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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01 — The Sociological Perspective

1. Sociology is a(n) _____ discipline, meaning conclusions are based on systematic observations.
   a. empirical
   b. faith-based
   c. commonsense
   d. rigorous

ANSWER: a

2. The #MeToo movement has led to loss of jobs, loss of reputation, and sometimes criminal charges against individuals who have been credibly accused of sexual harassment. A sociologist would most likely understand this as
   a. individual choices.
   b. social forces impacting private lives.
   c. failed socialization.
   d. faith-based choices.

ANSWER: b

3. Georg Simmel explained the concept of "critical distance," which refers to being
   a. physically separate from one's research subjects.
   b. able to detach from the situation at hand to view things critically.
   c. a stranger in social groups.
   d. able to not participate in one's own research.

ANSWER: b

4. Auguste Comte believed sociology could
   a. not solve social problems.
   b. discover the laws of the natural world.
   c. discover the laws of human social behavior.
   d. help solve social problems.

ANSWER: c

5. Which theorist is regarded as having coined the term "sociology"?
   a. Alexis de Tocqueville
   b. Harriet Martineau
   c. Emile Durkheim
   d. Auguste Comte

ANSWER: d

6. Positivism regards _____ as the highest form of knowledge.
   a. religious dogma
   b. scientific observation
   c. introspection
   d. general consensus

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ANSWER: b

7. Which theorist made the assertion that capitalism is based on the pursuit of profit and the sanctity of private property and further argued that profit is produced through the exploitation of the working class?
   a. Emile Durkheim
   b. Georg Simmel
   c. Karl Marx
   d. Auguste Comte

ANSWER: c

8. The social theorist _____ coined the term *sui generis*, which means _____.
   a. Marx; discarded workers
   b. Weber; thing in itself
   c. Durkheim; thing in itself
   d. Comte; discarded workers

ANSWER: c

9. Which contemporary social issue would most likely interest Robert Park?
   a. The changing makeup of urban neighborhoods
   b. The universal Medicare movement
   c. The use of social media in political communication
   d. The marginalization of the American family farm

ANSWER: a

10. Which sociologist, associated with the Chicago School, was known for developing community projects that assisted people in need?
   a. Robert Park
   b. Ida B. Wells
   c. Jane Addams
   d. W. E. B. DuBois

ANSWER: c

11. Which statement about W. E. B. DuBois is true?
   a. He was a cofounder of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People).
   b. He was adamantly opposed to women being involved in professional life.
   c. Because of death threats, he published under a pseudonym.
   d. He was so involved in social activism that he did very little writing.

ANSWER: a

12. Durkheim, Marx, and Weber have which of the following in common?
   a. They were all macrosociological theorists.

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b. They were all focused on economic inequities.
c. They all followed the Chicago School.
d. They were all functionalists.

ANSWER: a

13. According to Karl Marx, capitalism
a. is built on the exploitation of workers.
b. is negotiated by cultural values.
c. facilitates upward social mobility.
d. is a strong force in ensuring world peace.

ANSWER: a

14. The sociological perspective that views power struggles as the source of social change is
a. Functionalism.
b. conflict theory.
c. symbolic interactionism.
d. none of the above.

ANSWER: b

15. According to Durkheim, during an economic crisis
a. people will blame marginalized groups, like immigrants, for taking their jobs.
b. inequality among social classes will cause the rich to gain.
c. people will look to themselves, not the system, for failure.
d. open, sometimes violent conflict between classes is inevitable.

ANSWER: a

16. According to Marx, class conflict is
a. embedded in the system of capitalism.
b. independent of the capitalist system.
c. rare, given the upward mobility capitalism offers.
d. largely inconsequential since it can never succeed.

ANSWER: a

17. According to the text, the problem of the color line described by W. E. B. DuBois
a. extends to the twenty-first century.
b. ended with desegregation.
c. ended at the turn of the twentieth century.
d. never existed.

ANSWER: a

18. The second wave of feminism

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a. was a backlash against the strident feminism of the 1970s.
b. led to women being allowed to vote in elections.
c. led to the development of feminist theory.
d. sought to exclude men from positions of power.

ANSWER: c

19. Contemporary feminist scholarship has produced which of the following?
a. Gender conflict between men and women
b. Vital knowledge about women
c. Conflict between workers and employers
d. Equality between men and women

ANSWER: b

20. What distinguishes sociology from mere opinion or other forms of social commentary?
a. The focus on universal truths
b. The use of empirical analysis
c. The importance assigned to common sense
d. The search for solutions to social problems

ANSWER: b

21. Sociologists believe that persistent problems in the United States are
a. largely the result of individual behavior.
b. caused by people with psychological problems.
c. embedded in society.
d. the consequence of free will.

ANSWER: c

22. When young adults return to living with their families after graduating from college because they cannot find jobs that pay enough to both pay back their student loans and live independently, the young adults
a. have simply made bad choices.
b. are feeling the effects of social forces.
c. have failed important psychosocial tasks.
d. are probably just lazy.

ANSWER: b

23. Sociological research on education has found that
a. little learning that is significant to real life occurs in schools.
b. more than learning takes place in schools; other social processes are at work.
c. schools are no longer significant in the socialization of children.
d. schools in poor neighborhoods get proportionately more resources, but children still underperform.

ANSWER: b

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24. The text uses a discussion of the Chinese practice of footbinding to demonstrate that
    a. it is easier to debunk knowledge of another's culture than of one's own.
    b. there are universal social norms for the treatment of individuals.
    c. sociological analysis rarely has practical implications.
    d. sociologists rely on anecdotal evidence to support conclusions.

ANSWER: a

25. When conducting research, sociologists
    a. avoid working in their own cultures.
    b. actively participate in the events and actions they study.
    c. seek to achieve critical distance.
    d. prefer laboratory to real-life work.

ANSWER: c

26. Which condition was associated with the development of sociology?
    a. The rapid growth of capitalism
    b. The increasing importance of traditional sources of authority
    c. The reemergence of national isolationism
    d. The increasingly important role of religion

ANSWER: a

27. Which of the following is an observation that Alexis de Tocqueville made in his study of American society?
    a. Americans had little independence of mind despite their emphasis on individualism.
    b. Individual freedom was widespread despite the principle of majority rule.
    c. Democratic values had little impact on American social institutions.
    d. Americans were controlled mostly by capitalist values.

ANSWER: a

28. Marx is to _____ as Martineau is to _____.
    a. social facts; *sui generis*
    b. class analysis; participant observation
    c. racism; sexism
    d. ideas-applied research; theory building

ANSWER: b

29. According to Durkheim, public rituals, including punishment, are important because they
    a. make people afraid of authority and less likely to commit crime.
    b. create a bond among the members of society.
    c. give members of society an opportunity to meet the key figures of authority.
    d. create opportunities for rebellion to emerge.

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ANSWER: b

30. In Durkheim's view of society, people come to believe what society expects them to believe because
    a. they internalize the existence of society in their minds.
    b. they are subject to coercion and exploitation.
    c. they do not believe that they have free will.
    d. the bourgeoisie force values on the proletariat.

ANSWER: a

31. According to the text, Durkheim's major contribution to the discipline of sociology was the understanding of the
    a. effects of capitalism on society.
    b. social basis of human behavior.
    c. relationship that exists between humanity and nature.
    d. effect of verstehen on our conception of reality.

ANSWER: b

32. Marx used the term _____ for those people in society who are discarded by the capitalist system and _____ for those in the working class.
    a. proletariat; bourgeoisie
    b. lumpenproletariat; proletariat
    c. bourgeoisie; petty bourgeoisie
    d. petty bourgeoisie; lumpenproletariat

ANSWER: b

33. In the early twentieth century, American sociologists believed that sociology
    a. had limited applicability in an increasingly diverse society.
    b. would inevitably lead to conflict as the population understood the inherent unfairness of capitalism.
    c. could use an understanding of the causes of problems to alleviate those problems.
    d. was in dire need of systematic approaches to theory building.

ANSWER: c

34. The Enlightenment was characterized by
    a. the belief that a return to fundamentalist religious beliefs would solve society's problems.
    b. wide social upheaval associated with the idea that people should do whatever served their own needs.
    c. the belief that natural laws could be discovered and used for human good.
    d. violent suppression of artistic and intellectual life.

ANSWER: c

35. Recently, certain politicians have used attacks on groups such as immigrants, people of color, reporters, and political opponents as a way to galvanize their base and create a shared sense of identity. Which theorist observed a similar phenomenon with anti-Semitism in France?
    a. Karl Marx

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b. Max Weber
c. Emile Durkheim
d. Harriet Martineau

ANSWER: c

36. Among other notable accomplishments, _____ was the first Black person in any field to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard.
a. W. E. B. DuBois
b. Ida B. Wells-Barnett
c. Jane Addams
d. Robert Park

ANSWER: a

37. How do functionalists view disorganization within society?
a. They believe it must result in change to reestablish equilibrium in society.
b. They view disorganization as normal for society.
c. They believe that disorganization in one part of society will affect only those directly involved.
d. They believe that change is for the worse, stemming from instability.

ANSWER: a

38. Unlike conflict theory and functionalism, symbolic interaction
a. focuses on the importance of abstract institutions.
b. is a macrosociological theory.
c. emphasizes immediate social interaction as the place where "society" exists.
d. views meaning as inherent in actions rather than created by people.

ANSWER: c

39. Which statement about feminist theory is true?
a. Feminist theory has added little to understanding the roles of men.
b. Feminist theory is so focused on abstract concepts that it has no practical importance,
c. Feminist theory has had limited success in aiding understanding and thus has limited influence.
d. Feminist theory provides new ways of seeing the world and contributes to a more complete view of society.

ANSWER: d

40. Sociological imagination refers to the ability to
a. create meaningful sociological theories and test those theories.
b. develop methods to modify society and thus improve the lives of individuals.
c. see the societal patterns that influence the individual as well as groups of individuals.
d. identify societal needs and develop ways to address those needs.

ANSWER: c

41. Applying the sociological _____ means that one has the ability to see the societal patterns that influence individual

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and group life.

a. perspective
b. ideal
c. faith
d. consensus

ANSWER: a

42. How do troubles and issues differ?

a. Troubles can be worsened by societal forces; issues are independent of societal forces.
b. Troubles are privately felt problems that spring from events or feelings in a person's life; issues affect large numbers of people and have their origins in the institutional arrangements and history of a society.
c. Troubles affect large numbers of people and have their origins in the institutional arrangements and history of a society; issues are privately felt problems that spring from events or feelings in a person's life.
d. Troubles are independent of societal forces; issues can be worsened by societal forces.

ANSWER: b

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

a. same-sex couples are more likely to be interracial than heterosexual couples.
b. the number of rapes and attempted rapes has decreased in recent decades.
c. two-thirds of women in prison are mothers.
d. age at marriage has increased.

ANSWER: c

44. Peter Berger used the term _____ to refer to questioning actions and ideas that are usually taken for granted.

a. "unveiling"
b. "verstehen"
c. "objectification"
d. "debunking"

ANSWER: d

45. According to Georg Simmel, strangers are particularly suited to the task of debunking because, while they are members of groups, they also have _____ without necessarily sharing the group's assumptions and points of view.

a. their own emotional responses
b. extensive knowledge of alternatives
c. critical distance
d. functional autonomy

ANSWER: c

46. Sociology first emerged as a discipline in

a. the United States.
b. western Europe.

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c. South America.
d. eastern Europe.

ANSWER: b

47. The Enlightenment had an enormous influence on the development of modern sociology because it was characterized by
a. the spread of socialism.
b. the influence of religion as a system of authority and law.
c. faith in the ability of human reason to solve society's problems.
d. an emphasis on the supernatural.

ANSWER: c

48. Alexis de Tocqueville and Harriet Martineau were alike in that both were
a. abolitionists who feared that slavery would tear a society apart.
b. feminists who were concerned about the subordination of women.
c. interested in studying the newly emerging culture in America.
d. symbolic interactionists.

ANSWER: c

49. What did Alexis de Tocqueville think of the United States?
a. Despite the emphasis on individualism, Americans evidenced little independence of thought.
b. There was no evidence to support the idea that belief in equality had influenced American social institutions.
c. Americans were so fixated on the rights of minorities that minorities effectively ruled the majority.
d. Americans were generous, compassionate people who were indifferent to their own social class.

ANSWER: a

50. Harriet Martineau's book *How to Observe Morals and Manners* was the first
a. to discuss observing behavior while participating in the situation.
b. field study of folkways and mores.
c. in-depth analysis of democratic culture.
d. coauthored manuscript involving Auguste Comte.

ANSWER: a

51. According to Emile Durkheim,
a. deviance has no place in a "healthy" society.
b. people in society are held together by belief systems.
c. the best theoretical approach to the study of society is social conflict theory.
d. the economic system has the most important influence on human thought and behavior.

ANSWER: b

52. Durkheim conceptualized *social facts* as

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a. One's personal drives and motivations.
b. social patterns that are external to individuals.
c. society as the sum of its parts.
d. the direct outgrowth of our biological drives.

ANSWER: b

53. Marx's work was devoted to explaining
a. the social basis of human behavior.
b. the social laws that governed human behavior.
c. how capitalism shaped society.
d. how to observe social behavior while participating in it.

ANSWER: c

54. According to Marx, capitalism is based on
a. social solidarity and cohesion.
b. profit and private property.
c. a communal political system.
d. a rejection of industrialization.

ANSWER: b

55. Which of the following statements about Marx is *true*?
a. Marx focused more on individuals than social structure in his analysis of society.
b. Marx considered all of society to be shaped by economic forces.
c. A limitation of Marx's work was his failure to recognize the effects of class on social behavior.
d. Marx's evolutionary concept of societal development and change is almost identical to that of Durkheim's.

ANSWER: b

56. Marx's perspective of society argued that
a. capitalists do not own the actual system by which goods are produced and distributed.
b. workers receive a fair share of the profits that they help create.
c. profit is produced through the exploitation of the working class.
d. while capitalists control the production of goods, they do not control the production of ideas.

ANSWER: c

57. While Marx saw economics as the organizing influence on society, Weber focused on
a. three dimensions: political, economic, and cultural.
b. primarily the political system.
c. problems of cultural diversity.
d. two dimensions: the personal and the political.

ANSWER: a

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58. Weber theorized that value-free sociology could not exist since values would always influence what sociologists considered worthy of study. Because they could not be completely value free, Weber believed that sociologists should
   a. not worry about whether or not their research is biased.
   b. use their research to promote particular political perspectives.
   c. acknowledge the influence of values and try to be as objective as possible.
   d. avoid research and stick to theoretical writing.

ANSWER: c

59. An important concept in Weber's sociology is *verstehen*, which refers to
   a. approaching the study of society from a value-free perspective.
   b. a focus on the political systems of society.
   c. viewing social behavior from the perspective of those engaged in it.
   d. social action.

ANSWER: c

60. According to the text, a significant difference between the early American sociologists and their European counterparts was that the American sociologists were
   a. focused on developing sound theories.
   b. more interested in applying their research to the real world.
   c. seeking ways to support the establishment.
   d. indifferent to the idea of societal change.

ANSWER: b

61. Comte's conceptualization of the nature and utility of _____ corresponds to the Enlightenment's conceptualization of the nature and utility of _____.
   a. laws of human social behavior; laws of nature
   b. laws of nature; divine laws
   c. laws of nature; laws of human social behavior
   d. divine laws; laws of nature.

ANSWER: a

62. The type of applied sociological thinking that focused on how society shaped the mind and identity of people was called
   a. the Chicago School.
   b. the Enlightenment School.
   c. classical European theory.
   d. the social interactionist.

ANSWER: a

63. Which Chicago School sociologist was a leader in the settlement house movement and did systematic research geared toward improving the lives of the dispossessed groups within the city?
   a. Jane Addams

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b. Robert Park
c. Lester Ward
d. George Herbert Mead

ANSWER: a

64. Ida B. Wells-Barnett was an early sociologist whose contributions to the field have only recently been examined. She is best known for her work
a. on the design of cities.
b. aimed at improving the lives of urban immigrants and the homeless.
c. in the antilynching movement.
d. with the NAACP.

ANSWER: c

65. What is the purpose of sociological theory?
a. To make sociology seem more academic
b. To organize and interpret observations
c. To provide a way to do sociology without having to conduct research
d. To specify a definition of sociology

ANSWER: b

66. Theoretical frameworks that strive to understand society as a whole are referred to as
a. macrosociology.
b. microsociology.
c. theories of the middle range.
d. universalistic sociology.

ANSWER: a

67. Theoretical frameworks that center on face-to-face social interaction are categorized as
a. macrosociology.
b. microsociology.
c. theories of the middle range.
d. universalistic sociology.

ANSWER: b

68. _____ interprets each part of society in terms of how it contributes to the stability of society as a whole.
a. Functionalism
b. Conflict theory
c. Symbolic interaction
d. Positivism

ANSWER: a

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69. From a functionalist perspective, the most basic manifest function of the family is
    a. emotional support.
    b. reproduction.
    c. marriage.
    d. economic support.

ANSWER: b

70. Functionalism emphasizes all of the following *except*
    a. the consensus that exists in society.
    b. the order that exists in society.
    c. shared public values.
    d. the role of coercion and power.

ANSWER: d

71. Merton referred to the unintended consequences of behavior as ____ functions.
    a. latent
    b. manifest
    c. hidden
    d. indirect

ANSWER: a

72. From a functionalist perspective, unequal distribution of resources
    a. is a reflection of who has the most power to decide how resources are distributed.
    b. is fair because some roles are more important to society than others.
    c. does not occur.
    d. is not fair since everyone has an important role to play in society.

ANSWER: b

73. Critics of functionalism argue that it
    a. fails to emphasize the fact that society's component parts work together as a whole system.
    b. places too much emphasis on social stability and overlooks the roles of power and conflict in society.
    c. is too microsociological in its approach.
    d. conceptualizes societal institutions as independent of each other.

ANSWER: b

74. Conflict theory originated in the work of
    a. Karl Marx.
    b. Emile Durkheim.
    c. Robert Park.
    d. Max Weber.

ANSWER: a

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75. Conflict theory emphasizes
    a. a person's or group's ability to exercise influence and control over others.
    b. the significance of consensus in maintaining social order.
    c. the benefits of dysfunctions that cause social change.
    d. the significance of face-to-face interactions.

ANSWER: a

76. According to conflict theorists, social order in society is maintained by
    a. a shared system of beliefs.
    b. a shared system of values.
    c. domination by the powerful.
    d. social consensus.

ANSWER: c

77. Which of the following is *not* one of the arguments of conflict theory?
    a. Inequality exists because those with wealth work to defend their advantages.
    b. Society is fragmented into groups that compete for social and economic resources.
    c. Social order is maintained by consensus and interdependence.
    d. The dominant groups shape the beliefs of others through control of public information.

ANSWER: c

78. A criticism of _____ is that it understates the cohesion and stability found in society.
    a. functionalism
    b. conflict theory
    c. symbolic interaction theory
    d. exchange theory

ANSWER: b

79. "Society is socially constructed through human interpretation." This statement is most closely associated with
    a. conflict theory.
    b. functionalism.
    c. symbolic interaction.
    d. social exchange.

ANSWER: c

80. Symbolic interactionists view _____ as the primary motivation for human behavior.
    a. whether or not action is functional
    b. struggles for social and economic resources
    c. achieving social solidarity
    d. people's definition of the situation

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ANSWER: d

81. The idea of critical distance was proposed by
    a. Harriet Martineau.
    b. Jane Addams.
    c. Georg Simmel.
    d. Robert Park.

ANSWER: c

82. According to _____, the primary purpose of sociology is examining social facts.
    a. Harriet Martineau
    b. Alexis de Tocqueville
    c. Auguste Comte
    d. Emile Durkheim

ANSWER: d

83. Which theorist coined the term *lumpenproletariat* to describe those "discarded" by the system, such as the homeless?
    a. Karl Marx
    b. Alexis de Tocqueville
    c. Max Weber
    d. Ida B. Wells-Barnett

ANSWER: a

84. The conflict perspective emphasizes the role of _____ as essential for progress to occur in society.
    a. women's movements
    b. symbolic meaning and shared understanding
    c. consensus and order
    d. conflict and uprising

ANSWER: d

85. Which of the following early sociologists believed that the study of society should involve social activism?
    a. Alexis de Tocqueville
    b. Max Weber
    c. W. E. B. DuBois
    d. Robert Merton

ANSWER: c

86. Early American sociologists felt it was their role to work toward _____ social problems.
    a. covering up
    b. discovering
    c. describing

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d. solving

ANSWER: d

87. Both functionalists and conflict theorists see human behavior as influenced by the _____ of society.
a. structure
b. meaning
c. functions
d. manifestations

ANSWER: a

88. From a symbolic interaction perspective, shared meaning in society emerges from social
a. structure.
b. conflict.
c. chaos.
d. interaction.

ANSWER: d

89. According to symbolic interactionism, social order is
a. negotiated.
b. imposed.
c. coerced.
d. involuntary.

ANSWER: a

90. The sociological perspective is the ability to see societal patterns that influence individual and group life.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

91. Sociologists focus on social change and ignore social stability.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

92. From a sociological perspective, concerns with styles and personal appearance are the product of social forces.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

93. Sociologists are exclusively focused on unusual or extreme human behavior in society.
a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

94. Sociology as a discipline began due to social changes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

96. From Durkheim's perspective, society comprises unrelated, independent parts that contribute to a stable social order.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

97. According to functionalists, deviance can lead to social change and thus be positive for society.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

100. Prior to the emergence of second-wave feminism, women were largely absent and invisible within most sociological work.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

101. All manifest functions in society have positive consequences.

a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

102. The Chicago School is characterized by thinkers who are mainly interested in macrosociology.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

103. Conflict theorists see the function of inequality as motivating members of society to be more productive.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

104. For functionalist sociologists, society is made up of independent parts.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

105. Symbolic interactionists are solely focused on group interactions within society.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

106. Explain the statement, "All human behavior occurs in a social context" using an example from your own life.

ANSWER: MAY VARY

107. Explain what Mills means by "sociological imagination" and how individual experience differs from social structure.

ANSWER: MAY VARY

108. Provide an example of your own personal view regarding a social controversy and then contrast this by explaining how sociologists would view this same controversy using the sociological imagination.

ANSWER: MAY VARY

109. Explain what is meant by "empirical science" and provide an example of this in the field of sociology.

ANSWER: MAY VARY

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

ANSWER: MAY VARY

111. Define *diversity* using a sociological framework.

ANSWER: MAY VARY

112. Explain how diversity, as a central theme in sociology today, is involved in various social institutions.

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Chapter 01 — The Sociological Perspective

ANSWER: MAY VARY

113. Explain how the Enlightenment influenced the development of modern sociology.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

114. What did Durkheim mean by his concept of *social facts*? Describe an example of something that is a social fact as well as something that is not a social fact.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

115. What does Weber's concept of *verstehen* mean? Provide an example of how a sociologist might use this concept.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

116. According to the text, how did the sociological approach of the early American sociologists differ from the classical European tradition?
ANSWER: MAY VARY

117. Explain the difference between manifest functions and latent functions. Provide an example of each.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

118. What is the major difference between macrosociology and microsociology?
ANSWER: MAY VARY

119. Explain the concept of debunking within sociology. Provide an example. How is sociological objectivity important when debunking commonsense explanations of social life?
ANSWER: MAY VARY

120. Compare and contrast functionalism and conflict theory. Describe the distinctive features of each as well as common criticisms of each paradigm.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

121. Explain how symbolic interactionism differs from functionalism and conflict theory. How are symbols important for shared understanding within interactions between individuals?
ANSWER: MAY VARY

122. Discuss how the key contributions of feminism help to understand gender interactions in society.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

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