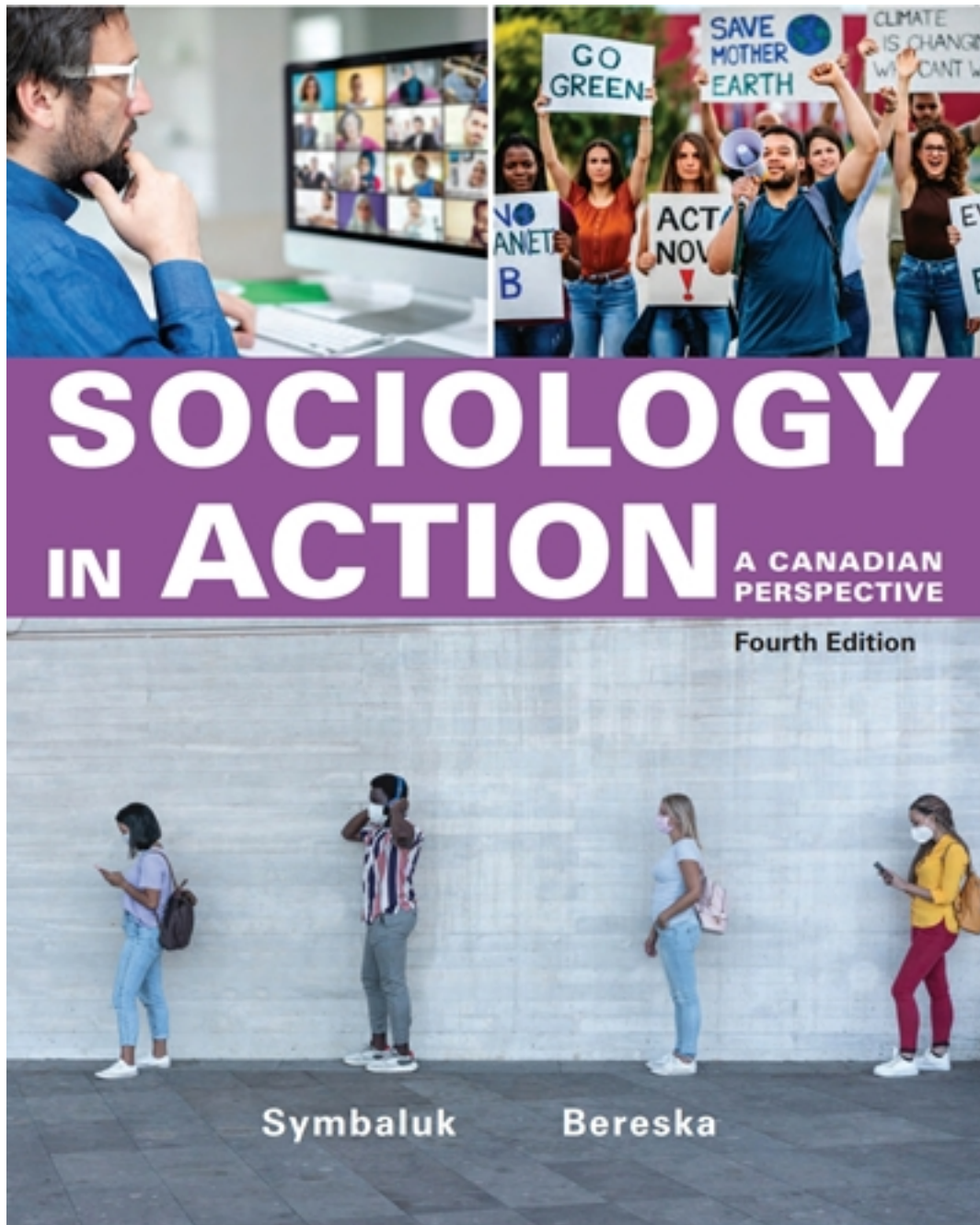


# Test Bank for Sociology in Action 4th Edition by Symboluk

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# Test Bank

1. According to the textbook authors, we might better understand who becomes a professional hockey player by applying ideas developed by which of the following?

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Emile Durkheim
- \*c. Max Weber
- d. Auguste Comte

2. According to the textbook authors, what is the relationship between unemployment and postsecondary education?

- a. As unemployment increases, postsecondary enrolments decrease.
- \*b. As unemployment increases, postsecondary enrolments increase.
- c. Unemployment and postsecondary unemployment are essentially unrelated.
- d. As unemployment decreases, postsecondary enrolments also decrease.

3. "Expectations regarding how we are supposed to act" defines which of the following?

- a. values
- b. functionality
- \*c. norms
- d. cultural facts

4. It can be argued that the so-called hook-up culture found on the modern university or college campus results from a variety of social factors of which the individuals involved might not even be aware. When we make this statement, what kind of sociology are we practising?

- \*a. seeing the strange in the familiar
- b. seeing the particular in the general
- c. employing social facts
- d. recognising the irrelevance of free will

5. According to sociologists, why do some individuals seem to have more resources and face fewer challenges when considering postsecondary education?

- a. Some universities will only admit students above a particular income level.
- b. Some individuals make poor choices and have no self-control in their youth.
- \*c. Some individuals experience several coinciding larger social factors that may limit their choices.
- d. Some individuals don't have the inner resources to overcome life's challenges.

6. In Canada today, how is postsecondary education most commonly viewed?

- \*a. normative
- b. renormative
- c. dysfunctional
- d. functionally required

7. Once Ruth got married, she quit her job, had two children, and stayed at home to raise them. Although Ruth had wanted to be a doctor, raising her children was what her family and friends expected her to do. What kind of influence on her actions was Ruth's decision to follow "expected path"?

- a. micro-level
- \*b. macro-level
- c. global
- d. functional

8. Which term refers to the level of broad social forces?

- a. micro level
- \*b. macro level
- c. sociological level
- d. public level

9. How might a sociologist best understand a situation in which someone adopts a fashion trend that is being widely shared by others in society?

- a. an example of network diffusion
- b. the familiar in the strange
- \*c. the strange in the familiar
- d. decorative diffusion

10. Charles is supposed to drive his friends to school for an important examination. However, no matter how much he tries, Charles cannot start his car. In anger he tells his friends that his car is doing this on purpose. What quality is Charles attributing to his car?

- a. directionality
- \*b. agency
- c. micro tendencies
- d. non-operationality

11. What does it mean when sociologists refer to agency?

- \*a. the ability to make choices
- b. the ability to connect to a broad web of social services
- c. the ability to influence others
- d. the ability to interact effectively with a bureaucracy such as the university

12. Factors such as social stratification, inequality, race, ethnicity, and gender affect opportunities available to a person. What label did Max Weber give to these factors?

- \*a. life chances
- b. individual opportunities
- c. life opportunities
- d. individual chances

13. According to Max Weber, the ways in which our opportunities in life are affected by factors such as race, ethnicity, and gender is summarized by which of the following?

- a. stratified outcomes
- \*b. life chances
- c. proletarian deprivation
- d. lifestyle competition

14. Which of the following is most correct?

- a. Micro-sociological factors exert influence at the macro-sociological level.
- b. Macro-sociological factors exert influence at the micro-sociological level.
- \*c. Micro and macro factors may be said to influence each other.
- d. Micro and macro factors are influential in mutually distinct ways.

15. Which term best describes the relationship between the macro and micro level?

- a. unidirectional
- \*b. bidirectional
- c. multidirectional
- d. nondirectional

16. Which of the following best describes the term "life chances"?

- a. the probability of surviving a natural disaster
- \*b. the opportunities in life resulting from patterns of stratification and inequality
- c. the ways in which what one achieves in life is a product of personal will and ambition
- d. the idea that luck has important sociological dimensions

17. In Canada, how is the decision to attend university perceived?

- a. It is not considered normative.
- b. It is no longer affected by life chances.
- \*c. It is, in one sense, an indirect product of the decisions made by so many married mothers to enter the work force in the 1960s and 1970s.
- d. It is rarely based on financial considerations.

18. According to the textbook authors, what is the essence of the sociological perspective?

- a. the use of statistics to chart social change
- b. the promotion of the functional
- c. the desire to promote change at the micro level
- \*d. the use of a sociological imagination

19. Which statement best describes the relationship between micro and macro levels of explanation?

- a. Macro questions are the appropriate subject matter of sociology while micro questions are not.
- b. Micro questions tend to be more important than macro questions.
- c. Micro questions often require macro answers.
- \*d. Individual experiences which occur at the micro level are intricately connected to broader social forces at the macro level.

20. According to C. Wright Mills, who should use the sociological imagination?

- a. psychologists
- b. social psychologists
- c. professional sociologists only
- \*d. everyone

21. According to C. Wright Mills, what do sociologists try to do?

- a. They try to relate individual troubles to higher individual-level factors.
- b. They try to understand individual troubles in a comparative way.
- \*c. They try to relate private troubles to public issues
- d. They try to understand individual troubles in an interdisciplinary way.

22. Which term best describes the ability of a person to grasp the connection between society and self?

- \*a. sociological imagination
- b. social evolution
- c. sociological revelation
- d. structural integration

23. Which of the following helps us to understand that things are not always what they seem to be?

- a. the sociological you
- b. the sociological problematic
- c. the sociological paradox
- \*d. the sociological imagination

24. Why would social services workers benefit from a degree in sociology?

- a. They need to understand how to work with marginalised individuals.
- b. A university degree in at least one social science is necessary for the position.
- c. They develop social service programs.
- \*d. They deal with both personal and social problems.

25. According to C. Wright Mills, the sociological imagination encourages the exploration of which of the following with respect to unemployment?

- a. the reasons for individual unemployment
- b. how the unemployment of individuals affects society in dysfunctional ways
- c. why unemployment rates have more to do with the imagination of the record-keepers than with the facts
- \*d. the link between unemployment as an individual problem and unemployment as a societal problem

26. Why do some people use the phrase "commit sociology"?

- a. It is often used by researchers to describe their procedures.
- \*b. They mean to discourage an examination of the root causes of serious social problems.
- c. It is used to reference to C. Wright Mills, who first used it to describe sociologists feeling about the sociological imagination.
- d. It is used as a way of acknowledging the contributions of Max Weber because he was the first to use the phrase.

27. When the sociological imagination is employed, we are encouraged to see a link between which pair of concepts?

- \*a. biography and history
- b. anomie and life chances
- c. significant and generalised others
- d. normative and non-normative behaviour

28. According to C. Wright Mills, which of the following is true with respect to the sociological imagination?

- a. It is best thought of really just an intellectual exercise.
- b. When used by itself, it lacks any real explanatory power.
- c. It provides a poor guide for the development of social policy.
- \*d. It should be employed by all members of society.

29. What is being suggested when scholars are accused of "committing sociology"?



- \*a. that they are too interested in the root causes of social problems
- b. that they fail to be attentive to the role played by social facts in the life of a society
- c. that sociology is a superior approach when compared to other social sciences
- d. that sociology lacks a moral dimension

30. Who was Auguste Comte?

- a. He introduced the concept of the "life chance."
- b. He introduced the concept of the "sociological imagination."
- c. He argued that sociology needs to be more interdisciplinary.
- \*d. He gave sociology its name.

31. The work of which of the following can be seen as an important precursor of sociology?

- a. Hypatia
- b. Napoleon
- c. Michelangelo
- \*d. Ibn Khaldun

32. For Comte what are the key dimensions of social life?

- a. the individual and society
- b. material and non-material culture
- c. the social and the pre-social
- \*d. social statics and social dynamics

33. Whom might most people consider to be the founder of Sociology?

- a. Erving Goffman
- b. C. Wright Mills
- \*c. Auguste Comte
- d. Julius Marx

34. Even before the discipline had a name, what were the early sociologists trying to understand?

- a. research methods
- \*b. social change
- c. early theory
- d. social myth

35. Which of the following terms refers to the establishment of permanent settlements, the appropriation of resources, and the exploitation of Indigenous peoples?

- a. exploration/discovery
- b. colonialism
- \*c. colonization
- d. resettlement

36. How can we think of sociology when compared to other social sciences?

- a. it is more honest
- b. it is more valid
- \*c. it is more comprehensive
- d. it is much more ancient

37. Who is acknowledged as doing work that examined how power affected the society of the time?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- \*b. Ibn Khaldun
- c. Aristotle
- d. Confucius

38. Who is noted as the first academic to recognize the significance of combining empirical research and theory as a productive method of studying the social world?

- \*a. Auguste Comte
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Max Weber
- d. Max Blumer

39. Sociological research has provided society with an overview of the Canadian legal and corrections systems. These data would not have been available for analysis and application to society without the use of which of the following to gather reliable knowledge?

- \*a. empirical methods
- b. theoretical conceptualization
- c. research funding
- d. experimental methodologies

40. A defining feature of sociology, what is its central focus?

- a. the study of behaviour
- b. group psychology
- \*c. the connections between people and organizations
- d. the study of social life

41. Why do we describe sociological methods as empirical?

- a. They were first used in the establishment of the British Empire.
- b. They reflect the biases of those who use them.
- \*c. They involve the collection of verifiable evidence.
- d. They use a non-historical approach.

42. Which term refers to a set of propositions intended to explain a fact or a phenomenon?

- \*a. a theory
- b. a norm
- c. a concept
- d. a paradigm

43. In a large metropolitan centre, authorities suspected that break-and-enter and other theft crimes were increasing due to massive layoffs during a global recession and the subsequent loss of income. By systematically studying the income levels of populations within the metropolitan area, the most vulnerable areas were identified and strategies for addressing the immediate needs of the people in those areas were initiated. Which sociological approach is useful for this type of objective study of this nature?

- a. critical
- \*b. positivist
- c. negativist
- d. reductionist

44. Jocelyn has been turned down for five jobs in the last two months. She believes the interviewers do not consider her because of the colour of her skin. What theoretical approach would be most effective when analysing situations like Jocelyn's ?

- a. interpretive
- \*b. critical
- c. positive
- d. negative

45. What do positivist theories emphasize?

- a. the need for observations of the social world to be interesting
- b. an implicit optimism
- c. the macro level of analysis
- \*d. explanation and prediction

46. Which statement best describes a positivist approach?

- a. It stems from the humanities.
- b. It focuses on subjective explanations.
- \*c. It looks at the relationships between variables.
- d. It assume that people generally have favourable views of their society.

47. How can we best describe classical sociological theories?

- a. They are most commonly taught in courses which deal with contemporary theory.
- b. They have been most attentive to the work of feminist scholars.
- \*c. They were developed during the early days of the discipline.
- d. They are most frequently used in contemporary research.

48. Social power is an essential element of which of the following type of theory?

- a. positivist
- \*b. conflict
- c. interpretive
- d. neoclassical

49. According to the text, which theory emphasizes explanation and prediction, assuming that there are objective "laws" that govern the way society works?

- a. interpretivist theorizing
- b. critical theorizing
- \*c. positivist theorizing
- d. feminist theorizing

50. According to the text, what do we call collectively shared criteria by which we determine whether something is right or wrong?

- a. sociology
- \*b. values
- c. theory
- d. functionalism

51. What might a sociologist identify as a latent function of religion?

- a. It addresses our most important empirical questions.
- b. It teaches us to distinguish the sacred from the secular.
- \*c. It increases solidarity by bringing community members together.
- d. It addresses "big questions" such as "what is the meaning of life"?

52. For the most part, contemporary Canadian society is characterised by which of the following?

- a. mechanical solidarity
- \*b. organic solidarity
- c. postmodern solidarity
- d. solidarity rooted in conflict

53. Which of the following is NOT true with respect to social facts?

- a. they may have a non-material form
- b. they can be said to exist independently of individuals
- \*c. they are most closely associated with the work of Max Weber
- d. they are exemplified by, for instance, the suicide rate

54. Which of the following is NOT a material social fact?

- a. the educational system
- \*b. the belief system
- c. the criminal justice system
- d. the highway system

55. João grew up in the countryside, but moved to the city to find work when he turned 18. He felt very lost because he was unsure of social norms that were followed in his new urban surroundings. According to Durkheim, what consequence might follow from such experiences?

- a. manifest urbanism
- b. neo-urbanism
- c. dysfunctional
- \*d. anomie

56. Which term would most sociologists use to describe the tendency for people in society to become increasingly isolated from each other?

- a. manifest function
- b. disnormative
- \*c. dysfunctional
- d. micro level affect

57. When the members of society share a view that something is right or wrong, what do we say they are expressing?

- \*a. their values
- b. their norms
- c. a generalized otherness
- d. an emancipatory laxity

58. Which of the following is Å mile Durkheim most closely associated?

- a. life chances
- \*b. anomie
- c. class conflict
- d. the generalized other

59. Which type of society is characterised by organic solidarity?

- a. a traditional society
- b. a preindustrial society
- \*c. a contemporary urban society
- d. a very homogeneous society

60. Which of the terms below best define anomie?

- a. class conflict
- \*b. normlessness
- c. dysfunctional
- d. eufunctional

61. Suicide rates in some Indigenous communities are among the highest in Canada. While suicide is often characterized as an individual's response to pain, emotional, psychological, and/or other mental health concerns, what term might Durkheim use to describe what appears to be a specific issue within an entire community of people?

- a. dysfunctional
- b. cultural fatigue
- \*c. anomie
- d. shared post-traumatic stress

62. During an economic depression, large numbers of people may feel a collective sense of normlessness and uncertainty about what the rules are under which social condition. Who would best describe this type of situation?

- a. Marx
- \*b. Durkheim
- c. Mills
- d. Comte

63. During an economic depression, large numbers of people may feel a collective sense of normlessness and uncertainty about what the rules are under these new social conditions. What is this situation an example of?

- a. normative deficiency
- \*b. anomie
- c. dysfunction
- d. inadequate normalization

64. Which type of society would conflict theorists find most reflective of their arguments?

- a. a society which is constantly at war with its neighbours
- b. a society in which there is no real violence but in which levels of media violence are very high
- \*c. a society in which a small group of powerful people is at the top of the social hierarchy and a large group of powerless people is on the bottom.
- d. a society in which a proletarian class exploits the bourgeoisie class



65. Who is credited with founding the conflict perspective?

- a. Émile Durkheim
- \*b. Karl Marx
- c. Max Weber
- d. George Herbert Mead

66. Critical theory focuses on what factor influencing social processes?

- a. negativity
- b. social problems
- c. self-interpretation
- \*d. power

67. According to the text, what type of theorizing explores the role that power plays in social processes, and emphasizes the importance of knowledge being tied to emancipation?

- a. interpretivist theorizing
- \*b. critical theorizing
- c. positivist theorizing
- d. feminist theorizing

68. In Marxist conflict theory, who are the owners of the means of production?

- \*a. the bourgeoisie
- b. the proletariat
- c. the leaders
- d. everyone

69. According to the text, which sociological framework views society as comprising individuals who are engaged in various forms of communication, which come to mean particular things based on common shared understandings that develop between specific people?

- a. conflict framework
- \*b. interactionist framework
- c. feminist framework
- d. postmodern framework

70. Which theoretical framework is tightly linked with practice?

- a. structural functionalist theory
- b. symbolic interactionist theory
- c. Durkheim's theory
- \*d. conflict theory

71. According to Marx, who is likely to become alienated under capitalism?

- a. the bourgeoisie
- b. nouveau riche
- \*c. proletariat
- d. lower level government bureaucrats

72. There is a small group of people in town who seem to have all the money and make all the rules. The rules they make (especially around employment) are intended to ensure they continue to have all the money. Which theoretical perspective would be most effective to analyze the activities in this town?

- a. structural functionalism
- b. feminist theory
- \*c. conflict theory
- d. anomie

73. George Herbert Mead and Herbert Blumer are credited with pioneering work with respect to which sociological perspective?

- a. critical
- b. feminist
- c. functionalist
- \*d. interactionist

74. What is the sociological label we give to people (including people we might not know) when we care about what those people think of us?

- \*a. the generalized other
- b. the significant other
- c. the general public
- d. the significant public

75. Batool did not want to wear a sari to the mall because she was afraid of what shoppers at the mall would say about her. How would George Herbert Mead describe the shoppers Batool was concerned about?

- a. significant others
- \*b. generalized others
- c. significant shoppers
- d. generalized shoppers

76. According to George Herbert Mead, what do we develop as we pass through all of the main stages of socialization?

- a. social awareness
- b. social savvy
- c. a multisignificant other
- \*d. a generalized other

77. Which of the following is associated with the concept of praxis?

- a. positivism
- b. functionalism
- c. symbolic interactionism
- \*d. conflict theory

78. In what kinds of situations involving one's superiors might people engage in impression management?

- a. mainly in high pressure situations
- b. when superiors know that they have behaved in a non-normative way
- c. mainly at the micro level
- \*d. in all aspects of public life

79. Tamar has a health condition which makes it impossible to wear a mask to protect against COVID-19. While this is perfectly understandable, she is reluctant to venture out because of how others might respond to her. We might say that she is worried about which of the following?

- a. network rejection
- \*b. generalised other
- c. crowd mentality
- d. reactive other

80. Which type of theorist would argue that it is important to understand social worlds the way the people who live in those social worlds understand them?

- a. functionalist
- b. conflict
- c. positivist
- \*d. interactionist

81. Large-scale social movements are often informed by a conflict theory framework. What is the term coined by Karl Marx that describes the connection between scholarship and action by some groups attempting to end their subordination?

- a. reactiveness
- \*b. praxis
- c. academic intervention
- d. autonomy

82. Which term refers to the group of people who are most important to us and who have a major influence in our socialization?

- \*a. significant others
- b. specialized others
- c. significant individuals
- d. socialized others

83. Who was one of the first feminist sociologists?

- a. Beatrice Potter Webb
- b. Jane Addams
- \*c. Harriet Martineau
- d. Marianne Weber

84. According to the text, which statement is true with respect to all versions of contemporary feminist theory?

- a. They strive to be androcentric.
- b. They employ the concept of patriarchy.
- c. They are Marxist in form.
- \*d. They argue that research and theory must be combined with practice.

85. Which term best describes a society when legal and/or social power is vested in men?

- \*a. patriarchal
- b. patrilocal
- c. gender focused
- d. gender antiquated

86. Which statement best describes of the work of sociologist Dorothy Smith?

- a. It is widely recognized for her androcentric approaches to sociology.
- b. It argued that the only way to change social structures is to focus on their economic base.
- \*c. It argued that the only way to understand the micro level is to understand the lived experience at that level.
- d. It is one of the key contributions associated with 19th century feminist sociology.

87. The feminist perspective argues that past academic research has inadequately studied women's experiences as different from men's experiences. Why is this the case?

- \*a. The research has been androcentric.
- b. The research has been focused on functionality.
- c. The research has been conflict driven.
- d. The research has been matrilineal.

88. Jane and Josh both went to get their haircut and they both got brush cuts. Mutual friends had a much stronger, negative reaction to Jane's haircut, telling her she looked awful and should grow her hair back. Josh was told he looked good. Using a feminist sociological framework, which statement best explains this difference in reactions?

- a. Gendered interpretation is an individual-level process.
- \*b. Expectations regarding behaviour are gendered because society is gendered.
- c. Conflict will confirm that society is gendered.
- d. Style is gendered regardless of other gender changes in society.

89. Postmodern sociology emerged after which significant historical event?

- a. World War I
- \*b. World War II
- c. the collapse of the Soviet Union
- d. the 9/11 terror attacks

90. Who is credited with the conceptualization of standpoint theory?

- a. Harriet Blondeau
- b. Margaret Neuman
- \*c. Dorothy Smith
- d. Beatrice Williams

91. Dorothy Smith, a Canadian sociologist, contends that women's positions have been overlooked or ridiculed. She suggests that feminist theory and practice must assume the importance of listening to women as they describe their life experiences. What is the name of her feminist theory?

- a. stand-alone theory
- \*b. standpoint theory
- c. relational feminist theory
- d. feminist socialist theory

92. According to the text, which sociological framework argues that social change has created inescapable chaos and meaninglessness?

- a. conflict framework
- b. interactionist framework
- \*c. skeptical postmodern framework
- d. affirmative postmodern framework

93. Which of the following statements is true with respect to postmodern sociology?

- \*a. It developed in the post-World War II period.
- b. It includes a version called "skeptical postmodernism" which has done much to shape contemporary sociological analysis.
- c. It focuses on the effects of rapid industrialization.
- d. It calls for the development of a grand overarching theory of society.

94. How would a postmodern or poststructuralist sociologist describe the body of knowledge regarding the causes and nature of terrorism which we routinely confront in news media?

- a. as a form of rhetoric
- b. as a skeptical assessment
- \*c. as an elite discourse
- d. as a mass-mediated form of knowledge

95. Who was the most influential post-structural theorist?

- a. Hector Fanje
- \*b. Michel Foucault
- c. Harriet Martineau
- d. Karl Marx

96. Which theoretical framework deconstructs what is perceived as "knowledge" and asks questions of that knowledge?

- a. functional postmodernism
- b. critical postmodernism
- c. skeptical postmodernism
- \*d. affirmative postmodernism

97. "You need a university education to succeed in today, world." This statement is part of an agreement about the importance of education, constructed by people with an education. As more and more people agree with this statement, it becomes widely accepted as true. According to Michel Foucault, this acceptance means that the statement has become what type of social phenomenon?

- a. an elite interaction
- \*b. an elite discourse
- c. a popular discourse
- d. a popular interaction

98. Which term refers to a way of understanding a particular subject or social phenomenon?



- a. social statement
- b. postmodern topic
- \*c. discourse
- d. Interaction

99. To which sociological theory is the work of Michel Foucault most directly linked?

- a. skeptical modernism
- b. manifest postmodernism
- c. affirmative discourse
- \*d. poststructuralism

100. "Beauty is skin deep." While this is a common and seemingly innocent expression, it is a notion that underlines the billion-dollar beauty and fashion industry. It has profound and prolonged effects upon girls' and women's self-image. According to Foucault, the wide acceptance of this expression has become part of what social phenomenon?

- a. an elite corporate understanding
- b. an unpopular discourse
- \*c. an elite discourse
- d. a popular topic of debate

101. Carina read a book about the decline of patriarchy. She questioned the validity of some of the examples that were presented to demonstrate that women have equal opportunities when compared to men in North American society. What process did Carina use to come to her conclusion?

- a. framework reasoning
- \*b. thinking critically
- c. judgmental deduction
- d. conversation analysis

102. To complete his undergraduate degree, Paul had taken a variety of courses for his major and to fulfill his elective requirements. Over the course of his university experience, he had taken courses that facilitated the development of a valuable new practise of thinking that required effort to develop and nurture. By what name is this new form of thinking known?

- a. critical assessment
- \*b. critical thinking
- c. critique of thought
- d. cynical assessment

103. In Paul's first year of undergraduate study, he learned about various marriage, partnerships, and child rearing practices in his anthropology class. His religious beliefs and values were challenged as he reviewed the wide variety of cultural customs and practices. He could not accept that other cultures had valid forms and practices that were different than his own. What type of thinking was Paul using?

- a. politically correct thinking
- b. higher belief and values thing
- c. higher-order thinking
- \*d. lower-order thinking

104. What does it mean to engage in higher order critical thinking?

- a. It means to find the major merits and faults in an argument.
- b. It means to develop ways in which the argument might be tested using research.
- \*c. It means to extrapolate information from one domain to another.
- d. It means to search for the elements of the argument which define it as a form of discourse.

105. Which of the following is true with respect to critical thinking?

- a. Most of us are born with the inherent knowledge of how to think critically.
- b. The development of critical thinking is inherent in a university education.
- c. Three levels of critical thinking may be said to exist - lower order, the meso order, and higher order.
- \*d. It means that at the macro level it is linked to the idea of critical societies.

106. According to the authors of the textbook, what is included in the sociological toolkit?

- a. critical thinking
- b. nonempirical methods
- c. a clear idea of what it is you hope to prove
- \*d. an agenda for change

107. What is the simplest definition of a theory?

- a. conceptual paradigm
- b. social philosophy
- c. unproven hypothesis
- \*d. explanation

108. According to the textbook, what does critical thinking involve?

- a. recognizing the domain-specific nature of information
- b. abilities that are hardwired in our brains
- c. the micro level but not the macro level of society
- \*d. empirical research methods

109. According to the authors, which of the following is NOT one of the ways in which sociology is practiced?

- a. academic
- b. policy
- c. private
- \*d. predisciplinary

110. What is the best way to describe the work of Max Weber?

- \*a. academic
- b. policy
- c. private
- d. multidisciplinary

111. According to the text, theoretical and empirical research is considered what kind of sociology?

- \*a. academic
- b. policy
- c. public
- d. private

112. Seeing the strange in the familiar means recognizing how different cultures resemble each other.

- a. True
- \*b. False

113. Life chances in Canada remain relatively equal across ethnic categories.

- a. True
- \*b. False

114. Norms are society's ever-changing expectations for how we are supposed to act, think, and look.

- \*a. True
- b. False

115. Weber argued that life chances were influenced by factors such as gender.

- \*a. True
- b. False

116. The concept of agency refers to the ability of people making their personal choices.

- \*a. True
- b. False

117. Appreciating the link between the general and the specific is the essence of the sociological imagination.

- \*a. True
- b. False

118. While macro-level processes have an impact on the micro-level, micro-level processes have no effect on the macro-level.

- a. True
- \*b. False

119. The sociological imagination refers to how sociologists investigate topics using scientific methods.

- a. True
- \*b. False

120. To commit sociology is to dedicate one's professional life to the study of society.

- a. True
- \*b. False

121. The term "life chances" refers to the opportunities that an individual encounters over the course of his or her lifetime.

- a. True
- \*b. False

122. The origins of sociology can be traced to the period after World War I.

- a. True
- \*b. False

123. The 21st century can be said to have witnessed the rise of postdisciplinarity.

- \*a. True
- b. False

124. Comte coined the term "sociology" to describe a new science that would use empirical research and theory for the study of society.

- \*a. True
- b. False

125. Postdisciplinarity refers to research done after the social sciences were divided into disciplines.

- a. True
- \*b. False

126. Meeting a future life partner might be seen as a latent function of post-secondary education.

- \*a. True
- b. False

127. Dorothy Smith proposes that since men and women experience different positions in society, they form different life perspectives.

- \*a. True
- b. False

128. The use of social statistics to improve prediction is most closely associated with positivist thought.

- \*a. True
- b. False

129. Feminist theory has tried to reverse taken-for-granted assumptions by most people that women have gained absolute equality with men.

- \*a. True
- b. False

130. Karl Marx developed a theory of social research and thought that predicted the conflict of WW1.

- a. True
- \*b. False

131. Increased levels of suicide and depression among lottery winners remind us of a concept associated with Émile Durkheim.

- \*a. True
- b. False

132. According to Émile Durkheim, anomie is most likely to occur during a period of rapid social change.

- \*a. True
- b. False

133. Karl Marx believed that class conflict is necessary in order to produce social change and a better society.

- \*a. True
- b. False

134. According to Marx, the proletariat comprises those who own and control the means of production.

- a. True
- \*b. False

135. A research project gave poor neighbourhood residents the kind of information they needed to increase their collective power. This is an example of praxis.

- \*a. True
- b. False

136. Once significant others are identified, they retain their importance for the individual's entire life.

- a. True
- \*b. False

137. Harriet Martineau publicly disagreed with most of Auguste Comte's ideas.

- a. True
- \*b. False

138. Gender socialization research concludes that males and females are perceived and treated in an identical fashion in North America.

- a. True
- \*b. False

139. Postmodern theorists believe that we need to create clearer distinctions between disciplines and additional grand narratives to explain social life.

- a. True
- \*b. False

140. Michel Foucault argued that there are many discourses competing for an authoritative position in a society.

- \*a. True
- b. False

141. As a feminist, Dorothy Smith argued that in order to understand social structures we must understand differences in lived experiences between men and women at the micro-level.

- \*a. True
- b. False

142. It is accurate to say that female writers did not make significant contributions to sociological thought until the latter half of the 20th century.

- a. True
- \*b. False

143. At the macro level, critical thinking can be detached from social action and kept within the academic and intellectual silos of higher level educational institutions.

- a. True
- \*b. False

144. Public sociology refers to the empirical research methods and sociological theorizing conducted by formally trained researchers.

- a. True
- \*b. False