

# ***An Introduction to Sociology***

## ***Chapter 1 assessments***

What is sociology?

### **Section Quiz**

#### **Exercise 1**

Which of the following best describes sociology as a subject?

- a. The study of individual behavior
- b. The study of cultures
- c. The study of society and social interaction
- d. The study of economics

#### **Exercise 2**

C. Wright Mills once said that sociologists need to develop a sociological \_\_\_\_\_ to study how society affects individuals.

- a. culture
- b. imagination
- c. method
- d. tool

#### **Exercise 3**

A sociologist defines society as a group of people who reside in a defined area, share a culture, and who:

- a. interact
- b. work in the same industry
- c. speak different languages
- d. practice a recognized religion

#### **Exercise 4**

Seeing patterns means that a sociologist needs to be able to:

- a. compare the behavior of individuals from different societies
- b. compare one society to another
- c. identify similarities in how social groups respond to social pressure
- d. compare individuals to groups

### **Short Answer**

#### **Exercise 1**

What do you think C. Wright Mills meant when he said that to be a sociologist, one had to develop a sociological imagination?

## Exercise 2

Describe a situation in which a choice you made was influenced by societal pressures.

# History of Sociology

## Section Quiz

### Exercise 1

Which of the following was a topic of study in early sociology?

- Astrology
- Economics
- Physics
- History

### Exercise 2

Which founder of sociology believed societies changed due to class struggle?

- Emile Comte
- Karl Marx
- Plato
- Herbert Spencer

### Exercise 3

The difference between positivism and antipositivism relates to:

- whether individuals like or dislike their society
- whether research methods use statistical data or person-to-person research
- whether sociological studies can predict or improve society
- all of the above

### Exercise 4

Which would a quantitative sociologists use to gather data?

- A large survey
- A literature search
- An in-depth interview
- A review of television programs

### Exercise 5

Weber believed humans could not be studied purely objectively because they were influenced by:

- drugs
- their culture
- their genetic makeup
- the researcher

## Short Answer

### Exercise 1

What do you make of Karl Marx's contributions to sociology? What perceptions of Marx have you been exposed to in your society, and how do those perceptions influence your views?

### Exercise 2

Do you tend to place more value on qualitative or quantitative research? Why? Does it matter what topic is being studied

## Theoretical Perspectives

### Section Quiz

#### Exercise 1

Which of these theories is most likely to look at the social world on a micro level?

- Structural functionalism
- Conflict theory
- Positivism
- Symbolic interactionism

#### Exercise 2

Who believed that the history of society was one of class struggle?

- Emile Durkheim
- Karl Marx
- Erving Goffmann
- George Herbert Mead

#### Exercise 3

Who coined the phrase symbolic interactionism?

- Herbert Blumer
- Max Weber
- Lester F. Ward
- W.I. Thomas

#### Exercise 4

A symbolic interactionist may compare social interactions to:

- behaviors
- conflicts
- human organs
- theatrical roles

### Exercise 5

Which research technique would most likely be used by a symbolic interactionist?

- a. Surveys
- b. Participant observation
- c. Quantitative data analysis
- d. None of the above

## Short Answer

### Exercise 1

Which theory do you think better explains how societies operate – structural functionalism or conflict theory? Why?

### Exercise 2

Do you think the way people behave in social interactions is more like the behavior of animals or more like actors playing a role in a theatrical production? Why?

## Why Study Sociology?

## Section Quiz

### Exercise 1

Kenneth and Mamie Clark used sociological research to show that segregation was:

- a. beneficial
- b. harmful
- c. illegal
- d. of no importance

### Exercise 2

Studying Sociology helps people analyze data because they learn:

- a. interview techniques
- b. to apply statistics
- c. to generate theories
- d. all of the above

### Exercise 3

Berger describes sociologists as concerned with:

- a. monumental moments in people's lives
- b. common everyday life events
- c. both a and b
- d. none of the above

## Short Answer

### Exercise 1

How do you think taking a sociology course might affect your social interactions?

### Exercise 2

What sort of career are you interested in? How could studying sociology help you in this career?

## Answers

### **Answers to “What is Sociology” Section Quiz**

1.C, 2.B, 3.A, 4.C.

### **Answers to “History of Sociology” Section Quiz**

1.B, 2.B, 3.C, 4.A, 5.B.

### **Answers to “Theoretical Perspectives” Section Quiz**

1.D, 2.B, 3.A, 4.D, 5.B.

### **Answers to “Why Study Sociology” Section Quiz**

1.D, 2.B, 3.A,