Sociological Imagination 101 Spring 2014

***Chapter One***

True or False –Write your answer

\*\*If False: write in the correct answer or change the sentence to make it true

1. Sociologists who use the functionalist perspective stress how industrialization and urbanization have undermined the traditional functions of the family.

Answer:

1. Sociologists often use “common sense” to understand the way the world “is.”

 Answer:

1. The corners of life that people occupy, such as jobs, income, education, gender, age, and race, are referred to as the social imperative.

Answer:

1. Booker T. Washington was the first African American to earn a doctorate degree from Harvard University.

 Answer:

1. Herbert Spencer believed the most capable and intelligent members of a society would survive while the weak and less capable would die, thus improving society, in a master plan he called “the survival of the fittest.”

 Answer:

**Multiple Choice – Circle your answer**

1. The first person to propose that the scientific method could be applied to the study of social life was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Auguste Comte

B) Max Weber

C) Karl Marx

D) Emile Durkheim

2. The notion that only the fittest members of society deserve to survive and that social programs to help the poor will ultimately weaken the social order is a doctrine known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) positivism

B) social Darwinism

C) post-modernism

D) social welfare

3. Karl Marx suggested that the force that drives human history and is at the core of human society is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) class conflict

B) religion

C) family

D) education

4. The sociological perspective emphasizes how the social context influences people’s lives, particularly how people are influenced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) random chance events

B) geographical location

C) society

D) inherited genetic structure

 5. What are values in the context of sociology?

 A) beliefs about what is desirable in life and the way the world ought to be

 B) estimations of the amount of time a given task will take

 C) indications of the financial worth of an object or entity

 D) figments of imagination used to gauge personality

6. Karl Marx believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the central force for social change, while Max Weber believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the force most responsible for social change.

A) economics; religion

B) education; political stability

C) government; economics

D) religion; education

***Please answer the short answer questions on a separate piece of paper. Label the page***

***“Chapter One “ and be sure to have your name on the paper.***

1. Who coined the term “ Sociological Imagination”? Provide a detailed definition.
2. Provide a brief description of the contributions of ***each***of these notable figures in the field of Sociology: Comte, Spencer, Durkheim, Marx, and Weber to the field of sociology
3. Discuss the three theoretical perspectives sociologists use to interpret social life.

 Provide an example for ***each*** perspective.

1. Define social location. Provide a detailed account of your own social location, how it has changed in the past year, and how you expect it to change in the next five years.

***Chapter Two***

**Multiple Choice – Circle your answer**

1. The concept of “norms” describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) standards by which people define what is socially desirable

B) expressions of disapproval for violating socially acceptable behavior

C) ideas about what is true or false

D) expectations or rules of behavior that develop from values

2. The term “cultural lag,” referring to the varying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among elements within cultures, was coined by sociologist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) countercultures; Talcott Parsons

B) subcultures; Douglas Massey

C) rates of change; William Ogburn

D) types of symbols; Edmund Wilson

3. The spread of cultural characteristics from one group to another refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) folkways

B) cultural diffusion

C) values

D) cultural universals

4. All of the following statements are examples of countercultures, EXCEPT for which one?

A) bikers in an outlaw motorcycle club

B) Chicago Cubs fans

C) individuals advocating the legalization of prostitution

D) gang members operating in the San Quentin prison

5. Within a few blocks in midtown Manhattan, you can purchase a bagel with cream cheese, a hot dog, a steak, a polish sausage, or a pizza, as well as chow mein, lamb curry, sushi, lasagna, falafels, chicken couscous, enchiladas, and a host of ethnic specialties. This range of culinary possibilities illustrates the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) cultural absolutism

B) cultural discovery

C) cultural diffusion

D) cultural innovation

6. In recent years, cultures have become more similar to each other as a result of travel and communication. Sociologists use the term “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” to describe this process.

A) cultural bridging

B) cultural adaptation

C) cultural dissolution

D) cultural leveling

True or False –Write your answer

\*\*If False: write in the correct answer or change the sentence to make it true

1. Viewing bullfighting from its history, its folklore, its ideas of bravery, and its concepts about sex roles is an example of cultural relativism.

Answer:

1. Ethnocentrism is purely a negative trait with no redeeming qualities.

Answer:

***Please answer the short answer questions on a separate piece of paper. Label the page “Chapter Two “ and be sure to have your name on the paper.***

1. What is the difference between real and ideal culture?
2. Are gestures universal? Defend your answer.
3. Identify and define the seven basic elements of nonmaterial culture.
4. What is the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis?

 Provide at least two examples of how the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis impacts our perceptions of the world.

1. Define the characteristics of a subculture. Provide at least three examples of subcultures and justify why they qualify as subcultures.

6. What is the difference between a subculture and a counterculture?

***Chapter THREE***

True or False –Write your answer

\*\*If False: write in the correct answer or change the sentence to make it true

Gender serves as the primary basis for social inequality.

Answer:

Without language there can be no culture, no shared way of life.

Answer:

**Multiple Choice – Circle your answer**

1. What concept do sociologists refer to when they say that “society makes us human”?

A) stratification

B) psychoanalysis

C) cultural tradition

D) socialization

2. The Smiths are going Christmas shopping for their two children, Dick and Jane. They plan to buy Dick a Tonka truck and Jane a Barbie doll. Their selection of toys for their children is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by parents.

A) resocialization

B) role diffusion

C) ego identity

D) gender socialization

3. What are the starting and stopping points of the development of the self during the life course?

A) The self-concept begins prior to conception and concludes at birth.

B) The self-concept begins at birth and concludes by age 5 or 6.

C) The self-concept begins in childhood and continues as an ongoing, lifelong process.

D) The self-concept begins when a child is able to reason and concludes at about age 18.

4. The symbolic interactionist who stressed that play was crucial to the development of the concept of self was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Charles Horton Cooley

B) Lester Ward

C) George Herbert Mead

D) Talcott Parsons

5. People and groups that influence our orientation to life—our self-concept, emotions, attitudes, and behaviors—are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) total institutions

B) generalized others

C) agents of socialization

D) out-groups

***Please answer the short answer questions on a separate piece of paper. Label the page “Chapter Three” and be sure to have your name on the paper.***

1. Identify the major agents of socialization in U.S. society today.

 Briefly describe the role of *each* in the socialization process.

1. What is the difference between significant others and generalized other?
2. Discuss the principle aspects of Charles Horton Cooley’s looking-glass self.
3. Define the concept of “ total institution”? Why are total institutions effective in stripping away personal freedom?

***Chapter Four***

True or False –Write your answer

\*\*If False: write in the correct answer or change the sentence to make it true

All master statuses are achieved statuses.

Answer:

The difference between role and status is that we occupy a status and play a role.

Answer:

The amount of personal space people require is a cultural universal that is consistent from one culture to the next.

Answer:

Stereotypes deeply influence how we react to one another.

Answer:

***Please answer the short answer questions on a separate piece of paper. Label the page “Chapter Four” and be sure to have your name on the paper.***

1. Sociologists use two levels of analysis. List the two ***and*** discuss the focus of each.

What level of analysis accompanies the three theoretical perspectives?

1. Erving Goffman introduced the idea that in everyday life we perform our assigned roles, and he maintained that our social life was like a drama enacted on a stage. Discuss his approach to the study of everyday life. Include in your discussion his ideas of front and back stage, as well as impression management.
2. Discuss the concepts of *Gemeinschaft* and *Gesellschaft* . Are they relevant today? Why or Why not?.
3. What is meant by the terms “ascribed status” and “achieved status”? Provide an example to illustrate how a person’s ascribed status could influence his or her achieved status.
4. What is status inconsistency? Provide an example to illustrate a condition of status inconsistency. *Do not use the example from our textbook.*
5. Are self-fulfilling stereotypes positive or negative in their effect? Defend your answer.

***Chapter Five***

Match the term with the definition.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. group
2. Peter principle

 3) goal displacement 4) bureaucracy 5) primary group 6) secondary group 7) social network 8) clique 9) group dynamics10) coalition11) instrumental leader12) expressive leader13) authoritarian leader14) laissez-faire leader15) groupthink |  | A) the social ties radiating outward from the self that link people together B) the alignment of some members of a group against othersC) a formal organization with a hierarchy of authority and a clear division of laborD) a narrowing of thought by several people leading to the perception that there is only one correct answer or solution E) a group that is relatively large, temporary, anonymous and formal; based on some interest or activity F) an individual who increases harmony and minimizes conflict in a groupG) a cluster of people within a larger group who choose to interact with one anotherH) a group characterized by intimate, long-term, face-to-face association and cooperationI) an individual who leads by being highly permissive J) people who think of themselves as belonging together and who interact with one another K) an individual who tries to keep the group moving toward its goals L) an individual who leads by giving ordersM) the ways in which individuals influence groups and the ways in which groups influence individualsN) the adoption of new goals by an organizationO) a tongue-in-cheek observation that the members of an organization are promoted for their accomplishments until they reach their level of incompetence |

***Please answer the short answer questions on a separate piece of paper. Label the page “Chapter Five” and be sure to have your name on the paper.***

1. What is “McDonaldization”? Describe some of its positive as well as negative consequences for social life.
2. List three leadership styles and briefly describe the characteristics of each. Which style is the BEST one to adopt?
3. Discuss groupthink. Although usually criticized, in what situations would the concept of groupthink be beneficial?
4. What have been your personal experiences with Facebook, chat rooms, or Twitter? Give examples of how these types of interactions bind people together as a group. Do you feel that these relationship(s) are real or superficial? If you have not engaged in Facebook, chat rooms, or Twitter, explain why not and also answer the second part of the question.



 How does Figure 5.2 “The Effects of Group Size on Relationships” effectively demonstrate that the larger a group becomes the more stable it is?