Imagining Society An Introduction to Sociology 1st edition Corrigall-Brown Test Bank

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Chapter 2: Socialization and Social Interaction

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. How did Durkheim disagree with Rousseau on the importance of society?
a. Rousseau felt that society damaged mankind, taking them out of a pure, primitive state, and Durkheim argued that society is what makes us human.
b. Durkheim rejected the concept of society as impure, while Rousseau felt society created civilization.
c. Rousseau asserted that society could only be studied by observation, but Durkheim used meta-analysis instead.
d. Rousseau's ideas were inherently impractical, since he was a philosopher; Durkheim took a more pragmatic approach.
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how Durkheim sees the connection between individuals and society.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: The Individual and Society
Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Who felt that humans could NOT exist without society?
a. Rousseau
b. Durkheim
c. Schaeffle
d. Comte
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how Durkheim sees the connection between individuals and society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Individual and Society
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Rousseau and Durkheim agreed that _____.
a. society exists outside of human influence
b. socialization is an unchanging force
c. humans are shaped by their society
d. man is an island
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how Durkheim sees the connection between individuals and society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Individual and Society
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The process by which a person learns the norms and customs of society is known as _____.
a. structural functionalism
b. socialization
c. symbolic interactionism
d. conflict theory
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Which theoretical perspective equates the parts of society to parts of a body, all working together for the survival of the whole?
a. Feminist theory
b. Symbolic interactionism
c. Conflict theory
d. Structural functionalism
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Structural Functionalism
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Each part of society has its own expected beliefs, behaviors, and norms, collectively known as _____.
a. patriarchy
b. socialization
c. roles
d. structure
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural Functionalism
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. One person may be a mother, daughter, sister, aunt, manager, wife, student, and friend, each of which carries different behavioral expectations. These are all examples of _____.
a. oppression

b. roles
c. socialization
d. compartmentalization
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural Functionalism
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. According to structural functionalist Talcott parsons, what must happen for the smooth functioning of society?
a. Patriarchy is eliminated in favor of matriarchy.
b. Everyone understands and abides by society's rules and values.
c. All social classes are treated equally.
d. The ruling class determines and dominates social norms.
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Structural Functionalism
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. What is the main difference between the structural functionalism and conflict theory perspectives?
a. Structural functionalism focuses on competition between groups, while conflict theory studies routes to harmony between groups.
b. Conflict theory is more optimistic and accepting than structural functionalism, which looks mostly at oppression.
c. Conflict theory is based on clashes between social classes, and structural functionalism describes how people should work together.
d. Structural functionalism rejects the importance of the status quo, while conflict theory supports it.
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

10. The struggle to maintain the status quo and friction between social classes is a hallmark of which sociological perspective?
a. Conflict theory
b. Symbolic interactionism
c. Structural functionalism
d. Postmodernist theory

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Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. What theorist saw society as based on the clash between owners of the means of production and those who work for them?
a. Mead
b. Kohn
c. Marx
d. Durkheim
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. The manner in which societies tend to value men and their contributions more highly than women and their contributions is called _____.
a. oppression
b. feminism
c. chauvinism
d. patriarchy
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Who helped the poor, challenged the status quo, and won a Nobel Peace Prize despite being labeled the most dangerous woman in America?
a. Harriet Martineau
b. Jane Addams
c. Karen Horney
d. Betty Friedan
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

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14. Who is considered the first female sociologist after she translated Comte's works into English and studied slavery and gender inequality?
a. Jane Addams
b. Karen Horney
c. Harriett Martineau
d. Betty Friedan
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. What aspect of socialization was Melvin Kohn studying during interviews with working and middle class parents about values considered important for their children?
a. Social class
b. Gender roles
c. Family structures
d. Educational system
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

16. In Kohn's study, when some mothers encouraged their sons to perform well in school, but encouraged their daughters to be polite, they were perpetuating _____.
a. class conflict
b. back-stage roles
c. gender inequality
d. defensive practices
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Which two perspectives view socialization as a top-down process, and people as merely recipients of norms, values, and expectations?
a. Symbolic interactionism and conflict theory
b. Structural functionalism and symbolic interactionism
c. Conflict theory and structural functionalism
d. Feminist theory and symbolic interactionism
Ans: C

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Symbolic Interactionism
Difficulty Level: Hard

18. People are seen as active participants in their own socialization in which sociological perspective?
a. Conflict theory
b. Structural functionalism
c. Feminist theory
d. Symbolic interactionism
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Symbolic Interactionism
Difficulty Level: Medium

19. According to symbolic interactionists, the meaning of things comes from _____.
a. their natural meaning
b. social interactions between people
c. society's elite
d. a universal understanding
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interactionism
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. In which of Mead’s stages of role playing do children imitate significant others without understanding the purposes of the behavior?
a. Role-taking
b. Preparatory
c. Game
d. Generalized other
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interactionism
Difficulty Level: Easy

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21. When Aiden and his siblings play together, they pretend to be at preschool and take turns being the "teacher." This is an example of the _____ stage described by Mead and Cooley.
a. self-actualization
b. looking-glass self
c. generalized other
d. role-taking
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Symbolic Interactionism
Difficulty Level: Medium

22. The ability to take the role of several other people at the same time, such as teammates in sports, characterizes the _____ stage, according to Mead.
a. generalized other
b. preparatory
c. game
d. role-taking
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interactionism
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Elements of society that help us integrate, such as family, friends, school, religion, and media, are collectively known as _____.
a. socialization factors
b. looking-glass selves
c. roles to be taken
d. agents of socialization
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Agents of Socialization
Difficulty Level: Medium

24. Every time Isabel wears the color red, she feels empowered and attractive because of the many compliments she receives. This is an example of what sociological concept?
a. Looking-glass self
b. Social class values
c. Role-taking stage

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d. Game stage
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Agents of Socialization
Difficulty Level: Medium

25. According to Charles Horton Cooley's perspective, our sense of self comes from _____.
a. the reactions of others
b. our biological inheritance
c. our social class
d. our innate self-worth
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Agents of Socialization
Difficulty Level: Medium

26. Which type of socialization involves learning unwritten rules, attitudes and values to become a member of society?
a. Secondary
b. Anticipatory
c. Primary
d. Genetic
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Agents of Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

27. Subcultures often require learning new jargon and behaviors in the process of _____ socialization.
a. anticipatory
b. secondary
c. gender
d. primary
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Agents of Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

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28. Benny is studying to become a teacher. He rehearses his lesson presentation skills before beginning his student teaching stint as a form of _____.
a. resocialization
b. primary socialization
c. secondary socialization
d. anticipatory socialization
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Agents of Socialization
Difficulty Level: Medium

29. Vic has retired from teaching, but he still needs some income to make ends meet. Which type of socialization refers to his training for a new job as a high school softball coach?
a. Anticipatory
b. Resocialization
c. Primary
d. Secondary
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Agents of Socialization
Difficulty Level: Medium

30. Which group provide our most important means of primary socialization?
a. Our coworkers
b. Our parents
c. Our community leaders
d. Our spouses
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Agents of Socialization
Difficulty Level: Medium

31. Which methods did Kathleen Blee use to study how women get socialized into racist groups?
a. Participant observation and surveys
b. Interviews and document analysis
c. Experiments and correlational research
d. Breaching experiments and interviews

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Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Methods in Depth: The Socialization of Women in the Hate Movement
Difficulty Level: Medium

32. How did Blee first locate women for her study who might be identified as racist?
a. She observed community events and singled out women who acted inappropriately.
b. She used data from other researchers which categorized women with racist tendencies.
c. She collected and read materials from self-proclaimed racist groups.
d. She interviewed the spouses of publicly-identified racist men.
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Methods in Depth: The Socialization of Women in the Hate Movement
Difficulty Level: Easy

33. According to Blee, what is the only way to confront and defeat organized racism?
a. Learning how people get involved in and how they leave these groups.
b. Passing more strict hate crime laws and enforcing them consistently.
c. Counter protesting at all of the group's public meetings and rallies.
d. Joining larger, more aggressive anti-racist groups to directly confront them.
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Methods in Depth: The Socialization of Women in the Hate Movement
Difficulty Level: Medium

34. What is one obstacle faced by Blee in her study of women in racist hate groups?
a. These groups tend to publish false names online and in newsletters.
b. Members of racist groups assume the identities of their victims.
c. People in these groups are very suspicious of outsiders.
d. Women comprise a very small proportion of hate group members.
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Methods in Depth: The Socialization of Women in the Hate Movement
Difficulty Level: Easy

35. Why did Blee focus on women in racist hate groups instead of men?
a. Most racist hate groups have more female than male members.

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b. Female hate group members are unusual, and make for a better-selling book.
c. Most racist men are too awkward to speak to a woman cogently.
d. Racist men also tend to be sexist and hate women outside the movement.
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Methods in Depth: The Socialization of Women in the Hate Movement
Difficulty Level: Medium

36. What ethical problem did Blee face in her research on the hate group movement?
a. She had to conceal her own racist feelings to remain detached from her subjects' views.
b. Her interview subjects had to feel comfortable, even though she did not agree with their racist views.
c. Some of her subjects did not answer interview questions truthfully, due to their shame.
d. In order to befriend members of racist hate groups, Blee dishonestly pretended to agree with them.
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Methods in Depth: The Socialization of Women in the Hate Movement
Difficulty Level: Medium

37. How did Blee avoid inadvertently giving the racists she was studying a platform for their propaganda?
a. Her subjects had to agree to stop recruiting during the interviews.
b. The level of hate in their beliefs was exaggerated to make it more repulsive.
c. She used false names and places to prevent subjects from gaining status.
d. Most of her subjects were convinced to quit the hate groups after the interview.
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Methods in Depth: The Socialization of Women in the Hate Movement
Difficulty Level: Medium

38. Childhood began to be considered a separate stage of in the _____ century.
a. early twentieth
b. middle of the eighteenth
c. end of the nineteenth
d. sixteenth
Ans: B

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Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Aging and Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

39. What is one result of the increasing awareness that children are NOT simply small adults?
a. Child labor laws were enacted to protect them from harsh factory conditions.
b. Public schools were established and children were required to attend.
c. Adolescents were expected to leave home earlier and start their own families.
d. Adoptions increased and orphanages closed as more kids went to work.
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Aging and Socialization
Difficulty Level: Medium

40. Margaret Mead used participant observation in Samoa to challenge which assumption about growing up?
a. Teenagers are cooperative with parents until they consume social media.
b. Adolescent years are marked by turmoil and strife inside and outside the family.
c. Parents become stricter and use stronger punishments on teenagers.
d. The transition from adolescence to adulthood is longer now than in the past.
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Aging and Socialization
Difficulty Level: Medium

41. Margaret Mead attributed differences in the adolescence experience in Samoa and Western countries to _____.
a. religion
b. climate
c. culture
d. diet
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Methods in Depth: Margaret Mead and Participant Observation
Difficulty Level: Easy

42. How did adolescence become a recognized stage of life development?

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a. Sociologists and psychologists were allowed to study these groups more deeply.
b. Children began living with their parents longer and were expected to go to school.
c. Child labor laws gave kids more free time and increased their consciousness.
d. Increasing years in school provided time to observe and study behavior.
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Aging and Socialization
Difficulty Level: Medium

43. What trend did Furstenberg identify between 1960 and 2000?
a. The number of children in the average family has increased by 15 percent.
b. Young people are maturing and living on their own sooner than before.
c. People are having children at younger ages in more modern times.
d. He found that the rate of people reaching adulthood markers had decreased by almost half.
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Aging and Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

44. Which traditional marker of adulthood is related to increasing population?
a. Leaving the parent's household
b. Completing education
c. Working full time
d. Having children
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Aging and Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

45. Which traditional marker of the transition to adulthood related to increasing earning power?
a. Completing education
b. Getting married
c. Leaving the parental home
d. Having a child
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: Aging and Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

46. No longer relying on parents to pay the bills is also known as _____.
a. having a child
b. financial independence
c. working full time
d. completing education
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Aging and Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

47. Which explanation identifies delayed adulthood as a personal issue faced by young people?
a. The G.I. Bill made college affordable for a whole generation.
b. Modern young people do not work hard enough to achieve independence.
c. It takes more and more time to acquire a good education.
d. Today's housing is increasingly expensive.
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Aging and Socialization
Difficulty Level: Medium

48. What two traditional markers of adulthood are no longer seen as crucial to that transition?
a. Financial independence and working full time
b. Marriage and having children
c. Leaving the parental home and completing education
d. Supporting a family and financial independence
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Aging and Socialization
Difficulty Level: Medium

49. Which factor makes it harder to become a financially independent adult today?
a. Stagnant wages at most jobs
b. Living with parents longer
c. Having children at a later age
d. Increasing cost of tuition

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Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Aging and Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

50. The fastest growing segment of the American population is _____.
a. seniors
b. young children
c. middle agers
d. teenagers
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Aging and Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

51. If population trends continue, which programs will become more expensive and harder to fund at the same time?
a. College tuition and housing
b. Medicare and Social Security
c. Food stamps and welfare
d. Medicaid and prescriptions
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Aging and Socialization
Difficulty Level: Medium

52. The _____ perspective views people as actors playing roles on the stage of their social lives.
a. conflict
b. feminist
c. dramaturgical
d. functionalist
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain Goffman's dramaturgical model and outline how this model helps us to understand social interaction.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Performance of Social Roles
Difficulty Level: Easy

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53. The person considered one of the most important sociologists of the 20th century due to the influential nature of his role-taking studies was _____.
a. Goffman
b. Comte
c. Mead
d. Mills
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain Goffman's dramaturgical model and outline how this model helps us to understand social interaction.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Performance of Social Roles
Difficulty Level: Easy

54. A person changing their hairstyle or clothing is an effort to manage the _____ others have of them.
a. hopes
b. prejudice
c. impression
d. expectations
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain Goffman's dramaturgical model and outline how this model helps us to understand social interaction.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Performance of Social Roles
Difficulty Level: Easy

55. According to Goffman, why do we work so hard to avoid embarrassing ourselves and others?
a. To make social interactions easier and more comfortable
b To control the situation and earn gratitude
c. To acquire leadership skills
d. To avoid social punishments like shunning
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain Goffman's dramaturgical model and outline how this model helps us to understand social interaction.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Performance of Social Roles
Difficulty Level: Medium

56. Jenny is teaching a class in a new high school this semester. Applying the dramaturgical perspective, how should she reassure students that she will NOT embarrass them in class?
a. Post and go over a specific set of twenty classroom rules.
b. Let students know she will speak with them privately to address behavior issues.
c. Remind students that she has phone numbers for all their parents.
d. Ask the principal to visit class and explain expected behavior standards.

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Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain Goffman's dramaturgical model and outline how this model helps us to understand social interaction.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: The Performance of Social Roles
Difficulty Level: Medium

57. In Goffman's theatre analogy, where do people act to make impressions on others?
a. Back stage
b. Stage left
c. Stage right
d. Front stage
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain Goffman's dramaturgical model and outline how this model helps us to understand social interaction.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Performance of Social Roles
Difficulty Level: Easy

58. Which part of a school might be considered back stage for teachers?
a. Classroom
b. Teacher's lounge
c. Principal's office
d. Playground
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain Goffman's dramaturgical model and outline how this model helps us to understand social interaction.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Performance of Social Roles
Difficulty Level: Easy

59. What accurately describes how people are different behind the scenes as compared to on the front stage?
a. People act like themselves no matter the situation or setting.
b. Behind the scenes, people keep up appearances and act natural out front.
c. It is easier to be yourself if you are out of the view of strangers.
d. Integrity is easier to display when people are anonymous, not in public.
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain Goffman's dramaturgical model and outline how this model helps us to understand social interaction.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Performance of Social Roles
Difficulty Level: Easy

60. What continuing challenge does everyone face in smoothing out social interactions and selecting roles?

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a. Appropriate behavior changes with the situation.
b. On-stage time tends to exceed off-stage time.
c. We are unable to think about or practice our performances.
d. Those we interact with are not trying to form an accurate impression.
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain Goffman's dramaturgical model and outline how this model helps us to understand social interaction.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Performance of Social Roles
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

1. Rousseau felt that humans were better off in a primitive state, without relying on society.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how Durkheim sees the connection between individuals and society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Individual and Society
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Durkheim believed that people are born to be social, and society is what makes us human.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how Durkheim sees the connection between individuals and society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Individual and Society
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. In Mead's role-taking stage, children pretend to do activities associated with their parents.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interactionism
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Mead's generalized other stage features children no longer caring how they are viewed by others.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interactionism
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Eating disorders are one example of a criticism of Cooley's looking-glass self-concept.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Agents of Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Structural functionalism is mainly concerned with how the dominant culture oppresses dissent.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural Functionalism
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The feminist perspective is part of the conflict perspective.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. FBI director J. Edgar Hoover was so afraid of Jane Addams upsetting the status quo that he labeled her dangerous for trying to improve society.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Melvin Kohn found that parents in different socioeconomic classes teach different basic values to their children.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Methods in Depth: Melvin Kohn and Interviews

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Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Symbolic interactionism is the only perspective that does NOT feature a top-down structure of socialization.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interactionism
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. An online video blog could be considered an agent of socialization.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Agents of Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Latent learning happens when we absorb behavior patterns or information without specifically setting out to do that.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Agents of Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. One of Cooley's steps in forming the looking-glass self is imagining how others judge our appearance.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Agents of Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Halfway houses are an example of programs used to ease resocialization.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Agents of Socialization
Difficulty Level: Easy

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15. Erving Goffman considered the way we project different aspects of ourselves in different situations as evidence of the basic dishonesty of all humans.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain Goffman's dramaturgical model and outline how this model helps us to understand social interaction.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Performance of Social Roles
Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. Compare the views of Rousseau and Durkheim on human nature. Provide at least three examples to support Rousseau's view, and three examples to support Durkheim's view. Which do you think is true, and why?
Ans: Responses should include Rousseau's rejection of social class, competition, and conflict, or any similar examples of how society can have negative effects on the individual. Responses should also include Durkheim's embrace of the collective spirit, his idea that society makes us human, or any other examples of positive effects, and/or tasks that are better carried out collectively. The subjective portion of the answer should not be scored other than evaluating reasons why the student supports one or the other. Answers will vary.
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how Durkheim sees the connection between individuals and society.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: The Individual and Society
Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Consider the process of gender socialization through consumer goods. Describe the process and any problems associated with it from each of the following perspectives: structural functionalism, conflict theory, and dramaturgical.
Ans: Responses should mention how society needs male and female roles filed, and that a structural functionalist would see this process as improving harmony, while conflict theorist would see it as evidence of domination by the patriarchy. A dramaturgist may view it as setting up expectations for how to present the self even if that projection is not the true self. Problems would include issues faced by those who do not identify as one of the binary sexes.
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Socialization
Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Julie is unhappy when a male colleague gets a promotion that she feels she deserves. Explain possible motivations for this decision using the structural functionalist, feminist, and symbolic interactionist perspectives.

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Ans: Responses should show a basic understanding of the three theoretical approaches. A structural functionalist would indicate that the promotion was granted in order to keep the company running smoothly, and create social cohesion. The feminist perspective is based on the conflict perspective. The first is a way to justify the status quo of men being promoted above women, the second identifies the injustice of the practice. Symbolic interactionism implies that the decision may have been influenced by what the boss learned from others. Answers will vary.
Learning Objective: 2.2: Define socialization and illustrate how the different theoretical approaches explain this process.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Socialization
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Imagine you are conducting a study similar to Margaret Mead's work in Samoa, but in your hometown when you were a teenager. Based on your own experience and that of people you know, would your results agree or disagree with Mead? Provide examples and details to support your answer.
Ans: Responses should include examples of either stormy stress during their adolescence or a calmer experience similar to what Mead found. Answers will vary.
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain socialization as a life-long process and give examples of how we are socialized over the course of our lives.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Methods in Depth: Margaret Mead and Participant Observation
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Recall a funny situation from a comedy movie or television show and explain it using Goffman's dramaturgical principles, including front stage, back stage, and impression. If you cannot recall a particular example, create one to satisfy the requirements of the question.
Ans: Responses should demonstrate that the student understand these concepts, and need not come from an actual movie or television show. Answers will vary.
Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain Goffman's dramaturgical model and outline how this model helps us to understand social interaction.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: The Performance of Social Roles
Difficulty Level: Hard

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