An Introduction to Sociology 1st edition Murji Test Bank

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Testbank

Chapter 2: What is Sociological about the Digital Society?

Questions:

1. Social studies of technological systems have demonstrated that technologies are:
    a) Neutral
    b) Value-laden
    c) Becoming increasingly unpopular
    d) Becoming obsolete

2. What term describes how data analytics are being used to observe and govern the poor?

    a) Internet inequality
    b) Online prison
    c) Data discrimination
    d) Digital poor house

3. What term describes the use of data analysis to determine risk?

    a) Probability data analysis
    b) Insurance data analysis
    c) Predictive data analysis
    d) Determining data analysis

4. What term describes programmable digital infrastructures controlled by operators who curate the interactions of users?

    a) Moderators
    b) Social media
    c) Platforms
    d) Boards

5. The infrastructuralization of the Internet describes how:

    a) The Internet's infrastructure is rapidly evolving
    b) Digital services are becoming increasingly indispensable to the conduct of everyday life
    c) Patterns of internet usage are shaped by user's location
    d) Internet providers dictate how the internet is used

6. The term digital divide describes:

    a) The gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who do not
    b) Brand loyalty to a specific computer brand

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c) The lack of compatibility between different computer operating systems
d) Differences in how old and young people use the Internet

7. The term technological determinism refers to:

a) Society having an active impact on largely passive technologies
b) How past technologies dictate the shape of future technologies
c) Technology having an active impact on a largely passive society
d) The laws put in place to govern the use of technology

8. Which perspective explores the development and use of digital technology in practice?

a) The methodological perspective
b) The contextual perspective
c) The interactive perspective
d) The socio-technological perspective

9. Which sociological perspective examines wider process of interaction and interactivity between technology, knowledge and society?

a) The interactive perspective
b) The contextual perspective
c) The socio-technological perspective
d) The methodological perspective

10. Which perspective seeks to understand transformations in ways of knowing and intervening in digital societies?

a) The interactive perspective
b) The contextual perspective
c) The methodological perspective
d) The socio-technological perspective

Answers:

1. B
   Social studies of technological systems have demonstrated that technologies were not neutral but value laden.
2. D
   A digital poor house likens the increasing use of data analytics to the poor houses constructed in the 19th century to observe and control the poor.
3. C
   Predictive data analysis is used to determine risk and is often used by insurance companies.
4. C
   The term platform describes programmable digital infrastructures controlled by operators who curate the interactions of users.

5. B
   The infrastructuralization of the Internet describes how digital services are becoming increasingly indispensable to the conduct of everyday life.
6. A
   The term digital divide describes the gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who do not.
7. C
   The term technological determinism refers to technology having an active impact on a largely passive society.
8. B
   The contextual perspective examines the development and use of digital technology in practice.
9. A
   The interactive perspective examines wider process of interaction and interactivity between technology, knowledge and society.
10. C
    The methodological perspective seeks to understand transformations in ways of knowing and intervening in digital societies.

Chapter 3: What is Sociological about the Environment?

Questions:

1. Which theorist emphasized the distinction of the social from the natural world?

   a) Peter Dickens
   b) Émile Durkheim
   c) John Hannigan
   d) Karl Marx

2. Which perspective views humans as separate from, and more important than, the rest of nature?

   a) Anthropocentric
   b) Humanist
   c) Humancentric
   d) Nurture over nature

3. Environmental sociology argues that:

   a) Human societies have no influence over physical environments
   b) Physical environments can influence and be influenced by human societies and behaviours
   c) The behaviour of humans has no influence over physical environments
   d) The environment has a determining impact on human behaviour

4. Which theorist explored how the ways in which humans work on and change

nature also affects humans, using bovine spongiform encephalopathy as an example?

a) Émile Durkheim
b) John Hannigan
c) John Urry
d) Peter Dickens

5. 'Green social theory' and 'Environmental Sociology' are categorized under which perspective?

a) Social constructionist
b) Functionalist
c) Realist
d) Marxist

6. Which approach to environmental problems focus on exploring how and why issues come to be classified as natural, considered problematic, and rise to societal attention?

a) Marxist
b) Realist
c) Social constructionist
d) Feminist

7. Which theorist outlines six factors for the successful construction of environmental problems?

a) John Hannigan
b) Peter Dickens
c) Émile Durkheim
d) John Urry

8. The term capitalocene draws attention to:

a) The impact of the global environment shaping capitalist economies
b) The impact of human activity in shaping global environmental change
c) The impact of capitalist economies in shaping global environmental change
d) The impact of industrialization in shaping global environmental change

9. Which elements do the concept of sustainability encompass?

a) Environmental
b) Economic
c) Social
d) All of the above

10. Signatories of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change report on

which of the following emissions:

a) All emissions of carbon dioxide from industry, government, households, and transport within a country
b) International emissions associated with aviation and shipping
c) Emissions associated with making goods which are imported from outside the country
d) All of the above

Answers:

1. B
   Durkheim was determined to establish sociology as a science in its own right and attempted to do so by emphasizing the distinction between the social and natural world.
2. A
   Anthropocentric perspectives view humans as separate from, and more important than, the rest of nature.
3. B
   Environmental sociology recognizes that physical environments can influence and be influenced by human societies and behaviour.
4. D
   Peter Dickins explored how the ways in which humans work on and change nature also affects humans, using bovine spongiform encephalopathy as an example.
5. C
   Green social theory and Environmental Sociology are categorized as realist perspectives.
6. C
   Social constructionist approaches to environmental problems focus on exploring how and why issues come to be classified as 'natural', considered problematic and rise to societal attention.
7. A
   John Hannigan outlines six factors for the successful construction of environmental problems.
8. C
   The term capitalocene draws attention to the impact of capitalist economies in shaping global environmental change.
9. D
   The concept of sustainability encompasses environmental, economic and social elements.
10. A
    Signatories of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change report on national emissions on a territorial basis, reporting all emissions of carbon dioxide from industry, government, households, and transport within a country.

Chapter 4: What is Sociological about Crime?

Questions:

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1. Durkheim claimed that crime is:

    a) Pathological
    b) Functional to society
    c) Biological
    d) A symptom of a diseased society

2. Which theory asserts that crime occurs when individuals lack the legitimate means to achieve societal goals?

    a) Strain
    b) Rebellion
    c) Anomie
    d) Labeling

3. Which theorist proposed the theory of differential association?

    a) Émile Durkheim
    b) Merton
    c) Sutherland
    d) Cohen

4. Differential association theory claims that criminal behavior is:

    a) Inherited
    b) Limited to the poor and disadvantaged
    c) The result of an individual's personality traits
    d) Learnt through interactions with others

5. What forum was formed in response to a dissatisfaction with mainstream British criminology:

    a) National Deviancy Conference
    b) Regional Crime Conference
    c) British Crime symposium
    d) Global Criminology Committee

6. Which research center proposed that ideological coding and political struggles resulted in social groups being labeled as deviant:

    a) Chicago School
    b) Institute of Criminology
    c) Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies
    d) The Centre for Criminology

7. Crimmigration refers to:

    a) Crimes committed by immigrants
    b) Crimes committed against immigrants
    c) The intertwining of immigration and criminal law

d) Integrating criminals into society

8. Early sociological definitions regarded subcultures as:

   a) Groups of less than ten individuals
   b) Developing societies
   c) Sub-divisions of a national culture
   d) Non-Western cultures

9. Urban ecology explores:

   a) How rural and urban crimes differ
   b) Why psychologically deviant people live in certain areas
   c) The impact of crimes on the natural environment
   d) How the structure of urban environments encourages deviant lifestyles and criminal activity.

10. What term coined by Edwin Sutherland describes crimes committed by privileged groups?

    a) Middle class crime
    b) White collar crime
    c) Intersectionality
    d) Blue collar crime

Answers:

1. B
   Durkheim argued that crime was a 'normal' part of healthy societies and played a necessary role within them.
2. A
   Strain theory proposes that crime stems from the class structure of society, where many individuals are unable to achieve socially accepted goals (such as the American Dream) through their own hard work, so may instead use illegal methods to attain them.
3. C
   Edwin Sutherland developed the theory of differential association in 1924.
4. D
   Differential association argues that individuals learn the techniques, and motives for criminal behavior through interactions with others.
5. A
   The National Deviancy Conference (NDC) was formed in 1968 following dissatisfaction with orthodox British criminology.
6. C
   Researchers at the Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies (CCCS) saw subcultures as a collective resistance to mainstream society from disadvantaged groups. These subcultures were in turn labelled as deviant and used as scapegoats for social anxieties.
7. C
   Crimmigration refers to how immigration and criminal justice systems

have merged, with laws and legal processes being used to enforce control following the increased globalization of society.

8. C
   Early sociologists defined subcultures as groups of people that differentiated themselves from the mainstream culture, whilst remaining within this dominant culture.
9. D
   Urban ecology argues that certain parts of the city are more crime prone than others due to the social structures and cultural norms within these spaces.
10. B
    Edwin Sutherland (1940) argued that crime was also committed by individuals who had high social status.

Chapter 5: What is Society?

Questions:

1. Libertarian views propose that society is:

   a) An unobservable 'thing' that exists beyond individuals
   b) Solely a collection of individuals
   c) The bond between communities
   d) A group of people born within the same country

2. Methodological individualism refers to:

   a) A research method created by one person
   b) Studies carried out by one researcher
   c) Studies that focus on one research participant
   d) Analyzing social life on the assumption that it is the result of individual actions

3. Methodological collectivism refers to:

   a) Analyzing social life on the assumption that it is the result of group dynamics
   b) A method created by multiple people
   c) Studies carried out by multiple researchers
   d) Studies that focus on multiple research participants

4. Who proposed hat populations were held together by a conscience collective?

   a) Max Weber
   b) Karl Marx
   c) Émile Durkheim

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d) Erving Goffman

5. Max Weber argued that social phenomena:

a) Are things that exist within their own right
b) Did not exist
c) Should not be abstracted
d) Should be understood though a methodological collective approach

6. Which theorist saw society as a combination of both individual actions and institutional structures?

a) Karl Marx
b) Max Weber
c) Émile Durkheim
d) Erving Goffman

7. The term culture describes:

a) Fixed meanings and values held by members of a society
b) Innate preferences
c) The preferences of the upper classes
d) The meanings that members of a society subscribe to forming commonly held values

8. The term norm refers to:

a) Genetically determined ways of behaving
b) How individuals express their 'true selves'
c) Expectations about how individuals should typically behave.
d) Neurotypical individuals

9. Roles are:

a) Innate
b) Learnt through socialization
c) Genetically determined
d) Fixed

10. Social integration describes:

a) Relocating to a new state
b) Undertaking research on a subgroup's culture
c) The communication between two or more individuals
d) The extent to which individuals and collectives consistently enact their roles within society

Answers:

1. B