1. John is a student of sociology. He decides to dress as if he is a homeless person and goes to the local downtown library to “hang out” with the homeless to gather data for a research project. John is using which of the following research methods to collect his data?

a. Comparative research  
b. Secondary data analysis  
c. Participant observation  
d. Quantitative methods

2. One of the key concepts of the functionalist perspective is

   a. Power  
   b. Interpretation  
   c. Dominance  
   d. Equilibrium

3. According to sociologist C. Wright Mills, _____ involves the realization that personal troubles are rooted in public issues.

   A. Value orientation  
   B. Social imagination  
   C. Abstract empiricism  
   D. Grand theory  
   E. Social fact

4. The first step in the social research process is_______.

   a. Literature review  
   b. Problem formulation  
   c. Research design  
   d. Data collection and analysis

5. According to marx and engels, the particular class of people in a capitalist society who is the ruling class and owns the means of production are termed as the

   a. Class conscious  
   b. Bourgeoisie  
   c. C. aristocrats  
   d. Proletariat  
   e. Serf
6. The view that social institutions are important for their contributors to social stability is known as:
   a. Functionalism
   b. Conflict theory
   c. Symbolic interactionism
   d. Utilitarianism
   e. Exchange theory

7. Alex, a sociology scholar, grew up in the suburbs of Vermont where population is primarily white. Only around 1 percent of the total population represents the colored. While working on a sociology research report that was to indicate how many people of color lived in the country, Alex predicted that almost 98 percent of the U.S population is white which is not correct. This prediction made by Alex is more likely to be the result of his _____.
   a. Common sense
   b. Traditional beliefs
   c. Expert advice
   d. media exposure
   e. personal experience

8. Which of the following is an advantage of field research
   a. it may provide rich, detailed information about the people who are observed
   b. the results can be generalized to the population
   c. it is cost effective
   d. it does not take much time
   e. it can yield a high response rate

9. A random sample allows us to generalize the results of the sample to the population from which the sample comes
   a. true
   b. false

10. Problems in society help account for problems that individuals experience.
    a. true
    b. false
11. In their research on how Computer-mediated communication (CMC) affects communities as social networks, Hampton and Wellman (2001) found support for their hypothesis that living in a neighborhood with free, high-speed internet access increases social contact with distant network members such as friends and family. The independent variable in this case is social contact with distant network members.

   a. true
   b. false

12. In the order presented, match the following theoretical perspectives to their appropriate level of analysis: Interactionist __________; conflict __________; functionalist __________.

   a. macro; macro; macro
   b. micro; macro, macro
   c. micro, micro, macro
   d. macro; micro, micro

13. Macrosociologists focus on the big picture, which usually means such things as social structure, social institutions, and social, political, and economic change.

   a. true
   b. false

14. A relationship between an independent variable and a dependent variable that exists only because the effects of a third variable have not been taken into account is referred to as a _____.

   a. factual relationship
   b. spurious relationship
   c. statistical relationship
   d. convenient relationship
   e. variable relationship

15. A subset drawn from the larger population in which every unit in the population has the same chance of being included in the subset is termed as a:

   a. quota sample
   b. random sample
   c. nonrandom sample
16. The social relationships and social and physical characteristics of communities to which individuals belong is referred to as:
   a. vertical social structure
   b. anomie
   c. social inequality
   d. the debunking motif
   e. horizontal social structure

17. Why is the conflict theory, perhaps, considered a progressive perspective than the functionalist theory?
   a. It focuses on the interaction of individuals and on how they interpret their interaction.
   b. It emphasizes the benefits of the various parts of society for ongoing social stability.
   c. It views as overly deterministic the view of human thought and action.
   d. It favors social change to reduce inequality.
   e. It stresses that the various parts of society contribute to the ongoing stability of society.

18. The micro perspective in sociology that focuses on the meanings people gain from social interaction is:
   a. utilitarianism.
   b. functionalism.
   c. feminist theory.
   d. conflict theory.
   e. symbolic interactionism

19. The most common method used by sociologists to gather data for a research study is:
   a. survey
   b. experiment.
   c. observation.
   d. field study.
20. Outcomes that are intended consequences of some action or social process are called
   a. manifest functions
   b. recidivism.
   c. social consensus.
   d. latent functions.
   e. dysfunctions.

21. In the order presented, match the following theoretical perspectives to their appropriate key words.
    Feminist __________, Interactionist __________, Functionalism __________.
    a. Proletariat; symbols; functions.
    b. anomie; class consciousness; symbols.
    c. class consciousness; Proletariat; anomie.
    d. patriarchy; symbols; dysfunctions

22. A group of people who live within a defined territory and who share a culture can be referred to as a:
   a. social network.
   b. social mobility.
   c. life chance.
   d. social imagination.
   e. society

23. The statement "Society consists of different groups who struggle with one another to attain scarce resources" would be associated with the _______ perspective.
   a. functionalist
   b. Conflict
   c. interactionist
   d. utilitarianism

24. Before a researcher can begin obtaining data, the subjects of the research must normally sign a/an _______. This form summarizes the aim of the study and the possible risks of being a subject.
   a. privacy form
   b. primary data analysis form
   c. informed consent
25. Within the micro sociology camp, two perspectives exist: functionalism and conflict theory.
   a. true
   b. false

26. The belief that people's social backgrounds influence their attitudes, behaviors, and life chances is referred to as:
   a. Social environment
   b. Social network
   c. Social fact
   d. sociological perspective
   e. social mobility

27. According to sociologist Peter L. Berger, a theme of sociology in which the aim is to go beyond superficial understandings of social reality is termed as:
   a. debunking motif
   b. anomie
   c. sociological perspective
   d. collective conscience
   e. conflict theory

28. _____ is a general term for social backgrounds and other aspects of society.
   a. Social environment
   b. Social network
   c. Social circle
   d. Social pyramid
   e. Social mobility

29. One of the major assumptions of functionalism is that the society is characterized by pervasive inequality based on social class, gender, and other factors.
   a. true
   b. false
30. The conflict theory perspective uses the human body as a model for understanding society.
   
   A. true
   b. False

31. People's positions in society's hierarchy often have profound consequences for their attitudes, behaviors, and life chances, both for themselves and for their children.
   
   a. true
   b. false

32. Which of the following is NOT a criticism on functionalist perspective?
   
   a. Overemphasizes the importance of inequality
   b. Places undue emphasis on consensus and equilibrium in society
   c. Unable to explain and foster changes, especially radical change.
   d. Downplay the fact that social practices are beneficial to one group in society may be dysfunctional to another.

33. A major problem with the conflict theory is that it tends to support the status quo and thus seems to favor existing inequalities based on race, social class, and gender.
   
   a. true
   b. false

34. According to the ________ perspective, societies are bonded (held together) by consensus and interdependent (mutually dependent) relationships.
   
   a. functionalist
   b. conflict
   c. interactionist
   d. feminist

35. Although eating disorders often stem from personal problems, they also may reflect a cultural emphasis for women to have slender bodies. In this scenario, eating disorders are best understood as a public issue, not just as a personal trouble.
   
   a. true
   b. false
36. Among the following research interests, Macrosociologists are mostly like to:

a. study social interaction
b. focus on economic change.
c. look at how families interact
d. focus on why coworkers interact the way they do.
e. consider how small groups of people interpret the meanings of their interaction

37. Americans have freedom, but the freedom to think and act is constrained at least to some degree by society's standards and expectations.

a. True
b. false

38. The __________ variable is the variable to be explained while the __________ variable is the variable expected to account for the cause of a change.

a. Dependent; independent
b. Independent; dependent
c. Extraneous; independent
d. Extraneous; dependent

39. Media coverage _____.

a. may overly simplify complex topics
b. corresponds with what the best evidence from systematic research seems to be telling us
c. provides a truthful picture of social reality
d. is not very important
e. offers us an enormous understanding of social reality including our own

40. The conversation between two women inside a restaurant is most likely to be examined by a macrosociologist.

a. true
41. According to the lecture, Herbert Blumer organized and developed ____________'s theories and coined the term "symbolic interactionism".

a. Karl Marx  
b. Emile Durkheim  
c. C. Wright Mills  
d. George H mead

42. The sociologist who provided the foundation for the conflict perspective was

b. Robert K. Merton.  
c. karl marx  
d. C wright mills

43. Earl was fired as a golf course supervisor. Using his sociological imagination, he might conclude that:

a. he is a lousy employee.  
b. he was not given a second chance.  
c. his city an /or state is experiencing high levels of unemployment  
d. he was not the best choice for the position in the first place

The degree to which people succeed in life in such areas as education, income and health is termed as:

a. sociological perspective  
b. life chance.  
c. generalization.  
d. quality of life.  
e. systematization.

44. During severe economic downturn, unemployment is best understood as a personal trouble rather than a public issue.

a. true  
b. false

46. The vertical social structure is also known as:

a. social network.  
b. social inequality.  
c. anomie.
d. sociological imagination

e. functualism