Introduction to Sociology Interactive eBook 3rd edition Ritzer Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. _____ help sociologists make sense of social phenomena and understand important social issues.
   a. Hypotheses
   b. Theories
   c. Critiques
   d. Systems

   ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 27–28
   OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: How Do Theories Help Us Understand Politics and Other Social Institutions?
   COG: Knowledge

2. _____ are sets of interrelated ideas that have a wide range of applications, deal with centrally important issues, and have stood the test of time.
   a. Social laws
   b. Hypotheses
   c. Theories
   d. Causes

   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 28
   OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: How Do Theories Help Us Understand Politics and Other Social Institutions?
   COG: Knowledge

3. Sociologist Randall Collins developed a theory of violence. It applies to:
   a. state-sanctioned violence such as war
   b. only domestic forms of violence
   c. only major criminal acts such as murder or rape
   d. all types of violence

   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 28
   OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: How Do Theories Help Us Understand Politics and Other Social Institutions?
   COG: Analysis

4. When applying theories to a certain issue, sociologists differ from the average person by being very _____ in their approach.
   a. systematic
   b. casual
   c. cursory
   d. quantitative

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 29
   OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: How Do Theories Help Us Understand Politics and Other Social Institutions?
   COG: Comprehension

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5. Which of the following represents an important difference between a theory of dating generated by a professional sociologist and one proposed by an average person?
   a. Sociologists will examine more statistical data than the average person
   b. Sociologists read the theories already in the scientific literature
   c. Sociologists know formulas for generating new theories
   d. Sociologists are less aware of biases than the average person

   ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 29
   OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: How Do Theories Help Us Understand Politics and Other Social Institutions?
   COG: Application

6. Sociological theory emerged during the _____ century in Europe.
   a. Eighteenth
   b. Sixteenth
   c. Nineteenth
   d. Seventeenth

   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 29
   OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: The Giants of Classical Sociological Theory
   COG: Knowledge

7. Ritzer listed nineteenth century events including political revolutions, the rise of socialism, the growth of science and the movement for women's rights to make what point?
   a. The nineteenth century was the most important period of societal development
   b. Politics was more important than sociological theory in the nineteenth century
   c. Sociological theory promoted many changes, causing upheavals to happen in society
   d. Sociological theory did not develop in isolation; it was closely related to societal change

   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 29
   OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: The Giants of Classical Sociological Theory
   COG: Comprehension

8. The most important early sociological theorists included all EXCEPT which of the following?
   a. Randall Collins
   b. Auguste Comte
   c. Harriet Martineau
   d. Herbert Spencer

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 30
   OBJ: LO 2–2 Identify other influential early figures in classical sociology.
   TOP: The Giants of Classical Sociological Theory COG: Knowledge

9. _____ coined the term *sociology* and was key in the development of a general theory of the social world.
   a. Émile Durkheim
   b. August Comte

c. Karl Marx
d. Max Weber

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 30
OBJ: LO 2–2 Identify other influential early figures in classical sociology.
TOP: The Giants of Classical Sociological Theory COG: Knowledge

10. _____ is best known for her sociological works that pertained to women and feminism.
a. Jane Addams
b. Harriet Tubman
c. Harriet Martineau
d. Susan Thomas

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 30
OBJ: LO 2–2 Identify other influential early figures in classical sociology.
TOP: The Giants of Classical Sociological Theory COG: Knowledge

11. _____ focused on the exploitation of workers in capitalist systems.
a. Émile Durkheim
b. Karl Marx
c. Herbert Spencer
d. W.E.B DuBois

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 30
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: The Giants of Classical Sociological Theory
COG: Comprehension

12. _____ is a term which refers to awareness the proletariat has about the features of capitalism and their relationship to one other as well as to the capitalists.
a. False consciousness
b. Class Consciousness
c. Sociological awareness
d. Class awareness

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 30
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Karl Marx COG: Comprehension

13. Marx believed that workers in the factories experienced _____ as the owners of the factories reaped the vast majority of the rewards.
a. alienation
b. exploitation
c. victimization
d. estrangement

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 30
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Karl Marx COG: Comprehension

14. Karl Marx believed that over time the situation of capitalism would:
a. improve greatly for the workers until society reached full equality

b. improve slightly so long as workers unionized
c. get worse until the inequality gap led to workers overthrowing the system
d. get worse until technology could replace workers, freeing them for other pursuits

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 31
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Karl Marx COG: Comprehension

15. One of the main objectives of Max Weber's works was:
a. to analyze the relationship between workers and the owners
b. to develop theories for further study
c. to analyze the relationship between the economy and religion
d. to focus on the elements of Social Darwinism

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 33
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Max Weber COG: Comprehension

16. Max Weber's best-known piece of work is titled:
a. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*
b. *The Communist Manifesto*
c. *The Origin of the Species*
d. *Society in America*

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 33
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Max Weber COG: Knowledge

17. Max Weber analyzed capitalism, but his real interest was in the increase of:
a. religion
b. suicide
c. rationalization
d. alienation

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 34
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Max Weber COG: Knowledge

18. Émile Durkheim was concerned with macro-level phenomena such as the health care system, which he referred to as _____.
a. superstructures
b. anomic macrostructures
c. social facts
d. collective conscience

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 36
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Émile Durkheim COG: Knowledge

19. When individuals are confused and unsure of the norms to follow, they fit with Durkheim's definition of experiencing _____.
a. exploitation
b. anomie

c. rationalization
d. disorientation

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 36
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Émile Durkheim COG: Comprehension

20. According to Émile Durkheim, early forms of society were held together by _____, in which people were connected because they performed similar types of work and shared similar beliefs and values.
a. organic solidarity
b. mechanical solidarity
c. automatic solidarity
d. structured solidarity

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 36
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Émile Durkheim COG: Knowledge

21. Today, if John's computer stops operating correctly, he probably calls a computer repair technician to fix it. The computer repair technician depends on people like John who need computers to help earn a livelihood. This is an example of:
a. mechanical solidarity
b. organic solidarity
c. structured solidarity
d. integrated solidarity

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 36
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Émile Durkheim COG: Application

22. Durkheim is the author of one of the most famous research studies in the history of sociology, titled _____.
a. *Community and Society*
b. *Capital*
c. *Suicide*
d. *The Social Animal*

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 36
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Émile Durkheim COG: Knowledge

23. An example of _____ is the importance most Americans place on certain freedoms, such as freedom of speech and freedom of religion.
a. mutuality
b. organic solidarity
c. collective conscience
d. collective norms

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 36
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Émile Durkheim COG: Application

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24. The work of social theorist _____would be the most useful in trying to explain how a grocery store employee interacts with his boss.
    a. Max Weber
    b. Émile Durkheim
    c. Karl Marx
    d. Georg Simmel

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 37
    OBJ: LO 2–2 Identify other influential early figures in classical sociology.
    TOP: Georg Simmel COG: Application

25. Early social theorist Georg Simmel described interactions in his theories by conceptualizing the dimensions of interactions as _____ and _____.
    a. forms; types
    b. forms; functions
    c. social class; race
    d. types; social facts

    ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 37
    OBJ: LO 2–2 Identify other influential early figures in classical sociology.
    TOP: Georg Simmel COG: Knowledge

26. The early sociologist who is best known for his studies pertaining to race, specifically the divisions that existed between blacks and whites, is _____.
    a. Émile Durkheim
    b. Max Weber
    c. Karl Marx
    d. W.E.B. Du Bois

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 37
    OBJ: LO 2–2 Identify other influential early figures in classical sociology.
    TOP: W.E.B. Du Bois COG: Knowledge

27. _____ refers to the sense of "two-ness" that arises from being both American and African American, a sense which affects many black Americans according to W.E.B. Du Bois.
    a. Double consciousness
    b. Double awareness
    c. Color line
    d. Dual conscience

    ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 38
    OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: W.E.B. Du Bois COG: Comprehension

28. Thorstein Veblen coined the term _____, which refers to the fact that the wealthy enjoy showing off their wealth, such as driving around their neighborhood in luxury automobiles.
    a. conspicuous consumption
    b. conspicuous leisure
    c. hyperconsumption
    d. conscious consumerism

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 38
OBJ: LO 2–2 Identify other influential early figures in classical sociology.
TOP: Thorstein Veblen COG: Comprehension

29. The sociologist who focused on the patterns of consumption and how the wealthy display their wealth is:
    a. Émile Durkheim
    b. Max Weber
    c. Thorstein Veblen
    d. Karl Marx

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 38
OBJ: LO 2–2 Identify other influential early figures in classical sociology.
TOP: Thorstein Veblen COG: Knowledge

30. When a wealthy person's Facebook page is filled with photos of the many weekdays they spend playing golf at expensive golf courses as a hobby instead of in the office, it exemplifies Veblen's concept of:
    a. extravagance
    b. conspicuous consumption
    c. class egotism
    d. conspicuous leisure

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 38
OBJ: LO 2–2 Identify other influential early figures in classical sociology.
TOP: Thorstein Veblen COG: Application

31. Sociologists who use the _____ framework focus on how societal institutions, such as our governmental system and health care system, are necessary and essential components to any society.
    a. conflict
    b. interactionist
    c. structural-functional
    d. institutional

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 40
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Structural-Functionalism
COG: Analysis

32. Structural-functionalism focuses its theories at the _____ level of analysis.
    a. micro
    b. macro
    c. dual
    d. ethnographic

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 40
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Structural-Functionalism
COG: Comprehension

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33. In structural functionalism, an example of a _____ within the family structure is domestic violence.
    a. function
    b. dysfunction
    c. structure
    d. conflict

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 41
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Structural-Functionalism
    COG: Application

34. A _____ of our educational system would be that students learn valuable skills, such as learning to schedule their time and the significance of deadlines.
    a. manifest function
    b. latent function
    c. dysfunction
    d. intentional purpose

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 41
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Structural-Functionalism
    COG: Application

35. As more states legalize same-sex marriage, laws that pertain to adoption rights for same-sex parents may change as well. This is an example of a(n) _____.
    a. latent function
    b. manifest function
    c. unanticipated consequence
    d. adaptive function

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 41
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Structural-Functionalism
    COG: Application

36. _____ theorists focus on underlying structures with the idea that what transpires below the surface is highly consequential to the shape of society.
    a. Conflict
    b. Rational choice
    c. Structuralist
    d. Critical

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 41
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Structuralism
    COG: Comprehension

37. Friedrich Engels, a frequent collaborator with Karl Marx, believed that female oppression was rooted in an unlikely and hidden place: the private property rights in capitalism. Because he drew connections between underlying systems of gender inequality and private property, Engels could be considered a _____ theorist.

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a. conflict
b. structuralist
c. communist
d. postmodern

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 42
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Structuralism
COG: Analysis

38. Sociologist Peter Berger developed the concept of _____ to describe the task of looking beneath and beyond facades to identify important underlying factors that have enormous effects on human behavior.
a. debunking
b. piggybacking
c. methodizing
d. spelunking

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 43
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Structuralism
COG: Comprehension

39. _____ sees society as held together by power and coercion.
a. Structuralism
b. Rational choice theory
c. Conflict theory
d. Exchange theory

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 43
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Conflict Theory
COG: Analysis

40. Theorist Ralf Dahrendorf describes two basic sides to society: conflict and:
a. power
b. agreement
c. consensus
d. change

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 44
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Conflict Theory
COG: Knowledge

41. According to Dahrendorf, authority resides in _____ not _____.
a. the past; the present
b. the societal level; the individual level
c. functions; structures
d. positions; specific individuals

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 44
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional,

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conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Conflict Theory
COG: Analysis

42. _____ believe that culture has become more important than the economic system.
    a. Feminists
    b. Queer theorists
    c. Structural-functionalist theorists
    d. Critical theorists

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 44
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Critical Theory
    COG: Comprehension

43. _____ is a term for the creation of movies, TV shows, and Internet content by organizations that are inauthentic, phony, predictable, and uncritical art intended for mass consumption.
    a. Art world
    b. Culture industry
    c. Artificial culture
    d. Commercialism

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 44
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Critical Theory
    COG: Comprehension

44. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Critical theorists are concerned with mass culture for which of the following reasons:
    a. Culture should come from the people to represent real experience, but mass culture presents falsified versions of reality
    b. Mass culture suggests that riches and fame are reserved for rare and special people
    c. Mass culture is meant to make people less likely to pursue social change
    d. Mass culture gives rise to corporate brands that reinforce social class hierarchy

    ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 44
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Critical Theory
    COG: Analysis

45. Proponents of the feminist theory focus on how ideas pertaining to gender have been _____, rather than _____.
    a. biologically determined; socially constructed
    b. socially constructed; biologically determined
    c. adaptively constructed; socially constructed
    d. naturally constructed; biologically constructed

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 45
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Feminist Theory
    COG: Comprehension

46. _____ is based on the idea that there are no fixed and stable identities that determine who we are.
    a. Structural theory
    b. Conflict theory
    c. Interactionist theory
    d. Queer theory

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 46
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Queer Theory
    COG: Comprehension

47. According to the concept of _____ we can't understand the plight of a black woman based on race alone; we must focus on other factors, such as gender, age, and occupation.
    a. intersectionality
    b. functionalism
    c. convergence
    d. divergence

    ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 48
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories.
    TOP: Critical Theories of Race and Racism COG: Comprehension

48. Critical theories of race and racism argue that color blindness is:
    a. a good goal for the future
    b. already the norm among most people in the developed world
    c. little more than a new form of racism
    d. a two-way street that must be practiced equally

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 47
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories.
    TOP: Critical Theories of Race and Racism COG: Comprehension

49. Modernity can be described in terms of _____, but postmodernity cannot.
    a. the economy
    b. rationality
    c. exploitation
    d. solidarity

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 49
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Postmodern Theory
    COG: Comprehension

50. What is the relationship of postmodern theory to modern theory?
    a. Postmodern theory deconstructs grand narratives of modern theory
    b. Postmodern theory expands upon grand narratives of modern theory
    c. Postmodern theory largely agrees with modern theory
    d. Postmodern theory has no comment on modern theory

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ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 49
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Postmodern Theory
COG: Comprehension

51. Proponents of the postmodern theory focus on:
    a. scientific approaches to the social world
    b. limited and unrelated snapshots of the social world
    c. grand narratives
    d. responding to theories from classical sociology

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 49
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Postmodern Theory
COG: Knowledge

52. An example of a _____ would be going to Las Vegas and visiting the Eiffel Tower at the Paris Las Vegas hotel and casino.
    a. simulation
    b. exposition
    c. pastiche
    d. grand narrative

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 49
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Postmodern Theory
COG: Application

53. Given a chance to study the homeless population in Chicago, symbolic interactionists would focus primarily on:
    a. the struggles that exist between the different social classes
    b. the societal institutions that play a role in homelessness
    c. the daily interactions between the homeless
    d. the role of the economy on the rates of homelessness

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 50
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Symbolic Interactionism
COG: Application

54. What is the importance of the word *symbolic* in symbolic interactionism?
    a. Symbols refers mainly to language, because it is made up of symbols
    b. Symbols are important because they can be interpreted in many different ways
    c. Symbols matter because they are a fixed part of the structures in which we interact
    d. This means we mostly interact for symbolic purposes

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 50
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Symbolic Interactionism
COG: Comprehension

55. Words, gestures, and even objects that stand in for things are called:
    a. signs

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b. signals
c. symbols
d. representations

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 50
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. COG: Knowledge

56. An ethnomethodologist argues that structures such as courtrooms and hospitals:
a. are settings that individuals negotiate using common sense rules
b. are really abstract and irrelevant to interactions
c. are highly constraining of people and their actions
d. are features of a patriarchal system that should be dismantled

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 51
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Ethnomethodology
COG: Comprehension

57. Many ethnomethodologists study:
a. institutions
b. individuals
c. conversations
d. global cultures

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 51
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Ethnomethodology
COG: Knowledge

58. Peter and Mary have been married for several years. Peter has been unhappy for several months and is thinking about initiating a divorce. He decides to make a list of the benefits and costs of the relationship. Peter is using a form of which theory?
a. Conflict theory
b. Exchange theory
c. Symbolic interactionist theory
d. Structural-functional theory

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 52
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Exchange Theory
COG: Application

59. Exchange theorists focus their study on social behavior between people in which people are seen as:
a. acting out their social roles
b. rational profit seekers
c. basically altruistic and kind
d. emotionally driven

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 52
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Exchange Theory

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COG: Comprehension

60. According to exchange theory, "hooking up":
    a. shows how emotions and drives are the basis of interactions
    b. is only likely among those who have not yet taken on adult roles
    c. rarely develops in isolation from other exchange relationships
    d. is a deviant type of exchange in a relationship

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 52
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Exchange Theory
    COG: Comprehension

61. The premise of the rational choice theory is:
    a. There are rewards and costs that determine a person's choices
    b. People act intentionally in order to achieve goals
    c. Coercion is the driving force behind all decisions
    d. Individual choices are only limited by self-generated constraints

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 53
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Rational Choice Theory
    COG: Comprehension

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

62. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Max Weber had the following in common with Karl Marx:
    a. They were both leading academics of their day
    b. They both devoted great attention to the economy
    c. They both treated capitalism as centrally important
    d. They both saw the role of religion as a minor force in determining societal outcomes

    ANS: B, C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 33
    OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Max Weber COG: Comprehension

63. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Which of these theory groups is considered a part of conflict/critical theories?
    a. Functionalism
    b. Queer theory
    c. Symbolic interactionism
    d. Feminist theory

    ANS: B, D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 43
    OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Conflict/Critical Theories
    COG: Analysis

64. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. These theories focus on the micro level of individuals and groups.
    a. Rational choice theory
    b. Functionalism

c. Ethnomethodology
d. Critical theory

ANS: A, C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 50
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Inter/Actionist Theories
COG: Analysis

TRUE/FALSE

65. All sociologists theorize.
a. True
b. False

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 28
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: How Do Theories Help Us Understand Politics and Other Social Institutions?
COG: Comprehension

66. Once sociological theories have been created, they can be broadly applied to many different subjects, such as religion, economy, or organizations.
a. True
b. False

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 28
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: How Do Theories Help Us Understand Politics and Other Social Institutions?
COG: Comprehension

67. Sociological theories, once created, usually only apply to a specific subject area such as religion, sports, or work.
a. True
b. False

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 28
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: How Do Theories Help Us Understand Politics and Other Social Institutions?
COG: Knowledge

68. When Randall Collins developed his theory about the causes of violence, it really could only be applied to serious criminal acts, and did not relate to common, minor acts of violence that go unreported.
a. True
b. False

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 28
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: How Do Theories Help Us Understand Politics and Other Social Institutions?
COG: Comprehension

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69. Because it only studies modern society, earlier theories from other fields had little relevance for sociology.
a. True
b. False

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 29
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: The Giants of Classical Sociological Theory
COG: Comprehension

70. W.E.B. Du Bois is best known for his studies which focused on race relations and double consciousness.
a. True
b. False

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 37
OBJ: LO 2–2 Identify other influential early figures in classical sociology.
TOP: W.E.B. Du Bois COG: Knowledge

71. Karl Marx created communism as it was practiced by the Soviet Union and other countries in the twentieth century.
a. True
b. False

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 30
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Karl Marx COG: Comprehension

72. Max Weber focused on the intersection between religion and the family.
a. True
b. False

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 33
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Max Weber COG: Knowledge

73. George Homans was the main figure in exchange theory.
a. True
b. False

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 52
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Exchange Theory
COG: Knowledge

74. Rational choice theorists believe that institutions act rationally, but people rarely do.
a. True
b. False

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 53
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Rational Choice Theory

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COG: Knowledge

75. Conflict theorists focus on the power struggles that exist between different groups in society.
a. True
b. False

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 43
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Conflict Theory COG: Knowledge

76. Feminist theorists focus on issues pertaining to women, especially in societies where a patriarchal system is present.
a. True
b. False

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 45
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Feminist Theory
COG: Knowledge

77. Ethnomethodologists are concerned with how people think, not what people do.
a. True
b. False

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 50
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Ethnomethodology
COG: Knowledge

78. According to the rational choice theory, people are aware of their actions and their behaviors have meaning and purpose.
a. True
b. False

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 53
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Rational Choice Theory
COG: Comprehension

SHORT ANSWER

79. Karl Marx describes capitalist systems as "exploitive." Briefly describe the main feature of capitalism that Marx uses to explains this—who exploits whom, and how?

ANS:
In Marx's explanation, capitalists exploit proletariat. The capitalists are the owners of the means of production and they exploit the proletariat, who are the workers. The proletariat doesn't own anything except their own labor, which they sell to the capitalists. Basically, the workers make everything, but the capitalists reap all the rewards, a/k/a make all the profits, even though they barely do anything.

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PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 30–31
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Karl Marx COG: Comprehension

80. According to Karl Marx, workers experience "alienation" in the workplace. What does it mean to say they are "alienated"? Name two of the three ways they are alienated, based on your reading of Ritzer's text.

ANS:
"Alienation" means that workers are disconnected from the human qualities of their own labor. Workers are alienated because (1) the work is repetitive and that is not a natural expression of human creativity and capabilities; (2) they have little connection to the finished product that results from their work; and (3) they feel little connection to their fellow workers.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 31
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Karl Marx COG: Comprehension

81. Consider the current state of the United States in light of Karl Marx's theories. What is one way that Marx's predictions hold when looking at current behaviors in the U.S. economic system? What is one way that they failed to predict what would happen?

ANS:
Varies, but examples for each could include: Marx was right about the growing income gap between the top of the economic system, the "capitalists" and everyone else, the "proletariat." Marx was also right about the need for capitalists to find the cheapest sources of labor and resources around the world. However, Marx was wrong about the proletarian revolution, which hasn't happened and seems very unlikely to happen, and he was wrong about the evolution of systems from capitalism to communism. Capitalism continues to exist and shows no sign of ending anytime soon.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 31
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Karl Marx COG: Application

82. According to Ritzer's description of Marx, Durkheim, and Weber, what level of society did all three major early social theorists focus on in their works? Of the three, which were critical and which were positive in their views?

ANS:
Marx, Weber, and Durkheim had in a common a focus on the macro structures of society. Marx and Weber were both critical of these macro structures. Marx criticized capitalism while Weber was critical of the rationalization of society in capitalist systems. Durkheim was not like Marx and Weber. He had a mostly positive view of macro structures, feeling that they were not only necessary but highly desirable. Marx and Weber worried about too much control over the individual by society, but Durkheim worried more about too little control or guidance to help the individual function well in society and control his or her passions.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 35–36
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Émile Durkheim COG: Comprehension

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83. One of Durkheim's major concepts is that of "collective conscience." What is meant by this term? What is an example of collective conscience? Did Durkheim see collective conscience as a good or a bad thing? Why?

ANS:
Varies, but the answer should address each part of this question. What is meant by collective conscience: "A set of beliefs shared by people throughout society." What is an example? The shared belief that it is wrong to kill each other, or another similar, widely held and uncontroversial shared belief. Finally, Durkheim thought this was a good thing because society could not function without a set of shared beliefs.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 36
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Émile Durkheim COG: Comprehension

ESSAY

84. An important part of Karl Marx's theories on capitalism relate to consciousness—how people think about things. In this essay, please name and define the two main roles that people hold in a capitalist economy. How do these roles interact in the capitalist economy to produce false consciousness? Who holds what Marx calls "false consciousness"? How are they led to believe this? What did Marx propose to replace false consciousness, and how did he suggest it would affect society?

ANS:
The two main roles that people hold in capitalism are **capitalists**—the owners of the means of production, and **proletariat**—the workers. Marx suggests that false consciousness is produced in capitalism because capitalists receive most of the rewards, through profits, of the work of the proletariat. The proletariat have a false consciousness when they fail to understand how capitalism works, or they incorrectly believe that capitalism benefits them. Workers may believe this because they do not see their own exploitation. They are **alienated** from the products of their labor, so they do not see how their own work is claimed and earns a profit for someone else, or they don't believe that this is wrong due to **ideology** produced by the capitalists, which supports the capitalist system as good. Marx proposed that **class consciousness** would develop among workers to replace false consciousness, in which workers would truly see the way the system works. This would lead to uprising and revolution. Capitalists would never gain class consciousness because it was not in their interest to see it another way—they benefit too much from the existing system.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 31–33
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Karl Marx COG: Comprehension

85. Max Weber is a very important social theorist in sociology. One of his major works tied religious ethics to economic systems. Briefly describe the relationship he found that connected Protestants and Calvinist beliefs to a capitalist economy.

ANS:

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In *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism,* Weber looked at societies around the world and analyzed the relationship between religion and economy. He found unique beliefs held by Calvinists and Protestants who believed whether a person went to heaven or hell was already set and unchangeable, but one might be able to detect whether they were destined for heaven or hell by success on earth, especially financial success. This created an unexpected incentive for succeeding financially. However, religious beliefs also required frugality, leading to accumulation. Weber showed the relationship between this set of religious ideas and success in a specific economic system.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 34
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Max Weber COG: Comprehension

86. Émile Durkheim described two types of solidarity. Briefly compare these two forms of solidarity, using concrete examples to illustrate how they differ. What type of society is each solidarity type associated with? How much power does collective conscience have in each type of solidarity, and why is a weaker collective conscience a problem?

ANS:
Varies but should include a description of **mechanical solidarity** and **organic solidarity.** Mechanical solidarity has a low division of labor while organic solidarity has a high division of labor. This means that people do many jobs and each person's job is similar to others in mechanical solidarity. In organic solidarity, this means people are specialized and have jobs that differ from one another. An example of mechanical solidarity might be that everyone in the group farms, cooks, and parents children. An example of organic solidarity would include that only some people specialize in farming while others do not at all, and some people can become chefs while others can simply purchase prepared food and never learn to farm or cook. Mechanical solidarity is associated with simpler and earlier societies, while organic solidarity is associated with modern and larger societies. Earlier, simpler societies with mechanical solidarity tend to have higher collective conscience, which weakens as they move to a larger, more diversified organic solidarity model of society. This is bad, according to Durkheim, because when the collective conscience weakens, people are more likely to feel anomie, or a sense of confusion about their place and what is expected of them in society, and this can lead to feelings of meaninglessness, despair, and raise suicide rates.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 36
OBJ: LO 2–1 Identify the most important classical sociologists and their major contributions to the field. TOP: Émile Durkheim COG: Comprehension

87. The black sociologist W.E.B. Du Bois was an early contributor to sociology on theories related to race and the effects of racial discrimination. He is well known for several important works and theories, including his theory of double consciousness. In this essay, please explain the concept of double consciousness. What are some of the consequences of people who possess double consciousness? How might this be applied to race relations today?

ANS:

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Varies but should include an explanation of **double consciousness**: the sense of "two-ness" of related to belonging to two categories simultaneously that are not completely in agreement with one another, where one places the person within the dominant group and the other category places them outside of it. Being an American and being an African American in the case of black people in the United States is the primary example, but this could be applied to other groups or countries where one identity is considered a dominant category and the other is a minority category. A potential negative consequence of a double consciousness is a sense of tension for the individual between two thoughts or two ideas. However, a positive outcome is that this can produce unique insights about being in either the marginal or the dominant category, or about society in general.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 38
OBJ: LO 2–2 Identify other influential early figures in classical sociology.
TOP: W.E.B. Du Bois COG: Comprehension

88. Select any two sociological theories and discuss each theory in depth. How does each theory help us understand society?

ANS:
Varies

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 26–53 TOP: Thinking Sociologically
COG: Analysis

89. Discuss the differences and similarities between the structural-functionalist theoretical perspective and the conflict perspective.

ANS:
Varies but should include that **structural-functionalism** focuses on social structures and their functions. Structural-functionalist theorists start out with a positive view of social structures and believe that current social structures exist because they are necessary and desirable. This gives them a conservative view—if it exists, it must need to exist to perform specific functions. Figures include classically Émile Durkheim and contemporary Robert Merton. Book example given describes national borders and passport controls from a structural-functionalist perspective as a necessary function. The theory later also included dysfunctions, where the consequences may be negative. Merton also added the concepts of manifest (conscious and purposeful) functions and latent (unintended positive) functions. Unintended consequences may also result that are either positive or negative. By contrast **Conflict theory** deriving from Marx, can be seen as "an inversion" of structural functionalism. It focuses more on the negative than the positive. Society is held together not by the necessity of functions and consensus or agreement with social structures but by power relations and coercion; specifically, the power of some to determine the rules for all. Dahrendorf is used as a contemporary example of a conflict theorist. Interests are worked out between groups, often in a way that favors one group or class over the other.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 39–49
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories.
TOP: Contemporary Sociological Theory COG: Application

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90. How does the exchange theory help us understand how people choose a college? Compare this to how rational choice theory would explain the same thing.

ANS:
Varies but should include for **exchange theory** the idea that people continue in courses of action when the rewards outweigh the costs, and discontinue when the costs are greater than the rewards. When searching for a college program, a person might make the choice based on the program with the lowest tuition, the best scholarship, or they might choose to live closest to home so that costs are lowered by living with family. **Rational choice theory,** on the other hand, would see the desire to graduate from college as a goal someone has, and that people act intentionally to achieve their goals. So looking for a college would be based on the means most likely to best satisfy their needs and wants, such as having the best program in one's field to allow them to reach their career goals. However, they have to believe they can get "access to scarce resources," in this case, be accepted into the program. They would also have to meet "the requirements of social structures," in this case, to be able to take on the role of full-time student.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 52–53
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Exchange Theory
COG: Application

91. Use what you know about critical theory to discuss Facebook and the culture industry. According to Ritzer, what is mass culture, and what is the culture industry? Would Facebook be considered a part of the culture industry? Having considered these arguments, do you agree or disagree that Facebook is a part of the "culture industry"?

ANS:
Varies but should include a definition of **culture industry** as the creator of **mass culture—**culture created by organizations or corporations intended for mass consumption that falsify reality, present themselves as authentic but are not authentically created art created by people, and that presents unchallenging messages that repress and mollify people rather than presenting challenging or upsetting messages that might result in social action or support for social change. Mass culture also ingrains certain brands as a part of creating a consumer culture that connects consumption to social class identities. Ritzer argues that Facebook does contain some mass culture, advertisements, and inauthentic content from companies and organizations, but it also contains content that is generated by people for people, and is arguably spontaneous and authentic. Aside from some basic obscenity rules, Facebook exercises little control over the content, so perhaps it is not a part of the culture industry. However, another argument is that even if the content is not culture industry, Facebook as a platform is a "culture industry" medium that makes billions of dollars for its owners. It also can be seen as repressing and pacifying people so they don't act for social change or spend their time on more meaningful forms of social activism. Finally, it may be a more subtle, personalized, and possibly effective way to target market to individuals toward consumption of specific brands. The respondent can use these points however they like to argue that Facebook is a stronger culture industry or a weakening of culture industry.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 44
OBJ: LO 2–3 Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of structural/functional, conflict/critical, and inter/actionist theories. TOP: Critical Theory
COG: Analysis

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