the three main theories of classical sociology?
Feedback: The three theoretical orientations of classical sociology are the consensus, conflict, and symbolic interactionist models.
Page reference: p. 37 “Classical Sociology”
*__a.__ Reflexivity

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b. Consensus
c. Conflict
d. Symbolic interaction

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 17
17) How did the Industrial Revolution contribute to globalization?
Feedback: The Industrial Revolution coincided with a period of immigration to the U.S., which was unrestricted at the time.
Page reference: p. 27 “Classical Sociology”
a. Anti-immigrant policies sought to protect jobs for native-born white Americans, so immigrants resorted to entering the US without documentation.
b. Regulations around air and water pollution united nations that were concerned about climate change.
***c.** Immigrants moved to lands where industrialization provided job opportunities even for people with few skills.
d. A demand among American consumers for exotic foods such as bananas and sugar created a new market for South American nations.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 18
18) Globalization is
Feedback: Globalization is the growing social, economic, cultural, and political interdependence of the world’s people.
Page reference: p. 27 “Classical Sociology”
***a.** the growing social, economic, cultural, and political interdependence of the world’s people
b. a social and political movement to remove international borders
c. a social movement to provide care for people who have been displaced by international wars
d. the effort to reduce friction between nations by creating political systems that are alike

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 19
19) Urbanization is
Feedback: Urbanization is the social processes associated with demographic shifts from rural to urban areas.
Page reference: p. 28 “Classical Sociology”
a. cultural artifacts associated with cities, such as subways and large public libraries
***b.** the social processes associated with demographic shifts from rural to urban areas
c. the underrepresentation of city-dwellers in the U.S. electoral college
d. the stereotyping of cities as dangerous

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 20
20) A nation-state is defined as
Feedback: A nation-state is a government with control over a defined territory occupied by the citizens of the nation, who share some common identity and sense of social cohesion.
Page reference: p. 29 “Classical Sociology”
a. a country that once existed but no longer does
***b.** a group of people who share a geographic territory, system of government, and sense of social cohesion
c. a colony of an established nation that is in the process of achieving independence
d. a political state in transition from one kind of government to another

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 21
21) What innovation in the 18th and 19th centuries made it easier for authorities to govern over larger territories?
Feedback: New communication and transportation technologies made it easier to govern across larger territories.
Page reference: p. 29 “Classical Sociology”

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a. Vaccinations, which saved the lives of everyday people
b. Steel, which allowed for the building of skyscrapers
c. Refrigeration, which allowed for easier preservation of food
***d.** Transportation technologies, such as the steam train

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 22
22) How did the belief in European superiority contribute to colonialism in the 18th and 19th centuries?
Feedback: In the 18th and 19th centuries, many Europeans argued that their superior intellect, morals, technology, and religion justified them imposing European ways of life on people in Asia and Africa in particular, since these people were "unfit" to govern themselves.
Page reference: p. 29 "Classical Sociology"
a. Many Europeans believed that better medical care could save lives in so-called "undeveloped" nations.
***b.** Many Europeans came to believe that people of other cultures were unfit to govern themselves.
c. Many Europeans welcomed immigrants of different races and ethnicities to Europe in order to strengthen the European labor pool.
d. Many Europeans were eager to live in foreign lands in order to learn from the native people there.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 23
23) The sociological canon is
Feedback: A canon of any kind refers to the key thinkers, publications, and ideas that serve as standard point of reference for a scholarly or artistic tradition.
Page reference: p. 29-30 "Classical Sociology"
a. a collection of writing that was once important but that few sociologists read any more
b. the entire body of sociological scholarship ever written
c. the over-valued contributions of powerful but ultimately mediocre thinkers from the 19th century
***d.** the ideas that have become seen as "required reading" to have a firm understanding of the foundations of sociology

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 24
24) Who are the two authors of *The Communist Manifesto*?
Feedback: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote *The Communist Manifesto*.
Page reference: p. 30 "Classical Sociology"
a. Marx and Hegel
***b.** Marx and Engels
c. DuBois and Marx
d. Gilman Perkins and Marx

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 25
25) Karl Marx was trained as a
Feedback: Marx was trained as a philosopher.
Page reference: p. 30 "Classical Sociology"
a. sociologist
b. political scientist
***c.** philosopher
d. historian

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 26
26) According to Marx, society is shaped primarily by the history of
Feedback: Marx saw economic conflict as a major force in history.
Page reference: p. 30 "Classical Sociology"
a. racial conflict.
***b.** economic conflict
c. conflict over gender

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d. religious conflict.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 27
27) False consciousness is
Feedback: In order for the dominated class to become free, its members needed to overthrow the dominant class and set up a new system for organizing work. The problem was that the dominated class often failed to realize the true path to their freedom and happiness, a situation that Marx called "false consciousness."
Page reference: p. 30 "Classical Sociology"
a. unwarranted confidence in your own abilities
b. ignorance of your own biases
c. a refusal to recognize the contributions of others to your thinking
*__d.__ belief in the validity of the forces that oppress you

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 28
28) According to Marx, capital is owned by
Feedback: Marx argued that capital is owned and controlled by the few.
Page reference: p. 30 "Classical Sociology"
a. the many
*__b.__ the few
c. the powerless
d. those who are most deserving

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 29
29) Capitalism is
Feedback: Capitalism is an economic system based on the private ownership of property, including the means of material life such as food, clothing, and shelter, and in which the production of goods and services is controlled by private individuals and companies, and prices are set by markets.
Page reference: p. 30 "Classical Sociology"
a. an economic system in which the goods of society are distributed based on need
b. an economic system that seeks to maximize the well-being for the greatest number of people
c. an economic system in which the goods of society are distributed based on merit
*__d.__ an economic system based on the private ownership of the things necessary for human life to survive

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 30
30) Alienation is
Feedback: Alienation is a condition where humans have no meaningful connections to their work or to each other.
Page reference: p. 30 "Classical Sociology"
*__a.__ a lack of meaningful connection to other people or to work
b. discomfort that a person feels when transitioning from rural to urban life
c. prejudice that arises when people are forced, through globalization, into relationships with people who are unfamiliar to them
d. depression about the environmental impacts of industrialization

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 31
31) Marx believed that a worker-led overthrow of capitalism was
Feedback: Marx believed that workers would one day become conscious of their exploitation and demand a transition from capitalism to an economic system that is more just.
Page reference: p. 30 "Classical Sociology"
*__a.__ inevitable
b. unlikely
c. naive
d. unnecessary

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Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 32
32) The practice of public sociology is built upon
Feedback: Public sociology is committed to the application of sociological ideas in wider conversations and in pursuit of social justice.
Page reference: p. 31 “Classical Sociology”
***a.** a commitment to using sociological ideas in wider public conversations and struggles for social justice
b. transparency in how research funds are spent
c. the crowdsourcing of data collection
d. the public funding of research

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 33
33) Which American sociologist co-founded the NAACP?
Feedback: DuBois was a co-founder of this important civil rights organization.
Page reference: p. 31 “Classical Sociology”
***a.** W. E. B. DuBois
b. C. Wright Mills
c. Booker T. Washington
d. Pierre Bourdieu

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 34
34) American sociologist C. Wright Mills was especially critical of the
Feedback: Mills was critical of the U.S. military and urged others to be cautious and skeptical of it; it grew tremendously during the post-World War II period.
Page reference: p. 31 “Classical Sociology”
a. U.S. legal system
b. U.S. economy
***c.** U.S. military
d. U.S. educational system

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 35
35) Max Weber differed from Karl Marx in his belief about the relationship between sociology and politics, arguing that
Feedback: Weber, unlike Marx, felt that sociology should be separate from politics.
Page reference: p. 31 “Classical Sociology”
a. social sciences should inform politics
***b.** social sciences should be separated from politics
c. social sciences are vulnerable to being exploited by politics
d. all social sciences are inherently political

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 36
36) What is the thesis of Weber’s *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*?
Feedback: Weber’s classic text argued that capitalism spread quickly in religious communities that viewed the behaviors that support capitalism—such as working more than is necessary for survival or even flourishing—as morally good.
Page reference: p. 32 “Classical Sociology”
a. Christians are more likely to be skeptical of the benefits of capitalism than are non-Christians.
b. Protestants are slower to adopt capitalism than Catholics.
***c.** When behaviors that support capitalism are viewed as morally and religiously good, they are more likely to take hold in communities that support those religious and moral views.
d. People with strong religious ties are less likely to embrace capitalism than are people with weaker ties to their religion.

Type: multiple choice question

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Title: Chapter 2 Question 37
37) According to Max Weber, all modern institutions are organized
Feedback: Weber argued that bureaucracies are central to the organization of modern life.
Page reference: p. 32 “Classical Sociology”
a. mechanically
b. organically
c. reflexively
*__d.__ bureaucratically

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 38
38) If you feel little passion for or connection to your work, you may be experiencing
Feedback: Disenchantment is the feeling of disconnection or dispassion for work that results from being disconnected from the products we make and feeling powerless in the workplace.
Page reference: p. 32 “Classical Sociology”
a. reflexivity
b. rationality
c. solidarity
*__d.__ disenchantment

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 39
39) Rationalization is a feature of modern life in which social relationships become more
Feedback: In rationalized societies, social relationships become standardized.
Page reference: p. 32 “Classical Sociology”
*__a.__ standardized
b. strained
c. respected
d. volatile

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 40
40) Disenchantment is a condition of rationalized bureaucratic society characterized by the
Feedback: When people are less likely to be motivated to social action by belief, they are experiencing disenchantment.
Page reference: p. 32 “Classical Sociology”
*__a.__ the decline of belief as a motivation for social action
b. social divisions based on differences in religious identity
c. depression due to the inevitability of climate change
d. failure to act due to pessimism about the honesty of political leaders

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 41
41) According to Durkheim, in a complex world, people experience solidarity based on
Feedback: Durkheim argued that in more complex societies, solidarity is based on people’s need for each other.
Page reference: p. 33 “Classical Sociology”
a. common life experiences
b. shared beliefs
*__c.__ interdependency
d. similarities in the limitations of their geographic worlds

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 42
42) For Durkheim, what advantage does organic solidarity have over mechanical solidarity?
Feedback: For Durkheim, organic solidarity allows dissimilar people to experience bonds.
Page reference: p. 33 “Classical Sociology”
a. It is easier to achieve.
b. It produces stronger connections between people.
c. It excludes people who might threaten the values of the community.

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*__d.__ It can produce solidarity even with people whose experiences we do not share.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 43
43) What is one way, according to Durkheim, that societies can foster solidarity?
Feedback: For Durkheim, societies foster solidarity by encouraging people to share national symbols.
Page reference: p. 33 “Classical Sociology”
a. Encouraging people to speak a diversity of languages
b. Delivering social punishments for people with beliefs that differ from the mainstream
c. Enacting strict citizenship laws that exclude people who may be different
*__d.__ Promoting national symbols shared by many people

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 44
44) Collective representations are
Feedback: Collective representations are images we have of our own social groups.
Page reference: p. 33 “Classical Sociology”
a. stereotypes we hold of people who are outside of our own social groups
b. media representatives that are inaccurate and create damaging expectations of what people should look and behave like
c. propaganda created by political leaders to create an image of a nation that is more noble than it is
*__d.__ images we have of our own social groups

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 45
45) Anomie is the condition of feeling
Feedback: Anomie is the condition of feeling isolation in the absence of meaningful relationships with other people.
Page reference: p. 33 “Classical Sociology”
a. growing self-awareness as a result of seeing your own position from outside of your perspective
*__b.__ isolation in the absence of rich social connections
c. embarrassment as you become aware of your own biases
d. disconnected from the emerging future as technology changes faster than you can keep up with it

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 46
46) *‘Asabiyyah* is an Arabic word describing
Feedback: ‘*Asabiyyah* refers to social cohesion produced by group life.
Page reference: p. 34 “Classical Sociology”
*__a.__ the social cohesion arising from group life
b. the conflict between those who have and do not have power in a society
c. unjust treatment of people in a society based on some characteristic they cannot control
d. economic inequality

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 47
47) Which of the following women is considered to be a founder of sociology?
Feedback: Harriet Martineau was an early promoter of the new discipline of sociology.
Page reference: p. 33-34 “Classical Sociology”
a. Charlotte Gilman Perkins
b. Jane Addams
c. Mirra Komarovsky
*__d.__ Harriet Martineau

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 48
48) What is one argument in defense of continuing to teach the theories of Marx, Weber, and Durkheim?
Feedback: By studying authors from the traditional canon, contemporary sociologists develop a common language and body of knowledge from which they can build new ideas.

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Page reference: p. 35-36 “Classical Sociology”
***a.** They provide a common foundation for students of sociology.
b. They presented arguments that are virtually unassailable even by generations of sociologists who followed them.
c. They presented arguments that gave considerable attention to race and gender.
d. Their unifying theories of social life proved true.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 49
49) Why were so many early American sociologists interested in immigration?
Feedback: Sociologists in the 18th and early 19th centuries were working during a time of mass immigration to the U.S. and so, in writing about immigration, they were writing about the world around them.
Page reference: p. 36 “Sociology in America”
a. They feared immigrants and saw immigration as a problem to solve.
b. They had little experience with immigration or immigrants, and were curious about them.
c. They desired to increase immigration to the U.S. and hoped to collection social scientific data in support of pro-immigration policies.
***d.** The U.S. was experiencing a very high rate of immigration in the late 1800s and early 1900s, which was creating many kinds of social changes.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 50
50) Charles Horton Cooley’s idea of the “looking glass self” says that
Feedback: Cooley argued that we look into society as if it were a mirror, using its image of us to help us build our self-concept.
Page reference: p. 37 “Sociology in America”
***a.** society serves as a mirror that we use to develop our own self-concept as we see ourselves as others see us
b. individuals serve as a canvas on which society paints a unique picture
c. we do not see the differences between ourselves and those close to us until society tells us that we are different from them
d. despite growing up in different societies, all people develop similar self-images

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 51
51) According to sociologist George Herbert Mead, to be a social being means to
Feedback: Mead argued that people are social beings because we are able to see ourselves from the perspectives of other people.
Page reference: p. 37 “Sociology in America”
***a.** place yourself in the position of another person and then, from their perspective, look back at yourself
b. compete with others for resources such as money and power
c. fight against the narratives that other people try to impose on you
d. become aware of how society creates biases that we will unthinkingly accept if we don’t mindfully reject them

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 52
52) What is the central question of the consensus theory?
Feedback: Consensus theory focuses on what makes a society stable.
Page reference: p. 37 “Sociology in America”
a. Who has power in a society and how did they get it?
b. How do our everyday interactions create our social world?
***c.** What factors contribute to stable social systems?
d. Who can exert agency to change their lives?

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 53
53) Which of the following is not a criticism of consensus theory?

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Feedback: Consensus theory has been accused of ignoring social change, human suffering, and conflict in order to focus on stability.
Page reference: p. 37-38 “Sociology in America”
***a.** It helps explain continuity.
b. It does not explain social change.
c. It ignores human suffering.
d. It downplays the presence of conflict in society.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 54
54) Conflict theory focuses on
Feedback: Conflict theory focuses on inequality in power and resources, and the conflict that this inequality produces.
Page reference: p. 38 “Sociology in America”
a. continuity and social stability
b. interpersonal relationships
***c.** power and resource inequality
d. voluntary associations

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 55
55) Conflict theorists argue that
Feedback: Conflict theorists believe that conflicts between different groups of people give rise to our present-day social structures.
Page reference: p. 38 “Sociology in America”
a. people enjoy conflict
b. people are inclined to share resources in order to bolster the chances of human survival
***c.** social structures and social systems emerge out of conflicts between different groups
d. rewards in society are distributed based on merit, so that those who are more deserving have more

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 56
56) Symbolic interactionism focuses on
Feedback: Symbolic interactionists explore interactions among individuals and small groups.
Page reference: p. 38 “Sociology in America”
a. economic forces in history
b. power differentials among different people groups
c. how people work together to reach common goals
***d.** individuals and small groups and their interactions

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 57
57) Symbolic interactionism argues that
Feedback: Symbolic interactionism is a perspective associated with the Chicago School of sociology that argues that people develop a social self through interaction with others.
Page reference: p. 38 “Sociology in America”
***a.** people develop a social self through interactions with others
b. since all humans are biologically similar, society’s role in the development of a self is relatively limited
c. people who are more extroverted develop stronger senses of self than those who are introverted
d. people must be explicitly taught how to behave in a society, because learning the “rules” of a society is difficult for most people

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 58
58) What metaphor did sociologist Erving Goffman use to explain social life?
Feedback: Goffman compared people to actors on a stage. Just as actors play a character, people adopt different behaviors, including language (a “script”) and dress (“costumes”), depending on the roles they play.
Page reference: p. 38 “Conflict, Consensus, and Symbolic Interaction”

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*__a.__ People are actors on a stage.
__b.__ People are acrobats in a circus.
__c.__ People are waiters in a restaurant.
__d.__ People are athletes on a field.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 59
59) As sociology as a discipline developed in the second half of the 20th century
Feedback: Over time, sociology has become less concerned with grand theories and more interested in a variety of theories that explain specific social phenomena.
Page reference: p. 39-40 “Sociological Theory Today”
*__a.__ it developed a bigger range of theories that focused on specific problems in specific times and places
__b.__ it no longer focused on theory, and instead shifted attention to methods of social scientific research
__c.__ it rejected calls for interdisciplinary work
__d.__ it renewed its commitment to theories that sought a unified explanation for human behavior

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 60
60) When Karl Marx said that “all that is sold melts into air,” he meant
Feedback: Marx meant that even the things we think are reliable and static will change.
Page reference: p. 40 “Sociological Theory Today”
__a.__ material things do not matter; what is of value are the immaterial things in life
*__b.__ change is an ever-present feature of societies
__c.__ the future is unpredictable
__d.__ technology changes faster than everyday people can master it

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 61
61) “Theories of the middle range” describe theories that
Feedback: Theories of the middle range are, in contrast to grand theories, ones that focus on a narrow situation rather than seeking an explanation for a bigger set of human behaviors.
Page reference: p. 40 “Sociological Theory Today”
__a.__ seek a unified theory of human behavior
*__b.__ focus on particular institutions and practices rather than an overarching theory of society
__c.__ incorporate insights from many disciplines
__d.__ deliberately include contributions by people historically overlooked in sociological history

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 62
62) Feminism is
Feedback: Feminism is a social movement to recognize the equal rights of everyone, regardless of gender.
Page reference: p. 41 “Sociological Theory Today”
__a.__ a belief in the superiority of women over men
*__b.__ a social movement seeking the recognition of equal rights regardless of gender
__c.__ a celebration of feminine subcultures
__d.__ a political movement focusing on the right to an abortion

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 63
63) Intersectionality is a perspective that argues that
Feedback: Intersectionality holds that everyone belongs to multiple identity categories, but it is the interaction of these categories, rather than any one alone, that shapes our social situation.
Page reference: p. 42 “Sociological Theory Today”
__a.__ people seek ways to stabilize their identities, even when changing their identities might be healthier for them
*__b.__ everyone has multiple, intersecting identities that shift and change according to the situation they are in

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c. people inherit their identities from their parents and cannot change them
d. some parts of our identities are rooted in biology and others in social relationships
Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 64
64) Post-colonial theory helps scholars understand
Feedback: Post-colonial theorists focus on why and how Western societies engaged in conquest and how the world today reflects this history of colonization.
Page reference: p. 42 “Sociological Theory Today”
a. why some indigenous groups successfully resisted colonization and some were less successful
*__b.__ how Western societies justified conquest
c. what Western societies can learn from non-Western ones
d. how to work across international borders to address climate change

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 65
65) Queer theory delivers a powerful challenge to the idea that
Feedback: Queer theorists argue that sexual and gender identities are unstable rather than rigid and binary.
Page reference: p. 43 “Sociological Theory Today”
a. sexual practices are central to the human experience
*__b.__ sexuality and gender are stable identities
c. societies are stronger when their members are very similar
d. society shapes our expectations about sexuality

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 66
66) Which statement captures the point of the Thomas Theorem?
Feedback: The Thomas Theorem delivers the argument that when we treat a situation as real, it has real consequences. Thus, for example, even though race is not a biologically “real” category, the fact that we treat it as if it is creates real consequences in the world, such as hate crimes toward people of color.
Page reference: p. 43 “Sociological Theory Today”
a. People are unpredictable.
*__b.__ How people interpret a situation determines how they respond to it.
c. Those who have power try to preserve it; those who lack it seek it.
d. People attract to their lives what they focus their attention on.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 67
67) Social stratification is
Feedback: Structured patterns of inequality between different groups of people is termed social stratification.
Page reference: p. 45 “Sociology Today”
a. economic inequality that is a result of differences in merit or ability
*__b.__ structured patterns of inequality between different groups of people
c. conflict between people of equal means, each fighting to have more than the other
d. violence rooted in differences in morality

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