Henslin, *Sociology*, 13th Edition, Test Bank

Chapter 1: The Sociological Perspective

Multiple-Choice Questions

TB\_Q1.1.1

The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective emphasizes the social contexts in which people live.

a. societal

b. sociological

c. natural sciences

d. ethnocentric

Answer: b. sociological

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Explain why both history and biography are essential for the sociological perspective.

Topic/Concept: The Sociological Perspective

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB\_Q1.1.2

A group of people who share a culture and a territory is known as a(n)

a. global group.

b. extended family group.

c. society.

d. global village.

Answer: c. society.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Explain why both history and biography are essential for the sociological perspective.

Topic/Concept: The Sociological Perspective

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB\_Q1.1.3

The corners in life that people occupy because of their place in a society are referred to as

a. social location.

b. social affiliation.

c. social empowerment.

d. dominant groups.

Answer: a. social location.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Explain why both history and biography are essential for the sociological perspective.

Topic/Concept: The Sociological Perspective

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB\_Q1.1.4

Our ancestors

a. lived in a global village.

b. perceived the world beyond their communities only dimly.

c. lived in big cities.

d. bought all of their food even though they raised and sold crops.

Answer: b. perceived the world beyond their communities only dimly.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Explain why both history and biography are essential for the sociological perspective.

Topic/Concept: The Sociological Perspective

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB\_Q1.2.5

\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of society and human behavior.

a. Natural science

b. Science

c. Psychology

d. Sociology

Answer: d. Sociology

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.

Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB\_Q1.2.6

Xavier did research in organic chemistry. He was a chemist, but in a broader sense, he was a(n)

a. social scientist.

b. natural scientist.

c. organic chemist.

d. anthropologist.

Answer: b. natural scientist.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.

Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB\_Q1.2.7

Human relationships are examined by

a. the social sciences.

b. natural science.

c. all science.

d. mathematics.

Answer: a. the social sciences.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.

Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.2.8

The social science closely related to sociology, which traditionally focuses on tribal peoples, is

a. economics.

b. political science.

c. psychology.

d. anthropology.

Answer: d. anthropology

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.

Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.2.9

\_\_\_\_\_ focuses on politics and government.

a. Political science

b. Anthropology

c. Psychology

d. Economics

Answer: a. Political science

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.

Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.2.10

Which of the social sciences concentrates on a single social institution?

a. Economics

b. Anthropology

c. Psychology

d. Political Science

Answer: a. Economics

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.

Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB\_Q1.2.11

The difference between sociologists and anthropologists is that

a. sociologists must have an advanced degree.

b. “anthropologist” is the more old-fashioned term for “sociologist.”

c. sociologists focus mainly on industrialized societies.

d. sociologists focus mainly on primitive societies.

Answer: c. sociologists focus mainly on industrialized societies.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.

Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB\_Q1.2.12

After a sociologist has achieved the generalization goal of science, the next goal is to

a. publish.

b. predict.

c. explain.

d. question the findings.

Answer: b. predict

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.

Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB\_Q1.2.13

The first goal of science is to

a. contradict previous research.

b. explain why something happens.

c. prove why “common sense” is right.

d. stick with the individual case rather than the broader group or situation.

Answer: b. explain why something happens

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.

Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB\_Q1.3.14

Auguste Comte is credited as being the founder of

a. sociology.

b. economics.

c. modern science.

d. political science.

Answer: a. sociology

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB\_Q1.3.15

Using \_\_\_\_\_, Comte applied the scientific method to the social world.

a. negativism

b. positivism

c. natural science

d. anthropology

Answer: b. positivism

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.3.16

The \_\_\_\_\_ uses objective, systematic observations to test theories.

a. naturalistic method

b. common-sense method

c. scientific method

d. research-free technique

Answer: c. scientific method

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.3.17

The phrase “survival of the fittest” was coined by

a. Charles Darwin.

b. Herbert Spencer.

c. Auguste Comte.

d. Karl Marx.

Answer: b. Herbert Spencer.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB\_Q1.3.18

Karl Marx believed that the engine of human history is

a. democracy.

b. communism.

c. reconciliation.

d. class conflict.

Answer: d. class conflict.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.3.19

The \_\_\_\_\_, according to Marx, were the exploited workers who did not own the means of production.

a. capitalists

b. communists

c. proletariat

d. fascists

Answer: c. proletariat

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.3.20

Durkheim’s concept of \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the degree to which people are tied to their social groups.

a. social integration

b. revolution

c. conflict theory

d. religion

Answer: a. social integration

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.3.21

The \_\_\_\_\_ examined by sociologists are recurring characteristics or events.

a. individual motivations

b. patterns of behavior

c. nonsocial forces

d. rationales

Answer: b. patterns of behavior

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.3.22

According to Max Weber, the central force in social change is

a. economics.

b. politics.

c. religion.

d. tradition.

Answer: c. religion.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB\_Q1.4.23

Max Weber said that sociology should be

a. class conscious.

b. biased.

c. guided by personal values.

d. value free.

Answer: d. value free.

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize the opposing arguments in the debate about values in sociological research.

Topic/Concept: Values in Sociological Research

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.4.24

Constance, a sociologist, found a piece of research performed by another sociologist intriguing. It looked at the impact of learning new activities on the aging process. When she read the results, which were reported in a journal she read, she saw that the number of people studied had been very small. But the report itself was well written and enthusiastic. Much as Constance was excited by the findings, she wondered if bias might have affected them. Things looked just a little bit too good. The way to check this would be to \_\_\_\_\_ the study.

a. demand that the author defend

b. denounce

c. replicate

d. ask colleagues about

Answer: c. replicate

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize the opposing arguments in the debate about values in sociological research.

Topic/Concept: Values in Sociological Research

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB\_Q1.5.25

What does the German word *Verstehen* mean?

a. To explain

b. To investigate

c. To understand

d. To reject

Answer: c. To understand

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 State what *Verstehen* is and why it is valuable.

Topic/Concept: *Verstehen* and Social Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB\_Q1.5.26

\_\_\_\_\_ meanings are how people interpret their situation in life, what they are doing, and what is happening to them.

a. Subjective

b. Overt

c. Objective

d. Core

Answer: a. Subjective

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 State what *Verstehen* is and why it is valuable.

Topic/Concept: *Verstehen* and Social Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.5.27

Rather than Weber’s *Verstehen*, Durkheim stressed

a. *nicht Verstehen*.

b. social facts.

c. research into dreams.

d. emotion.

Answer: b. social facts.

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 State what *Verstehen* is and why it is valuable.

Topic/Concept: *Verstehen* and Social Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB\_Q1.5.28

More babies are delivered by cesarean section on Tuesdays than on any other day for the convenience of the

a. doctors.

b. patients.

c. babies.

d. midwives.

Answer: a: doctors.

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 State what *Verstehen* is and why it is valuable.

Topic/Concept: *Verstehen* and Social Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.6.29

When did sociology first take root in the United States?

a. 1750s

b. 1890s

c. 1930s

d. 1990s

Answer: b. 1890s

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB\_Q1.6.30

Why do women *not* figure more prominently among early sociologists?

a. There were no female early sociologists.

b. Once sociology became a recognized academic discipline, men designated the women—who were activists—as social workers, not sociologists.

c. In no field has sexism been more evident than in sociology.

d. The field of sociology seemed neither rigorous enough nor relevant enough to attract women.

Answer: b. Once sociology became a recognized academic discipline, men designated the women—who were activists—as social workers, not sociologists.

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB\_Q1.6.31

The work of W. E. B. Du Bois, an African American,

a. formed an important part of the foundations of sociology from the earliest times.

b. has been ignored until the present.

c. was rejected by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

d. is being rediscovered and discussed by contemporary sociologists.

Answer: d. is being rediscovered and discussed by contemporary sociologists.

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB\_Q1.6.32

W. E. B. Du Bois

a. was primarily a novelist.

b. collected and interpreted the work of others rather than making original contributions.

c. became a revolutionary Marxist and moved to Ghana.

d. had the good fortune to grow up in an era virtually free of racism.

Answer: c. became a revolutionary Marxist and moved to Ghana.

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.6.33

Early sociologist and social reformer Jane Addams

a. fought against the American Civil Liberties Union.

b. won the Nobel Prize for Peace.

c. married W. E. B. Du Bois.

d. never joined the American Sociological Society.

Answer: b. won the Nobel Prize for Peace.

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.6.34

Who is the audience for basic sociology?

a. Policy makers

b. Clients

c. Fellow sociologists and anyone interested

d. All social and natural scientists

Answer: c. Fellow sociologists and anyone interested

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.6.35

Talcott Parsons was influential in

a. shifting sociology from reform to theory.

b. warning Americans about the power elite.

c. developing concrete models for social change.

d. shifting sociology from theory to reform.

Answer: a. shifting sociology from reform to theory.

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.6.36

Perhaps ahead of the times, \_\_\_\_\_ warned of the dangers of the coalescing of interests of the top leaders of business, politics, and the military.

a. Talcott Parsons

b. Ernest Burgess

c. Jane Addams

d. C. Wright Mills

Answer: d. C. Wright Mills

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.6.37

With basic sociology, the goal of analyzing some aspect of society is that of

a. making changes.

b. gaining knowledge.

c. solving problems.

d. getting grants.

Answer: b. gaining knowledge.

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB\_Q1.6.38

\_\_\_\_\_ harnesses the sociological perspective for the benefit of the public.

a. Basic sociology

b. Experimental sociology

c. Classical sociology

d. Public sociology

Answer: d. Public sociology

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.7.39

In \_\_\_\_\_, symbols are the key to understanding how we look at the world and communicate with one another.

a. functional analysis

b. symbolic interactionism

c. conflict theory

d. order theory

Answer: b. symbolic interactionism

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.7.40

One of the sociologists who developed symbolic interactionism is

a. George Herbert Mead.

b. Auguste Comte

c. Robert Merton

d. Herbert Spencer

Answer: a. George Herbert Mead

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB\_Q1.7.41

Applying symbolic interactionism, as divorce became more common, divorce became

a. more stigmatized.

b. a symbol of failure.

c. associated with new beginnings.

d. a symbol of success.

Answer: c. associated with new beginnings.

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB\_Q1.7.42

Charles was studying symbolic interactionism in his sociology class. Charles was surprised to find that sociologists who took this viewpoint thought that having love as the main reason to get married

a. prevents spouses from blaming each other.

b. weakens marriage.

c. makes divorce all but impossible.

d. strengthens marriage.

Answer: b. weakens marriage.

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB\_Q1.7.43

In the eyes of \_\_\_\_\_, society is a whole unit, made up of interrelated parts that work together.

a. symbolic interactionists

b. conflict theorists

c. functionalists

d. George Herbert Mead

Answer: c. functionalists

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.7.44

Robert Merton used the term \_\_\_\_\_ for the harmful consequences of people’s actions.

a. function

b. dysfunction

c. latent function

d. balancing function

Answer: b. dysfunction

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.7.45

Who was the founder of conflict theory?

a. Robert Merton

b. George Herbert Mead

c. Max Weber

d. Karl Marx

Answer: d. Karl Marx

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB\_Q1.7.46

Face-to-face interaction is the focus of analysis in

a. symbolic interactionism.

b. conflict theory.

c. any sociological viewpoint.

d. functional analysis.

Answer: a. symbolic interactionism.

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

TB\_Q1.7.47

The sociological perspective that focuses on the micro level is

a. symbolic interactionism.

b. functional analysis.

c. anthropology.

d. conflict theory.

Answer: a. symbolic interactionism.

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.7.48

In \_\_\_\_\_, the focus is on the struggle for scarce resources by different groups in society.

a. functional analysis

b. classical sociology

c. conflict theory

d. symbolic interactionism

Answer: c. conflict theory

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB\_Q1.8.49

\_\_\_\_\_ is the breaking down of national boundaries because of advances in communications, trade, and travel.

a. Conflict theory

b. Globalization

c. *Verstehen*

d. Focusing on the macro level

Answer: b. Globalization

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Explain how research versus reform and globalization are likely to influence sociology.

Topic/Concept: Trends Shaping the Future of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB\_Q1.8.50

Capitalism becoming the world’s dominant economic system is known as

a. the globalization of capitalism.

b. symbolic interactionism.

c. increasing isolationism.

d. the advance of democracy.

Answer: a. the globalization of capitalism.

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Explain how research versus reform and globalization are likely to influence sociology.

Topic/Concept: Trends Shaping the Future of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Essay Questions

**TB\_Q1.2.51**: How do sociologists differ from psychologists?

Feedback: The difference is on the focus. Psychologists study what goes on within individuals. Sociologists study factors external to individuals.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.

Topic/Concept: The Sociological Perspective

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q1.3.52:** Very broadly, where did Weber believe that capitalism was more likely to flourish?

Feedback: Max Weber believed that religion was the main force in social change. He thought that Roman Catholicism encouraged followers to hold on to traditional ways. He also believed the Protestant belief system encouraged change. Weber compared the extent of capitalism in Roman Catholic and Protestant countries, and found capitalism more advanced in the latter.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q1.4.53:** Give two ways that social research can be used. Since which way of the two is preferable is under debate, do you have a preference? What is it, and why?

Feedback: Some think that social research should be used by anyone for any purpose. Others think that social research should be used to improve society. The second of these is the opinion held by the majority of sociologists today.

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize the opposing arguments in the debate about values in sociological research.

Topic/Concept: Values in Sociological Research

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q1.7.54**: Discuss feminists and conflict theory.

Feedback: Marx used conflict theory to examine conflict between capitalists and workers. Many feminists look at conflict between men and women in the same way: historical inequalities, contemporary inequalities, global inequalities. Not all feminists employ conflict theory.

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q1.8.55**: Describe the three historical phases of sociology.

Feedback: A tension between social reform and social analysis runs through sociology’s history. First phase: main purpose— to improve society; time—origins until the 1920s. Second phase: main purpose—to develop abstract knowledge; time—from the 1920s until the 1960s. Third phase: main purpose—to seek ways to apply sociological research findings; time—from the 1960s to the present.

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Explain how research versus reform and globalization are likely to influence sociology.

Topic/Concept: Trends Shaping the Future of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It