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Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 1

1. Explain how a successful sociologist makes the familiar strange, and make sure to explain what this concept means. Next, connect the concept of making the familiar strange with a brief discussion of how the sociological approach could contribute to our understanding of one of the following topics: family or college.

2. As defined by C. Wright Mills, which of the following "enables us to grasp history and biography and the relations between the two within society"?
   a. formal sociology
   b. sociological imagination
   c. microsociology
   d. macrosociology

3. A young woman was feeling like a failure because she still lived at home with her parents even though she had graduated from college and was 24 years old. Then she learned that there had been a rising trend in young adults living with their parents in recent years due to crushing student loan debt and poor employment opportunities and realized that this was a wider problem and not just her own personal failing. Her realization is an example of
   a. anomie.
   b. *Verstehen*.
   c. sociological imagination.
   d. social cohesion.

You May Ask Yourself Introduction to Thinking Like a Sociologist 7th edition Conley Test Bank

4. Consider a scenario in which a parent meets with a teacher to discuss his child. Discuss how this interaction would likely be influenced by the fact that the parent and teacher represent two distinct social institutions (family and education). Be sure to define what a social institution is and then give a few examples of how this meeting would have some level of predictability due to its connection to the rules of these two institutions. Be sure to include the relevant concepts about social institutions included in the textbook.

5. In *Pulp Fiction*, two characters discuss and reflect on how in Holland people put mayonnaise on their french fries instead of ketchup. The textbook author uses this to illustrate the concept of

   a. the sociology of film.

   b. the sociological imagination.

   c. social institutions.

   d. formal sociology.

6. List and discuss three contributions that Max Weber made to sociology.

7. At a city council meeting, the councilmembers are about to approve a vote increasing the number of bars allowed in certain neighborhoods on the basis that drinking alcohol is a personal decision with personal consequences and the government should not limit people's choices. One resident vocally objects, arguing that there is a clear pattern in which neighborhoods with more bars tend to have higher rates of violent crime, meaning this is not about individuals' personal decisions but about larger social forces that impact communities. The resident's argument illustrates the concept of

   a. urban sociology.

   b. social institutions.

You May Ask Yourself Introduction to Thinking Like a Sociologist 7th edition Conley Test Bank

c. the sociological imagination.

d. macrosociology.

8. One of Émile Durkheim's major contributions to sociology was as a founding practitioner of positivist sociology. Describe what positivist sociology is and give an example of how Durkheim practiced it.

9. A goal in sociology is to question things that are taken for granted in order to better understand the social world, or in other words, to

a. think of the world in such a way as to make the familiar strange.

b. place our own values above data we collect.

c. think of individuals as members of an organized group.

d. see culture as a more powerful force than armies or industry.

10. Define the Chicago School's concept of social ecology. State a research question you could pose to better understand a particular phenomenon from a social ecology perspective. Explain how your question fits with social ecology.

11. According to social theorist Randall Collins, getting a "piece of paper" is more important to many than actually having the knowledge to do a job. He calls the undue priority placed on formal education

a. microsociology.

b. credentialism.

c. normlessness.

d. xenophobia.

You May Ask Yourself Introduction to Thinking Like a Sociologist 7th edition Conley Test Bank

12. Choose one of the following American social theorists: Park, Wirth, Cooley, Mead, Du Bois, or Addams. Describe the main idea of their theory, including relevant details, and describe their lasting contribution to sociology.

13. Asha Rangappa, dean of admissions at Yale Law School, explained that most students who apply to Yale Law School have already benefited from opportunities that make them appear to be stronger candidates than those from less advantaged backgrounds. In the sociological perspective, this implies that

    a. as a social institution, education tends to reinforce existing inequalities.

    b. education is the best opportunity for reducing inequality.

    c. microsociology is the better way to study America's universities.

    d. Yale Law School is an exceptional case of inequality.

14. How would a conflict theorist look at the educational system in the United States? How would a functionalist look at the educational system? What is one commonality between these two perspectives? What is one important difference?

15. List two or three examples of a topic that midrange theory would address. Describe the value of midrange theory to contemporary sociology, using your examples to illustrate your point.

16. What does it mean to say that our society is "credentialist" about entry into certain professions, such as medicine?

    a. One must enter as a novice and is promoted based on experience and demonstrated skill.

    b. One gains entry into these professions based on family and social connections.

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c. One must go through a process of formal schooling and certification.

d. One must purchase a license or other qualifying documentation or registration.

17. Choose one “cousin” of sociology: history, anthropology, psychology, economics, or political science. List and describe two similarities between sociology and the cousin you chose. List and describe two differences.

18. Which of the following is defined as a complex group of interdependent positions that together perform a social role and reproduce themselves over time?

a. a social identity

b. a social institution

c. a theory

d. anomie

19. As the textbook author notes, the most age-segregated social institution in our society is a

a. hospital.

b. mental institution.

c. prison.

d. four-year college.

20. Carlos’s _____ is composed of the sum of all the stories shared about him within his social network, including among his friends and family.

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a. macrosociology

b. social institution

c. social identity

d. *Verstehen*

21. The so-called grand narrative that constitutes a social identity

a. is nothing more than the sum of individual stories told between pairs of individuals.

b. remains the same throughout time within the same social group.

c. can be defined only by the individual, so it is subjective.

d. is subjective and therefore easy to change.

22. In government, many social actors such as senators, legislative aides, and voters work together as a complex group of interdependent parts to influence society. Seen in this light, government is a

a. social construction.

b. figment of the sociological imagination.

c. society.

d. social institution.

23. Social institutions often appear monolithic and unchanging. The sociological perspective is that

a. social institutions are socially constructed and changeable.

You May Ask Yourself Introduction to Thinking Like a Sociologist 7th edition Conley Test Bank

b. modern social institutions are socially constructed, but premodern institutions were unchanging.

c. family is relatively monolithic, whereas government and education are changeable.

d. each institution must be understood on its own terms; no generalizations regarding social construction are possible.

24. Although most US universities have no official language, students and faculty typically expect the lectures, syllabi, and reading materials to be presented in English. Any faculty or students attempting to change this practice to any language other than English would encounter many practical obstacles, based on how the university is organized. This illustrates the importance of

a. social roles.

b. social institutions.

c. social norms.

d. the sociological imagination.

25. What is the ultimate basis for a social institution's continued existence over time?

a. an ongoing narrative that links the past, the present, and the future

b. a physical facility, typically consisting of land, building, and other infrastructure

c. a community of people, which in the case of a college includes faculty, staff, and students

d. a name, plus other symbols associated with the brand; for a college, that includes a logo, school colors, and a mascot

You May Ask Yourself Introduction to Thinking Like a Sociologist 7th edition Conley Test Bank

26. Karl Marx argued that social institutions in a society were the result of the economic makeup of that society. Max Weber argued that

a. there are no social institutions in a society.

b. ideas influence society, not just economics.

c. Marx was correct, except for his ideas about religion.

d. the epistemological stage of that society influenced the social institutions.

27. Which of the following sociologists originated the theory of positivism?

a. Auguste Comte

b. Émile Durkheim

c. Karl Marx

d. Max Weber

28. Positivism, or “social physics,” is best defined as the

a. approach to sociology that emphasizes the scientific method and studying objectively observable behavior.

b. study of human behavior as governed by natural instincts.

c. study of the symbolic interactions between social institutions and the individuals within them.

d. relationship between scientific and religious social institutions in both premodern and modern societies.

29. According to Auguste Comte, what were the three epistemological stages of human society?

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a. the theological stage, the scientific stage, and the postscientific stage

b. the theological stage, the metaphysical stage, and the secular stage

c. the theological stage, the scientific stage, and the positivist stage

d. the theological stage, the metaphysical stage, and the scientific stage

30. Consider two distinct versions of a research study that seeks to develop knowledge on young men's involvement in property crime. The first focuses on the natural drives of young men as they follow their instincts toward accumulating more goods and resources. The second approach focuses on the typical experiences of young men and on current norms to predict criminal behavior. Regarding Comte's three epistemological stages, the first approach is an example of the _____ stage, while the second approach is an example of the _____ stage.

a. metaphysical; sociological

b. biological; scientific

c. metaphysical; scientific

d. biological; sociological

31. In *How to Observe Morals and Manners*, Harriet Martineau critiqued the institution of marriage as

a. based on an assumption that women are inferior.

b. based on an assumption that men are inferior.

c. reinforcing heterosexuality.

d. perpetuating social class stratification.

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32. Which founder of sociology is known, in part, for providing the theoretical foundation of Communism?

a. Auguste Comte

b. Émile Durkheim

c. Karl Marx

d. Max Weber

33. To Karl Marx, conflict between a small number of capitalists and a large number of workers would divide society. He referred to these workers as

a. employees.

b. the proletariat.

c. subordinates.

d. the working poor.

34. Karl Marx's theory of historical materialism puts forth the argument that social change occurs as a result of

a. conflicts between classes.

b. consensus between social members.

c. the development and spread of new ideas.

d. shifts in the balance of power between men and women.

35. Who wrote *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*?

a. Karl Marx

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b. Georg Simmel

c. Harriet Martineau

d. Max Weber

36. A sociologist is initially shocked by the practice of child marriage in Kenya. Instead of viewing the participants as objects to be examined, the sociologist tries to imagine himself in the position of the people being studied and tries to see child marriage from their perspective. Seeking to understand the insider's perspective is what Max Weber called

a. anomie.

b. functionalism.

c. *Verstehen*.

d. positivism.

37. To truly understand why people act the way they do, we must understand the meanings they attach to their behaviors. Max Weber called this

a. functionalism.

b. historical materialism.

c. xenophobia.

d. *Verstehen*.

38. Professor Alagan's approach to practicing sociology is focused on understanding how people make sense of the world around them and the meanings they give to things. His approach is known as

You May Ask Yourself Introduction to Thinking Like a Sociologist 7th edition Conley Test Bank

a. interpretive sociology.

b. formal sociology.

c. social ecology.

d. positivism.

39. When a twenty-first-century researcher organizes every aspect of her study with close attention to the meanings that the respondents attach to their behavior, she attends to the subjective nature of her observations rather than studying the respondents as objects. This approach demonstrates the importance of

a. Marx's approach to the development of conflict theory.

b. Durkheim's ideas to the development of the positivist approach.

c. Parsons's ideas to the development of symbolic interactionism.

d. Weber's ideas to the development of interpretive sociology.

40. *The Division of Labor in Society* was the first of many intellectual contributions to sociology from

a. Auguste Comte.

b. Émile Durkheim.

c. Karl Marx.

d. Max Weber.

41. Which sociologist wrote *Suicide* in 1897?

a. Auguste Comte

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b. Émile Durkheim

c. Karl Marx

d. Max Weber

42. According to the book *Suicide*, rapid social change causes people to experience normlessness, an uncomfortable state that sometimes leads to suicide. This state of normlessness is called

a. anomie.

b. loneliness.

c. postmodernism.

d. *Verstehen*.

43. Which of the following people is most likely to experience what Durkheim referred to as anomie?

a. a factory worker living in considerable poverty who has several family members for whom to care

b. a teacher who enjoys her time with students and colleagues, but who struggles to make ends meet

c. a well-paid professional with several good friends, but whose job is very stressful

d. an inventor who has been able to stop going to a workplace and who doesn't need to go out much

44. According to Émile Durkheim, the division of labor in a society helps to determine

You May Ask Yourself Introduction to Thinking Like a Sociologist 7th edition Conley Test Bank

a. the sociological contribution of individuals.

b. the timing of the revolt of the proletariat.

c. the way social cohesion among individuals is maintained.

d. linguistic patterns.

45. Consider a family with one son and one daughter. While the children in the house are playing, a vase is broken and the parents ask who is responsible. The daughter blames the son, but each of the two children knows for sure who broke the vase. Now consider another family with one daughter and two sons. Two of these children are playing together when someone breaks the vase. When the daughter blames one of the sons, only two of the three children know who broke the vase. This description most closely corresponds to which of the following ideas?

a. Simmel's idea that there is something unique about pairs compared to groups of other sizes

b. Oakley's idea that many gender differences in behavior are social rather than biological

c. Marx's idea that conflict is a basic force in society that expands as groups grow

d. Durkheim's idea that social solidarity is vital for social stability

46. The emergence of American sociology is most closely affiliated with which US university?

a. American University

b. the University of Chicago

c. New York University

d. Columbia University

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47. Charles H. Cooley argued that the self emerges from how an individual interacts with others and then interprets those interactions. He called this the

a. looking-glass self.

b. social self.

c. generalized other.

d. significant other.

48. George H. Mead described how the self develops and comes to internalize the views of society as a whole, transcending the individual and particular situations. He called this the

a. significant other.

b. generalized other.

c. looking-glass self.

d. social self.

49. The basic premise of the Chicago School was that human behaviors and personalities are shaped by social and physical environments. This is known as

a. formal sociology.

b. interpretive sociology.

c. social ecology.

d. quantitative sociology.

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50. The most important reason that the Chicago School's main laboratory for sociological research was the city of Chicago was that

a. travel at that time was expensive, so fieldwork in Chicago was convenient.

b. it was an American city, and trends in America were similar to global trends.

c. Chicago is in the American Midwest, and the center of the country was seen as a composite of all American cities.

d. industrialism, immigration, and increasing ethnic diversity in Chicago were all interesting trends for sociologists to study.

51. Who was the first Black American to receive a PhD from Harvard University?

a. W. E. B. Du Bois

b. Jane Addams

c. C. Wright Mills

d. William Julius Wilson

52. Which sociologist applied Durkheim's theory of anomie to explain crime rates among Black Americans after the abolition of slavery in the United States?

a. W. E. B. Du Bois

b. Jane Addams

c. Robert Park

d. Charles H. Cooley

53. A White woman goes into an upscale shop to look at clothes. She is excited to see that there is a sale and gathers a huge pile of clothes to take into the dressing

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room. An African American woman goes into the store and is also excited about the sale but, at the same time, hesitates to take too many clothes into the dressing room because she is afraid the staff will accuse her of shoplifting. W. E. B. Du Bois would say that the African American woman has

a. racial bias.

b. double injustice.

c. a double consciousness.

d. experienced a division of labor.

54. Which description best sums up the concept of double consciousness in the daily life of a Black American?

a. A Black American must think not only about what they are doing but also how that behavior affects bystanders.

b. Black Americans are especially reliant on partners and friends to maintain proper life perspective.

c. Black Americans are especially reliant on social cues from observers to tell them what behavior is socially expected.

d. A Black American must think about not only what they are doing but also how that behavior appears to onlookers.

55. For what was Jane Addams best known?

a. being the only female member of the Chicago School

b. founding the field of American sociology

c. founding the first American settlement house to help the poor

d. studying diverse communities in Chicago

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56. Which American sociologist's work most closely followed the functionalist tradition of analyzing social phenomena based on the role they played in society?

a. Talcott Parsons

b. C. Wright Mills

c. George Herbert Mead

d. Herbert Blumer

57. Zeke argues that the reason there's so much difference in pay between different types of occupations is that some groups in society are exploiting and dominating others. Kris disagrees and instead makes the case that more societally important occupations have higher pay in order to attract the most qualified workers, which ensures that society runs smoothly. Kris's argument focuses on

a. the inherent labor market conflict about which Marx wrote.

b. the functional role of social and economic inequality.

c. the construction of meaning through social interactions.

d. Weber's concept of the Protestant ethic.

58. Which modern sociological theory states that the best way to analyze society is to identify the purpose that different aspects or phenomena serve in society?

a. postmodernism

b. feminism

c. conflict theory

d. functionalism

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59. _____ is the sociological theory that sees social groups as being like living organisms, and therefore focuses on the cohesion and stability of the group.

a. Functionalism

b. Conflict theory

c. Midrange theory

d. Postmodernism

60. If a social theorist is asked to explain why people in different occupations have different income levels, he might argue that this is an unfair arrangement that has been created by people with more power. A theorist who takes this position is most likely aligned with

a. functionalism.

b. postmodernism.

c. conflict theory.

d. midrange theory.

61. Which feminist sociologist wrote *Sex, Gender, and Society* (1972), which argued that much of what we attribute to biological sex differences can actually be traced to learned behaviors and socialization?

a. Jane Addams

b. Harriet Martineau

c. Ann Oakley

d. Margaret Mead

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62. Some feminist theorists argue that there is remarkable similarity of natural capacities between men and women, while others argue that even though men and women are very different, they should be valued equally. Despite the difference in these two viewpoints, both would be feminist theorists because they

a. both focus on gender as their main topic of study.

b. both describe and critique women's social disadvantages.

c. focus equally on the importance of gender socialization.

d. both focus on gender in society broadly rather than in specific institutions.

63. Erving Goffman used the language of theater to describe how people present themselves in everyday social life. This is known as

a. *sui generis*.

b. dramaturgical theory.

c. functionalism.

d. stage theory.

64. Verna has decided to study how a particular community indicates and enforces its expectations about the work responsibilities of men and women, focusing on the everyday interactions between members of the community. To carry out this study, Verna should rely mostly on which of the following theoretical perspectives?

a. symbolic interactionism

b. conflict theory

c. postmodernism

d. positivist sociology

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65. Consider a research study of conversations. The study's goal is to see whether conversations show signs that men are more valued than women. This study might be combining two different theoretical approaches. The two theories most likely to be combined are feminist theory and

a. symbolic interactionism.

b. conflict theory.

c. functionalism.

d. postmodernism.

66. Which of the following is a primary focus for symbolic interactionists?

a. institutional functioning

b. competition

c. group stability

d. shared meaning

67. A certain high school student is wearing "cool" clothing and is considered "cool." Which of the following statements about this situation aligns with symbolic interactionism?

a. The student is considered cool because of the cool clothes.

b. The student would be considered cool even without the cool clothes.

c. Neither the student nor the clothing is actually cool.

d. The coolness of the student and the clothing are connected in a causal cycle.

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68. Postmodern sociologists argue that all so-called objective phenomena are open to debate because all meaning is subjective. Thus, to postmodernists, all “facts” are really

a. social constructions.

b. myths.

c. lies.

d. propaganda.

69. Native Americans may see the history of the United States differently than White Americans. Which theory would argue that there is not a unifying “grand narrative” of history because history itself is not objective but rather socially constructed?

a. midrange theory

b. postmodernism

c. symbolic interactionism

d. functionalism

70. Which of the following argues that the organizing narratives of history are over and that progress has led to a condition where there are no shared, objective meanings?

a. feminism

b. conflict theory

c. postmodernism

d. functionalism

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71. Some postmodern sociologists work to show us how all “facts” are created arbitrarily by people with varying degrees of power. This is known as

a. positivism.

b. anomie.

c. qualitative research.

d. deconstructing social phenomena.

72. Robert Merton’s modern sociological theory focused on predicting how certain social institutions function. This subject matter lies between microsociology and macrosociology. This is known as

a. midrange theory.

b. middling sociology.

c. applied theory.

d. postmodernism.

73. In the discipline of history, focusing on historical figures such as Abraham Lincoln is known as

a. “great man” research.

b. ideology.

c. historiography.

d. historical materialism.

74. Though both may study the past, historians more often focus on _____ cases while sociologists more often focus on _____ cases.

You May Ask Yourself Introduction to Thinking Like a Sociologist 7th edition Conley Test Bank

a. multiple; single

b. military; social

c. unique; comparative

d. qualitative; quantitative

75. Historians are likely to focus on the uniqueness of cases, while sociologists are likely to focus on

a. competition.

b. the experiences of soldiers.

c. commonalities across cases.

d. small-scale interactions.

76. Which area within the discipline of anthropology is most similar to sociology?

a. physical anthropology

b. cultural anthropology

c. linguistic anthropology

d. biological anthropology

77. In psychology, the focus is on the individual. In sociology, the focus is on group-level dynamics and social structures above and beyond the individual. Sociology's focus is

a. intra-individual.

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b. interindividual.

c. supra-individual.

d. superindividual.

78. If a person engages in self-harm, a psychologist might focus on the individual factors that help explain the behavior. By contrast, a sociologist would be more likely to focus on the supra-individual. Accordingly, the sociologist would be more likely than the psychologist to

a. study whether self-harm is more prevalent in some communities than in others.

b. conduct a large-scale experiment to see how depressive symptoms predict self-harm.

c. determine whether anyone in the person's family has also engaged in self-harm.

d. examine the importance of genetics in explaining the person's self-harm.

79. Which of the following disciplines would be most likely to study crime by conducting a quantitative study that tests the hypothesis that individuals decide to commit crimes when they rationally conclude that the benefit to themselves is greater than the potential cost?

a. anthropology

b. economics

c. psychology

d. the biological sciences

80. Sociology is the study of

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a. how urges, drives, and the mind account for human behavior.

b. group-level dynamics and social structures.

c. causal mechanisms within the biological nature of individuals.

d. humans as rational utility maximizers.

81. Economists generally see humans as _____ actors; sociologists tend to include _____ in their view of humans.

a. irrational; deceit

b. rational; irrational motivations

c. irrational; rationality

d. emotional; emotionlessness

82. Compared to sociology, economics

a. is fundamentally more quantitative.

b. emphasizes altruism as a core motivation.

c. usually treats human beings as irrational.

d. takes culture and religion as objects of study.

83. The most significant division within the discipline of sociology exists between _____ and _____ sociology.

a. interpretive; positivist

b. qualitative; quantitative

You May Ask Yourself Introduction to Thinking Like a Sociologist 7th edition Conley Test Bank

c. functionalist; feminist

d. conflict; symbolic interactionist

84. Lek decides to study social relationships in a Midwestern gang, and she begins deciding which specific research questions to pursue. One line of inquiry she considers is whether the group's age and gender characteristics affect the longevity of friendships in the gang. The second line of inquiry would involve an exploration of the most important components of the gang's social relationships, as reported in detail by the respondents' own stories. The first of these lines of inquiry comes from the _____ approach.

a. positivist

b. anthropological

c. macrosociological

d. interpretive

85. _____ sociology tests hypotheses about the causes of riots. _____ sociology seeks to understand the social experience of riots and how people make sense of them.

a. Positivist; Interpretive

b. Qualitative; Quantitative

c. Classical; Contemporary

d. Theoretical; Empirical

86. Quantitative sociologists view data as numbers. Qualitative sociologists view data as

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a. human beings.

b. feelings.

c. qualities.

d. words.

87. Which of the following focuses its analyses on larger social dynamics at the societal and structural levels?

a. microsociology

b. macrosociology

c. social ecology

d. symbolic interactionism

88. What is the difference between microsociology and macrosociology?

a. the timescale of most research

b. the size of the population being studied

c. the size of the investigative team

d. the level of analysis

89. Which of the following focuses its analyses on face-to-face encounters and interactions?

a. microsociology

b. macrosociology

You May Ask Yourself Introduction to Thinking Like a Sociologist 7th edition Conley Test Bank

c. social ecology

d. cultural sociology

Answer Key

Chapter 1

1. Answer: A successful sociologist makes the familiar strange by exposing what had seemed natural as, in fact, socially constructed. Sociologists use both theory and method to accomplish this purpose.Students who choose the college topic may discuss credentialism or social inequality, discussing one of the conundrums of contemporary education—that it is said to be a social equalizer but in fact more often preserves existing inequalities.Students who choose the family topic may critique the use of the term traditional family, a phrase that makes the social institution of family seem monolithic and unchanging. In fact, in society, law, and religion, people are constantly constructing, deconstructing, and reconstructing family.Advantages of the sociological perspective may include sharper insight, a stronger commitment to justice and equality, and a more acute view of why people are positioned in society as they are. Disadvantages may include frustration with the difficulty of making social change and disappointment with one's long-held beliefs in equal opportunity or the American Dream. Disadvantages could also include what is missed by not using a psychological, historical, or other disciplinary approach.

2. Answer: B

3. Answer: C

You May Ask Yourself Introduction to Thinking Like a Sociologist 7th edition Conley Test Bank

4. Answer: The student should first define a social institution as a complex group of interdependent positions, which together perform a social role and reproduce themselves over time. Answers and examples will vary, but some could include the parent wanting to make sure his child is getting the best care and education and is being treated fairly. The teacher may be motivated to show how they are doing a good job as an educator and might also want to communicate the expectations of the school (e.g., work completion, nondisruptive behavior, punctual attendance). One relevant concept could be the interdependence of the positions that, in this case, extend between the two institutions (e.g., the school expects the child to be dressed and maybe fed before they come to school in the morning, and that the parent has taught the child appropriate behavior; the parent/family expects the child to receive reasonable attention and care and instruction and to be kept safe).Another relevant concept would be roles that are played (e.g., parent, child, teacher, student), which could be discussed in terms of how the family and school might expect some of the same things of the child yet might also expect some different things—such as what the child should do if someone picks on them. The student's discussion of the interaction between these two institutional actors (parent and teacher) could also be used to touch on the concept of the grand narrative that makes up the relevant social identities, shaped by the sum of individual stories between pairs, including the one described here by the student.

5. Answer: B

6. Answer: First, Max Weber offered a counterpoint to Marx's focus on the material world and instead brought attention back to the role of ideas in shaping history, in particular bringing attention to the role of Protestantism in the emergence of capitalism. Secondly, one of Weber's most important contributions to sociology was the concept of Verstehen, or "understanding" in German. Weber suggested that if we truly want to understand people's behaviors (e.g., why they take particular actions or make particular decisions), we need to stand in "their shoes," or see things from their perspective. This was a call for understanding the meanings people attach to their actions. Finally, Weber's work laid the foundation for interpretive sociology.

7. Answer: C

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8. Answer: Positivist sociology is the approach to sociology that emphasizes the scientific method as an approach to studying the objectively observable behavior of individuals irrespective of the meanings of those actions for the subjects themselves. Durkheim was the first practitioner of positivist sociology with his 1897 book, Suicide, even though Comte coined the term positivism. In this research, Durkheim found that normlessness resulting from drastic changes in one's lifestyle may lead to anomie, and that this normlessness may lead some people to commit suicide.

9. Answer: A

10. Answer: Social ecology is the study of human behaviors and personalities as shaped by our social and physical environments. It grew popular in Chicago in the 1920s, as the city was rapidly urbanizing and industrializing. It is practiced primarily through a community-based approach (e.g., interviewing research subjects and spending time with them).An example of a research question would be as follows: How has the steady growth of Latinx populations in Siler City, North Carolina, affected the ethnic composition of the public schools in the area? Has this growth had any effect on the growth in private/charter schools within the city? Has this growth had any effect on the kinds of food carried in grocery stores? How has this population adapted to life? Have any particular changes emerged as a result of this steady growth in the Latinx population (e.g., stretch on resources, decreasing/increasing racial and ethnic tolerance)?

11. Answer: B

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12. Answer: Robert Park's main ideas include encouraging others to "go out and get the seats of [their] pants dirty with real research" by applying social-ecological (community-based) research to the real world.Louis Wirth is known for his essay "Urbanism as a Way of Life," in which he borrowed from Durkheim and described how the city broke down traditional forms of social solidarity while still promoting tolerance, rationality, and individual freedom.Charles Horton Cooley's main idea was that our social self is shaped during an interactive process in which we envision how others perceive us, and that leads to our self-concept. He called this the looking-glass self theory.George Herbert Mead wrote Mind, Self, and Society, in which he described how the self develops over the course of childhood as individuals learn to take the point of view of others in specific contexts and eventually the larger society, which he called the generalized other.W. E. B. Du Bois is probably the most important Black sociologist, as well as the first African American to earn a PhD from Harvard University. Du Bois cofounded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909. His early work included contributions to criminology, in which he used Durkheim's concept of anomie to explain crime rates among African Americans after slavery. Mainly, the sudden and newfound freedom of former slaves was found to be related to high crime rates among southern Black people. Du Bois also argued that social stratification among Philadelphia's Black population may have been necessary for progress in the Black community. Thus, he created what he called "the talented tenth," an elite group of African American professionals that would lead Black people to success.Jane Addams, like most women and non-White male sociologists, didn't always receive the respect she deserved. She founded Hull House in Chicago, a settlement house that served the poor. She was also marginalized by some as more of a social worker than a sociologist, but she wore that title proudly and encouraged sociologists to become social activists.

13. Answer: A

14. Answer: A conflict theorist would see the educational system in the United States as unequal. People from lower classes don't receive the same education as those from higher social classes. This is due to the fact that even public schools are not equal. Schools in upper-status neighborhoods have more resources for learning, and therefore their students are more likely to be accepted into college. Families from upper-class neighborhoods are also more likely to be able to afford tutors and computers, and they may be alumni of good colleges and thus assist their children in applying.A functionalist, however, might argue that the public school system in the United States is functional in allowing all students access to the same education. The organization of this system is beneficial for all who want to take advantage of it. The people who get into colleges are those who have studied harder in school and are smarter than those youths who aren't accepted into these institutions.Commonalities could include the following: they are both sociology; they both consider how education is socially constructed; and they both look at people's experiences in light of social location.Differences include the priority given to conflict and the priority given to social stability.

15. Answer: Midrange theory would consider topics larger than the individual but smaller than society as a whole, such as gender, race, ethnicity, urbanism, religion, or education.Where the other modern sociological theories are grand in their predictions and explanations and thus open to deconstruction, midrange theory borrows from functionalist Robert Merton. Merton said we should focus on how specific social institutions tend to function rather than trying to focus on the entire social structure. The key to understanding midrange theory is that it generates falsifiable hypotheses that sociologists can test by analyzing the real world in manageable chunks rather than trying to take on the whole world at one time.

16. Answer: C

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17. Answer: History: Historians are generally more concerned with explaining “unique” cases (e.g., why Hitler came to power), while sociologists focus more on the commonalities that can be extracted from a wide variety of cases (e.g., what common element allowed fascism to arise in Germany, Italy, Spain, and Japan, but not in other countries). You could say that sociology is more concerned with overarching patterns (nomothetic approach), while history is more focused on explaining particular instances (idiographic approach).Anthropology: It used to be easier to paint these two disciplines as different creatures because sociologists generally studied “us” (Western society and culture) and anthropologists more often focused on “them” (other societies/cultures). Today, the subject matter of sociology is often indistinguishable from the subject matter of anthropology—especially cultural anthropology. One could argue that sociologists typically use a wider array of methods—including experiments and surveys—and that they make heavier use of comparative case studies than anthropologists. Because globalization has made divisions of the past (between “us” and “them”) less salient, scholars today often question the legitimacy of drawing strict boundaries between these two disciplines.Psychology: Although sociology and psychology address the same questions, psychology focuses more on how things “within” a person (individual) affect behavior, whereas sociology focuses more on how things “outside” a person (supra-individual) affect behavior. As such, psychologists direct more of their attention toward drives, urges, instincts, and mental processes, while sociologists focus more on group dynamics, social structures (both small and large), and how a people’s social location affects their actions and feelings.Economics and Political Science: Economists start with a view of humans as rational actors who seek to maximize benefits and minimize costs. Sociologists have a more expansive view of what motivates people to act, going beyond the maximization of profit and including unconscious (nonrational, selfless, greed, cultural expectations) motivating factors. Sociologists focus broadly on social relations, while political science focuses on one particular aspect of social relations—power. As such, sociology’s subject matter is much broader in scope.

18. Answer: B

19. Answer: D

20. Answer: C

21. Answer: A

22. Answer: D

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23. Answer: A

24. Answer: B

25. Answer: A

26. Answer: B

27. Answer: A

28. Answer: A

29. Answer: D

30. Answer: C

31. Answer: A

32. Answer: C

33. Answer: B

34. Answer: A

35. Answer: D

36. Answer: C

37. Answer: D

38. Answer: A

39. Answer: D

40. Answer: B

41. Answer: B

42. Answer: A

43. Answer: D

44. Answer: C

45. Answer: A

46. Answer: B

47. Answer: A

48. Answer: B

49. Answer: C

50. Answer: D

51. Answer: A

52. Answer: A

53. Answer: C

54. Answer: D

55. Answer: C

56. Answer: A

57. Answer: B

58. Answer: D

59. Answer: A

60. Answer: C

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61. Answer: C

62. Answer: B

63. Answer: B

64. Answer: A

65. Answer: A

66. Answer: D

67. Answer: D

68. Answer: A

69. Answer: B

70. Answer: C

71. Answer: D

72. Answer: A

73. Answer: A

74. Answer: C

75. Answer: C

76. Answer: B

77. Answer: C

78. Answer: A

79. Answer: B

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80. Answer: B

81. Answer: B

82. Answer: A

83. Answer: A

84. Answer: A

85. Answer: A

86. Answer: D

87. Answer: B

88. Answer: D

89. Answer: A