

Student: _____

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True False
3. The census and national statistical data used to determine federal and state policies on health, education, and housing are collected primarily through telemarketing private businesses.
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4. Recent data show that more than 19 percent of America's children live in poverty.
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5. Insurance companies classify natural disasters as "acts of God," and research shows that social organization and social policy have no impact on the outcome of a natural disaster.
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6. Most African Americans are not poor; more than 75 percent of African Americans live above the poverty line.
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7. Elliot Liebow's classic study of low-income urban black men offers an excellent example of how sociological research is limited to gathering only superficial understandings of social problems like poverty.
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10. The sociological imagination was a concept developed by C. Wright Mills that allows us to realize the connection between our personal problems and the public issues and societal arrangements of our time.
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11. Microsociology involves the detailed study of what people say, do, and think moment by moment in their everyday lives.
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12. Macrosociology focuses on the up-close and personal events of human beings in their private worlds.
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13. C. Wright Mills is credited as the founder of sociology.
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15. Herbert Spencer was an English sociologist who argued that society was like a living organism made up of many interrelated parts.
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16. John D. Rockefeller emphasized the role of class conflict in the formation of history.
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17. Marx's perspective is called dialectical materialism.
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18. Emile Durkheim was a French psychologist who promoted the idea that suicide was brought on by the mental illness of the individuals committing the act.
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19. Sociologist Max Weber used *Verstehen* to identify the significance of understanding the subjective meanings people attach to their behavior.
True False
20. *Ideal type* is a concept that captures what is good about a social pattern.
True False
21. One of the most important contributions of sociologist Max Weber was his insistence on maintaining a "value-free" approach to sociology.
True False
22. While early American sociology was basically optimistic and rooted in a belief in progress, the work of W.E.B. Du Bois helped to promote the need for radical changes in society, particularly the need to eliminate racial inequality.
True False
23. The founders of Hull House in Chicago, Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr, are credited with assisting the urban poor in that city and developing case studies and demographic mapping as research procedures.
True False
24. During the first 30 years of the twentieth century, Chicago sociologists trained an estimated half of the sociologists in the world.
True False
25. The three major frameworks in contemporary sociology are critical theory, feminism, and socialism.
True False
26. The more recent developments in feminist theory grew out of awareness that the social experience of gender is not universal.
True False
27. Postmodernism is a sociological framework based on an inherent trust in science and objectivity as potential solutions to social problems.
True False
28. Manifest functions are those consequences that are neither intended nor recognized.
True False
29. Power is the ability to control the behavior of others, even if it is against their will.
True False
30. Symbolic interactionists say we experience the world as an objective reality, not a social reality.
True False

31. A primary goal of sociology is to understand what causes such social phenomena as racism and poverty.
True False
32. An independent variable is a variable that *is affected*.
True False
33. Researchers frequently introduce a change into the control group.
True False
34. A stratified random sample provides less precision than a pure random sample.
True False
35. The first step in the scientific method is determining a research design.
True False
36. The scientific study of social interactions and of social organization is called
A. psychology.
B. sociology.
C. sociometry.
D. socialism.
37. The ways we think, feel, and act are
A. shaped by our interaction with others.
B. entirely determined by our genes.
C. programmed by our parents.
D. unchangeable once we reach adulthood.
38. Sociological research has shown that childhood socioeconomic conditions influence adult
A. cardiovascular health.
B. dental health.
C. substance abuse.
D. All the above are correct.
39. The "sociological perspective" points out that
A. we have absolutely no control over our individual behavior.
B. there is scientific agreement that the subconscious is the principal source of behavioral motivation.
C. as we look beyond outer appearances at what lies beneath, we encounter new levels of social reality.
D. written rules and regulations are the unquestionable roots of behavior.
40. Elliot Liebow's study of streetcorner men in Washington, D.C., found that
A. the conventional stereotypes of such people were accurate.
B. their lifestyles were surprisingly middle class.
C. these men believed that success was inevitable.
D. many of our stereotyped images of people are wrong or inaccurate.
41. A majority of Liebow's "streetcorner men" were
A. drug addicts and AIDS carriers.
B. unemployed.
C. employed.
D. white derelicts.
42. The "sociological imagination" allows us to explore the relationship between personal problems and
A. social and historical events.
B. the global climate.
C. genetic heritage.
D. the psyche.

43. C. Wright Mills noted that
- A. one's personal troubles and public issues are intertwined.
 - B. we cannot simply look to the "personal character" of individuals to explain such changes in their lives as employment circumstances.
 - C. the social forces of life play a large role in determining our life experience.
 - D. All the above are correct.
44. When sociologists investigate the "big picture" of social groups and societies, they are said to be engaging in
- A. microsociology.
 - B. macrosociology.
 - C. ethnomethodology.
 - D. nonscientific research.
45. Microsociology is the study of
- A. the family in America.
 - B. large-scale, long-term social processes.
 - C. up-close and personal studies of people in real-life settings.
 - D. cultures and societies.
46. _____ is commonly credited with being the founder of sociology.
- A. Max Weber
 - B. Émile Durkheim
 - C. Harriet Martineau
 - D. Auguste Comte
47. _____ involves aspects of social life that have to do with order, stability, and social organization that allow societies and groups to hold together and endure.
- A. Social dynamics
 - B. Organic solidarity
 - C. Social statics
 - D. Mechanical solidarity
48. _____ refers to processes of social life that pattern institutional development and have to do with social change.
- A. Social dynamics
 - B. Social statics
 - C. Organic solidarity
 - D. Mechanical solidarity
49. The origins of sociology are linked to
- A. the French Revolution.
 - B. the Industrial Revolution.
 - C. Neither of the above is correct.
 - D. A and B are correct.
50. Auguste Comte and Harriet Martineau both presented sociology as a
- A. component of the liberal arts.
 - B. science.
 - C. religion.
 - D. philosophy of humanism.
51. Herbert Spencer viewed society as a system, having important similarities with
- A. a biological organism.
 - B. a finely tuned automobile.
 - C. a modern factory.
 - D. a jigsaw puzzle.

52. Herbert Spencer applied the concept of survival of the fittest to the social world, an approach termed social
- A. hedonism.
 - B. organism.
 - C. Darwinism.
 - D. Freudianism.
53. Karl Marx focused on _____ as a primary cause of the evolution of history.
- A. physical environments
 - B. class conflict
 - C. genetic behavioral codes
 - D. the psychology of the individual
54. Karl Marx sought to
- A. prove the value of science in the study of human behavior.
 - B. prove the value of maintaining the status quo in societies.
 - C. establish new institutions in the service of humanity.
 - D. show the value of capitalism in developing a more humanitarian society.
55. Harriet Martineau was
- A. an author concerned with the role of values in American life.
 - B. a defender of women's rights.
 - C. a supporter of the study of society as a separate scientific field.
 - D. All of the above are correct.
56. Examining the impact of change in population size on the growth of urban areas would be an example of using
- A. social psychology.
 - B. microsociology.
 - C. macrosociology.
 - D. clinical psychological analysis.
57. Social policies that we take for granted in modern societies, such as the limited work day or factory safety rules, can be traced to the ideas of
- A. Karl Marx.
 - B. Herbert Spencer.
 - C. William Graham Sumner.
 - D. William J. Wilson.
58. Émile Durkheim is often remembered for his scientific study of
- A. consumerism.
 - B. suicide.
 - C. dialectical materialism.
 - D. political attitudes.
59. Émile Durkheim focused his sociological perspective on
- A. why social classes always seem to be in conflict with one another.
 - B. the way societies seem to be made up of tiny relationship units.
 - C. how societies hold together and endure.
 - D. the particular problems of women and minorities.

60. Durkheim found that
A individuals enmeshed in a web of social bonds are less inclined to suicide than individuals who are . weakly integrated into group life.
B individuals dependent on a web of social bonds are more inclined to suicide than individuals who have . a stronger, more self-sufficient sense of self.
C individuals from cultures emphasizing individual worth are less inclined to suicide than individuals . from cultures emphasizing group worth.
D individuals from cultures with greater economic opportunities are less inclined to suicide than . individuals from cultures with fewer economic opportunities.
61. A simple, small tribal society would illustrate Durkheim's concept of __, whereas a modern, complex society would be an example of his concept of __.
A. rural; urban
B. organic solidarity; mechanical solidarity
C. mechanical solidarity; organic solidarity
D. utopian; rational
62. Durkheim's study of suicide found that
A Protestants, people who were unmarried, and soldiers had lower suicide rates than did Catholics, people . who were married, and civilians.
B Protestants, people who were unmarried, and soldiers had higher suicide rates than did Catholics, . people who were married, and civilians.
C. there was no statistically significant difference in the suicide rates of the above mentioned groups.
D There were statistically significant differences in the suicide rates of various groups, but he was unable . to draw any conclusions from them.
63. For Durkheim, social facts are
A. individual properties in reality.
B. the tangible, brick-and-mortar institutions of society, like prisons.
C. aspects of social life that cannot be explained in terms of either biological or mental characteristics of people.
D. similar to the Freudian concepts of the Id and Ego.
64. Max Weber emphasized the importance of a
A. culturally biased sociology.
B. personally defined sociology.
C. value-free sociology.
D. subjective sociology.
65. Max Weber's term *Verstehen* describes an approach for understanding
A. objective reality.
B. subjective meanings people attach to their actions.
C. people's behavior rather than their values.
D. the social structure outside the individual.
66. Max Weber's term *Verstehen* suggests that
A. sociologists must put themselves in the shoes of others to know how they think and feel.
B. sociologists, to be objective, must avoid putting themselves in the shoes of others.
C. sociologists must engage in criticism of self in order to understand others.
D. ideal types must be refuted to make sociology a real science.
67. The concept that represents the main features of a phenomenon such as bureaucracy is called
A. *Verstehen*.
B. *Gemeinschaft*.
C. an ideal type.
D. objectivity.

68. In regard to value-free sociology, Max Weber
- A. argued for experimental research.
 - B. rejected the scientific model as a basis for sociology.
 - C. felt that sociologists must see the world as they believe it should be, not as it is.
 - D. argued for objectivity and control of personal biases.
69. Weber originated the concept of ___, a common but important idea that we use to understand social life.
- A. economic determinism
 - B. class conflict
 - C. suicide
 - D. the Protestant ethic
70. American sociologists assumed a critical role in the development of sociology during the
- A. Middle Ages.
 - B. Industrial Revolution.
 - C. American Revolution.
 - D. twentieth century.
71. W. E. B. Du Bois
- A. was a leading African American sociologist.
 - B. was a founder of the NAACP.
 - C. helped promote the importance of investigative field work in sociology.
 - D. All the above are correct.
72. Early American sociology
- A. developed a rather pessimistic approach to the study of human behavior.
 - B. believed that American society was in a lot of trouble.
 - C. used a generally optimistic, forward-looking approach that was rooted in a belief in progress.
 - D. rejected everything that sociologists in Europe had developed.
73. _____ was the first university to create a department of sociology in the United States.
- A. The University of Chicago
 - B. Harvard University
 - C. The University of Virginia
 - D. Yale University
74. In the early twentieth century, the women's world of sociology was centered at
- A. the University of Chicago.
 - B. Hull House, a Chicago settlement house.
 - C. Smith College.
 - D. Vassar College.
75. The women of Hull House are credited with inventing the research procedures of _____.
- A. experiments and surveys
 - B. participant and nonparticipant observation
 - C. archival and comparative research methods
 - D. community case studies and demographic mapping
76. Founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr, the Hull House
- A. promoted women's suffrage, stricter child-labor laws, and protection of working women.
 - B. promoted civic, recreational, and education programs.
 - C. invented the research techniques of community case study and demographic mapping.
 - D. All the above are correct.

77. The "new breed" of sociologists of the 1960s and 1970s often
- A. emphasized scientific objectivity in their work.
 - B. were major supporters of traditional sociology.
 - C. rejected the scientific neutrality view because it was insensitive to social problems and human suffering.
 - D. despised the theoretical work of C. Wright Mills because they felt it was too reactionary.
78. Three theoretical frameworks that developed in contemporary sociology include
- A. critical theory, feminism, and postmodernism.
 - B. feminism, functionalism, and neolocalism.
 - C. critical theory, feminism, and posthumanism.
 - D. postmodernism, theoreticalism, and neoculturalism.
79. Critical theory
- A. grew out of dissatisfaction with Marxism.
 - B. criticized sociology because it viewed individuals as passive and helpless entities locked in social structures.
 - C. grew out of conflict theory.
 - D. All the above are correct.
80. Feminism
- A. is viewed as an intellectual movement in the humanities and social sciences.
 - B. examines women's roles and experiences in society.
 - C. attempts to avoid theories developed through the experiences and situation of women.
 - D. A and B are correct.
81. Postmodernism
- A. is an intellectual view with a deep distrust of science and the research principle of objectivity.
 - B. is no different from the views of critical theory.
 - C. assumes the modern period of history is an ongoing, never-ending process.
 - D. supports the idea that we are entering an age dominated by a goods-producing economy.
82. "A set of assumptions, concepts, and statements about the relationship of various social phenomena" best defines which of the following terms?
- A. hypothesis
 - B. experiment
 - C. theoretical perspective
 - D. social structure
83. Which of the following is NOT a major theoretical perspective of sociology?
- A. functionalism
 - B. conflict theory
 - C. interactionism
 - D. behaviorism
84. The _____ perspective of sociology views society as a system.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. interactionist
 - D. behaviorist
85. The _____ perspective focuses on the "micro" or small-scale aspects of social life.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. interactionist
 - D. behaviorist

86. The _____ perspective focuses on the concepts of wealth, status, and power.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. interactionist
 - D. behaviorist
87. In answer to the question of how society is possible,
- A. functionalists say that consensus regarding core values and norms is the key.
 - B. conflict theorists say that society is held together in the face of conflicting interests.
 - C. interactionists say that society isn't possible; small groups are the only reality holding people together.
 - D. A and B are correct.
88. A core assumption of symbolic interactionism is that
- A. people respond to elements in their environment on the basis of the meanings attached to such elements.
 - B. Meaning attached to environmental elements is predetermined.
 - C. Shared cultural meanings rarely change.
 - D. All the above are correct.
89. Symbolic interactionists say that we experience the world as a(n) _____ reality.
- A. objective
 - B. experimental
 - C. constructed
 - D. solid
90. _____ is a general framework or perspective that provides an explanation for a specific social phenomenon.
- A. A research method
 - B. A theory
 - C. Science
 - D. Observation
91. Sociologists, like other scientists, assume that _____ relationships dominate the universe.
- A. cause-and-effect
 - B. primary and secondary
 - C. genetic
 - D. physical and psychological
92. Which of the following statements is most accurate for the social sciences?
- A. Theory always must be emphasized over research.
 - B. Hard research is the primary emphasis of science, while theory tends to be an afterthought.
 - C. Theory is mainly an "educated guessing game."
 - D. Both theory and research are necessary for the scientific enterprise.
93. Theory
- A. helps to provide explanations for specific social phenomena.
 - B. stands in opposition to research.
 - C. often inspires research that can support or disprove it.
 - D. A and C are correct.
94. Science
- A. makes the assumption that every event is caused by other events.
 - B. assumes that under identical conditions, the same cause will always produce the same effect.
 - C. is a process, and it is a form of social behavior.
 - D. All the above are correct.

95. Something that influences or is influenced by something else is referred to by scientists as a(n)
A. theory.
B. variable.
C. survey.
D. hypothesis.
96. A variable that causes an effect is called a(n)
A. independent variable.
B. dependent variable.
C. control variable.
D. spurious variable.
97. When testing hypotheses,
A. scientists try to use their biases to the best advantage.
B. scientists try to determine the connection that exists between dependent and independent variables.
C. scientists are uninterested in variables.
D. scientists are focused on establishing spurious correlations.
98. A correlation exists when
A. a dependent variable causes change in an independent variable.
B. a lack of control is evident in an experimental research design.
C. a change in one variable is associated with a change in another variable.
D. None of the above is correct.
99. Correlation
A. is synonymous with cause and effect.
B. exists if one variable changes and the other remains constant.
C. is not necessarily the same as causation.
D. is the equivalent of spuriousness.
100. Spurious correlations
A. occur when the apparent relationship between two variables is actually produced by a third variable.
B. are an ideal toward which researchers strive.
C. are nonexistent in true scientific research.
D. have no bearing on the researcher's search for truth.
101. A predictive statement or question regarding a possible relationship between variables is called a(n)
A. theory.
B. hypothesis.
C. sample.
D. experimental design.
102. In general, the first step in the scientific method is to
A. select a researchable problem.
B. review the literature.
C. formulate a hypothesis.
D. collect data.
103. In surveying the research literature, Ann M. Meier discovered that which of the following is/are important influences on adolescent sexual behavior?
A. being more religious
B. being uneducated
C. having more permissive attitudes about sexual activity
D. All the above are correct.

104. When sociologists discover a correlation between variables, they have
- A. established causation.
 - B. not established causation.
 - C. proven all hypotheses.
 - D. demonstrated generalization.
105. When researchers take abstract concepts and translate them into a form that allows them to be measured, they develop a(n)
- A. operational definition.
 - B. theoretical model.
 - C. conceptual abstraction.
 - D. experiment.
106. Which of the following was NOT one of Ann Meier's operational hypotheses?
- A. More permissive attitudes toward having sex will increase the probability of having sex.
 - B. Having sex will result in adolescents having more permissive attitudes about having sex.
 - C. Higher levels of religiosity will increase the probability of having sex.
 - D. Having sex will decrease the likelihood of being religious.
107. Experiments, surveys, observation, and archival research represent
- A. theories.
 - B. hypotheses.
 - C. samples.
 - D. research designs.
108. The research design that provides the best opportunity for researchers to obtain data to accept or reject a hypothesis is
- A. the survey.
 - B. archival.
 - C. the experiment.
 - D. participant observation.
109. The research design that best meets the scientific need to control all relevant variables in a study is
- A. the survey.
 - B. archival.
 - C. the experiment.
 - D. participant observation.
110. Studies of people's values, beliefs, attitudes, and perceptions most frequently use
- A. the survey method.
 - B. experimental methods.
 - C. participant observer techniques.
 - D. archival research.
111. A representative sample
- A. is an impossible research goal to achieve.
 - B. is a sample that accurately reflects the composition of the people being studied.
 - C. means the researcher hand-picks the research subjects.
 - D. is the technique most apt to result in sampling bias.
112. Observation becomes a scientific technique when it
- A. serves a clear research objective.
 - B. is done in a systematic manner.
 - C. is carefully recorded.
 - D. All the above are correct.

113. _____ uses existing records produced by people or organizations other than the researcher.
- A. Experimental design research
 - B. Participant observation research
 - C. Archival research
 - D. Unobtrusive observation
114. Feminist research methods include a commitment to
- A. include women's lives in social research.
 - B. reduce inequality.
 - C. minimize research exploitation.
 - D. All the above are correct.
115. Ann Meier's project is best described as a(n)
- A. experiment.
 - B. survey.
 - C. secondary data analysis.
 - D. observational study.
116. The American Sociological Association code of ethics does NOT suggest that sociologists
- A. should not expose research subjects to risk.
 - B. should not use human subjects in research.
 - C. should not misuse their professional positions.
 - D. should not deceive students into serving as research subjects.
117. Ann Meier's investigations support the hypothesis that
- A. students who are more religious are more likely to engage in sexual activity.
 - B. students who have more positive attitudes about sex are more likely to engage in sexual activity.
 - C. students who had had their first sexual experiences became less religious.
 - D. students who had had their first sexual experiences became more religious.
118. _____ is not an ethical consideration in sociology.
- A. Choosing a biased sample
 - B. Abusing power as a researcher
 - C. Misleading subjects as to the research purpose
 - D. Exposing subjects to personal harm
119. The research dilemma confronting sociologists includes
- A. how to avoid the distortion of their findings.
 - B. how to avoid the manipulation of data.
 - C. the obligation to consider people as ends and not means.
 - D. All the above are correct.
120. In detail, explain the meaning of the "sociological perspective."
121. Explain the differences between microsociology and macrosociology.

122. Contrast the perspectives of society that Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim used in their work.

123. Compare and contrast the critical theory, feminist, and postmodern frameworks of contemporary sociology.

124. Compare and contrast conflict theory, functionalism, and symbolic interactionism.

125. List and explain the seven steps in the scientific method.

126. What is the sociological imagination?

127. Name four figures from the history of sociology and describe their contributions to the field.

128. How do sociologists collect data? Use either the study on day care fatalities or the report on age at first sex to discuss sociological research.

129. What is *Tally's Corner*? What role does it play in sociological research? What insights did it provide, and how?

1 Key

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2. Since sociological research is scientific in nature, it is seldom applied to the practical matters of everyday life.
(p. 4)
FALSE
Hughes - Chapter 01 #1
3. The census and national statistical data used to determine federal and state policies on health, education, and housing are collected primarily through telemarketing private businesses.
(p. 4)
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Hughes - Chapter 01 #2
4. Recent data show that more than 19 percent of America's children live in poverty.
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Hughes - Chapter 01 #3
5. Insurance companies classify natural disasters as "acts of God," and research shows that social organization and social policy have no impact on the outcome of a natural disaster.
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Hughes - Chapter 01 #4
6. Most African Americans are not poor; more than 75 percent of African Americans live above the poverty line.
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Hughes - Chapter 01 #5
7. Elliot Liebow's classic study of low-income urban black men offers an excellent example of how sociological research is limited to gathering only superficial understandings of social problems like poverty.
(p. 5-6)
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Hughes - Chapter 01 #6
8. Elliot Liebow's study of streetcorner men demonstrated how sociological research can help us to see beyond the stereotyped images of African American men.
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Hughes - Chapter 01 #7
9. The sociological imagination was a concept developed by C. Wright Mills that helps us to understand how the creativity of the average American can help us to overcome social obstacles.
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Hughes - Chapter 01 #11

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15. Herbert Spencer was an English sociologist who argued that society was like a living organism made up of many interrelated parts.
(p. 9) **TRUE** *Hughes - Chapter 01 #14*
16. John D. Rockefeller emphasized the role of class conflict in the formation of history.
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(p. 12) **FALSE** *Hughes - Chapter 01 #17*
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21. One of the most important contributions of sociologist Max Weber was his insistence on maintaining a "value-free" approach to sociology.
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(p. 15) **FALSE** *Hughes - Chapter 01 #24*

26. The more recent developments in feminist theory grew out of awareness that the social experience of gender is not universal.
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(p. 19) **FALSE** *Hughes - Chapter 01 #27*
29. Power is the ability to control the behavior of others, even it is against their will.
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(p. 25) **FALSE** *Hughes - Chapter 01 #32*
34. A stratified random sample provides less precision than a pure random sample.
(p. 27) **FALSE** *Hughes - Chapter 01 #33*
35. The first step in the scientific method is determining a research design.
(p. 30) **FALSE** *Hughes - Chapter 01 #34*
36. The scientific study of social interactions and of social organization is called
(p. 3) A. psychology.
B. sociology.
C. sociometry.
D. socialism. *Hughes - Chapter 01 #35*
37. The ways we think, feel, and act are
(p. 3) **A.** shaped by our interaction with others.
B. entirely determined by our genes.
C. programmed by our parents.
D. unchangeable once we reach adulthood. *Hughes - Chapter 01 #36*
38. Sociological research has shown that childhood socioeconomic conditions influence adult
(p. 4) A. cardiovascular health.
B. dental health.
C. substance abuse.
D. All the above are correct. *Hughes - Chapter 01 #37*

39. The "sociological perspective" points out that
(p. 4-5) A. we have absolutely no control over our individual behavior.
B. there is scientific agreement that the subconscious is the principal source of behavioral motivation.
C. as we look beyond outer appearances at what lies beneath, we encounter new levels of social reality.
D. written rules and regulations are the unquestionable roots of behavior.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #39

40. Elliot Liebow's study of streetcorner men in Washington, D.C., found that
(p. 5-6) A. the conventional stereotypes of such people were accurate.
B. their lifestyles were surprisingly middle class.
C. these men believed that success was inevitable.
D. many of our stereotyped images of people are wrong or inaccurate.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #40

41. A majority of Liebow's "streetcorner men" were
(p. 5-6) A. drug addicts and AIDS carriers.
B. unemployed.
C. employed.
D. white derelicts.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #41

42. The "sociological imagination" allows us to explore the relationship between personal problems and
(p. 7) **A.** social and historical events.
B. the global climate.
C. genetic heritage.
D. the psyche.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #42

43. C. Wright Mills noted that
(p. 7) A. one's personal troubles and public issues are intertwined.
B. we cannot simply look to the "personal character" of individuals to explain such changes in their lives as employment circumstances.
C. the social forces of life play a large role in determining our life experience.
D. All the above are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #43

44. When sociologists investigate the "big picture" of social groups and societies, they are said to be engaging in
(p. 8) A. microsociology.
B. macrosociology.
C. ethnomethodology.
D. nonscientific research.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #44

45. Microsociology is the study of
(p. 7-8) A. the family in America.
B. large-scale, long-term social processes.
C. up-close and personal studies of people in real-life settings.
D. cultures and societies.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #45

46. _____ is commonly credited with being the founder of sociology.
(p. 8) A. Max Weber
B. Émile Durkheim
C. Harriet Martineau
D. Auguste Comte

Hughes - Chapter 01 #46

47. _____ involves aspects of social life that have to do with order, stability, and social organization that allow societies and groups to hold together and endure.
(p. 9)
A. Social dynamics
B. Organic solidarity
C. Social statics
D. Mechanical solidarity
48. _____ refers to processes of social life that pattern institutional development and have to do with social change.
(p. 9)
A. Social dynamics
B. Social statics
C. Organic solidarity
D. Mechanical solidarity
49. The origins of sociology are linked to
(p. 8)
A. the French Revolution.
B. the Industrial Revolution.
C. Neither of the above is correct.
D. A and B are correct.
50. Auguste Comte and Harriet Martineau both presented sociology as a
(p. 9)
A. component of the liberal arts.
B. science.
C. religion.
D. philosophy of humanism.
51. Herbert Spencer viewed society as a system, having important similarities with
(p. 9-10)
A. a biological organism.
B. a finely tuned automobile.
C. a modern factory.
D. a jigsaw puzzle.
52. Herbert Spencer applied the concept of survival of the fittest to the social world, an approach termed social
(p. 9)
A. hedonism.
B. organism.
C. Darwinism.
D. Freudianism.
53. Karl Marx focused on _____ as a primary cause of the evolution of history.
(p. 10)
A. physical environments
B. class conflict
C. genetic behavioral codes
D. the psychology of the individual
54. Karl Marx sought to
(p. 10)
A. prove the value of science in the study of human behavior.
B. prove the value of maintaining the status quo in societies.
C. establish new institutions in the service of humanity.
D. show the value of capitalism in developing a more humanitarian society.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #47

Hughes - Chapter 01 #48

Hughes - Chapter 01 #49

Hughes - Chapter 01 #50

Hughes - Chapter 01 #51

Hughes - Chapter 01 #52

Hughes - Chapter 01 #53

Hughes - Chapter 01 #54

55. Harriet Martineau was
(p. 9) A. an author concerned with the role of values in American life.
B. a defender of women's rights.
C. a supporter of the study of society as a separate scientific field.
D. All of the above are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #55

56. Examining the impact of change in population size on the growth of urban areas would be an example
(p. 8) of using
A. social psychology.
B. microsociology.
C. macrosociology.
D. clinical psychological analysis.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #56

57. Social policies that we take for granted in modern societies, such as the limited work day or factory
(p. 11) safety rules, can be traced to the ideas of
A. Karl Marx.
B. Herbert Spencer.
C. William Graham Sumner.
D. William J. Wilson.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #57

58. Émile Durkheim is often remembered for his scientific study of
(p. 11-13) A. consumerism.
B. suicide.
C. dialectical materialism.
D. political attitudes.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #58

59. Émile Durkheim focused his sociological perspective on
(p. 11-13) A. why social classes always seem to be in conflict with one another.
B. the way societies seem to be made up of tiny relationship units.
C. how societies hold together and endure.
D. the particular problems of women and minorities.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #59

60. Durkheim found that
(p. 11-13) **A** individuals enmeshed in a web of social bonds are less inclined to suicide than individuals who are
. weakly integrated into group life.
B individuals dependent on a web of social bonds are more inclined to suicide than individuals who
. have a stronger, more self-sufficient sense of self.
C. individuals from cultures emphasizing individual worth are less inclined to suicide than individuals
from cultures emphasizing group worth.
D individuals from cultures with greater economic opportunities are less inclined to suicide than
. individuals from cultures with fewer economic opportunities.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #60

61. A simple, small tribal society would illustrate Durkheim's concept of __, whereas a modern, complex
(p. 11-13) society would be an example of his concept of __.
A. rural; urban
B. organic solidarity; mechanical solidarity
C. mechanical solidarity; organic solidarity
D. utopian; rational

Hughes - Chapter 01 #61

62. Durkheim's study of suicide found that
(p. 12) A Protestants, people who were unmarried, and soldiers had lower suicide rates than did Catholics, people who were married, and civilians.
B. Protestants, people who were unmarried, and soldiers had higher suicide rates than did Catholics, people who were married, and civilians.
C. there was no statistically significant difference in the suicide rates of the above mentioned groups.
D There were statistically significant differences in the suicide rates of various groups, but he was unable to draw any conclusions from them.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #62

63. For Durkheim, social facts are
(p. 12) A. individual properties in reality.
B. the tangible, brick-and-mortar institutions of society, like prisons.
C. aspects of social life that cannot be explained in terms of either biological or mental characteristics of people.
D. similar to the Freudian concepts of the Id and Ego.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #63

64. Max Weber emphasized the importance of a
(p. 13) A. culturally biased sociology.
B. personally defined sociology.
C. value-free sociology.
D. subjective sociology.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #64

65. Max Weber's term *Verstehen* describes an approach for understanding
(p. 13) A. objective reality.
B. subjective meanings people attach to their actions.
C. people's behavior rather than their values.
D. the social structure outside the individual.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #65

66. Max Weber's term *Verstehen* suggests that
(p. 13) **A.** sociologists must put themselves in the shoes of others to know how they think and feel.
B. sociologists, to be objective, must avoid putting themselves in the shoes of others.
C. sociologists must engage in criticism of self in order to understand others.
D. ideal types must be refuted to make sociology a real science.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #66

67. The concept that represents the main features of a phenomenon such as bureaucracy is called
(p. 13) A. *Verstehen*.
B. *Gemeinschaft*.
C. an ideal type.
D. objectivity.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #67

68. In regard to value-free sociology, Max Weber
(p. 13) A. argued for experimental research.
B. rejected the scientific model as a basis for sociology.
C. felt that sociologists must see the world as they believe it should be, not as it is.
D. argued for objectivity and control of personal biases.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #68

69. Weber originated the concept of ____, a common but important idea that we use to understand social life.
(p. 13) A. economic determinism
B. class conflict
C. suicide
D. the Protestant ethic

Hughes - Chapter 01 #69

70. American sociologists assumed a critical role in the development of sociology during the
(p. 14) A. Middle Ages.
B. Industrial Revolution.
C. American Revolution.
D. twentieth century.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #70

71. W. E. B. Du Bois
(p. 14) A. was a leading African American sociologist.
B. was a founder of the NAACP.
C. helped promote the importance of investigative field work in sociology.
D. All the above are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #71

72. Early American sociology
(p. 14) A. developed a rather pessimistic approach to the study of human behavior.
B. believed that American society was in a lot of trouble.
C. used a generally optimistic, forward-looking approach that was rooted in a belief in progress.
D. rejected everything that sociologists in Europe had developed.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #72

73. _____ was the first university to create a department of sociology in the United States.
(p. 14) **A.** The University of Chicago
B. Harvard University
C. The University of Virginia
D. Yale University

Hughes - Chapter 01 #73

74. In the early twentieth century, the women's world of sociology was centered at
(p. 15) A. the University of Chicago.
B. Hull House, a Chicago settlement house.
C. Smith College.
D. Vassar College.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #74

75. The women of Hull House are credited with inventing the research procedures of _____.
(p. 15) A. experiments and surveys
B. participant and nonparticipant observation
C. archival and comparative research methods
D. community case studies and demographic mapping

Hughes - Chapter 01 #75

76. Founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr, the Hull House
(p. 15) A. promoted women's suffrage, stricter child-labor laws, and protection of working women.
B. promoted civic, recreational, and education programs.
C. invented the research techniques of community case study and demographic mapping.
D. All the above are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #76

77. The "new breed" of sociologists of the 1960s and 1970s often
(p. 15) A. emphasized scientific objectivity in their work.
B. were major supporters of traditional sociology.
C. rejected the scientific neutrality view because it was insensitive to social problems and human suffering.
D. despised the theoretical work of C. Wright Mills because they felt it was too reactionary.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #77

78. Three theoretical frameworks that developed in contemporary sociology include
(p. 15-17) **A.** critical theory, feminism, and postmodernism.
B. feminism, functionalism, and neolocalism.
C. critical theory, feminism, and posthumanism.
D. postmodernism, theoreticalism, and neoculturalism.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #78

79. Critical theory
(p. 15-16) A. grew out of dissatisfaction with Marxism.
B. criticized sociology because it viewed individuals as passive and helpless entities locked in social structures.
C. grew out of conflict theory.
D. All the above are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #79

80. Feminism
(p. 16) A. is viewed as an intellectual movement in the humanities and social sciences.
B. examines women's roles and experiences in society.
C. attempts to avoid theories developed through the experiences and situation of women.
D. A and B are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #80

81. Postmodernism
(p. 17) **A.** is an intellectual view with a deep distrust of science and the research principle of objectivity.
B. is no different from the views of critical theory.
C. assumes the modern period of history is an ongoing, never-ending process.
D. supports the idea that we are entering an age dominated by a goods-producing economy.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #81

82. "A set of assumptions, concepts, and statements about the relationship of various social phenomena"
(p. 18-24) best defines which of the following terms?
A. hypothesis
B. experiment
C. theoretical perspective
D. social structure

Hughes - Chapter 01 #82

83. Which of the following is NOT a major theoretical perspective of sociology?
(p. 18-24) A. functionalism
B. conflict theory
C. interactionism
D. behaviorism

Hughes - Chapter 01 #83

84. The _____ perspective of sociology views society as a system.
(p. 18-24) **A.** functionalist
B. conflict
C. interactionist
D. behaviorist

Hughes - Chapter 01 #84

85. The _____ perspective focuses on the "micro" or small-scale aspects of social life.
(p. 18-24) A. functionalist
B. conflict
C. interactionist
D. behaviorist

Hughes - Chapter 01 #85

86. The _____ perspective focuses on the concepts of wealth, status, and power.

- (p. 18-24) A. functionalist
B. conflict
C. interactionist
D. behaviorist

Hughes - Chapter 01 #86

87. In answer to the question of how society is possible,

- (p. 18-24) A. functionalists say that consensus regarding core values and norms is the key.
B. conflict theorists say that society is held together in the face of conflicting interests.
C. interactionists say that society isn't possible; small groups are the only reality holding people together.
D. A and B are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #87

88. A core assumption of symbolic interactionism is that

- (p. 18-24) **A. people respond to elements in their environment on the basis of the meanings attached to such elements.**
B. Meaning attached to environmental elements is predetermined.
C. Shared cultural meanings rarely change.
D. All the above are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #88

89. Symbolic interactionists say that we experience the world as a(n) _____ reality.

- (p. 18-24) A. objective
B. experimental
C. constructed
D. solid

Hughes - Chapter 01 #89

90. _____ is a general framework or perspective that provides an explanation for a specific social phenomenon.

- (p. 24-30) A. A research method
B. A theory
C. Science
D. Observation

Hughes - Chapter 01 #90

91. Sociologists, like other scientists, assume that _____ relationships dominate the universe.

- (p. 24-30) **A. cause-and-effect**
B. primary and secondary
C. genetic
D. physical and psychological

Hughes - Chapter 01 #91

92. Which of the following statements is most accurate for the social sciences?

- (p. 24-30) A. Theory always must be emphasized over research.
B. Hard research is the primary emphasis of science, while theory tends to be an afterthought.
C. Theory is mainly an "educated guessing game."
D. Both theory and research are necessary for the scientific enterprise.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #92

93. Theory

- (p. 24) A. helps to provide explanations for specific social phenomena.
B. stands in opposition to research.
C. often inspires research that can support or disprove it.
D. A and C are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #93

94. Science

(p. 24-30)

- A. makes the assumption that every event is caused by other events.
- B. assumes that under identical conditions, the same cause will always produce the same effect.
- C. is a process, and it is a form of social behavior.
- D.** All the above are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #94

95. Something that influences or is influenced by something else is referred to by scientists as a(n)

(p. 25)

- A. theory.
- B.** variable.
- C. survey.
- D. hypothesis.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #95

96. A variable that causes an effect is called a(n)

(p. 25)

- A.** independent variable.
- B. dependent variable.
- C. control variable.
- D. spurious variable.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #96

97. When testing hypotheses,

(p. 25)

- A. scientists try to use their biases to the best advantage.
- B.** scientists try to determine the connection that exists between dependent and independent variables.
- C. scientists are uninterested in variables.
- D. scientists are focused on establishing spurious correlations.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #97

98. A correlation exists when

(p. 25)

- A. a dependent variable causes change in an independent variable.
- B. a lack of control is evident in an experimental research design.
- C.** a change in one variable is associated with a change in another variable.
- D. None of the above is correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #98

99. Correlation

(p. 25)

- A. is synonymous with cause and effect.
- B. exists if one variable changes and the other remains constant.
- C.** is not necessarily the same as causation.
- D. is the equivalent of spuriousness.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #99

100. Spurious correlations

(p. 25)

- A.** occur when the apparent relationship between two variables is actually produced by a third variable.
- B. are an ideal toward which researchers strive.
- C. are nonexistent in true scientific research.
- D. have no bearing on the researcher's search for truth.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #100

101. A predictive statement or question regarding a possible relationship between variables is called a(n)

(p. 31)

- A. theory.
- B.** hypothesis.
- C. sample.
- D. experimental design.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #101

102. In general, the first step in the scientific method is to
(p. 30) **A.** select a researchable problem.
B. review the literature.
C. formulate a hypothesis.
D. collect data.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #102

103. In surveying the research literature, Ann M. Meier discovered that which of the following is/are
(p. 30-35) important influences on adolescent sexual behavior?
A. being more religious
B. being uneducated
C. having more permissive attitudes about sexual activity
D. All the above are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #103

104. When sociologists discover a correlation between variables, they have
(p. 25) **A.** established causation.
B. not established causation.
C. proven all hypotheses.
D. demonstrated generalization.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #104

105. When researchers take abstract concepts and translate them into a form that allows them to be
(p. 33) measured, they develop a(n)
A. operational definition.
B. theoretical model.
C. conceptual abstraction.
D. experiment.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #105

106. Which of the following was NOT one of Ann Meier's operational hypotheses?
(p. 31) **A.** More permissive attitudes toward having sex will increase the probability of having sex.
B. Having sex will result in adolescents having more permissive attitudes about having sex.
C. Higher levels of religiosity will increase the probability of having sex.
D. Having sex will decrease the likelihood of being religious.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #106

107. Experiments, surveys, observation, and archival research represent
(p. 25-29) **A.** theories.
B. hypotheses.
C. samples.
D. research designs.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #107

108. The research design that provides the best opportunity for researchers to obtain data to accept or reject
(p. 25) a hypothesis is
A. the survey.
B. archival.
C. the experiment.
D. participant observation.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #108

109. The research design that best meets the scientific need to control all relevant variables in a study is
(p. 25) **A.** the survey.
B. archival.
C. the experiment.
D. participant observation.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #109

110. Studies of people's values, beliefs, attitudes, and perceptions most frequently use
(p. 26) **A.** the survey method.
B. experimental methods.
C. participant observer techniques.
D. archival research.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #110

111. A representative sample
(p. 26) A. is an impossible research goal to achieve.
B. is a sample that accurately reflects the composition of the people being studied.
C. means the researcher hand-picks the research subjects.
D. is the technique most apt to result in sampling bias.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #111

112. Observation becomes a scientific technique when it
(p. 27) A. serves a clear research objective.
B. is done in a systematic manner.
C. is carefully recorded.
D. All the above are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #112

113. _____ uses existing records produced by people or organizations other than the
(p. 28) researcher.
A. Experimental design research
B. Participant observation research
C. Archival research
D. Unobtrusive observation

Hughes - Chapter 01 #113

114. Feminist research methods include a commitment to
(p. 29) A. include women's lives in social research.
B. reduce inequality.
C. minimize research exploitation.
D. All the above are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #114

115. Ann Meier's project is best described as a(n)
(p. 33) A. experiment.
B. survey.
C. secondary data analysis.
D. observational study.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #115

116. The American Sociological Association code of ethics does NOT suggest that sociologists
(p. 35) A. should not expose research subjects to risk.
B. should not use human subjects in research.
C. should not misuse their professional positions.
D. should not deceive students into serving as research subjects.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #116

117. Ann Meier's investigations support the hypothesis that
(p. 34) A. students who are more religious are more likely to engage in sexual activity.
B. students who have more positive attitudes about sex are more likely to engage in sexual activity.
C. students who had had their first sexual experiences became less religious.
D. students who had had their first sexual experiences became more religious.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #117

118. _____ is not an ethical consideration in sociology.

(p. 35)

- A.** Choosing a biased sample
- B. Abusing power as a researcher
- C. Misleading subjects as to the research purpose
- D. Exposing subjects to personal harm

Hughes - Chapter 01 #118

119. The research dilemma confronting sociologists includes

(p. 34)

- A. how to avoid the distortion of their findings.
- B. how to avoid the manipulation of data.
- C. the obligation to consider people as ends and not means.
- D.** All the above are correct.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #119

120. In detail, explain the meaning of the "sociological perspective."

Answers will vary

Hughes - Chapter 01 #120

121. Explain the differences between microsociology and macrosociology.

Answers will vary

Hughes - Chapter 01 #121

122. Contrast the perspectives of society that Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim used in their work.

Answers will vary

Hughes - Chapter 01 #122

123. Compare and contrast the critical theory, feminist, and postmodern frameworks of contemporary sociology.

Answers will vary

Hughes - Chapter 01 #123

124. Compare and contrast conflict theory, functionalism, and symbolic interactionism.

Answers will vary

Hughes - Chapter 01 #124

125. List and explain the seven steps in the scientific method.

Answers will vary

Hughes - Chapter 01 #125

126. What is the sociological imagination?

Answers will vary

Hughes - Chapter 01 #126

127. Name four figures from the history of sociology and describe their contributions to the field.

Answers will vary

128. How do sociologists collect data? Use either the study on day care fatalities or the report on age at first sex to discuss sociological research.

Hughes - Chapter 01 #127

Answers will vary

129. What is *Tally's Corner*? What role does it play in sociological research? What insights did it provide, and how?

Hughes - Chapter 01 #128

Answers will vary

Hughes - Chapter 01 #129

1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Question</u>
	<u>Σ</u>
Hughes - Chapter 01	129